Gc
979.401
Sa68s
1131843

M. L.

GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01102 7916

HISTORY OF

SANTA CLARA COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

WITH

Biographical Sketches

OF

The Leading Men and Women of the County Who Have Been Identified With Its Growth and Development From the Early Days to the Present

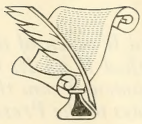
HISTORY BY

EUGENE T. SAWYER

ILLUSTRATED
COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME

HISTORIC RECORD COMPANY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
1922

Gc
979.401
Sa68s



1131843

CONTENTS

CHAPTER I—PAGE 33

Unrivaled Climate and Situation—Origin of Name—Early Inhabitants—Story of the Early Days—Founding of the Missions—Father Junipero Serra—Father Pena—Founding of San Jose—Father Maguire de Catala Plants Trees on Alameda—Mission of Santa Clara—Secularization of Missions—Life on the Early Ranchos—The Rodeo—The Matanza—Early Government—Some Grotesque Religious Ceremonies—Bull and Bear Fights—First American Settlers—The Donner Party.

CHAPTER II—PAGE 46

Santa Clara County During the Mexican Rule—The Adventures of Captain Fremont—Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo—Raising the Bear Flag—Proclamation of General Jose Castro. War with Mexico Declared—Proclamation of Commodore Sloat—Capt. Charles M. Weber. Juzgado Transformed into Barracks—Battle of Santa Clara—Captain Thomas Fallon Raises First American Flag—Gold is Discovered—Reminiscences of the Days of '49—Killing of Young Pyle—Local Government—Early Merchants and Buildings of San Jose—Grandma Bascom's Story.

CHAPTER III—PAGE 61

Military Rule—Constitutional Convention—San Jose as Capital of the State—First Legislature Convenes—Removal of Capital—First July 4th Celebration—Boundaries of Santa Clara County—County Government—Court of Sessions—Land Grants and Suertes—San Jose Land Company—Settlers' Leagues Defend Titles—A Trumped-Up Robbery of Public Treasury—List of Spanish and Mexican Land Grants.

CHAPTER IV—PAGE 71

Courts of First Instance—The Early Bar of San Jose—Alcalde Burton's Common Sense—Mule Appears as Witness—District, County and Justice Courts Supersede Courts of Alcalde and First Instance—Judge Watson's Informal Handling of Cases—Eccentricities of Judge Redman—The Lord of Hardscrabble—The First Court House—Judge Almond's Demijohn—Strange Career of Rufus A. Lockwood—Freeman McKinney—The Irrepressible J. Alexander Yoell—Judge Buckner's Quaint Ways of Dispensing Justice—High Standing of Judge Hester—W. Frank Stewart—Change in Court System—Tribute to Judge Belden.

CHAPTER V—PAGE 85

Topography and Geology—The New Almaden Mines—Crime in the Early Days—Outlaws Terrorize the County—Exciting Career of Francisco Soto—Augustin C. Hall Murdered—Santiago Berryessa Kills Pedro Aravena—Francisco Berryessa Stabbed—Murder of Joseph Pellegrini—Juan Jose Rodriguez Killed—Mary Hallock Foote's Mining Camp Stories—Guadalupe Quicksilver Mine—Enrequita Mine—Mineral Springs of the County—The Oil Development.

CHAPTER VI—PAGE 92

Society Events in the Fifties, Sixties and Seventies—Reminiscences of Pioneer Women—Mrs. Mary A. Carroll's Interesting Record—Mrs. Frances A. Sunol-Angus Writes of Early Society—Joseph H. Scull Tells of Festivities—Entertaining Account of San Jose Society by Mrs. S. O. Houghton—Recollections of Dr. Chamblin—Charles G. Ames Bests Judge William T. Wallace in Oratorical Combat—Opening of Hotel Vendome—Distinguished Visitors.

CHAPTER VII—PAGE 101

Passing of Old Landmarks of San Jose—Fair Grounds—Live Oak Park and Prevost's Gardens—Old Court House—Duel Between Thomas Shore and S. J. Crosby—Killing of Jailer Martin Roohan—John Marr Escapes From Jail After Killing Peter Veuve—Jailer Hendricks Killed When Indians Break Jail—Killing of William Cooper—Harry Love Slain—Old Residential Landmarks—Naglee, Hensley and Josiah Belden Homes.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER VIII—PAGE 108

Newspapers in the Early Days—San Jose Weekly Visitor—Daily Mercury—J. J. Owen a Striking Figure—His Encounter With Montgomery Maze—Charles M. Shortridge—The Daily Times—The Tribune—The Herald—E. A. and J. O. Hayes—W. Frank Stewart and the Daily Reporter—Mark Twain—The Courier—W. A. January and the Santa Clara Argus—History of Henry C. Hansbrough—Chester H. Hull—Daily Garden City Times Started by Edwin Markham, S. H. Herring, Perryman Page and E. T. Sawyer—A. P. Murgotten and The Pioneer—Daily Morning Times—H. A. De Lacy Establishes City Item, Now the Evening Times—Charles W. Williams—The Santa Clara Valley Started by Major Foote—His Exciting Experience with a Delegation of Cornishmen—John T. Wallace and E. T. Sawyer Start the Scooper—W. W. Elliott, Editor of the Santa Clara Index—His Experience as a Court Reporter—Allen P. Kelly, Editor of the San Jose Herald, Captures Grizzly Bear—Other Newspapers.

CHAPTER IX—PAGE 118

Early Days of Drama in San Jose—James Stark Establishes First Theater—Samuel W. Piercy Makes His First Appearance There—Name Changed to San Jose Theater—Gustav Brohaska Converts Armory Hall Into San Jose Opera House—Eleanor Calhoun, Now Princess Lazarovich, Makes First Appearance on Stage in E. T. Sawyer's Loyal Hearts with John T. Malone and H. A. De Lacy—California Theater Had Many Notable Stars—Auditorium, Later the Garden City Theater—Victory Theater—The Hippodrome—T. & D. Theater—Lyric Theater—Jose Theater—Liberty Theater—First Amateur Dramatic Company—John W. Dunne—Frank Bacon—John T. Malone—Charles W. Williams—John T. Raymond, California's Star Comedian—Some of the Old-Time Minstrels—Charley Rhoades.

CHAPTER X—PAGE 126

Distinguished Visitors to San Jose and the Santa Clara Valley—Political Orators—George Francis Train—Henry George Unmasks a Mysterious Spook—Bret Hart—Mark Twain—President Harrison's Visit—General Grant Receives Ovation—Lecturers from the East and from Over the Sea—General Fremont Is Guest of Santa Clara County Pioneers—Ned Buntline's Adventurous Career.

CHAPTER XI—PAGE 132

Santa Clara County During the Civil War—San Jose Volunteers—Many Companies Formed—Band of Confederate Sympathizers Rob Stages to Obtain Money for Cause—Ingraham Gang—Methodist Church Burned—Dick Baker Gang—Excitement Over Death of Lincoln.

CHAPTER XII—PAGE 135

The Fruit Industry of County—Largest Prune Producing Section in State—History of the Development — Introduction of French Prune — Early Orchardists — The First Cannery—Lyman Burrell Has First Mountain Orchard—Dr. J. M. Dawson Pioneer Fruit Canner and Packer—Other Packing Companies—Strawberry Section—Annual Orchard Production—Vineyards and Olive Orchards—Seed Growing Carried on Extensively—Citrus Fruits—Farm Loan Association—Vegetable, Poultry Raising and Dairying, Important Industries—Artesian Wells Supply Water for Irrigation—Growers' Organizations—Santa Clara County Statistics.

CHAPTER XIII—PAGE 145

County Government and Good Roads—Transportation of Passengers in Early Days—Water Transportation—History of Various Important Road and Railway Enterprises—First Railroad Completed—Western Pacific—Narrow Gauge Railroad.

CHAPTER XIV—PAGE 152

Public Buildings of the County—Many Locations of the County Court House—Changes Made by the Legislature—Present Court House a Splendid Building—Futile Attempt to Regain State Capital—New County Jail—Hall of Records—Hall of Justice—County Hospital—County Poor Farm.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER XV—PAGE 156

The Resources and Attractions of San Jose, the Garden City of California—Soil, Climate, Production and Opportunity—What a Man from the East Learned from an Old Resident.

CHAPTER XVI—PAGE 162

San Jose Incorporated as City—Organization of Political Parties—First Gas Lights—Water Pipes Laid — Horse Railway on Alameda — Severe Earthquake in 1868 — Disastrous Floods—Story of Tiburcio Vasquez, Noted Bandit—Street Railroad—John C. Arnold Figures in Remarkable Case of Mistaken Identity—Dick Fellows, Lone Highwayman, Escapes from Constable—Brutal Murder at Los Gatos—W. P. Renowden Tortured and Killed—Lloyd L. Majors Hung for His Murder—Bond Issue of 1886—New City Charter Defeated—The Dixon-Allen Trial—Electric Tower Erected—Chinatown Destroyed by Fire—Mexican Hanged by Mob—Charles Goslaw Meets Death on Scaffold—Disastrous Fire of 1892—Henry Planz Murdered—Sextuple Murder—New Charter Adopted—Earthquake of 1906—Commission Form of Government Adopted—Mayors of San Jose.

CHAPTER XVII—PAGE 175

San Jose and Santa Clara Activities During the World War—Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Belgian Relief and Other Drives—The Men and Women Who Did the Work.

CHAPTER XVIII—PAGE 194

History of the Lick Observatory on the Summit of Mount Hamilton—The Eccentricities of James Lick, the Philanthropist—Erection of the Lick Mill—The Lick Hotel at San Francisco—What He Did for San Jose.

CHAPTER XIX—PAGE 202

The Story of Alum Rock Park, San Jose's Beautiful Reservation of One Thousand Acres—Judge Richards' Description of Its Beauties and Attractions—The Claim of J. O. Stratton.

CHAPTER XX—PAGE 206

The Attractions of the Big Basin, or California Redwood Park—How It Was Preserved by the Efforts of a San Josean—The Sempervirens Club—The Annual Forest Play in a Natural Setting.

CHAPTER XXI—PAGE 210

The Public and Private Schools of San Jose—The Growth of the High School Constructed on University Plan—The State Teachers' College—College of Notre Dame—College of the Pacific—Other Institutions.

CHAPTER XXII—PAGE 221

The Public Utilities of San Jose—The Early Service of the Gas and Electric Companies—The San Jose Water Company and Its Sure and Steady Progress—The Street Railways in and out of the City—The Post Office and Postmasters.

CHAPTER XXIII—PAGE 227

San Jose Woman's Club—County Alliance—Newman Hall and Club—Sainte Claire Club—Columbia Circle, C. L. S. C.—Lecticonian Society—The Country Club—The Pioneers' Society—American Legion—Law Library and Bar Association—Housewives' League—Daughters of the American Revolution—Musical Clubs and Record—Y. W. C. A.—Club La France—Boy Scouts—Loyal Italo-American Club.

CHAPTER XXIV—PAGE 239

San Jose Board of Trade—San Jose Chamber of Commerce—Merchants Association—Rotary and Lions Clubs—Civic Welfare Club—The 100 Per Cent Club—Labor Organizations—Commercial Club—Pen Women Branch—The Plotwrights—The Western Aero Club.

CONTENTS

CHAPTER XXV—PAGE 245

Associated Charities—Good Cheer Club—Home of Benevolence—The Odd Fellows Home—The Pratt Home—Notre Dame Institute—The Salvation Army and Volunteers of America—The Story of Old Bob Bennett—Juvenile Court and Probation Office—The Coffee Club — The Woman's Exchange — Humane Societies — Y. M. C. A. — Boys' Outing Farm—Red Cross Society—W. C. T. U.—Community Shop—Fraternal Orders.

CHAPTER XXVI—PAGE 255

The Sanitariums and Hospitals of San Jose—The Splendid Appointments of the O'Connor Buildings—Columbia Hospital—Santa Clara Medical Society—Dr. Ben Cory.

CHAPTER XXVII—PAGE 258

The History of San Jose Fire Department—Primitive Appurtenances of the Early Days—Volunteer Department for Twenty-Six Years—The Police Department's Growth and Work.

CHAPTER XXVIII—PAGE 262

The Early Churches of San Jose and Their Vicissitudes—History of the San Jose Library—Its Growth from Small Beginnings—The County Free Library—The Carnegie Library.

CHAPTER XXIX—PAGE 266

The Santa Clara Historical Society and Its Objects—Spanish Names for Natural Objects—The Interesting Career of Judge Augustus O. Rhodes, a Nonogenarian.

CHAPTER XXX—PAGE 270

The Banks and Industries of San Jose—Bank of Italy—A Daring Robbery—Garden City Bank and Trust Company—Security State and Savings Bank—First National Bank—Growers Bank—San Jose Foundry—Bean Spray Company — Anderson-Barngrover Company — Smith Manufacturing Company—Sperry Flour Company—Globe Mills—American Can Company—Security Warehouse and Cold Storage Company—Garden City Manufactory—Tile Company—Spray Manufacturing Company—Artificial Leather Company—Wholesale Grocers—The Oliver Company—National Axle Corporation—Plow Factories—Farmers Union—Granite and Marble Works.

CHAPTER XXXI—PAGE 277

The Romantic History of the Town of Santa Clara—Home of One of the Early Missions—The Story of Santa Clara University—Planting of the Mission Cross—Marcello, the Last of the Mission Indians.

CHAPTER XXXII—PAGE 284

Palo Alto and Leland Stanford, Jr., University—The Rapid Growth of One of the Progressive Towns of Santa Clara County—The Location and Uses of a Great Educational Institution.

CHAPTER XXXIII—PAGE 289

Los Gatos, the Gem City of the Foothills and Its Environs—The Gateway of the Valley—Gilroy, the Thriving Little City at the Southern End of the County.

CHAPTER XXXIV—PAGE 294

Other Growing Towns of Santa Clara County—Sunnyvale—Change from Grain Field to Thriving Community—Campbell—Cupertino—Alviso—Milpitas—Agnew—Saratoga—Los Altos—Evergreen—Mountain View—Mayfield—Morgan Hill—Tragic Encounter with a California Lion—Berryessa—Alma—Wrights Station—Ambrose Bierce's Life—Patchen—Mountain Charley's Adventures—Small Towns and Villages.

CHAPTER XXXV—PAGE 306

Miscellaneous Items of Interest—Observations of a Weather Expert—Judge Belden and Mayor Pfister—An Auto Camp—Result of Presidential Elections in the County.

CHAPTER XXXVI—PAGE 308

Federation of American Farmers—Last Relic of Santa Clara Mission—Census Figures—Decorations Received by Santa Clara Boys in World War.

INDEX

Abel, George E..... 1102
Abel, Otto..... 1396
Abernathy, Frank..... 1080
Abernathy, Wm. Watson 928
Abreo, Joseph A..... 1650
Adams, John Hicks..... 1055
Adams, William H..... 1056
Albertson, L. H..... 595
Alderton, Henry A., M.D. 765
Alison, Ralston..... 1061
Allegrini, Igino..... 1296
Allemao, Manuel J..... 1264
Allen, Charles S..... 1649
Allen, John H..... 1250
Allen, W. A. 1493
Allen, William Benjamin. 1348
Alexander, George W... 582
Alexander, William G... 316
Alvernaz, Frank P..... 1444
Alves, Antone 1469
Anderson, A. 1577
Anderson, Hon. Alden... 796
Anderson, A. Ray..... 546
Anderson, George C. 664
Anderson, George H. 1150
Anderson, John 1510
Anderson, John Zuinglius 783
Anderson, Steve 1159
Anderson, Theodore O... 866
Anderson, Tom D..... 1113
Anderson, William W... 1183
Andrada, Manuel 1317
Anello, Frank 1384
Angelo, Jose C..... 1114
Anzini, Ben 1204
Arana, Melvin Joseph... 1303
Arguello, Julio 1599
Armanasco, James 1432
Arnberg, Fred J..... 1610
Arnerich, Frank N..... 1311
Arnerich, Paul J..... 608
Arnold, Arthur E..... 972
Artana, Henry C..... 1649
Athenour, A., & Bros.... 1225
Atkinson, Richard 940
Austin, William E..... 1114
Averill, Arthur Earl..... 1261
Averill, Volney..... 861
Ayer, Henry M..... 918
Ayer, Samuel Freeman.. 867
Azevedo, Andre 1586
Azevedo, Joseph C..... 1391
Azevedo, J. E..... 1456
Azevedo, Manuel T..... 1578
Azzarello, Vincent..... 1337

Babb, James T..... 603
Bachrodt, Walter L..... 519
Bacigalupi, Arthur P.... 1209
Bacon, Albert Sylvester. 1072
Bailey, Elton R..... 892
Baiocchi, Adolph J., M.D. 1257
Baiocchi, Almanda..... 1664
Baker, Herbert C..... 1209
Baker, James T..... 1209
Baker, Lewis E..... 1211
Baker, Mrs. Margaret E. 680
Baker, Orlando L..... 457
Baker, Simeon 823
Baker, T. E..... 680
Balcomb, Jean B..... 1554
Balistreri, Frank Oliver. 1621
Ball, Harry Ulysses..... 1595
Ball, Martin Charles.... 1371
Ballou, John Q. A..... 772
Balsbaugh, Ephriam 1002
Barbaccia Bros. 1660
Barber, Lawrence E.... 883
Bariteau, Eli 1549
Barkalow, Benjamin F... 1528
Barker, Frank P..... 1413
Barker, Samuel A..... 1413
Barnard, E. E..... 1553
Barnes, Harry..... 1083
Barnes, Mary F..... 1340
Barnett, Thomas Clemens 1651
Barns, Charles Edward.. 1111
Barnum, John S..... 1532
Baron, August William.. 1553
Barr, C. Marian, A. M... 939
Barry, Mrs. Catherine E. 446
Barry, Mrs. Mayme E... 786
Bates, Francis C..... 1012
Bates, Luther A..... 1651
Bartlett, William C..... 1494
Battee, John M..... 530
Bauman, John..... 1361
Baumgartner Bros. 1243
Bazata, Rev. Benjamin V 1290
Beall, Lucian M..... 1591
Bean, James E..... 788
Bean, John..... 1460
Beane, Georgia M..... 346
Beans, Thomas Ellard... 1362
Beans, William Knox... 762
Beattie, J. Irving, M.D.. 495
Beatty, Charles L..... 1629
Beatty, John F..... 1392
Beck, Thomas B..... 1316
Beedle, Charles 1354
Bellew, Joseph M..... 718
Bemis, Vernon L..... 1425
Benjamin M. A..... 1285
Benner, Stillman H..... 1093
Bennett, Ralph R..... 907
Benoit, Eugene I..... 1631
Benoit, Louis P..... 582
Benson, Oscar 1603
Bentley, Robert L., Jr.... 901
Bernal, Bruno 508
Bernal, Pedro A..... 376
Bernal, Ygnacio 408
Bernthal, Walter G..... 1572
Berry, C. E..... 1192
Berry, Charles..... 1351
Berryessa, Alex..... 1379
Berryessa, Jose J..... 1094
Berryman, Fred..... 1680
Bertelli, Angelo 1591
Bertelsen, Bertel..... 1592
Beverson, Charles D.... 630
Biaggi, Alfred F..... 1628
Biaggi, Fred 1628
Biaggi, William R..... 1666
Billwiller, Ernest O..... 1526
Bisceglia, Pasquale 1568
Blabon, Joseph W. D... 596
Blabon, Otis 1110
Blabon, Wm. Caspar.... 338
Black, John Newton.... 1514
Blackford, Lillie 424
Bladh, Carl 1673
Blanch, John W..... 730
Blanch, Robert 446
Blanchard, Hiram A.... 1202
Blanchard, Thos. L., M.D. 1088
Bland, Henry M., Ph.D.. 479
Bland, Wallace E..... 1518
Blauer, William J..... 1340
Blaurock, James Edwin. 1133
Blois, J. Byron 986
Blount, Alvin M..... 508
Bodley, Thomas..... 458
Bogart, Arthur W..... 1266
Bogart, Sewall B..... 1317
Bohnett, Floyd O..... 1403
Bohnett, Joseph 848

Bohnett, Lewis Dan.... 1670
Boisseranc, August 1270
Bolfing, C. T..... 1652
Bonar, Edgar P..... 1329
Bone, Joseph H..... 995
Bonetti, Henry 1278
Bonnet, Adrien 1188
Bonnet, Gaston..... 1691
Bonnet, Louis Joseph... 1550
Booker, George E..... 1269
Booth, Miss Etta E..... 1289
Bordenave, Nicholas 1469
Bordi, Baptiste 1470
Boulware, Milton A..... 341
Bourguignon, Frank E.. 1006
Boussy, Ferdinand 1688
Bowen, Fred 888
Boyd, James, D. V. S.... 644
Bradford, Alden E..... 1196
Bradford, Mrs. Allis Kimball Ballou 972
Brandenburg, Harry E.. 1257
Brandt, Charles 1066
Braslan, Charles P..... 607
Brattan, Mrs. Catherine F 516
Bray, Mrs. Clara C..... 880
Brazil, Manuel S..... 1408
Breitwieser, John J..... 1564
Bressani, Richard V..... 1448
Breton, J. Walter..... 1200
Bridgman, Roy W..... 550
Brimson, Joseph Marion. 1604
Brinkman, Fred H..... 1243
Britschgi, Jack E..... 1651
Britton, Arthur T..... 1052
Britton, Lewis H..... 1317
Britton, Robert 1318
Broedel, Michael..... 624
Brokenshire, John R..... 1388
Bronk, Manuel 1434
Bronner, Clarence F.... 1612
Brooks, Joseph T..... 857
Brosius, A. F..... 1233
Broughton, Lem 1629
Brown, Albert S..... 1337
Brown, E. N..... 436
Brown, Judge Frederick Benjamin 688
Brown, George M..... 333
Brown, James 1617
Brown, Sewall S..... 1465
Browne, Harry E..... 1627
Brownell, Prof. Elmer E. 767
Bryant, Col. D. H..... 442
Buckley, George Stephen 1282
Burdick, Charles L..... 1025
Burdick, George B..... 1517
Burket, Mrs. Julia E.... 1249
Burkett, A. Kieffer..... 1134
Burkett, George P..... 825
Burnett, David M..... 342
Burns, T. S..... 1626
Burrell, Frederick C.... 472
Burright, Charles L..... 1630
Burrows, Thomas J..... 1195
Burton, Henry Heber... 1033
Butcher, Rolla 944
Butcher, Rolla, Sr..... 943
Button, Dr. W. H..... 1491
Byrne, Garrett J..... 490
Calanchini, Ermenegildo. 1670
Calcagno, Simone..... 1550
Caldwell, Charles Henry. 1655
Caleb, Miles Monroe.... 665
Calkins, Geo. W..... 1347
Call, George B..... 975
Callahan, Thomas J..... 1626
Cambiano, Paul D..... 1518
Cameron, Dr. David Paul 817
Camp, John M..... 1459
Camp, Wilbur Lee..... 629
Campbell, Alexander D.. 678
Campbell, Andrew J..... 1113
Campbell, Carl..... 1007
Campbell, David William 1137
Campbell, George..... 1414
Campbell, James Henry. 795
Camps, Frank L..... 1577
Cantua, Joseph M..... 560
Cantua, Lenora..... 560
Cappa, Joseph 1669
Cardoza, John F..... 1431
Cardoza, Tom 976
Careaga, Mrs. Maria A.. 484
Carlo, John R..... 873
Carlson, C. A..... 577
Carlson, Charles O..... 1550
Carlyle, James S..... 1199
Carmelite Monastery.... 1429
Carmichael, Daniel..... 831
Carmichael, Neil..... 827
Carmichael, Mrs. Wm. H. 1008
Carpenter, Dr. H. F..... 578
Carper, Samuel H..... 1281
Carrey, Albert J..... 933
Carroll, Thomas A..... 453
Carson, James S..... 837
Casalegno, Thomas and Henriette Pellier..... 471
Casaletto, Laurence G... 1211
Casaucau, Michel 1429
Casaurang, Peter and Jean 1157
Casey, Jeremiah D..... 472
Casey, Michael 416
Casley, James 663
Cassady, Sydney..... 1612
Cassin, Charles M..... 1229
Castello, John 1437
Castilleja School..... 762
Castillou, James 1459
Castle, Arthur F..... 661
Castle, Mrs. California .. 479
Castle, I. N..... 479
Castro, Crisanto..... 1380
Caswell, Frank V..... 1202
Catania, Henry 1391
Cauhapé, Victor 1315
Cavala, Paul L..... 1372
Cavallaro, Clifton D..... 1527
Cavallaro, John..... 851
Challen, Victor 1234
Chambers, J. W..... 1666
Chapin, Frank E..... 1039
Chargin, Joseph A..... 1595
Chase, Elmer E..... 844
Chase, Foster Wooden.. 1118
Chase, Elmer E., Jr..... 1518
Chrisman, Walter L..... 463
Chrisman, William Henry 475
Christian, Charles W.... 603
Churchill, C. C..... 1692
Churnside, Thomas 1576
Chynoweth, Mrs. Mary H. 334
Cilker, William Hamilton 1466
Clark, C. H..... 1492
Clark, Charles..... 507
Clark, George Thomas.. 788
Clark, John A., M. D.... 1431
Clark, Jonas, M. D..... 935
Clayton, James A..... 803
Clayton, Willis S..... 807
Clearwaters, Reuben D.. 651
Clements, W. T..... 1191
Clouser, Harry E..... 1378
Coates, Washington B.. 1015
Cochrane, Mrs. Aphelia F 756
Cody, L. R..... 658
Coe, Henry W..... 396
Coe, Henry Willard..... 395
Coelho, Alexander Rose . 694
Collins, Rev. Richard... 1527
Colombet, Emily J..... 1108
Colt, William F..... 1522
Compton, Al..... 1648
Conant, Ernest W..... 847
Conrotto, Anselmo..... 1627
Cook, Marion Virgil 1680
Cooley, Charles P..... 964
Coombs, Frank W..... 737
Cooper, Astley D. M.... 676
Coopers, Edmond..... 852

Coopers, Joseph B..... 852
Coopers, Louis P..... 852
Cordes, Paul H..... 943
Cornell, F. E..... 486
Corotto, John A..... 683
Corpstein, Joseph T..... 1244
Correa, Frank Silveira... 1447
Costa, George M..... 1665
Costigan, John H..... 705
Costigan, Robert A..... 574
Cottle, Ira 687
Cottle, Royal, Sr..... 411
Cotton, George Douglas. 669
Couch, Thomas 538
Coulter, Major William A. 658
Coupland, Wm. Richard. 1334
Covert, A. C..... 1263
Cox, George W..... 673
Cox, Jacob Milan 800
Cox, John 838
Cox, Joseph Emory 955
Cox, La Fayette..... 675
Cox, William 787
Crabb, Alexander L..... 697
Cramer, David Harold... 1052
Cramer, Joseph L..... 1233
Crawford, Edward D.... 512
Crawford, James N..... 1174
Cribari, Fiore 1461
Cribari, Paul A..... 1536
Crippen, Carlton Carlyle. 1352
Cross, William J..... 1203
Crow, Max J..... 923
Cunningham, E. M..... 652
Cunningham, Joseph C.. 1249
Cunningham, Luther ... 598
Curry, Benjamin O..... 404
Curtis, George M..... 766
Curtis, Manly M..... 1308
Curtner, Alan Eltzroth.. 932
Curtner, Albert H..... 1058
Curtner, Allen E..... 581
Curtner, Henry 423
Curtner, Lucy Latham.. 424
Curtner, William M..... 1120
Cushing, Frank Allen ... 982
Cuthbertson, Sidney M.. 1141
Cutler, Charles W..... 684
Cutter, John J..... 1180
Cutting, Charles D..... 1621
Cutting, Dr. James A.... 826
Da Cruz, Rev. M. A..... 1489
Daft, Joseph 1650
Dahlgren, Andrew P.... 947
Daly, Phillip 1160
Darling, Salma 710
Darsie, William 752
Davenport, Mervyn A... 1258
Davison, Charles W..... 878
Dean, Charles O..... 1588
De Carli, Louis Charles. 684
De Forest, Albert T..... 1191
De Lacy, Hugh A..... 713
Delmaestro, Edward 1165
Delmue, Ernest..... 1239
Delyon, Eugene 1159
De Mattei, Michael 1363
Denegri, Dismo M..... 1353
De Silva, J. P..... 1550
Desimone, Joseph S..... 1334
Devenpeck, Glenn A.... 1622
Devine, John James..... 526
Devine, Joseph M..... 526
Dickinson, John W..... 1432
Di Fiore, Angelo..... 901
Di Fiore, Domenico..... 1567
Di Fiore, Frank 1154
Dinsmore, Dudley F..... 1245
Dinsmore, John W., D.D., 1108
Distel, Edward Francis.. 902
Dodds, H. G..... 1377
Doerr, Charles 520
Doerr, Henry C..... 1119
Doidge, Mrs. Elizabeth A. 1262
Dornberger, Victor 670
Dowling, Thomas M..... 1610
Draper, Wilbur H..... 1043
Du Brutz, Anthony G... 1239
Dufour, Charles 1290
Duncan, John F..... 1333
Dunn, James T..... 1020
Dunne, Mrs. Catherine.. 818
Dunne, Peter J..... 804
Dutton Brothers 694
Eastman, Edward Ferry. 939
Eaton, Ernest C..... 677
Eaton, Louis 1465
Eaton, Ralph W..... 1400
Eberhard Tanning Co... 533
Ebinger, Lewis B..... 1184
Economou, William N... 1582
Edwards, Henry William 1158
Edwards, Leonard P.... 1179
Ehrhorn, Adolph William 591
Ellet, Alfred Washington 1093
Ellet, Charles 755
Ellet, Edward Carpenter. 746
Ellis, Edward F..... 931
Ellis, James H..... 792
Ellis, John Edward 1285
Ellis, Marion E..... 1257
Elmer, L. H..... 1117
Elmer, Walter M..... 1212
Emery, Dr. Grenville C... 525
England, Beverly Allen.. 888
England, Gus A..... 1388
Erickson, Andrew L..... 719
Ernst Brothers 1383
Eschenburg, Rodney.... 383
Esrey, John 964
Estrade, Mrs. Lizzie 1308
Estrade, Prosper 1308
Evans, Francis Marion.. 705
Fahey, John H..... 581
Fancher, Earle C..... 884
Faria, J. S..... 1361
Farmers' & Merchants' National Bank of Mountain View 843
Farney, Edmund B..... 718
Farnsworth, Ralph..... 1485
Farrell, M..... 1395
Farrell, Mrs. Maria..... 1030
Farwell, Franklin M.... 1199
Farwell, J. D..... 936
Fate, Harold L..... 1052
Fatjo, Robert A..... 630
Fellom, James Matthew. 496
Fellom, John A., Sr..... 761
Fellows, Edmund L..... 792
Fernald, Josephine M... 914
Ferreira, Joe J..... 1443
Ferrell, James 1079
Fieger, George W..... 1505
Fiehmann, George J.... 1307
Filice, Gennaro 1609
Finley, Mrs. Louise M.. 1263
First National Bank of Los Altos 1188
Fisher, Fiacro Julian.... 721
Fisher, Henry B..... 1084
Fisher, Ida M..... 643
Fitch, Harry H..... 1321
Fitts, William L..... 633
Fitzgerald, John P..... 1222
Fitzgerald, Thomas..... 586
Fitzgerald, Walter G.... 586
Flindt, Homer Eon 1636
Flint, Benjamin and William R..... 504
Foley, William Edward. 1105
Fontaine, Gaston R..... 1029
Forbes, James Alexander 878
Forbes, Judge James A.. 1554
Ford, Clifford M..... 1348
Forward, James W..... 1095
Forward, Jas. Wesley ... 874
Foss, Mrs. Sarah A..... 442
Foster, Fred Lawrence.. 1486
Fourcade, Susanna W... 947
Fouts, David P..... 1076

Francalanzo, Joseph..... 1407
Francis, Octave J..... 1125
Fredericks, Karl R..... 503
Free, Hon. Arthur M.... 880
Freelyn, Elias H..... 574
Freeman, Edgar H..... 796
Freeman, Lloyd E..... 836
Freitas, John Andrews .. 1396
Freitas, John R..... 1524
French, Alden 1165
French, Ernest A..... 1169
French, John H..... 1524
Frisbie, Mrs. Geraldine E. 568
Fry, H. Ray..... 879
Fuchs, Emil V..... 1652
Fullington, Rolla F..... 953
Fulmer, Jacob P..... 1029
Funkler, William 1154
Gagliasso, Charles 1090
Gagliasso, Luigi..... 1329
Gallagher, Alfred D..... 1163
Gallagher, George F.... 1163
Gallagher, Richard 515
Gallagher, William L.... 1245
Gamble, Edwin P..... 1330
Gardner, Fred H..... 730
Gardner, Walter J..... 569
Gardner, William S..... 741
Garrod, David 1106
Garrod, Ralph Vince.... 1201
Gatter, Jacob M. H., Jr.. 1540
Gattuccio, Bart, M. D... 890
Geer, Mrs. Clara A..... 1563
Genardini, Charles 1300
Genovesi Bros., Zapelli & Company 1501
Geoffroy, August 638
George, Mrs. Amelia D.. 1061
George, Manuel F..... 1490
George, Mrs. Mary W.. 1166
Gerow, Forest B..... 1629
Giacomazzi, Edward P... 1494
Giacomazzi, William F.. 1164
Giardano, Frank 1677
Gibson, L. W..... 1456
Gifford, Julia A..... 1102
Gifford, Loren N..... 533
Gillespie, John 1201
Gilroy Public Schools... 1138
Giottonini, William 887
Glans, Oscar E..... 634
Glennon, Matthew J.... 1169
Gober, Robert P., M. D.. 1460
Gober, Rev. W. R..... 1460
Gohranson, Oscar F..... 1364
Goldmann, Edmund, Dr. 1234
Goodrich, Clifford Byron 1303
Goodrick, Thomas A.... 1184
Goodwin, C. B..... 1531
Goodwin, James A..... 1367
Gordon, Harry V..... 1354
Gordon, Dr. William D.. 1543
Gosbey, Hon. Perley F.. 529
Gould, James 948
Graeb, Walter A..... 1549
Granander, K. J..... 1501
Gray, George A., M. D.. 1523
Greco, Anthony 1149
Greco, Gaspare 1603
Greco, Victor V..... 1632
Green, Ed. R..... 1150
Greenley, Joseph Spencer 1540
Griffiths, William 838
Grim, Ira H..... 1056
Grimm, George 597
Grisez, Celestine J..... 1526
Grisez, Rev. John C., S. J. 1489
Growers Bank 1299
Gruwell, Charles Lee.... 722
Gruwell, Lawrence C.... 1481
Gubser, August 1466
Guglielmoni, S. E..... 1559
Guglieri, Dr. A. A..... 892
Guglieri, Mrs. Adela R.. 892
Guglieri, Gregory 1501
Gwartney, Mrs. Betty... 1481
Gwinn, Marion Thomas. 1478
Haag, William F..... 585
Haag, Mrs. Elise M.... 585
Haase, Maxwell Benno.. 1202
Hagelin, John L..... 1327
Hageman, Joe 771
Haight, Clark W..... 1564
Haley, Edward 1116
Hall, William Henry.... 1286
Haman, Carl Wesley.... 812
Hambly, Francis James.. 1115
Hamilton, George, Sr.... 371
Hamlin, E. C..... 1204
Hammond, Mrs. Martha 1120
Hancock, Joseph Edward 934
Hanger, Curtis Elden... 1083
Hansen, Antone K..... 1525
Hansen, James 1096
Hansen, Knut H..... 1344
Hansen, Mrs. Mary E... 1102
Hanson, Floyd A..... 1261
Hanson, George Warren. 832
Hanson, Mildred P..... 1051
Hapgood, Frank A..... 1460
Hares, William Lionel... 1659
Harms, George W..... 1472
Harms, Henry A..... 1539
Harper, Capt. Richard B. 732
Harris, James William.. 729
Harrub, Irving E..... 1630
Hart, Alexander J..... 504
Hart, Leopold 323
Hart, Orville Benjamin.. 669
Hartley, W. W..... 545
Harton, Will Green..... 1058
Harvey, Harriet Newell. 592
Hauk, John 917
Haun, George J..... 718
Hayes, Everis Anson ... 320
Hayes, Mrs. Everis A... 530
Hayes, Hon. Jay Orley.. 324
Hayes, Mrs. Jay Orley.. 905
Hayes-Chynoweth, Mrs. Mary 334
Headen, Dr. Benjamin F. 599
Hedegard, S. N..... 1558
Heilmann, Stephen 768
Heimgartner, William B. 1513
Helwig Lester H..... 670
Hendy Iron Works 818
Hendy, John Harris..... 784
Henkle, R. E..... 1209
Heney, Richard..... 1560
Henry, William Fiske... 765
Hermle, Andrew..... 1505
Herring, S. H..... 1141
Herrmann, Charles F. W. 500
Herrold, Charles David.. 1293
Hershey, Chester E..... 1630
Hersman, Hugh Steel... 1184
Hersman, William M.... 1433
Hess, Alexander W., Sr. 1274
Hettinger, Eby Athy.... 954
Heyde, John W. Edward 1560
Heymann, Adolph 1635
Hiatt, Frederick Lee.... 1114
Hiatt, James 1494
Hichborn, Franklin 436
Hill, Andrew P..... 355
Hill, Frank D..... 1543
Hill, Henrie Granville... 882
Hill, Henry Tanner..... 960
Hills, Alfred Farley..... 1121
Hinsdale, Willian, A. B.. 1636
Hirsch, Mrs. Emma..... 898
Hinds, Carleton Jay..... 1677
Hobson, Benjamin F.... 483
Hobson, Herman W..... 1112
Hobson, William B..... 404
Hoesch, Judge John M.. 1149
Hogan, Thomas C..... 890
Hogg, Henry C..... 1095
Hogg, Robert L., M. D.. 665
Holmes, F. H..... 1107
Holthouse, Eberhardt H. 832

Holthouse, J. Fred..... 836
Holthouse, Mark H..... 835
Hooper, H..... 1340
Hoque, Francis M..... 734
Hoque, William Francis. 734
Horn, Mrs. Emily J..... 917
Horstmann, Fred H..... 1641
Houser, Harry A..... 1543
Howe, Miss Agnes E.... 654
Howe, William B..... 897
Howes, Charles E., Jr... 1116
Howes, Charles Edward. 1115
Howes, Freeman L..... 1169
Hoyt, Frank L..... 1513
Hubbard, Thos. B...1062, 1118
Hubbard, Albert Lester.. 1062
Hubbard, Mrs. Sierra N.. 1118
Hubbard, Frank 1404
Huff, Frank L..... 1019
Huber, Charles H..... 1679
Huff, James A..... 1065
Hughes, John 563
Hultberg, Nels O..... 1240
Hunt, Charles A..... 1490
Hunt, Harold G..... 1245
Hunter, Frank A..... 1122
Husted, Ralph Allen.... 1213
Hutton, Hiram Coye.... 1170
Hutton, Warner 515
Huxtable, Frederick J... 1575
Ingels, Bruce 924
Ingleson, Mrs. Robert S. 706
Interurban Sanitarium .. 1563
Irwin, Samuel J..... 877
Isaacson, Herman 1214
Isasca, Vincent 1295
Jackson, Jonathan F.... 922
Jackson, Roy I..... 1548
Jacobs, Sol 1071
James, D. W..... 1462
James, William Henry .. 1225
January, Wm. A..... 1687
Jemm, Otto F..... 1611
Jennings, W. W. and Mrs. Ella Lords 485
Jensen, Anton M..... 1277
Jepsen, Andrew H..... 692
Jepsen, Mathias P..... 1339
Jessen, Conrad 1659
Joaquin, Joe 1666
Johanson, Carl A..... 1591
Johnson, Emil A..... 1610
Johnson, Frank A..... 955
Johnson, Frank W..... 1312
Johnson, Harry 1160
Johnson, Herschel 1482
Johnson, Mrs. Myrtle W. 955
Johnson, Nils 519
Johnson, Theodore 585
Johnston, William Allen 709
Jones, C. H..... 717
Jordheim, Ole 1497
Joshua Hendy Iron Works 818
Juarez, Joseph L..... 1322
Kammerer, Leroy H.... 1639
Kammerer, Urban A..... 1250
Kasson, Frank 1362
Kearney, Thomas E..... 1337
Keeble, Edward G..... 1603
Keeble, Richard P..... 359
Keesling, Alva Curtis ... 1057
Keesling, George L..... 897
Kelley, Alphonzo M..... 1040
Kelley, Dr. Thomas..... 1040
Kelly, George Albert.... 1204
Kemp, Freeman H..... 1404
Kendall, E. F..... 467
Kendall, Mrs. Letitia Pearl Snyder 464
Kennedy, James C..... 612
Kennedy, James K..... 1304
Kennedy, Karl F..... 1486
Kennedy, Mark E..... 1157
Kenyon, Frank 529
Kenyon, James Monroe . 1399
Kerr, Henry M..... 853
Kerwin, John B..... 597
Kerwin, Thomas 597
Kesling, Earl E..... 1485
Ketchum, Otto L..... 1164
Kidder, George S..... 1265
Kidwell, James Milton.. 902
Kirk, Bert T..... 883
Kirk, Mrs. Louise G.... 648
Kirk, Theophilus 379
Kissinger, Henry 1684
Klotz, Christian M..... 1493
Knoeppel, Matthias 1039
Knoles, Tully Cleon, D.D. 511
Knowles, Frank W., M.D. 852
Knowles, Homer 476
Koch, Valentine 891
Koehle, I. J..... 1373
Kohner, Ignatz 857
Kopp, Henry Louis..... 1477
Krause, Herman B..... 1213
Krieg, Henrietta Rehor.. 854
Kyle, S. Clyde..... 1469
Lacerda, John P..... 1642
Lacoste, G. 1493
Ladarre, Firmin 1273
Laffey, James A..... 858
Lake, French W..... 1585
Lambert, Tom 1358
Lande, Rev. William J.. 1339
Landon, Peter D..... 683
Lanfri, C. 1187
Langford, Arthur Burr 559
Langford, Robert Jackson 559
Lanham, Oscar M..... 1544
Lannin, Frank T..... 1212
Lapachet, Henry 1680
Larson, Carl A..... 1554
Larson, Charles A..... 1632
Larson, Fred W..... 1544
Larson, Lewis 821
Latham, Allen R..... 1129
Lathrop, Charles Gardner 1021
Laumeister, Gustav 1683
Laura, Charles E..... 1647
Lausten, Brousen P..... 1472
Lawrence, William H.... 647
Lawrence, George C..... 1180
Leaman, James B..... 862
Learnard, Tracy..... 1328
LeDeit, George H..... 1169
LeDeit, Sylvain 1133
Lee, H. Irving..... 1665
Lee, Professor Robert A. 651
Leib, Frank A..... 726
Leib, S. F..... 316
Leitch, Edwin H..... 657
Leiter, Jeremiah 714
Leland, Raymond Barrett 1380
Lener, Mrs. Kaspar..... 1502
Lenfest, Lee R..... 1407
Lepesh, Andrew P..... 1334
Lester, Amos 634
Lester, Charles C..... 865
Lester, Fred E..... 1022
Lester, Henry W..... 905
Lester, Nathan L..... 568
Lester, Mrs. Sarah E.... 431
Lester, William Walter.. 568
Le Suer, Frank A..... 1475
Levin, George A..... 519
Lewis, George R..... 1587
Lewis, Harry C..... 1261
Liddicoat, George 1143
Liddicoat, William 1143
Lidley, Will George..... 1587
Lieber, Louis 633
Lietz, Charles F..... 629
Lightston, James Louis.. 360
Liljenstein, Gustaf M.... 1459
Lindholm, Carl 1417
Linehan, Peter L..... 549
Linquist, F. A..... 1647
Lion, Ernest P..... 1065
Lion, Gustave F..... 767

Lion, Lazard 766
Live Oak Union High School 1318
Lobdell, Frank H..... 1364
Locicero, Nicholas 1635
Locurto, John R..... 503
Logue, James 843
Loproto, Joseph 1618
Lord, Major William A. 1558
Lords, John M..... 677
Lords, Walden 485
Lorigan, Charles M..... 1048
Lorigan, Judge Wm. G... 1089
Losse, Austin N..... 662
Losse, H. E..... 662
Losse, Weir C..... 1604
Lovell, John A..... 624
Lowe, Sam B..... 733
Loyst, Andrew I..... 998
Loyst, Maria Cox..... 611
Lund, H. J..... 1125
Lundin, Theodore C..... 1113
Lundy, David H..... 1383
Lunsford, Lewis M..... 1426
Luscher, Ferdinand 1548
Luther, Don Walter..... 387
Luther, Jacob 638
Lutter, Clarence A..... 1311
Lyle, George W..... 858
Lyndon, James H..... 403
Lyndon, John W..... 800
Mabury, Howard Irvin.. 853
Macabee, Z. A..... 1289
Macaulay, John W..... 891
Macdonald, Hugh 731
Machado, Frank A..... 1521
Machado, Frank R..... 1492
Machado, Manuel A..... 1418
MacLeod, Mrs. Elizabeth 628
Madsen, H. Chris..... 1656
Magee, John Lafayette.. 734
Magee, Robert Bruce.... 1422
Maggini, Plin 537
Maher, Thomas 861
Main, W. H..... 1585
Maisonneuve, Alphonse J. 1403
Malatesta, Giacomo 1606
Mancuso, Theodore M... 1656
Mangnin Bros..... 1368
Mariotti, Luigi M..... 1609
Martella, Giacomo 1322
Marten, John S..... 1535
Martin, Elizabeth H..... 346
Martin, Julius 346
Martin, P. J..... 1581
Martin, Samuel 1126
Martin, Rev. Thomas R., S. J. 1143
Mathews, A. H..... 1354
Mathews, Henry D..... 873
Mathewson, John A..... 1497
Matracia, Alexander 1547
Matteis, Mrs. Catherina Geraud 1160
Matteis, Joseph 1160
Matty, Antoine 887
Mayhew, Dr. Arthur B.. 764
Maynard, Edmund W... 807
Mayock, Stonewall J.... 416
Maze, Edward Record... 989
Maze, Spencer Morrow.. 438
McArthur, Robert A.... 554
McBain, John 567
McCarron, Andrew J.... 1425
McCarthy, John R..... 729
McCarthy, Richard 600
McCarty, John E..... 1615
McCauley, James F..... 1076
McChesney, James Roger 1510
McCline, George E..... 848
McComas, Henry W.... 1374
McCombs, W. C..... 1670
McCracken, Mrs. Elizabeth 435
McCurdy, V. T..... 1316
McDaniel, Wilfred A.... 1217
McDonald, Archie 400
McDonald, James A..... 495
McGinnis, James Sumner 523
McGrath, Daniel J..... 879
McGrath, Eugene O..... 725
McGrury, Warren J..... 1422
McHenry, Francis J..... 1173
McKee, Edson..... 1437
McKee, George Butterfield 419
McKee, Hubbard 577
McKenzie, Michael 1616
McKeown, Daniel Linden 1179
McLachlan, Duncan P... 1153
McMurtry, George S.... 998
Mederios, Justino 1502
Menker, John C..... 376
Menton, Hubert O. F... 596
Merrill, Richard J..... 1315
Merrill, Walter I., M.D.. 1622
Merriman, Mrs. Isabelle. 956
Merritt, James C..... 725
Meyer, Albert M..... 1493
Meyer, Emil 1111
Meyer, Peter H..... 1473
Michel, John J..... 1396
Millard, Byron 901
Miller, Frank J..... 1158
Miller, Mrs. Grace C.... 1101
Miller, Hale Roy..... 1351
Miller, Harley B..... 1221
Miller, Henry 351
Miller, Judge T. H..... 1026
Millich, Frank 1684
Mills, Arthur 1505
Mills, Ora P..... 1044
Milne, Alexander 935
Mineo, Henry A..... 1659
Minter, Henry C..... 1474
Miss Harker's School... 764
Moe, Arthur 1432
Moenning, Milton G..... 1640
Monahan, Thomas 1240
Monier, L. A..... 1348
Montezuma Mountain School for Boys 1269
Montgomery, Alexander. 554
Montmayeur, Pierre 1015
Montoya, Antonio 411
Montoya, Manuel 1218
Moody, David Bacon.... 771
Moore, Samuel T..... 918
Morell, George F..... 976
Morgin, Ned B..... 1647
Morrell, Albert E..... 1094
Morris, Theodore John.. 1214
Morrison & Wallace.... 1470
Morton, Ada Scott, M. D. 1080
Mossi, John 1084
Muir, Chas. H..... 1600
Muir, Ray 1159
Mulcahy, Matthew F.... 1444
Mulé, Charles 1363
Mullen, Edward H..... 1465
Mullen, William Henry. 1294
Murgotten, Alexander P. 345
Murphy, Bernard D..... 997
Murphy, Martin 908
Murphy, Patrick 1109
Murrin, James 637
Musso, Fred G..... 1129
Narvaez, Miguel H..... 1669
Nash, Lyle R..... 1134
Nattinger, Lyman L.... 468
Navlet, Charles C..... 720
Neilsen, Neils Adler 1414
Nelsen, Peter 1112
Nelson, Alfred R..... 1480
Nelson, Gustave 468
Nelson, John W..... 1526
Nelson, Nick 1426
Newell, Edward, M. D... 1448
Newman Hall 889
Nichols, Charles L..... 1357

Nichols, John Henry.... 1539
Nichols, Thomas Benton 959
Nichols, Valentine David 666
Nichols, Walter Hammond 967
Nicholson, George A.... 1527
Nicholson, George E.... 996
Nielsen, Anton T..... 1338
Nielsen, Niels Nicholas. 537
Nightingill, Frank W... 960
Nippon Mura Inn..... 1214
Nixon, John William.... 399
Nommensen, E. 1307
Norton, Evered H..... 1679
North, Milo J..... 1612
Notre Dame College.... 1643
Noyer, Joseph F..... 1663
Nuttman, Aloysius W... 1636
Oberg, Isaac 1066
O'Brien, Jeremiah J..... 1481
O'Brien, Michael 1353
O'Connell, Albert F..... 995
O'Connell Bros, Inc..... 936
O'Connell, Charles T.... 992
O'Connell, Elmer S..... 963
O'Connell, Frank J..... 975
O'Connell, G. Daniel.... 996
O'Connell, Thomas 710
O'Connor, Percy 968
O'Connor, Hon. M. P.... 654
O'Connor Sanitarium ... 657
Ogier, James Lee..... 1451
O'Hara, Rev. Father Patrick J. 1002
O'Keefe, Frank H..... 1170
Oldham, Louis F..... 1137
Olsen, Andrew 1576
Olsson-Seffer, R. M..... 1461
Oneal, Louis 1358
O'Neil, Robert K..... 877
Orr, Horatio W..... 545
Ortley, William B..... 837
Osborne, A. E., M. D... 570
Osmer, George 678
Ostenberg, Pontus 1040
Osterman, Fred W..... 973
Otter, Hugo W..... 1211
Ousley, Samuel M..... 407
Overfelt, Charles F..... 511
Overfelt, Mrs. Mary..... 387
Overfelt, William C..... 384
Owsley, Edgar H..... 1571
Pacific Manufacturing Company 910
Pacific Press Publishing Association 714
Page, Capt. Walter A... 1213
Page, George W..... 997
Palo Alto Public Library 909
Pancera, John 698
Panighetti, Carlo 1088
Panighetti, Silvestro ... 1559
Parker, Charles 1422
Parker, Major Lewis F.. 592
Parkhurst, Mrs. Ella S.. 1025
Parkinson, J. F..... 427
Parkman, H. L..... 932
Parks, William W..... 585
Parlier, Charles Allen... 1514
Parton, Floyd A..... 1509
Pasetta, Mateo J..... 1418
Pashote, Joaquin J..... 1592
Passantino, Francisco ... 1330
Passelli, Steve 1391
Patchell, Robert K..... 991
Patterson, Steve 1641
Paul, DePhonzo Gibson. 524
Pavlicevich, John 1656
Payne, George C..... 1664
Payne, James Fred..... 913
Peacock, Walter R..... 701
Peard, John James..... 1444
Pearson, Charles 1599
Pearson, Charles A..... 1599
Peckham, James B..... 1536
Pedgrift, Sam 1547
Peirano, Giacomo 1026
Pennington, John R..... 1246
Perkins, James Elwin... 1509
Perone, Charles 1273
Perrone, Osea 1567
Peter, Fred 1674
Petersen, Peter J..... 1456
Peterson, Fred L..... 1001
Peterson, Peter J..... 1471
Peterson, Mrs. Lillian J. 1001
Pettit, E. T..... 489
Pfister, Henry A..... 366
Phillips, Clarence E..... 1575
Phillips, Frank 1347
Phillips, Dr. La Forest E. 990
Phillips, William C..... 1421
Picchetti, Attilio 1642
Picchetti Bros. 1596
Pieper, Mrs. Adele E.... 412
Pieper, Ernest O..... 1217
Pieper, John H..... 412
Pierce, Charles H..... 990
Pierce, James H..... 341
Pierce, James Pieronnet. 341
Pike, Jonathan 1674
Pitman, Cornelius Y..... 520
Pitman, James M..... 799
Pitman, Marion 963
Pitman, William Ward.. 1270
Pisturino, Sam 1312
Place, Elvert Ernest 1660
Plank, Mrs. Melinda C.. 1043
Polhemus, George Bissell 365
Polhemus, Edward R.... 1130
Poli, Luigi 1560
Pomeroy, Irwin Edgar.. 564
Pomeroy, Marshall 534
Pomeroy, Warren H.... 935
Pogue, John Fawcett.... 1448
Portalupi, Evasio 1299
Porter, Rev. A. W. Noel 664
Porter, William R..... 786
Post, Alfred Breed..... 991
Post, William O..... 1266
Poston, Emory E..... 1622
Power, Edward C..... 643
Poulsen, Jacobi 1371
Pourroy, Eloi 1270
Pourroy, Pierre C..... 1174
Priest, Milo Ray..... 1528
Princevalle, James 931
Provenzano, Joseph C... 1596
Prudhomme, Philippe ... 992
Prussia, Willard L..... 679
Puccinelli, Romolo L.... 1628
Purviance, Mrs. Elmyra. 1673
Puterbaugh, George E... 1482
Radtke, William 1357
Raggett, Martin 1497
Raggio, George 1595
Rainey, Prof. Joseph W.. 874
Rainwater, Julius H..... 1438
Rambo, Wliliam Taylor. 1372
Ramsay, William 1517
Randall, Laurence G.... 825
Ransom, Joel W..... 1377
Rasmussen, Chris 1130
Rathbun, F. 1611
Rawlings, George S..... 526
Rawlings, John A..... 879
Raymond, Daniel 679
Redwine, Claude 538
Reed, Charles C., Jr..... 1491
Reed, Charles Pennell and Alice H. 1434
Reeve, Earl 1603
Regnart, Herbert William 1096
Regnart, Robert Edouard 1119
Reid, John G..... 1539
Renaud, Mrs. Elise..... 1321
Rengstorff, Henry 383
Rengstorff, Henry A..... 824
Reseburg, William H.... 1408
Rexworthy, H. S..... 1384
Reynolds, James M..... 827

Rhoades, William G..... 1452
Rianda, Antonio 981
Ribble, Charles C..... 1075
Ricard, Father Jerome Sextus, S. J. 742
Rice, Burl E..... 1311
Rice, John A., D. D. S.... 954
Rice, William A..... 1605
Richard, Louis M..... 889
Richards, Dr. Charles M. 898
Richards, John Evan.... 315
Richardson, Owen Dale.. 1374
Richman, John W..... 1581
Richmond, Cedric Rae... 1217
Richmond, Edmund N.... 553
Richter, P. Hermann H. 617
Ridley, LaFayette 1347
Riggs, William Ashley.. 1544
Righter, Francis Marion. 1144
Riker, William E..... 1553
Riordan, Thomas J..... 1530
Rispaud, Jules Emile.... 1087
Rispaud, Mrs. Renee.... 1300
Roberts, George 701
Roberts, Herbert L..... 1462
Roberts, W. K..... 542
Robertson, Charles D.... 604
Robertson, Edward C... 1379
Robertson, Richard Felix 560
Robidoux, Wilfrid F..... 680
Robinson, Arthur J..... 1578
Robinson, Henry 1578
Robinson, Perry W..... 400
Robinson, Robert S..... 1199
Rocliffe, Chas. Robert... 1115
Roche, M. J..... 1166
Rodeck, S. G..... 768
Rodoni, John 1563
Roessler, John Robert... 1008
Rogers, Josephine Rand. 388
Rogers, R. Nella..... 913
Roll, John 866
Roller, Arthur 1460
Roller & Hapgood 1460
Ronecker, Charles J..... 1431
Rose, Joseph F..... 1514
Rose, Mrs. Rosie G..... 1387
Rucker, Joseph E..... 776
Rucker, Joseph H..... 449
Rudolph, Allen 1627
Rudolph, Paul 891
Russell, Andrew 1016
Russell, Lawrence 500
Russo, Joseph 1535
Russo, Nicholas H..... 1617
Rust, Charles W..... 1253
Ryan, Fred S., M. D..... 1258
Ryan, George W..... 1443
Sabatte, Peter 1304
Saich, Anton 523
Sainsevain, Paul C..... 775
Saleeby, Elijah M..... 1044
Sampson, Leslie E..... 1605
Sanders, Forrest D..... 662
Sanders, Stephen Poole.. 586
San Jose Abstract & Title Insurance Company... 1378
San Jose Mercury-Herald 982
Sanor, William J..... 1616
Saunders, Stephen M.... 1254
Savage, Granville L..... 515
Savstrom, Charles 1203
Sawyer, Eugene T..... 372
Scaglione, Louis A..... 1678
Scagliotti, Ed. 1600
Scagliotti, Emilio 1606
Scherrebeck, Mary E.... 1337
Schilling, F. A..... 578
Schilling, Herbert Emile 553
Schirle, Anton & Sons... 676
Schlaudt, Edward and Augusta 564
Schmidt, Emil 1414
Schmidt, H. C..... 1154
Schmitt, Michael 1652
Schoenheit, Augustus A. 1087
Schroeder, J. H. C..... 1479
Schubert, Adolph V..... 1218
Schuh, William 1540
Schulz, John 1195
Schutte, Anthony 1640
Sciarrino, Samuel 1522
Scofield, F. Ned..... 1568
Scorsur, Benjamin 1644
Scorsur, John 1665
Scorsur, Nick 1478
Scorsur, Steve 1472
Scott, Robert 733
Seale, Alfred 972
Searl, Garner R..... 1367
Seely, George B..... 1210
Selby, Mrs. John S..... 483
Selby, William H..... 706
Sequeira, M. T..... 1434
Serpa, William F..... 1133
Sex, James Patrick..... 702
Shannon, John Francis.. 883
Shaw, Elton Randall.... 1222
Shaw, James G..... 693
Sheehy, Phillip G..... 862
Sheldon, Stephen White. 927
Shelley, Sivert H..... 674
Shepherd, James W.... 1101
Sherman, F. A..... 731
Shore, L. H..... 1586
Short, James 1387
Sigle, M. E..... 1523
Silliman, John C., M. D.. 719
Silva, Domingos A..... 1490
Silva, Manuel S..... 1433
Silveira, Joaquin J..... 627
Silver, Harry 1617
Simmons, John Joseph.. 1367
Simon, Joseph V..... 1618
Simpson, William, M. D. 496
Singletary, Emory C.... 940
Singletary, Emory G.... 438
Singletary, George C.... 441
Sinnott, Patrick B..... 956
Sinz, Fred 1413
Skinner, Charles C..... 1615
Slavich, Lorenzo V..... 673
Slocum, George W..... 1479
Smaus, Louis 1524
Smith, Alfred B..... 1072
Smith, Charles O..... 1106
Smith, Charles R..... 1506
Smith, Francis 612
Smith, Fred B..... 1150
Smith, George F..... 618
Smith, Harry Ellsworth. 1226
Smith, James 1277
Smith, John 837
Smith, Olando J..... 549
Smith, P. Milton..... 1109
Smith, Rebecca Crites.. 612
Smith, Stanley Bassett.. 1134
Smith, Thomas E..... 1218
Snell, Ralph L..... 608
Snitjer, Fannie Bonney.. 868
Snow, Irving Walter.... 1138
Snyder, Arthur J..... 824
Snyder, John 791
Soares, Francisco P..... 1392
Sobey, Mrs. E. J..... 1563
Solari, Victor A..... 1387
Sonnichsen, L. H..... 1447
Sontheimer, Urban A.... 653
Soper, Darwin J..... 826
Sourisseau, Felix 948
South, Charles D..... 541
Souza, M. M..... 599
Spalding, Hon. C. C.... 380
Spargur, C. G..... 1438
Speciale, Orvis H..... 1652
Spencer, James A..... 1021
Spooner, D. Rutledge... 1631
Spring, Thaddeus W.... 372

Squire, Charles H..... 1373
Squires, Leland J..... 1506
Stagg, John C. F..... 637
Stanfield, James J..... 800
Stanfield, John Harold.. 947
Stanfield, John J..... 1061
Stanford Bank 985
Stanford, Mrs. Jane L... 330
Stanford, Leland 327
Stanford University Library 779
Stanquist, Victor 1196
Stanley, Harold J..... 1126
Stapp, Jerome V..... 881
Stau, Henry C..... 1188
Staub, J. Samuel, M. D.. 604
Stebbins, C. L..... 1547
Stevens, Burt 597
Stevens, Charles 1617
Stevens, Marcus H..... 1343
Stevens, Orvis 597
Stewart, Frank W..... 591
Stewart, Ronald G..... 1115
Stewart, Rufus E..... 1399
Stewart, William D..... 811
St. John, Mrs. Lucy A.. 847
St. Joseph's High School 1142
Stillens, Marion A..... 1480
Stillwell, Joseph Charles 1230
Stillwell, Joseph M..... 485
Stock, Frank 854
Stock, Peter 862
Stocklmeier, Mathias ... 1452
Stockton, Herbert 1559
Stolte, Captain F..... 1684
Stone, Edward Bruce... 722
Stone, Vincent B..... 1587
Stoppelworth, Edward J. 1230
Stough, John William... 697
Stout, Daniel W..... 890
Strandberg, John W.... 817
Stralla, Madeline 1588
Strickland, Charles E... 828
Strickland, Erve C..... 867
Studer, Fred F..... 1230
Stull, Robert J..... 1371
Stura, G. C..... 1173
Sturla, Angelo 1578
Sturla, John, Sr..... 1479
Suess, R. C..... 1278
Sullivan, John W..... 472
Summers, Robert O..... 1180
Sund, Herman 1090
Sutherland, Mrs. Eliza A. 360
Sutherland, James 360
Sutherland, J. C..... 611
Sutherland, William ... 366
Svilich, John 1438
Sweatt, William E..... 823
Syer, Robert S..... 573
Talbert, Edith Leach... 628
Talbott, Mrs. Alice Lee.. 906
Talia, Peter..... 1492
Tallmon, George W..... 1395
Tanner, A. E..... 1347
Tarleton, George Eber.. 1612
Tatham, Jefferson..... 1221
Taylor, John..... 1616
Taylor, William Dennis. 1107
Teed, John E..... 1137
Teixeira, A. J..... 1663
Templeman, Arthur W... 1328
Templeton, William S... 618
Teresi, Antonio 1625
Teresi, Joseph A..... 1480
Thayer, James W., M.D. 971
Thiel, Charles..... 1606
Thom, James A..... 1273
Thomas, C. H..... 1153
Thomas, Clayton R..... 761
Thomas, Jerome B., M. D. 1451
Thomas, Massey..... 432
Thomas, Marshal E..... 1577
Thomas, Wendell C..... 1647
Thompson, Joseph A.... 1239
Thompson, Mrs. Mary W. 763
Thompson, William J.... 1249
Thorp, John C..... 721
Tomkin, Alfred Forbes.. 1557
Tomkin, Dr. Alfred Royce 986
Tomlinson, Warren G... 1179
Tompkins, Samuel G..... 973
Tonini, Pasquale..... 1678
Tonkin, John..... 1343
Topham, Mrs. Hattie E.. 808
Trimble, William Edward 1343
Tripp, Herbert R..... 623
Truck & Tractor Service Company 1612
Turner, James..... 889
Turner, George Webster. 1105
Tuttle, Carl F..... 881
Tuttle, Hiram D..... 1233
Umbarger, Austin F..... 811
Ucovich, Mitchell, Nick, and Peter..... 1361
University of Santa Clara 1571
Valpey, Horatio B..... 450
Van Dalsem, H. C..... 449
Van Dalsem, Louis J.... 449
Vandervoort, Irving P.... 989
Van Lone, Walter Allen 1126
Van Orden, Richard P... 1226
Vargas Bros..... 546
Vath, Charles J..... 1121
Vatuone, Romeo F..... 1621
Vaughan, Patrick Eugene 1222
Vedova, John D..... 1522
Volkers, Arthur W..... 1531
Volkers, Mrs. Delia..... 1047
Von Dorsten, Frank A... 1079
Wade, Sylvanus Raynor. 1296
Wagner, Anton..... 884
Wagner Brothers..... 1640
Wagner, John Jacob.... 1117
Wakefield, Leland Henry 1525
Walker, George E..... 1610
Walker, Hon. George S.. 688
Walker, William S..... 688
Walker, J. M. Church... 1477
Walker, Leland H..... 1225
Walker, Robert..... 981
Wallace, John Lindsley.. 1030
Walsh, Walter..... 963
Walter, Henry C..... 812
Waltz, Howard S..... 1084
Waterman, Clarence H.. 1641
Watson, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe 928
Ward, Alvin Ryland..... 921
Ward, J. Parmelee..... 1200
Ward, Mr. & Mrs. William B..... 458
Washburn, Arthur H.... 1192
Weaver, A. M..... 1648
Weaver, Edward M..... 675
Webster, Eugene D..... 1056
Webster, Thornton Delos 1071
Weeks, Charles..... 1005
Wehner, Fred W..... 844
Welch, Hon. James R... 1057
Weller, Hon. Joseph R.. 1011
Weltz, George C..... 1592
Wemple, Emerson H.... 1229
Western Industries Co... 1489
Weston, Mrs. Abbie M.. 989
Weston, Benjamin Frank 989
Wheeler, Almon..... 924
Whisler, Rev. George H. 763
White, George C..... 1477
White, John E..... 927
White, Mrs. Margaret... 375
White, Mrs. Mary A.... 342
White, Thomas F..... 943
Whitehurst, Logan L.... 934

Whitehurst, William A... 1455
Whitman, Chauncey H... 741
Whitney, Hamilton C.... 738
Wight, David..... 1048
Wightman, P. R..... 807
Wilbur, Ray Lyman.... 785
Wilcox, Elbert Joseph... 415
Wilcox, Frank A..... 779
Wilcox, Frank C..... 564
Wilcox, Hon. Isaiah A... 775
Wilcox, Irwin Miles..... 489
Wildhagen, F. G..... 1625
Wilkes, Mrs. Ollie M.... 975
Williams, Albert Edward 573
Williams, Augustus Clair 573
Williams, Amos Otis.... 1536
Williams, Edson H. and Robert D..... 1618
Williams, Edward Noble 1090
Williams, John S..... 1264
Williams, Thomas M. M. D..... 1474
Willson, Carlon R..... 835
Willson, Frank Chapman 921
Willson, Frederick C.... 1528
Willson, George A..... 1688
Wilson, Doxey R., M.D. 1130
Wilson, Miss Emily S.... 933
Wilson, Ernest..... 1244
Wilson, Horace..... 1262
Wilson, James..... 1034
Wilson, Robert..... 1625
Wilson, William A..... 1421
Wilson, William R..... 1295
Winkless, L. W., Jr..... 1648
Witten, Charles L..... 882
Wolf, Joseph..... 1400
Wolfe, George C..... 1327
Wolfe, Levi W..... 1333
Wolff, William A..... 1527
Wood, Dallas E..... 974
Wood, George A..... 1663
Wood, Uriah..... 822
Wood, Walter H..... 907
Woodrow, William L.... 457
Woodworth, Thomas J.. 1192
Worrall, George H., M. D. 1330
Worthen, George W..... 453
Wright, Dr. Henry J. B.. 415
Wright, James Richard.. 923
Wyatt, Roscoe D..... 1531
Yerkes, Ostrum H..... 595
Yocco, Edward Clement. 1498
Young, Col. Carl J..... 1282
Young, Walter I..... 1281
Zakis, Peter John..... 1498
Zarevich, Antone..... 1649
Zarevich, Nickolas..... 1650
Zaro, Stephen D..... 1691
Zeiro, Captain Egidio G. 653
Zastrow, Minnie B..... 1307
Zeller, John B..... 1655
Zickendrath, Ernest C.... 1455
Zollars, John M..... 1605

Eugene F. Sawyer.

History

CHAPTER I.

Unrivaled Climate and Situation—Story of the Early Days—The Founding and Growth of the Missions—Founding of San Jose—Secularization of the Missions—Life on the Early Ranchos—Early Government—The First Americans—The Ill-Fated Donner Party.

THERE is no county in California so rich in material, romantic, progressive and adventurous, as the County of Santa Clara. It absorbs about the whole of the Santa Clara Valley, rightly proclaimed the richest valley in the state, and in respect of size, the richest in the world. It is located at the southern end of San Francisco Bay and the county, itself, embraces 1355 square miles.

The climate is famed for its evenness and salubrity. The Mt. Hamilton Range on the east and the Santa Cruz Mountains on the west protect the valley from the heat of the San Joaquin plains and direct coast influences. The Bay has a modifying effect, its cool breezes which sweep through the valley, making the summers cooler and the winters warmer. The mean summer temperature is seventy-five degrees; winter, about sixty degrees. The average rainfall is sixteen inches for the valley and nearly twice that amount for the mountains. There is an alternation of storm and sunshine between October and May. During this period there are from thirty to forty days in which more or less rain falls; from sixty to seventy that are cloudy; the rest are bright and pleasant. These estimates vary with particular seasons, but taking the average of a series of years, it will be found that from October to May one-half the days are cloudless and fully three-fourths such that any outdoor vocation can be carried on without discomfort or inconvenience.

Cyclones and terrific windstorms are unknown and thunder is heard only at rare intervals. With the month of March the rains are practically over though showers are expected and hoped for in April. Summarizing, it may be said that in any part of the year, days too hot or too cold for the comfort of those engaged in ordinary occupations are rare. It may be added that the fears and forebodings with which the seasons are elsewhere greeted, are here unheard of. Coming with no rigors, they bring no terrors and are alike welcomed as a change. In these conditions health and comfort are largely subserved and also in them the great horticultural possibilities, and these, the elements of present and prospective prosperity, are as constant as the ocean currents in which they have their origin, as permanent as the mountain ranges which bound the field of their exhibition.

Santa Clara County is the banner fruit section of the state. In 1919 there were 98,152 acres planted in fruit trees and 2,850 acres in vines. The total acreage of cereals, vegetables and berries was 86,695 acres. The livestock numbered 62,248; value $1,288,175. It is the prune center of America. More prunes are raised in the valley than are raised in the whole United States outside. In 1919 the orchardists of the county received $45,000,000 from the product of their trees. This was irrespective of the money received from the packers and canners. In the season ending in the winter of 1919 the Southern Pacific Railway handled about 153,000,000 pounds of prunes in the territory between Hollister and San Francisco. The crop was by far the largest ever raised in the Santa Clara Valley. In 1921 the canneries of the valley paid out nearly $50,000,000 for orchard products.

Though called the "garden spot of California," this phrase should not be interpreted to make gardening more important than fruit raising, for fruit raising is the prime industry. Timber, cattle raising, dairying and sundry industries have played and still play an important part in the business life of the population, though the days of wheat raising, grazing and timber culture are passing rapidly. Lands so fertile and so adaptable to fruits and vegetables cannot, in a section that is being rapidly populated, be given over to any industry other than one that is intensive. Within the limits of the county there is practically no waste land. It is interesting to bear in mind that much of the poorer and rougher land compares more than favorably with some of the best acreage in the Eastern states.

A graphic and beautiful picture of the valley appeared in the April (1920) issue of the

by the aged priest in a solemn and impressive manner. On that day he held his confirmation.

Founding of San Jose

Don Felipe de Neve, the third Spanish governor of California, was in office from December, 1774, to September, 1782. On June 3, 1777, he suggested to the central government in Mexico the establishment of three settlements, one of them being on the banks of the Guadalupe River, seventy-eight miles from Monterey, forty-eight from the presidio at San Francisco and two and a quarter miles from the Mission of Santa Clara. At that time, Lieutenant Don Jose de Moraga, commanding at San Francisco, was directed to detach nine soldiers of known agricultural skill, two settlers and three laborers to form a settlement on the margin of the Guadalupe, which they effected on November 29, 1777. The name they gave it was San Jose de Guadalupe, the approval from Spain being dated March 6, 1789.

On December 24, 1782, Lieutenant Moraga was directed to partition off the land to the settlers, a duty he effected between the thirteenth and nineteenth of May, 1783, the recipients of the land being Ignacio Archeluta, Manuel Gonzales, Jose Tiburcio Vasquez, Manuel Amesquita, Antonio Romero, Bernardo Rosales, Francisco Avila, Sebastian Alvitre and Claudio Alvires.

The first location was made nearly a mile and a quarter from the center of the present city of San Jose, about where a bridge spanned a little stream on the road to Alviso. The ground was too low at this point and the first settlers were the victims of yearly recurring floods and thieving Indians; therefore, permission was asked to remove to higher land and a more advantageous site. It takes long, however, to move the wheels of official machinery. In the year 1785, the question of the transfer was mooted, but it was not until 1797 that the removal was accomplished—the center of the new site being near the corner of Market and San Fernando streets.

Captain Vancouver, who visited Santa Clara Valley in 1792, thus describes it: "We considered our course from San Francisco parallel to the sea coast, between which and our path the ridge of mountains extended to the southeastward. As we advanced, their sides and summits exhibited a high degree of fertility, interspersed with copses of various forms and magnitudinous and verdant open spaces encircled with stately fruit trees of various descriptions. About noon we arrived at a very pleasant and enchanting lawn, situated amid a grove of trees at the foot of a small hill, by which flowed a very fine stream of excellent water. We had not proceeded far from this delightful spot when we entered a country I little expected to find in these regions. For almost twenty miles it could be compared to a park which had originally been planted with true old English oak. The underwood, which had probably attained its early growth, had the appearance of having been cleared away and had left the stately lords of the forest in complete possession of the soil, which was covered with magnificent foliage and beautifully diversified with pleasing eminences and valleys, which, with the lofty ranges of mountains, that bounded the prospect, required only to be adorned with neat habitations of an industrious people to produce a scene not inferior to the most studied effect of taste in the disposal of grounds."

Frederic Hall, a pioneer lawyer of San Jose, says in his history that nearly all the Indians in the region described by Captain Vancouver were in the habit of visiting the hill on which the New Almaden mine was first opened and worked to obtain the red paint to adorn their faces and bodies. The cinnabar is of a reddish hue, and easily produces a red pigment when moistened and rubbed. While the color of the pigment was pleasing to the eyes of the Indians its effect on their system was by no means agreeable. It salivated them—a result as mysterious and unexplainable to them as the setting of the sun. Although a little painful, they seemed to forget their illness as they witnessed the lustre of their skins, for they were as resolute in their pride of dress as the proud damsel groaning in tight corsets and tight shoes.

The Alameda, that renowned avenue that links San Jose with Santa Clara, is known and admired the world over. The planting of the trees was started in 1799 by Father Maguin de Catala, for the benefit of the wayfarer journeying between the two towns. Two hundred Indians were employed to do the work. The eastern limit of the grove was at the Guadalupe River, but in time the march of progress necessitated the removal of many of the trees to make way for houses and streets.

The original Mission of Santa Clara stood near where now are seen the structures of the Southern Pacific Railway station. Its walls were cracked by an earthquake in 1812, but no portion of it fell at that time. In 1822, however, another and more severe shock caused so much injury to the building that it became necessary to take it down rather than attempt to repair it. A site for a new Mission was chosen a short distance to the southwest, and in 1825-26 the new Mission Church was completed. In later years, so great was the

decay that it was found advisable to encase the walls, remodel the facade and erect two towers; each served for the purpose of a lookout. The face of the structure was painted in a rude fashion with biblical scenes intended to attract the eye of the aboriginal, while within were tableaux and allegorical pictures. In 1884, as a sanitary measure, the old Mission was torn down under the supervision of Father Robert E. Kenna, president of Santa Clara College. One adobe wall was left standing to show the original construction and a number of pictures and relics were allowed to remain.

Secularization of the Missions

In the year 1767 the property possessed by the Jesuits, then known as the Pious Fund, was taken charge of by the Government and used for the benefit of the Missions. At that time the possession yielded an annual revenue of $50,000, $25,000 of which were expended in the stipends of the Franciscan and Dominican missionaries and the balance for the maintenance of the missions generally. Father Gleeson says: "The first inroads made upon these pious donations was about the year 1806, when to relieve the national wants caused by the wars of 1801 and 1804 between Portugal on the one hand and Great Britain on the other, His Majesty's fiscal at Mexico scrupled not to confiscate and remit to the authorities in Spain as much as $200,000 of the Pious Fund." By this means the Missions were deprived of most substantial aid and the Fathers left upon their own resources. Two years after Mexico had been formed into a republic the government authorities began to interfere with the rights of the Fathers and the existing state of affairs. In 1826 instructions were forwarded by the Federal Government to the authorities in California for the liberation of the Indians. This was followed a few years later by another act ordering the whole of the missions to be secularized and the religieux to withdraw. The ostensible object assigned by the authors of the measure was the execution of the original plan formed by the government. The Missions, it was alleged, were never intended to be permanent establishments; they were to give way in the course of some years to the regular ecclesiastical system when the people would be formed into parishes attended by a secular clergy.

"Beneath these specious pretexts," says Dwinelle in his Colonial History, "was undoubtedly a perfect understanding between the government at Mexico and the leading men of California, and in such a condition of things the Supreme Government might absorb the Pious Fund under the pretense that it was no longer necessary for missionary purposes, and thus had reverted to the state as a quasi escheat, while the co-actors in California should appropriate the local wealth of the Missions by the rapid and sure process of administering their temporalities." And again: "These laws whose ostensible purpose was to convert the missionary establishments into Indian pueblos, their churches into parish churches, and to elevate the Christianized Indians to the rank of citizens, were, after all, executed in such a manner that the so-called secularization of the missions resulted only in their plunder and complete ruin, and in the demoralization and dispersion of the Christianized Indians."

Immediately upon the receipt of the decree the then-acting Governor of California, Don Jose Figueroa, commenced the carrying out of its provisions to which he added certain rules and in accordance therewith the alteration in the missionary system was begun, to be immediately followed by the absolute ruin of both Missions and country. Within a very few years the work of the Fathers was entirely destroyed; the lands which had hitherto teemed with abundance were handed over to the Indians to be by them neglected and permitted to return to their primitive wildness, while the thousands of cattle were divided among the people and the administrators.

In 1836 the number of Indians cared for in the missions amounted to over 30,000. They were peaceful, happy and contented, strangers to those cares, troubles and anxieties common to higher and more civilized conditions of life. At the same time that their religious condition was one of thankfulness and grateful satisfaction to the Fathers, their worldly position was one of abundance and prosperity. Divided among the different missions from San Lucas to San Francisco close upon one million head of livestock belonged to the people. The united annual return of the cereals, consisting of wheat, maize, beans and the like, was upwards of 120,000 bushels, while at the same time throughout the different missions the preparation and manufacture of soap, leather, wine, brandy, hides, wool, oil, cotton, hemp, linen, tobacco, salt and soda was extensively pursued. And to such perfection were these articles brought that some of them were eagerly sought for and purchased in the principal cities of Europe.

Such was the happy and prosperous condition of the country under missionary rule. What resulted after the transfer of power to the secular authorities was disastrous. In 1834 at the time of the secularization of the missions there were 1,800 Indians belonging

to the Mission of Santa Clara. In 1842 the number had been reduced to four hundred.

Life on the Early Ranchos

Prior to the American occupation of California the natives were a half-caste race, between the half Castilian and the native Indian, very few of the families retaining the pure blood of old Castile. They were of all shades of color and developed into a handsome and vigorous race. Their wants were few and easily supplied; they were contented and happy; the women were virtuous and devoted to their church and religion, while the men, in normal condition, were kind and hospitable, but when excited became rash, fearless, even cruel, with no dread of knife or pistol. Their generosity was great, everything they had being at the disposal of friend or stranger. Socially they loved pleasure, spending most of their time in music and dancing; indeed such was their passion for the latter that their horses were trained to curvet in time to the tunes of the guitar. When not sleeping, eating or dancing the men spent much time in the saddle and naturally became expert equestrians. Horse racing was with them almost a daily occurrence, not from the gain it might bring but from the amusement to be derived therefrom. To throw a dollar upon the ground, ride by at a full gallop and pick it up was a feat that most of them could perform.

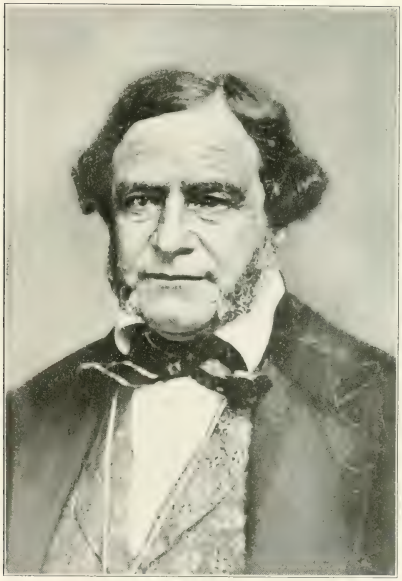
Horses and cattle gave them their chief occupation. They could use the riata or lasso with the utmost dexterity; whenever thrown at a bullock, horseman or bear, it rarely missed its mark. The riata in the hands of a Californian was a more dangerous weapon than gun or pistol, while to catch a wild cow with it, throw and tie her, without dismounting, was most common, and to go through the same performance with a bear was not considered extraordinary. Their only articles of export were hides and tallow, the value of the former being a dollar and a half in cash and two dollars in goods and the latter three cents per pound in barter. Young heifers, two years old, for breeding purposes were worth three dollars; a fat steer delivered in the Pueblo San Jose brought fifty cents more, while it was neither trespass nor larceny to kill a beeve, use the flesh and hang the hide with tallow on a tree, secure from coyotes, where it could be found by the owner.

Lands outside of the town were valuable only for grazing purposes. For this use every citizen of good character having cattle, could, for the asking, and by paying a fee to the officials and a tax upon the written paper, get a grant upon a grazing tract of from one to eleven square leagues of land. These domains were called ranchos, the only improvements on them being a house and a corral. They were never inclosed, they were never surveyed, but extended from one well defined landmark to another, and whether they contained two or three leagues more or less, was regarded as a matter of no consequence, for the land itself was of no value to the government.

It was not necessary for a man to keep cattle on his own land. They were ear-marked and these marks established the ownership. The stock roamed at will, the rancher sometimes finding his animals fifty or sixty miles away from his grounds. About the middle of March the rodeo season opened, the time was fixed in advance by the ranchero who would send notice to his neighbors for leagues around. All these ranchers with their vaqueros, would attend and participate. It was the gathering in one locality of all the cattle on the rancho. When this task was accomplished, the next operation was for each ranchero present to part out from the general herd all animals having his brand and earmark and drive them off to his own rancho. In doing this they were allowed to take all calves that followed their mothers. What was left in the rodeo belonged to the owner of the rancho, who then marked them as his property. On some of the ranchos the number of calves branded and marked each year was enormous, Joaquin Bernal, who owned the Santa Teresa Rancho, eight miles south of San Jose, having been in the habit of branding not less than 5,000 head yearly. In this work a great many horses were employed. Fifty head was a small number for a ranchero to own.

By the time the rodeo season was over—about the middle of May—the matanza or killing season commenced. The number of cattle killed each year was commensurate with the number of calves marked and the amount of herbage for the year, for it was the rule that no more should be kept alive than the pasture on the rancho could support. After the butchering the hides were taken off and dried, the fattest portions of the flesh were made into soap, while some of the best portions of the meat were cut, pulled into thin shreds and dried in the sun. The residue was thrown away to be eaten by the buzzards and the dogs. Young dogs were never destroyed and it was no infrequent occurrence to see a ranchero ride into town with a string of dogs at his horse's heels.

The habitations of these people were marked by simplicity. The walls were fashioned of sun dried bricks, made of that black loam known to settlers as adobe soil. The adobe



DON BRUNO BERNAL

was mixed with straw, each brick, about eighteen inches square, three inches thick, being cemented with mud and whitewashed when finished. The rafters and joists were of rough timber, with the bark simply peeled off, and placed in the required position. The thatch was of rushes or chapparal fastened down with thongs of bullocks' hide. When completed these dwellings were capable of standing the brunt and wear and tear of many decades, as can be evidenced by the number now standing in the Valley. The furniture consisted of a few cooking utensils, a rude bench or two, sometimes a table and the never-failing camphor-wood trunk. This trunk, or chest, contained the extra clothes of the women—the men wore theirs on their backs—and if a visit abroad of more than a few days' duration was made the box was taken along. The women were cleanly in their persons and clothing, the common dress being a calico gown of plain colors, blue grounds with small figures being those most fancied. The fashionable ball dress of the young lady was a scarlet flannel petticoat covered with a white lawn skirt. Bonnets there were none, the head-dress consisting of a long, narrow shawl or scarf.

The dress of the men was a cotton shirt, cotton drawers, calzonazos, sash, serape and hat. The calzonazos took the place of pantaloons, but differed from these by being open down the side, or rather the seams on the sides were not sewed up as in pantaloons but were laced together from the waist band to the hips by means of a ribbon run through eyelets and fastened with large silver bell-buttons. In wearing them they were left open from the knee down. The best of these garments were made of broadcloth, the inside and outside seams being faced with cotton velvet. The serape was a blanket with a hole through its center, through which the head was inserted. These cloaks were invariably of brilliant colors and varied in price from four to one hundred and fifty dollars. The calzonazos were held in place by a pink sash worn around the waist; while the serape served as a coat by day and a covering by night.

The courtship of these people was peculiar. No flirting or love-making was permitted. When a young man of marriageable age saw a girl that suited his eye, he had first to make his wishes known to his own father, in whose house the eligibility of the selected one was gravely discussed. If the son's wish was regarded with favor, the father addressed a letter to the father of the girl asking for his daughter in marriage for his son. The matter was then freely discussed between the parents of the girl and if an adverse decision was arrived at, the father of the young man was by letter so informed and the matter was at an end. But if the decision of the parents was favorable to the young man then the girl's inclinations were consulted and her decision, if favorable, was communicated in the same manner and the affair of the engagement became a matter of public notoriety. The girl might then visit the young man to be received as a member of the family, and when the time for the marriage came there ensued feasting and dancing, the celebration continuing for three or four days. When there was a refusal of marriage the girl was said to have given her lover the pumpkin—se dio la cabala.

The principal articles of food were beef and beans, in the cooking and preparing of which they were unsurpassed, though they cultivated to a certain extent maize, melons and pumpkins. The bread used was the tortilla, a wafer in the shape of Jewish unleavened bread, made generally with wheat, but sometimes with corn. When prepared it was first boiled in a weak lye made of wood ashes and then by hand ground between two stones into a paste. This process completed, a small portion of the dough was taken out and by dexterous throwing from the back of one hand to the back of the other the shape was formed. Then it was placed upon a flat iron and baked over the fire.

The mill in which the grain was ground was made of two stones as nearly round as possible, of about thirty inches in diameter, each being dressed on one side to a smooth surface. One was set upon a frame about two feet high with the smooth face upward; the other was placed on this with the even facet downward while through an inch hole in the center the wheat was fed by hand. Two holes drilled partly through each stone admitted an iron bolt, to which a long pole was attached. To its end was harnessed a horse, mule or donkey and the animal being driven around in a circle caused the stone to revolve. These mills were capable of grinding a bushel of wheat in about twelve hours.

The vehicles and agricultural implements were quite as primitive, the cart in common use being formed in the following manner: the two wheels were sections of a log with a hole drilled or bored in the center, the axle a pole sharpened at each end for spindles, with a pin to prevent the wheels from slipping off. Another pole fastened to the middle of the axle served as a tongue. Upon this framework was fastened a kind of wicker-work framed of sticks bound together with strips of

hide. The beasts of burden were oxen. They were yoked with a stick across the forehead. The stick was notched and crooked so as to fit the head closely and the whole was tied with rawhide. The plow was a still more quaint affair. It consisted of a long piece of timber which served the purpose of a beam. To the end was fastened a handle. A mortise was next chiseled in order to admit the plow which was a short stick with a natural crook, with a small piece of iron fastened to the end of it. With this crude implement was the soil upturned, while the branch of a tree served as a harrow. There were no fences to protect the crops. To take their place ditches were dug, the top of the soil being covered with branches of trees to keep away the numerous bands of cattle and horses. When the crops were ripe they were cut with a sickle or any other convenient utensil. Next came the threshing. The floor of the corral in which the cattle and horses were penned had become hardened. Into this enclosure the grain would be piled and upon it the mares would be turned loose to tramp out the seed. The wildest of these animals, many of them colts that had never been branded, would tackle the grain. They were urged to the work by the yelling of vaqueros and the cracking of whips until nothing was left but the grain and the chaff. The difficult part was the separating of the two. Owing to the length of the dry season there was no haste to effect this. Therefore when the wind was high enough the trampled mass would be tossed into the air with large wooden forks. The wind would carry away the chaff, leaving the heavier grain on the ground. With a favorable breeze several bushels of wheat could be winnowed in a day. Strange as it may appear it is claimed that grain so sifted was much cleaner than is the wheat of today.

Early Government

The government of the native Californian was as primitive as the people. There were neither law books nor lawyers, while laws were mostly to be found in the traditions of the people. The head officer in each village or town was the alcalde, in whom was vested the judical function. On the enactment of a new law a manuscript copy, called the bando, was sent around by a person beating a snare drum. This was the signal for the assembling of the people at the alcalde's office where the act was read and forthwith had the force of law. When a native had cause for action against another he went to the alcalde, stated his case and asked that the defendant be summoned. On making his appearance the defendant was asked what he had to say about the complaint. This brought about a wordy altercation between the two parties during which the alcalde was able to arrive at the facts. Sometimes judgment was immediately rendered, the trial not ocupying more than two hours. In important cases three "good men" would be called in to act as co-justices. A learned American judge has said that the native Californians were, in the presence of courts, eminently truthful. They were all Roman Catholics, and their priests were of the Franciscan order. They were great church-goers, yet Sunday was not the only day set apart for their devotions. Nearly every day in the calendar was devoted to the memory of some saint. Those dedicated to the principal ones were observed as holidays. The front door of their churches was always open and every person passing, whether on foot or on horseback, doffed his hat. Not to have done this was regarded as almost a crime. During the holding of services within the church it was customary to station a number of men without, who at appointed intervals interrupted the services by the ringing of bells and firing of pistols, creating a noise resembling the irregular fire of a company of infantry.

In every church was kept a number of pictures of the saints and a triumphal arch profusely decorated with artificial flowers, while on a holiday devoted to some particular saint, after the performance of the mass, a picture of the saint deposited in the arch would be carried out of the church on the shoulders of four men, followed by the whole congregation in double file with a priest at the head, book in hand. The procession would march all around town and at every few rods the participants would kneel on the ground while the priest read a prayer or performed some religious ceremony. After the circuit of the town had been made, the procession returned to the church. With the termination of these ceremonies the natives gave themselves over to pleasure, engaging in horse racing, cockfighting, dancing and other forms of merrymaking. A favorite amusement of these festivals was for thirty or forty men on horseback, generally two and sometimes three on one horse, with their guitars, to parade the town, their horses capering and keeping time to the music which was accompanied with songs. Residences and places of business were visited and it wos considered no breach of decorum for the mounted men to ride into stores and dwellings.

Some of the religious ceremonies were grotesque and amusing, the personification of "The Wise Men of the East" being of this

character. At the date agreed upon for the anniversary of the visit of the Wise Men to Bethlehem, seven or eight men would be found dressed in most fantastic styles and on their way to find the infant Savior. They went from house to house and were always accompanied by one representing the devil and garbed like a Franciscan friar. He carried a rosary of beads and a cross and a long rawhide whip and woe to the man who came within reach of that whip—it was far from fun for him but very amusing to the rest of the company. The chief of these ceremonies was the punishment of Judas for the betrayal of his Master. On the reputed anniversary of this event, after the people had retired to rest a company would go out and prepare for the ceremonies. A cart was procured and placed in the public square in front of the church. Against the cart was placed an effigy of Judas made by stuffing an old suit of clothes with straw. The houses were then visited and a collection of pots, pans, kettles, dishes and farming implements was assembled and piled around the effigy to represent Judas' worldly effects. Then the last will and testament of Judas had to be prepared, the work being given to the best scribe and the greatest wit in the community. Every article of property had to be disposed of and something like an equal distribution made, each request being accompanied by some very pointed and witty reason for the donation. Among a more sensitive people some of these reasons would be regarded as libelous. The will, when completed and properly attested, was posted on a bulletin board near the effigy and the night's work was over. As soon as it was sufficiently light the entire population, men, women and children, congregated to see Judas and his wealth and to hear, read and discuss the merits of the will and the appropriateness of its provisions. Nothing else was talked of, nothing else was thought of until the church bell summoned them to mass, after which a wild, unbroken mare was procured, on the back of which Judas was firmly strapped. A string of firecrackers was then tied to her tail, they were lighted, the animal was turned loose and the ultimate fate of the figurative Judas was not unlike that of his perfidious prototype.

The native Californians were a temperate people, intoxication being almost unknown, but there was one vice common to all, namely the passion of gambling. Their favorite game was monte, probably the first of all banking games. So passionately were they addicted to this that on a Sunday about the church, while the women were inside and the priest at the altar, crowds of men would have their blankets spread upon the ground with their cards and money, playing monte. They seemed to have no idea that gambling was a sin. This predilection was early discovered by the Americans, who soon established banks and carried on games. The passion soon became so developed that the natives would bet and lose their horses and cattle, while to procure money to gratify this urge they would borrow from the Americans, paying twelve and one half per cent interest per day; and they would mortgage and sell land and stock, sometimes their wives' clothing, to obtain the wherewithal to play.

Before leaving these people mention should be made of their bull and bear fights. Sunday or some prominent holiday was generally chosen for the holding of these exhibitions, to prepare for which a large corral was erected in the plaza in front of the church. In the afternoon after divine service, two or three good bulls (if a bull fight was in order) would be caught and driven into the enclosure. If there is anything that will make a bull furious it is the sight of a red blanket. Surrounded by the entire population, the fighters would enter the arena, each with a red blanket in one hand and a knife in the other. They would flaunt the blankets before the infuriated beasts, with knives ready for defense or assault. A bull would dash at its enemy, who with a dexterous side spring would evade the onslaught, allowing the animal to strike the blanket and permit a quick slash with the knife. Whoever by his quickness could stick a knife into a bull's neck, severing the spinal cord, received the plaudits of the admiring throng. The interest taken in these exhibitions was intense. The killing or wounding of a bull-fighter only added zest to the sport.

When a grizzly bear could be procured the fight was then between bull and bear. Both were taken into the corral, each being made fast to the opposite end of a rope of sufficient length to permit free action and then left alone. The first move was usually made by the bull in an attempt to part company with the bear, who, as a result, received the first "knock down." On finding that he could not get clear of bruin, the bull then charged, but was met half-way. The fight was intensely interesting to the spectators, and was kept up until one or the other was killed, or both refused to continue the combat. As a rule the bull was victorious. This custom of bull and bear fighting was continued until 1854 when the Legislature interposed by an "Act to prevent noisy and barbarous amusements on the Sabbath."

The late Judge R. F. Peckham, one of the pioneer lawyers of Santa Clara County, often narrated the following incident in regard to this Legislative act. Shortly after it became a law great preparations were made for having a bull-fight, on the Sabbath as usual, at the old Mission of San Juan Bautista at the southern end of the Santa Clara Valley. The promoters were notified by the officers of the existence of the new law and told that they must desist from the undertaking. Dr. Wiggins, a mission pioneer of 1842, was then residing at San Juan. He spoke Spanish fluently and was looked upon by the native Californians as a good friend. He never smiled nor appeared to jest, yet he was one of the greatest of the tale-tellers, jokers and punsters on the Pacific slope. In their perplexity over the new law, the Californians took counsel with the Doctor. He examined the title of the act with great seriousness and wisdom. "Go on with your fight," was the Doctor's advice, "they can do nothing with you. This is an Act to prevent noisy and barbarous amusements on the Sabbath. If they arrest you there will be a trial by jury of Americans. To convict, the prosecution must find three things, first that a bull fight is noisy. This they will find against you. Second, that it is barbarous. This also they will find against you, but an American jury will never find that it is an amusement of Christ's time. Go on with your bull fights." They did go on and were arrested to find that the Doctor had been jesting. They were sentenced, each to pay a fine, and this was the last of the bull-fights in California.

First American Settlers

The first enumeration of the inhabitants of the pueblo of San Jose was taken in 1831 and showed 166 men, 145 women, 103 boys and 110 girls, making a total of 524. Overland travel to California did not commence until the forties. The first foreigner to locate in this valley was John Gilroy, who was a sailor on board a vessel belonging to the Hudson Bay Company that touched at Monterey in 1814. He was a Scotchman and the causes for his abandoning his ship are differently stated. One report was that he had a quarrel with one of the officers and deserted, while it is just as positively stated that he had a severe attack of scurvy and was left on shore to be cured. However that might have been it is well authenticated that in the same year, he found his way into the Santa Clara Valley, locating at San Ysidro, afterward named Gilroy. He was hospitably entertained and finally married into the wealthy family of the Ortegas. He was a man of great force of character and accumulated a large property in lands and cattle but died poor in 1869.

In 1818 there came to San Jose a man whose name is historic in this community, Don Antonio Sunol. He was a native of Barcelona, Spain, but had served in the French navy under the First Empire. He was an officer of distinction and was present when Napoleon surrendered after Waterloo. He then sought the New World and settled in Santa Clara Valley where he achieved distinction, wealth and respect. He died in San Jose in 1865.

The first citizen of the United States to settle in Santa Clara Valley was Philip Doak. He was a block and tackle maker employed on a whaling vessel. Leaving salt water at Monterey in 1822 he journeyed northward to settle near Gilroy. His home was on the ranch of Mariano Castro, one of whose daughters he afterward married. Matthew Fellom came to the valley the same year and located near San Ysidro, or old Gilroy as it was afterward called. Fellom was a Dane and like Doak was a whaler. He left his vessel at one of the northern ports and made his way overland to the Santa Clara Valley. He died in 1873.

These are the only foreigners, of which there is record, who were living in the valley up to 1830, if William Willis, an Englishman, is excepted. He was known to be in the pueblo in 1828, but his subsequent history is not known. It has been estimated that in 1830 there were not more than 100 foreigners in the whole of California. John Burton came to San Jose in 1830. He was afterward alcalde of the pueblo. Harry Bee, who died in San Jose in 1897 as the oldest pioneer in the county, came to the Valley in 1833. He had been in the state seven years, having landed at Monterey as an English sailor in 1827. He was born in 1808 and during the Mexican War acted as scout and courier for Commodore Sloat. In the same year came William Gulnac, James Alexander Forbes, James Weekes, Nicolas Dodero, John Price, William Smith, George Ferguson, Thomas Pepper, a man called "Blind Tom," William Welsh, Charles Brown and "Moche Dan." Thomas Brown and William Daily came in 1834. Of these several were prominent either in the early days or in the later history of California. Gulnac was for many years major domo at the Mission of San Jose in Alameda County. He married a daughter of the Cesenas. Forbes was vice-consul for Great Britain. Weekes served as Alcalde in 1847. In 1838 Henry Woods and Lawrence Carmichael arrived.

J. R. Walker

These people all came by vessel and chance decided their location. They affiliated with the Spanish population, in many cases marrying into their families, and adopting, to a great extent, the Spanish customs and modes of living. Overland travel commenced about 1841. Even before this time settlements had been made in Oregon, and that country was much better known than California. For this reason, and because California was a foreign country, all the overland trains were pointed to Oregon. Some of these trains having reached the Sierras and hearing something of California, came here instead. In 1841 Josiah Belden, Charles M. Weber and Grove C. Cook came overland, as did Henry Pitts, Peter Springer, William Wiggins and James Rock. In 1843 Major S. J. Hensley, Julius Martin, Thomas J. Shadden and Winston Bennett made the trip across the plains. The advent of this party was an important incident, as with it came three women, wives of Martin, Shadden and Bennett, the first foreign women to settle in this district. In 1844 came the Murphy party and Captain Stephens. The Murphy party consisted of Martin Murphy, Sr., his wife, five sons and two daughters; James Miller, afterwards an honored resident of Marin County; Dr. John Townsend and wife, Moses Schallenberger, father of Margaret Schallenberger McNaught, now State Commissioner of Education; Joseph Foster, Mr. Hitchcock and family; Thomas Hudson, Clemente Columbet and Martin Corcoran. Dr. Townsend and his wife died of cholera in 1850; and Martin Murphy, Sr., passed away in 1865. In 1845 Frank Lightston, J. Washburn, William O'Connor, W. C. Wilson, John Daubenbiss and James Stokes came to the county. In 1846 the arrivals were Isaac Branham, Jacob D. Hoppe, Charles White, Joseph Aram, Zachariah Jones, James F. Reed, George Donner and his two sisters; Arthur Caldwell, William Daniels, Samuel Young, A. A. Hecox, William Haun, William Fisher, Edward Pyle and their families; Wesley Hoover and John W. Whisman and wives; William and Thomas Campbell and their families; Peter Quincy and family; Thomas Kell, Thomas West and four sons; John Snyder, S. R. Moultrie, William J. Parr, Joseph A. Lard, Mrs. W. H. Lowe, Mrs. E. Markham, L. C. Young, R. J. Young, M. D. Young, S. C. Young, Samuel Q. Broughton, R. F. Peckham, Z. Rochon, Joseph Stillwell, George Cross, Ramon S. Cesena, M. Holloway, Edward Johnson, Mrs. Martha J. Lewis and James Enright. Of course there were many more arrivals but their names cannot be obtained from the records and the personal recollections of the pioneers who are living at the present time.

The Donner Party

Nearly all the surviving members of the ill-fated Donner party located in San Jose and vicinity. The terrible experiences of that party are given in Tuthill's history of California, from which we quote: "Of the overland emigration to California in 1846 about eighty wagons took a new route, from Fort Bridger around the south end of Great Salt Lake. The pioneers of the party arrived in good season over the mountains, but Mr. Reed's and Mr. Donner's companies opened a new route through the desert, lost a month's time by their explorations and reached the foot of the Truckee Pass, in the Sierras, on October 31, instead of the first as intended. The snow began to fall two or three weeks earlier than usual that year and was already so piled up in the pass that they could not proceed. They attempted it repeatedly but were as often forced to return. One party built their cabins near Truckee, afterward Donner Lake, killed their cattle and went into winter quarters. The other (Donner's party), still believed they could thread the pass and so failed to build their cabins before more snow came and buried their cattle alive. Of course they were soon destitute of food, for they could not tell where the cattle were buried and there was no hope of game on a desert so piled with snow that nothing without wings could move. The number of those who were thus storm-stayed at the very threshold of a land whose winters are one long spring, was eighty, of whom thirty were women and children. The Mr. Donner who had charge of one company was a native of Illinois, sixty years of age and a man of high respectability and abundant means. His wife was a woman of education and refinement and much younger than he.

"During November it snowed thirteen days; during December and January, eight days each. Much of the time the tops of the cabins were below the snow level. It was six weeks after the halt was made that a party of fifteen, including five women and two Indians, who acted as guides, set out on snow shoes to cross the mountains and give notice to the people of California settlements of the condition of their friends. At first the snow was so light and feathery that even with snow shoes they sank nearly a foot at every step. On the second day they crossed the 'divide,' finding the snow at the summit twelve feet deep. Pushing forward with the courage of despair they made from four to eight miles a day.

"Within a week they were entirely out of provisions, and three of them, succumbing to cold, weariness and starvation, had died. Then a heavy snow storm came on which com-

pelled them to lie still, buried beneath their blankets under the snow for thirty-six hours. By evening of the tenth day three more had died and the living had been four days without food. The horrid alternative was accepted—they took flesh from the bones of their dead, remained in camp two days to dry it and then pushed on.

"On New Year's, the sixteenth day since leaving Truckee Lake, they were toiling up a steep mountain. Their feet were frozen. Every step was marked with blood. On the second of January their food again gave out. On the third day they had nothing to eat but the strings of their snow shoes. On the fourth the Indians deserted, suspicious that they might be sacrificed for food. On the fifth one of the party shot a deer and that day there was another death. Soon after three others died and every death served to prolong the existence of the survivors. On the seventh all but one gave out, concluding that their wanderings were useless. This one, guided by two friendly Indians dragged himself on until he reached a settlement on Bear River. By midnight the settlers had found and were treating with all Christian kindness what remained of the little company that after a month of most terrible sufferings, had halted to die.

"The story that there were emigrants perishing on the other side of the snowy barrier ran swiftly down the Sacramento Valley to New Helvetia, and Captain Sutter, at his own expense, fitted out an expedition of men and of mules laden with provisions, to cross the mountains and relieve them. The story ran to San Francisco and the people, rallying in public meeting, raised $1500 and with it fitted out another expedition. The naval commandant of the port fitted out others.

"The first of the relief parties reached Truckee Lake on the nineteenth of February. Ten of the people in the nearest camp were dead. For four days those still alive had fed on bullocks' hides. At Donner's camp but one hide remained. The visitors left a small supply of provisions with the twenty-nine whom they could not take with them and started back with the remainder. Four of the children they carried on their backs.

"Another of the relief parties reached the lake about the first of March. They at once started back with seventeen of the sufferers, but a heavy snow storm overtaking them, they left all, except three of the children, on the road. Another party went after those left on the way, found three of them dead and the rest sustaining life by eating the flesh of the dead.

"The last relief party reached Donner's camp late in April when the snows had melted so much that the earth appeared in spots. The main cabin was empty, but some miles distant they found the last survivor of all lying on the cabin floor smoking a pipe. He was ferocious in aspect, savage and repulsive in manner. His camp kettle was over the fire and in it his meal of human flesh preparing. The stripped bones of his fellow sufferers lay around him. He refused to return with the party and only consented when he saw there was no escape. Mrs. Jacob Donner was the last to die. Her husband's body was found at his tent. Circumstances led to the suspicion that the survivor had killed Mrs. Donner for the flesh and money, and when he was threatened with hanging he produced $500, which he had probably appropriated from her store."

Many books have been written on the subject, no two giving the same facts. One of the most interesting accounts is that of James F. Reed, who for years was one of the prominent and reputable citizens of San Jose. He left Springfield, Ill., in the middle of 1846 and was accompanied by George and Jacob Donner and their families. George Donner was elected captain. At Fort Bridger, William McCutchen, wife and family joined the party. Leaving the fort they unfortunately took a new route, and had many vicissitudes, not the least being the loss of cattle. Other would-be settlers joined them before they reached California. The narrative now continues in Mr. Reed's own words:

"After crossing the desert it became known that some families had not enough provisions to carry them through. As a member of the company I advised them to make an estimate of the provisions on hand and what amount each family would need. After receiving the estimate I then suggested that if two gentlemen of the company would volunteer to go in advance to Sutter's Fort, near Sacramento, I would write a letter to the captain for the whole amount of provisions wanted, also stating that I would become personally responsible to him for the amount. I thought that from the generous character of Captain Sutter the provisions would be sent. Mr. McCutchen came forward and said that if they would take care of his family he would go. This the company agreed to. Mr. Stanton, a single man, volunteered to go with McCutchen if they would furnish him with a horse. McCutchen, having a horse and mule, generously gave the mule. Taking blankets and provisions, the two men started for California. After their leaving us we traveled for weeks, none of us knowing how far we were from California and soon all became anxious to know what had become of McCutchen and

Stanton. It was now suggested that I go in advance to California and hurry up the supplies. This was agreed to and I started, taking with me three days' provisions, expecting to kill game on the way. The Messrs. Donner were two days in advance of the party when I overtook them. With George Donner there was a young man named Walter Herren, who joined me. With all the economy I could use our provisions gave out in a few days, so I supplied our wants by shooting wild geese and other game. The day after I was joined by Herren I proposed, as I had the only horse, that he would ride half the time. The proposition was joyfully accepted. Soon no game was to be seen, hunger began to be felt and for days we traveled without hope or help. We reached the Sierra Nevada Mountains. I believed I could have made a stop here, hunted and found game. But as this would have delayed our progress and success might not have rewarded my hunting efforts, I kept on. The second day before we found relief Harren wanted to kill the horse. I persuaded him from the deed, promising if relief did not come soon I would kill the horse myself. Soon afterward he became delirious. That afternoon I found a bean and gave it to him and then never was road examined more closely than this one. We found in all five beans. Herren's share was three of them. We camped that night in a patch of grass a short distance off the road. Next morning after traveling a few miles we saw some deserted wagons.

"We soon reached and ransacked the wagons, hoping to find something to eat, but found nothing. Taking the tar bucket that was hanging under one of the wagons I scraped the tar off and found a streak of rancid tallow at the bottom. I remember well that when I announced what I had found, Herren, who was sitting on a rock near by, got up hallooing with all the strength he had and came to me. I handed the tar paddle to him. It had on it some of the tallow about the size of a walnut. This he swallowed without giving it a smell. I then took a piece myself but it was very respulsive. Herren craved more and I gave him another piece. Still wanting more, I positively refused, stating that it would kill him. After leaving the wagons, probably fifty yards, I became deadly sick and blind. In resting myself against a rock I leaned my head on the muzzle of my gun. Herren, seeing my condition came to me and said, 'My God, Mr. Reed, are you dying?' After resting a few minutes I recovered, much to his joy.

"The wagons were within a short distance of the steep hill going down into Bear Valley. After descending the first steep pitch I discovered wagons in the valley below us. 'Herren,' said I, 'there are wagons in the valley.' When he saw them he gave vent to his joy, hallooing at the top of his voice, but on account of weakness he could not have been heard ten rods off. On reaching the wagons we found several families of emigrants who supplied us with bread. I here met Mr. Stanton, with two Indians, on his return to the company with provisions supplied by Captain Sutter. Next morning Stanton started for the company and I went on to Sutter's Fort."

At the Fort Reed found McCutchen, who had been prevented by illness from accompanying Stanton. Captain Sutter furnished horses and saddles with which to bring the women and children out of the mountains. The expedition failed on account of the snow which at some points was eighteen feet deep. The party returned for more help, but, unfortunately, the Mexican war was on and every able-bodied man was away. At Captain Sutter's suggestion Mr. Reed went to San Francisco to see if he could not procure help there. He was compelled to make the journey by land and reached San Jose when it was in a state of siege. Arrived at San Francisco, a public meeting was held and relief parties fitted out. Mr. Reed and Mr. McCutchen accompanied the first of these, which went by the river. On the route he met his wife and children rescued by a relief party that had gone ahead of them. He only stopped a few minutes for greetings and then pushed on to the relief of the other sufferers whom they reached about the middle of the next day.

The first camp was that of Mr. Breen. Mr. Reed says: "If we left any provisions here it was a small amount, he and his family not being in want. We then proceeded to the camp of Mrs. Murphy, where Kessburg and some children were. Here we left provisions and one of our company to cook for and attend to them. From here we visited the camp of Mrs. Graves, some distance further east. A number of the relief party remained here, while Messrs. Miller, McCutchen, another and myself proceeded to the Donner camp. We found Mrs. Jacob Donner in a feeble condition. She died after we left. Her husband had died early in the winter. We removed the tent and placed it in a more comfortable position. I then visited the tent of George Donner close by and found him and his wife. He was helpless. Their children and two of Jacob's had come out with the party that went ahead of us. I requested Mrs. Donner to come with us, stating that I would leave a man to take care of both George Donner and Mrs. Jacob Donner. She positively refused, de-

claring that she would not leave her husband in his enfeebled condition.

"We took the remaining three children of Jacob Donner, leaving a man to take care of the two camps. Leaving all the provisions we could spare and expecting a party from Sutter's Fort would be in in a few days, we returned to the camp of Mrs. Graves. Notice was given in all the camps that we would start on our return to Sutter's early next day. About the middle of the day we started, taking with us all who were able to travel."

The relief party that came after Mr. Reed did not reach the sufferers as soon as expected and disasters occurred. The full details of the suffering of the unfortunate party would fill a book. Each of the relief parties, especially that conducted by Mr. Reed endured sufferings equal to those experienced by the unfortunates in the winter camp. History has no parallel to the heroism displayed by these people in their efforts to rescue suffering relatives and friends.

CHAPTER II.

Santa Clara County During the Mexican Rule—The Adventures of Captain Fremont—Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo—Raising the Bear Flag—War With Mexico Declared—The Capture of San Jose—Reminiscences of the Strenuous Days of 1849—The Discovery of Gold—Killing of Young Pyle—Local Government—Grandma Bascom's Story.

In 1836 a revolution broke out in Mexico but it did not extend to California, though a few of the Spanish settlers in San Jose left the pueblo to take part in it. While the strife was progressing Governor Alvarado was appointed to rule California, an office which he held until 1842, after the differences between the opposing factions in Mexico had been satisfactorily arranged.

The adjustment, however, created misunderstandings between the two highest officials in the Department of California. The civil and the military authorities could not agree. Each one complained of the other to the Central Government and General Micheltorena was secretly dispatched north to settle the differences between Governor Alvarado and General Vallejo by taking over the powers of both. On seeing the turn the affair had taken, Alvarado and Vallejo laid aside their bickerings to make common cause against Micheltorena, whom they designated as an usurper. Aided by General Castro they sought to drive Micheltorena out of California. The triumvirate proclaimed California independent and declared war against the representative of Mexico. General Micheltorena, having had the gauge of battle thrown in his teeth, took the field hoping to speedily end the insurrection. He advanced to within twelve miles of San Jose and then finding that this portion of the country was up in arms against him speedily beat a retreat to San Juan Bautista. In spite of his defense, the insurgents captured the town in November, 1844. From this blow Micheltorena never rallied and in February, 1845, he paid $11,000 for a passage on board the bark Don Quixote, Captain Paty, his destination being San Blas. On the termination of the strife Don Pio Pico, brother of Don Antonio Pico, of San Jose, was elected governor of California and Jose Castro was appointed general of the military forces.

Captain Fremont Arrives

In the month of March, 1845, Brevet-Capt. John Charles Fremont departed from Washington for the purpose of organizing a third expedition for the topographical survey of Oregon and California. He left Bent's Fort in April, his force consisting of sixty-two men, among them Kit Carson and six Delaware Indians. Crossing the Sierra Nevadas in December they arrived at Sutter's Fort on the 10th of that month. After two days' stay the company left to search for a missing party of explorers. Not being able to find the men, and having either lost or consumed most of his horses and cattle Fremont determined to retrace his steps to Sutter's Fort which he reached January 15, 1846. On the seventeenth he with his men left the fort on a launch for San Francisco. They arrived there on the twentieth; the twenty-first saw him and Captain Hinckley sailing down the Bay of San Francisco to the embarcadero at Alviso at the lower end of the Santa Clara Valley. On the twenty-second they proceeded

to San Jose where Fremont received word that the missing explorers were encamped on the San Joaquin. At once two companies under Kit Carson were dispatched to guide the men into the Santa Clara Valley. Fremont and Hinckley, after visiting the New Almaden mines, returned to San Francisco. On the twenty-fourth Fremont was once more on the move. He started from San Francisco, then known as Yerba Buena, and on the morning of January 27, 1846, reached Monterey. In company with Thomas O. Larkin, United States Consul, Fremont called on General Castro and stated the object of his journey. He was out of provisions and asked that his party be permitted to pass unmolested through the country. The request was granted, verbally, but when asked for the necessary permit in writing, the General excused himself, said he was not well and that no further assurance than his word was needed. A call of the same nature was then made on Don Manuel Castro, the prefect of the district, the same statement made and the same verbal permit was granted. Fremont received funds and provisions from the consul and then made all haste to San Jose where he was joined by his band. Not finding here such stores as were still needed he resolved to return to Monterey. A fortnight later he camped in the Santa Clara Valley on Capt. William Fisher's ranch, the Laguna Seca. While here a Mexican made his appearance and laid claim to certain of Fremont's horses on the bold statement that they had been stolen. Shortly after this, on February 20, Captain Fremont received a summons to appear before the alcalde at San Jose to answer to a charge of horse-stealing. Fremont send back the following reply:

"Camp Near Road to Santa Cruz,

February 21, 1846.

"Sir: I received your communication of the 20th, informing me that a complaint has been lodged against me in your office for refusing to deliver up certain animals of my band which are claimed as having been stolen from this vicinity about two months since, and that the plaintiff further complains of having been insulted in my camp. It can be proven on oath by thirty men here present that the animals pointed out by the plaintiff have been brought in my band from the United States of North America. The insult of which he complains, and which was authorized by myself, consisted in his being driven or ordered to immediately leave camp. After having been detected in endeavoring to obtain animals under false pretenses he should have been well satisfied to escape without a severe horse-whipping. There are four animals in my band which were bartered from the Tulare Indians by a division of my party which descended the San Joaquin Valley. I was not then present, and if any more legal owners present themselves these shall be immediately given or delivered upon proving property. It may save you trouble to inform you, that with this exception, all the animals in my band have been bought and paid for. You will readily understand that my duties will not permit me to appear before the magistrates in your towns on the complaint of every straggling vagabond who may chance to visit my camp. You inform me that unless satisfaction be immediately made by the delivery of the animals in question, the complaint will be forwarded to the Governor. I beg you will at the same time indorse to His Excellency a copy of this note.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"J. C. Fremont, U. S. Army.

"To Senor Don Dolores Pacheco,
Alcalde of San Jose."

From the Laguna Seca, Fremont moved by easy marches in the direction of the Santa Cruz Mountains which he crossed about ten miles from San Jose at the gap where the Los Gatos Creek enters the Valley. On March 1, he encamped on the rancho of Edward Petty Hartwell. While here he received, late in the afternoon of the fifth a dispatch from Don Manuel Castro, prefect of the district, charging him with having entered the towns and villages under his (the Prefect's) jurisdiction in contempt of the laws of the Mexican Government and ordering him out of the country, else compulsory measures would be taken to compel him to do so. On receiving this communication Fremont did not display much hesitancy in arriving at a conclusion. That evening he struck camp and ascending Hawk's Peak, a rough looking mountain on the Gabilan range, about thirty miles from Monterey and 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, commenced the construction of a rude fort. It was protected by felled trees. Stripping one of the limbs he nailed the Stars and Stripes at the top, forty feet from the ground. The morning of the sixth of March found him waiting for developments.

On the day that saw Fremont established on Hawk's Peak, Castro sent the following letter to the minister of Marine at the City of Mexico:

"In my communication of the fifth ultimo I announced to you the arrival of a captain at the head of fifty men, who came, as he said, by order of the government of the Unit-

ed States to survey the limits of Oregon. This person presented himself at my headquarters some days ago accompanied by two individuals (Thomas O. Larkin, U. S. consul, and William A. Leidesdorff, vice-consul,) with the object of asking permission to procure provisions for his men whom he had left behind in the mountains. The permission was given, but two days ago, March 4, I was much surprised on being informed that this person was only two days' journey from this place (Monterey). In consequence I immediately sent him a communication ordering him, on the instant of its receipt, to put himself on the march and leave the Department, but I have not received an answer. In order to make him obey, I sent out a force to observe his operations and today, the sixth, I march in person to join it and see that the object is attained. The hurry with which I undertake my march does not permit me to be more diffuse and I beg that you will inform His Excellency, the President, assuring him that not only shall the national integrity of this party be defended with the enthusiasm of good Mexicans, but those who intend to violate it will find an impregnable barrier in the valor and patriotism of every one of the Californians. Receive the assurance of my respect, etc. God and Liberty."

In his hastily constructed fort, every avenue to which was commanded by the trusty rifles of his men, Fremont calmly awaited the speedy vengeance promised in the communication of the prefect. To carry it out Don Jose had summoned a force of 200 men which was strengthened by one or two cannon of small caliber, but nothing beyond a demonstration was attained. In the language of the late General Revere (then Lieutenant) "Don Jose was rather in the humor of that King of France, who with 20,000 men, marched up the hill and then marched down again."

Castro's next move was the concocting of an epistle to Fremont, asking for a cessation of hostilities and suggesting that they join forces, declare the country independent and with their allied armies march against Governor Pio Pico, who was then in Los Angeles. To John Gilroy, an old Scotch settler, after whom Gilroy was named, was entrusted the delivery of this piece of treachery. He reached Hawk's Peak on the night of the tenth and found the fort untenanted. Fremont had tired of waiting for Castro to attack and had made a forced march to the San Joaquin Valley. Gilroy, on his return, told of the retreat, which so elated Castro that he at once resolved to attack the fort, which he was the first to enter. Then he sat down on one of Fremont's discarded pack saddles and penned a dispatch to Monterey describing the glorious victory he had gained and promising that his return need not be looked for until his promise, long ago given, had been fulfilled.

And so matters rested for a time. The American settlers began to feel far from safe and it was the consensus of opinion that no time should be lost in preparing for an emergency. Rumors were rife. Governor Pico looked upon them with deep hatred, their arrival and settlement was to him a source of poignant jealousy, while his feeling inclined him toward England, should the country ever change hands. At a convention held in San Juan Bautista to decide which one of the two nations, Great Britain or the United States, should guarantee protection to California against all others, Pico is reported to have said: "To what a deplorable condition is our Country reduced. Mexico, professing to be our mother and our protectress has given us neither arms nor money, nor the material of war for our defense. She is not likely to do anything in our behalf, although she is quite willing to afflict us with her extortionate minions who come here in the guise of soldiers and civil officers to harass and oppress our people. . . . Perhaps what I am about to suggest may seem faint-hearted and dishonorable but to me it does not seem so. It is the last hope of a feeble people, struggling against a tyrannical government which claims their submission at home and who are threatened by a band of avaricious strangers from without, to voluntarily connect themselves with a power able and willing to defend and preserve them. It is the right and duty of the weak to demand support from the strong, provided the demand be made upon terms just to both parties. Is it not better to connect ourselves with one of the powerful European nations than to struggle against hope as we are doing now? Is it not better that one of them should send a fleet and an army to defend and protect California rather than that we should fall an easy prey to the lawless adventurers who are overrunning our beautiful country? I pronounce for annexation to France or England and the people of California will never regret having taken my advice. Then may our people go quietly to their ranches and live there as of yore, leading a thoughtless and merry life, untroubled by politics or the cares of state, sure of what is their own and safe from the incursions of the Yankees who would soon be forced to retreat into their own country."

Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo

But at this moment California found a man whose views were more enlightened than those of the rulers of his country. As a pa-

triot he could not silently witness the land of his birth sold to any monarchy, however old, and he rightly judged that although foreign protection might postpone it could not avert that assumption of power which was beginning to make itself felt. Possessed at the time of no political power and having had but few early advantages, still his position was so high and his character so highly respected by both the foreign and native population that he had been invited to participate in the proceedings of the Junta. This man was Don Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo. Born in California, he commenced his career in the army as an ensign and in this humble grade he volunteered to establish a colony on the north side of the Bay of San Francisco for the protection of the frontier. He thoroughly subdued the hostile Indians of the region and laid the foundation of a reputation for integrity, judgment and ability unequaled by any of his countrymen. Although quite a young man he had already filled high offices and at this time was living on his estate in the vicinity of the town of Sonoma. He did not hesitate to oppose the views of Pico and Castro. Among other things he said: "I cannot, gentlemen, coincide in opinion with the military and civic functionaries who have advocated the cession of our country to France or England. It is most true, that to rely any longer upon Mexico to govern and defend us would be idle and absurd. It is also true that we possess a noble country in every way calculated from position and resources to become great and powerful. For that reason I would not have her a mere dependency upon a foreign monarchy, naturally alien, or at least indifferent to our interests and welfare. Even could we tolerate the idea of dependence ought we to go to distant Europe for a master? What possible sympathy could exist between us and a nation separated from us by two vast oceans? But waiving this insuperable objection, how could we endure to become under the dominion of a monarchy? We are republicans, badly governed and badly situated as we are, but still, in sentiment, republicans. All will probably agree with me that we ought at once to rid ourselves of what may remain of Mexican domination. Our position is so remote, either by land or sea, that we are in no danger from Mexican invasion. Why, then, should we still hesitate to assert our independence? We have taken the first step by electing our own governor, but another remains to be taken. I will mention it plainly and rationally—it is annexation to the United States. In contemplating this consummation of our destiny I feel nothing but pleasure and I ask you to share it. Discard old prejudices, disregard old customs and prepare for the glorious change which awaits our country. Why should we shrink from incorporating ourselves with the happiest and freest nation in the world, destined soon to be the most wealthy and powerful? Why should we go abroad for protection when this great nation is our adjoining neighbor? When we join our fortunes to hers we shall not become subjects but fellow-citizens, possessing all the rights of the people of the United States and choosing our own federal and local rulers. We shall have a stable government and just laws. California will grow strong and flourish and her people will be prosperous, happy and free. Look not, therefore, with jealousy upon the hardy pioneers who scale our mountains and cultivate our unoccupied plains, but rather welcome them as brothers, who come to share with us a common destiny."

Those who listened to General Vallejo were far behind him in general knowledge and intelligence. His arguments failed to carry conviction to the greater number of his auditors, but the bold position taken by him was the cause of the immediate adjournment of the Junta, no result having been arrived at concerning the weighty question on which the Californians had met to deliberate. On retiring from the Junta General Vallejo embodied the views he had expressed in a letter to Don Pio Pico and reiterated his refusal to participate in any action having for its end the adoption of any protection other than that of the United States. In this letter he also declared that he would never serve under any government which was prepared to surrender California to a European power. He then returned to his estate there to await the issue of events.

Raising the Bear Flag

In the meantime circumstances tended to keep General Castro moving. A large number of Americans, finding themselves numerically too weak to contend against the natives, but relying on accession to their strength in the spring, determined to declare California independent and free and raise a flag of their own, which they did. The famous "Bear Flag" was given to the breeze June 14, 1846, in Sonoma on the pole which before had floated the Mexican standard. The town was captured and with it the commanding officer, General Vallejo, Lieutenant Colonel Victor Prudon, Captain Salvador Vallejo and Jacob P. Liese, an American and the general's brother-in-law. The news of the declaration spread like wild-fire, both parties hurriedly prepared for a conflict and while the Bear Flag party guided their affairs from Sonoma, Gen-

eral Jose Castro, from his headquarters at Santa Clara, issued two proclamations. They are curiosities in their way and as such worthy of reproduction here. The first follows:

"The contemptible policy of the agents of the United States of North America in this Department, have induced a portion of adventurers, who, regardless of the rights of men, have daringly commenced an invasion possessing themselves of the town of Sonoma and the military commander of that border. Fellow countrymen: The defense of our liberty, the true religion which our fathers possessed and our independence call upon us to sacrifice ourselves rather than lose these inestimable blessings; banish from your hearts all petty resentments, turn you and behold yourselves, these families, the innocent little ones, which have unfortunately fallen into the hands of our enemies, dragged from the bosoms of their fathers, who are prisoners among foreigners, and are calling upon us to succor them. There is still time for us to rise en masse as irresistible as retributive. You need not doubt that Divine Providence will direct us in the way to glory. You should not vacillate because of the smallness of the garrison of the general headquarters, for he who will first sacrifice himself will be your friend and fellow citizen

JOSE CASTRO,

"Headquarters, Santa Clara, June 17, 1846."

The second proclamation promises to protect all Americans who shall refrain from taking part in the revolutionary movements and winds up as follows: "Let the fortune of war take its chance with those ungrateful men, who with arms in their hands have attacked the country, without recollecting they were treated by the undersigned with all the indulgence of which he is so characteristic. The inhabitants of the Department are witnesses of the truth of this. I have nothing to fear, my duty leads me to death or victory. I am a Mexican soldier and I will be free and independent, or I will gladly die for these inestimable blessings."

As there were rumors afloat that General Castro was on his way with a large party of Mexicans, to attack the garrison at Sonoma, Fremont, with force augmented, hastened to the relief of his compatriots. He arrived at Sonoma on the morning of June 25, having made forced marches. There he found that Castro had not carried out his threat, but had placidly remained near San Jose, carefully guarded by his soldiers.

About this time a small party intended for service under the Bear Flag, had been recruited by Capt. Thomas Fallon, then of Santa Cruz, but afterward a long-time resident of San Jose. This company, consisting of twenty-two men, crossed the Santa Cruz Mountains, entered the Santa Clara Valley at night and halted about three miles from San Jose at the rancho of Grove C. Cook. Here Fallon learned that Castro, with a force of 200 men, was close at hand. Therefore, believing discretion to be the better part of valor, he fell back into the mountains and there encamped.

At sunset on June 27, Castro, placing himself at the head of his army, marched out of Santa Clara to chastise the Sonoma insurgents. Passing around the head of San Francisco Bay he reached the San Leandro Creek from whence he dispatched three men to reconnoiter. They were to cross the bay in boats. On the water they were captured and shot. As they did not return Castro, guessing what had happened and fearing a like fate for himself, marched his company back to Santa Clara.

War With Mexico Declared

In the meantime great events had been occurring without. The United States had declared war against Mexico, General Scott, after a series of brilliant exploits, had captured the City of Mexico and Commodore John Drake Sloat was approaching Monterey. On July 7, 1846, Monterey was taken and the American flag hoisted over the town. Two days later Henry Pitts, courier for Commodore Sloat, rode into San Jose, and after announcing the triumph of American arms, sought out General Castro and delivered to the redoubtable Mexican warrior Commodore Sloat's communication. After reading it Castro, with moody brow, called out his men and forming in line in front of the Juzgado, or Hall of Justice on Market Street, shouted, "Monterey is taken by the Americans," and then proceeded to read the written words of the Commodore.

"To the inhabitants of California—

"The central troops of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America by invading its territory and attacking the troops of the United States stationed on the north side of the Rio Grande, with a force of 7,000 men under command of General Arista, which army was totally destroyed and all their artillery, baggage, etc., captured on the 8th and 9th of May last by a force of 2,300 men under the command of General Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the United States, and the two nations being actually at war by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the United States at Monterey immediately and shall carry it through California.

"I declare to the inhabitants of California, that although I come in arms with a powerful force, I do not come as an enemy to California. I come as their best friend, as henceforth California will be a portion of the United States and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges they now enjoy together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers for the administration of justice among themselves, and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other state in the Union. They will also enjoy a permanent government under which life and property and the constitutional right and lawful security to worship the Creator in the way most congenial to each one's sense of duty, will be secured to which, unfortunately, the Central Government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed, as her resources are, by internal factions and corrupt officers who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests and oppress the people. Under the flag of the United States California will be free from all such troubles and expenses; consequently, the country will rapidly advance and improve, both in agriculture and commerce; as, of course, the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the United States, affording them all manufactures and produce of the United States free of any duty, and for all foreign goods at one-quarter the duty they now pay. A great increase in the value of real estate and the products of California may be anticipated.

"With the great interest and kind feelings I know the government and people of the United States possess toward the people of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America.

"Such of the inhabitants, whether native or foreign, as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of citizenship and to live peaceably under the government of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property and remove out of the country, if they choose, without any restriction; or remain in it observing strict neutrality.

"With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the judges, alcaldes and other civil officers to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquility be not disturbed, at least, until the government of the territory can be definitely arranged.

"All persons holding titles to real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under color of right, shall have these titles guaranteed to them. All churches, and the property they contain, in possession of the clergy of California, shall continue in the same right and possession they now enjoy.

"All provisions and supplies of every kind furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the United States ships and soldiers, will be paid for at fair rates, and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

"JOHN D. SLOAT,
"Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Naval Force in the Pacific Ocean."

The reading of the foregoing concluded, General Castro is said to have exclaimed, "What can I do with a handful of men against the United States? I am going to Mexico. All who wish to follow me, right-about-face. All who wish to remain can go to their homes." Only a very few chose to follow Castro into Mexico, whither he proceeded on the following day, first taking prisoner, Charles M. Weber, a merchant, and not releasing him until Los Angeles was reached.

Upon hearing of Castro's departure Captain Fallon left his camp in the Santa Cruz Mountains, marched into San Jose, seized the Juzgado and arrested Dolores Pacheco, the alcalde. He caused Pacheco to surrender the keys and pueblo archives as well, and appointed James Stokes justice of the peace. On July 13 he hoisted an American flag on the staff in front of the court house, the first flag of the Union to wave in Santa Clara county. While in San Jose Fallon received the following communications from Captain Montgomery, stationed at Yerba Buena (San Francisco):

"U. S. Ship Portsmouth,
"Yerba Buena, July 13, 1846

"Sir: I have just received your letter with a copy of Mr. James Stokes' appointment as justice of the peace of the pueblo; also a dispatch from the commander-in-chief of the U. S. Naval Forces at Monterey, for which I thank you. By the bearer of them I return a dispatch for Commodore Sloat, which I hope you will have an opportunity of forwarding to Monterey.

"I received your letter of July 12 and wrote to you, by the bearer of it, on the 13th in answer advising you by all means to hoist the flag of the United States at the Pueblo of St. Joseph (San Jose) as you expressed to do. If you had sufficient force to maintain it there; of course you understand that it is not again to be hauled down. . . . .

"Agreeable to your request I send you a proclamation, in both languages, from the Commander-in-Chief, which I shall be glad to have distributed as far and generally as pos-

sible; and be pleased to assure all persons of the most perfect security from injuries to their persons or property, and endeavor by every means in your power to inspire them with confidence in the existing authorities and government of the United States.

"I am, sir, your ob't servant,

" JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,

"Commanding U. S. Ship Portsmouth.

"To Capt. Thomas Fallon, Pueblo of St. Joseph, Upper California."

"U. S. Ship Portsmouth,

"Yerba Buena, July 18, 1846.

"Sir I have just received your letter with the official dispatch from Commodore Sloat, which has been accidentally delayed one day in its transmission from the pueblo and am much obliged to you for sending it to me.

"I am gratified to hear that you have hoisted the flag of our country and cannot but feel assured, as I certainly hope, that your zealous regard for its honor and glory will lead you nobly to defend it there.

"I am, sir, your ob't servant,

"JOHN B. MONTGOMERY,

"Commander.

"To Capt. Thomas Fallon at the Pueblo San Jose, Upper California."

Before the arrival at Monterey of Commodore Sloat it was believed in many quarters that the English government had a covetous eye on California. John Parrott, a prominent citizen of San Francisco, was in Mexico in the spring of 1846, and in a position to learn something of British intentions. Ascertaining that a movement was about to be made to hoist the English flag over the capitol at Monterey, he sent a courier to Commodore Sloat warning him that England was about to steal a march on the United States. The commodore immediately went to sea. He reached Monterey Bay, and as has been related, hoisted the American flag over the capitol on July 7, 1846. Admiral Seymour, of the British navy, arrived soon afterward, but having no authority to inaugurate hostilities with the United States, was powerless.

The necessity of holding San Jose induced Captain Montgomery to dispatch the purser of the Portsmouth, Watmough, to the pueblo with thirty-five marines, as soon as it was learned that Fallon had gone south. He made his headquarters at the Juzgado and strengthened his command by the enlistment of a few volunteers. The tide of war, however, had flowed southward, and with the exception of a short expedition against the Indians of the San Joaquin Valley, the military operations did not amount to much. Watmough returned to his vessel in October.

At this time Commander Hull of the U. S. sloop of war Warren, was in command of the northern district of California and from him issued commissions to Charles M. Weber as captain and John M. Murphy as lieutenant of a company to be enlisted in the land service to serve during the war. They raised a company of thirty and established headquarters in an adobe building on the east side of what is now known as Lightston Street. This company did good service in scouting the country and preventing depredations by the straggling remnants of Castro's command and in securing supplies for the use of the troops.

About the time Weber and Murphy received their commissions a body of emigrants arrived at Sutter's Fort where they were met by Captain Smith, of Fremont's Battalion, who had been detailed as a recruiting officer. Among the emigrants was Joseph Aram, who afterwards became an honored resident of Santa Clara County. Aram immediately enlisted and was appointed a captain. With his volunteers he proceeded to escort the families of the emigrants to Santa Clara where he made his headquarters in November. The accommodations were very inadequate and the season being a rough one, fourteen died before February and many more became seriously ill. Captain Aram had a force of thirty-one men and hearing that a Colonel Sanchez with a large force of mounted Mexicans was threatening the Santa Clara Mission, he proceeded to put it in as good a condition for defenses as his means would permit. Wagons and even branches cut from the trees on the Alameda were used as barricades across the various approaches.

At the time Captain Aram took possession of the Mission, Captain Mervin of the U. S. Navy sent Lieutenant Pinckney, of the Savannah, and sixty men to reinforce Weber and Murphy at San Jose. On the afternoon of November 2, this force took possession of the Juzgado and transformed it into a barracks, entrenching the position by breastworks and a ditch. Videttes were stationed on all the roads and a sentinel was posted on the Guadalupe bridge. In addition to these precautions Weber and Murphy's company were almost continually in the saddle, scouting the country in all directions. This was absolutely necessary as the Mexican Sanchez, with a large force, was hovering around the valley picking up stragglers and looking for a favorable opportunity for a sudden attack. At the same time the Americans were anxious to meet Sanchez on a fair field, but the Mexican's

movements were so erratic that he could not be brought to bay.

In the first days of September, Sanchez, by means of an ambush, surprised and captured Lieutenant W. A. Bartlett of the U. S. sloop Warren. Bartlett was then acting as alcalde at San Francisco. He, with five men, were out looking for supplies of cattle and reached a point near the Seventeen Mile House in what is now San Mateo County, when Sanchez and his men dashed out from the brush and made the Americans prisoners. Martin Corcoran, afterwards a prominent resident of San Jose, was with the captured party. The prisoners were taken to Sanchez camp among the redwoods in the footbills of the Santa Cruz Range. Word was brought to San Jose that Sanchez was somewhere in the northern part of the valley and Weber and Murphy, with their company, started out in pursuit. After advancing a few miles they learned that Sanchez had received large accessions to his force and was occupying a strong position in the hills back of San Mateo. Captain Weber's little company being too small to render an attack advisable, the march was continued to San Francisco, where Weber reported to the Commander.

As soon as Weber had passed on, Sanchez came out of the hills and encamped on the Higuera ranch, north of San Jose. Two days later he started for the pueblo thinking he could capture it without a fight as Weber's defenders had gone. He took up a position on the Almaden road, south of town and sent in a flag of truce, demanding surrender and stating that he had with him two hundred men whose eagerness for battle could with difficulty be restrained; but if the American forces would leave San Jose they would be permitted to depart unmolested. Lieutenant Pinckney refused the offer, doubled his guards and prepared for battle. That night was one of great anxiety to the little band behind the intrenchments on Market Street. Every one was on the alert and although each nerve was strung to the utmost tension there was no flinching. During the night Sanchez circled round the town and carefully inspected the position of the Americans from every point. When he saw the preparations made for his reception, his heart failed him and he rode off with his command and went into camp about five miles north of Santa Clara. He kept with him Lieutenant Bartlett and his men. At that time J. Alexander Forbes, the acting British Consul was at Santa Clara. Taking a small English flag in his hands, Mr. Forbes visited the camp of Sanchez for the purpose of negotiating for the release of the prisoners. Sanchez was willing that Bartlett might go with Forbes, but would not consent that Bartlett should go to the Americans unless they would deliver up Capt. C. M. Weber in his place. Forbes communicated this proposition to the Commander at San Francisco and pending a reply took Bartlett to Santa Clara. Word came quickly that Sanchez' proposition could not be entertained and Bartlett was returned to the Mexican camp.

During this time Weber's force in San Francisco was joined by other forces, and placed under the command of Capt. Ward Marston, U. S. Marine Corps, of the Savannah. The composition of this small army was as follows: Thirty-four marines commanded by Lieut. Robert Tansell; a six pound ship's gun and ten men commanded by Master William F. D. Gough, assisted by Midshipman John Kell; the San Jose Volunteers, a body of thirty-three mounted men nuder command of Capt. Chas. M. Weber and Lieut. John M. Murphy with James F. Reed, seeking relief for the Donner party, as second lieutenant; Yerba Buena Volunteers under command of Capt. William F. Smith and a detachment of twelve men under command of Capt. J. Martin. The whole force numbered 101 men. They left San Francisco and on January 2, 1847, came in sight of Sanchez' forces about four miles north of Santa Clara. The Mexican force was about 250 men but notwithstanding the odds were two to one against them the Americans advanced to the attack with confidence and enthusiasm. Sanchez, whose scouts had brought him intelligence of the aproach of the troops from San Francisco, first sent his prisoners toward the Santa Cruz Mountains and then with great show of valor made ready for battle. As soon as the Americans came in sight of the enemy they pressed foward for an attack. Sanchez fell back and the Americans continued to advance. They brought their one piece of artillery into position but at the third round it was dismounted by the recoil and half buried in the mud. The infantry however, kept up a hot fire, whenever they could get in range, which owing to the extreme caution of the Mexicans, was not often. A good deal of ground was thus traversed until finally Sanchez made a strong demonstration around the right flank of the Americans, hoping by this maneuver to cut off and stampede a large band of horses that were in the charge of the United States troops.

The reports of the artillery and the volleys of the musketry had aroused the people of the Mission of Santa Clara. They ascended the house tops to witness the battle. Capt. Aram, with the men under his command wished to join the conflict, but as all the women and children of the country were under American

military protection. Aram did not feel at liberty to abandon them, especially as Sanchez in his retrograde movement, was approaching the Mission. But when the Mexicans made the demonstration on the American right, he marched his men with speed to attack Sanchez' right wing. At the same time, Weber and Murphy's company charged, the combined forces driving the Mexicans from the field and toward the Santa Cruz Mountains while the Americans marched in triumph to the Mission. The Mexican loss was four men killed and four wounded. The Americans had two men slightly wounded.

Soon after Sanchez had been driven from the field he sent in to the Mission a flag of truce offering a conditional surrender. The reply was that the surrender must be unconditional. Sanchez replied that he would die rather than surrender except on the conditions proposed by him. At last a cessation of hostilities was agreed upon until such time as his proposition could be submitted to the Commander of the district at San Francisco.

During the armistice and the day after the battle, January 3, Capt. Aram went to the Mexican corral to look for some horses that had been stolen from the Americans. While in the Mexican camp word was brought in that another American force was advancing from the direction of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Sanchez, who seemed in great fear of an attack, requested Capt. Aram to go out and meet them and inform them of the armistice. As no reinforcements were expected from that direction Aram could not imagine what this force could be, but he rode out to meet them. The acting British Consul, J. Alexander Forbes, accompanied him. It seems that the hope that England would take a hand in the affairs of California was not entirely abandoned, for as Lieutenant Murphy stated, Forbes carried with him, concealed under his saddle, a small British flag, presumably for the purpose of invoking the aid of the strangers should they prove to be English. Several of the men in the escort saw the flag and said afterward that had an attempt been made to induce British interference, the bearer of the flag would not have survived to tell the story of his negotiations. As it happened, however, the new party proved to be a force of fifty nine men under command of Capt. Maddox of the U. S. Navy. They were disappointed to hear of the armistice but respected its conditions. Three days after this event a courier arrived from San Francisco informing Capt. Marston that Sanchez' surrender must be unconditional.

On the next day, the 7th, Lieutenant Grayson arrived at the Mission with another reinforcement of fifteen men and on the 8th Sanchez unconditionally surrendered his entire force. His men were allowed to return to their homes, which the majority of them did, to afterward become good citizens of the United States. Sanchez was taken to San Francisco and for a time was held prisoner of war on board the Savannah.

The battle of Santa Clara was the last of the hostilities in this county. The theater of war was transferred to the south and no hostile gun was afterward fired in the beautiful Valley of Santa Clara. But few months elapsed after this engagement before the soldiers on both sides were mingled together in the friendliest kind of business and social relations. This will not seem remarkable when it is remembered that the inhabitants of California had, for years, been dissatisfied with their relations to the Mexican Government. They had contemplated a revolution and had, in a manner, accomplished it when they drove Micheltorena from the country. It is true they had no love for the United States, but that government having taken possession of the country, they accepted the situation as being much better than their former condition, although not what they had hoped to achieve. The equal justice which was administered by the Americans soon reconciled them to their lot and in a few years they congratulated themselves over the fact that things were much better than they had expected.

Hostilities between the United States and Mexico ceased early in 1848 and on February 2nd of that year the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed. By its terms California was ceded to the conquerors. This treaty was ratified by the President of the United States on March 16, was exchanged at Queretaro on May 30, and was proclaimed by the President on July 4th.

California was now the property of the United States but had neither territorial nor state organization. In fact it had no territorial existence until 1849. During this time its affairs were administered by the senior military officers stationed in California. These military governors were: Commodore John D. Sloat, July 7, 1846; Commodore Robert F. Stockton, August 17, 1846; Col. John C. Fremont, January 1847; Gen. Stephen W. Kearney, March,1847; Col. Richard B. Mason, May 31, 1847; Gen. Bennett Riley, April 13, 1849.

Capt. Thomas Fallon, who raised the first American flag in the Santa Clara Valley, accompanied Fremont in the pursuit of Pio Pico. After the war ended he took up his residence in San Jose, erecting what was then considered the finest mansion in the pueblo. It stood on San Pedro Street at its junction with what

is now San Augustine Street and extended back to Chabolla Alley. The grounds were spacious and were planted in fruit trees and flowering plants. Here the hospitable captain kept open house for years. He had three daughters by his first wife, a native of Mexico. They were looked upon as the three beauties of the pueblo. The oldest, Anita, married John T. Malone, who was a graduate of Santa Clara College and a lawyer of standing and ability. While he was deputy district attorney he was seized with the stage fever. Abandoning the law he studied for the stage and in the early eighties made his professional debut in San Francisco appearing as "Romeo" to the "Juliet" of Miss Eleanor Calhoun, a San Jose girl, who had adopted the stage as a profession and who is now (1922) the wife of Prince Lazarovitch of Serbia. Malone starred several years in the East, and was secretary of the Players' Club, New York City when he died. His wife became an actress before his death. Another of Captain Fallon's daughters married Nat J. Brittain, a prominent San Francisco clubman. In 1862 Fallon ran for state senator on the Democratic ticket but was beaten by Joseph G. Wallis, of Mayfield, Republican. In 1867 he was the successful candidate for county treasurer, defeating Moody, Republican, by sixty-one votes. He held no other important public office.

Lieut. John M. Murphy, who was Captain Weber's second in command during hostilities in Santa Clara Valley during the Mexican war, was the son of Martin Murphy, Sr., and after the discovery of gold, went to the mines, taking with him a stock of goods. He employed the Indians to prospect and dig for him and probably had more gold in his possession than other miners on the coast. He was the first treasurer of Santa Clara County and was afterward elected recorder and then sheriff. His wife was Virginia F. Reed, daughter of James F. Reed and one of the survivors of the ill-fated Donner party. Murphy has been dead for many years. His widow died in Los Angeles February 15, 1921.

Charles M. Weber was a merchant in San Jose where he formed his volunteer company to defend the pueblo. He acquired a large tract of land in the county, raised thousands of cattle and died in San Joaquin County many years ago.

Gold Is Discovered

The discovery of gold in January, 1848, created the greatest excitement in San Jose. The news came after the grain crop had been planted. All business was suspended and everybody rushed to the mines. Many succeeded in obtaining a good supply of the precious metal, but many more did not succeed. The grain in the fields grew and ripened, but waited in vain for the reaper and was finally wasted or devoured by the roving hogs. Each report of a rich find intensified the excitement while the numerous stories of disappointment seemed not to allay the fever. Town and county were deserted. There being no crops for lack of harvesting all food supplies went up to fabulous prices. The flour used was brought chiefly from Chile and sold for twenty dollars a barrel. Everything else in the way of food, except meat was proportionately high. Labor, when it could be procured was from ten to eighteen dollars per day. Lumber cost $100 per thousand feet for hauling alone. For two years the onions raised on about six acres of ground where the Southern Pacific depot stands yielded a net profit of $20,000 a year.

The two most prominent towns in California in 1848 were Yerba Buena (San Francisco) and San Jose. When the gold discovery was made Charles E. White was alcalde of San Jose and Harry Bee, alguazil, or sheriff. All the males, with few exceptions, joined the stampede, leaving behind only the old men and the women and children. On account of the favorable location and quietude of the town men from other settlements came to San Jose, left their wives and families and then hurried off to the mines.

Harry Bee then had under his charge in the calaboose ten prisoners (Indians), two of whom were charged with murder. When Alcalde White announced his intention to leave for the mines, Harry asked him what disposition of the prisoners should be made. "Do what you like with them," was the answer. Harry considered awhile and at last came to the conclusion that it would never do to leave the Indians in the pueblo with none but women and children about, for he, too, had made up his mind to go to the mines. He finally determined to take the Indians along with him and with his father-in-law and brother-in-law started out. Before leaving the lockup the Indians promised faithfully not to escape and to serve Harry well in return for which service they would, after a time, be restored to liberty. The party located at Dry Diggings on the American River and for three months the Indians behaved splendidly. All the dust they took out was given to their employer and they seemed to care for nothing except food and shelter. At the end of two months the miners thereabout began to talk to them about the shabby way in which they were treated, telling them that they were under no restraint, that the gold they took out was their own property and wound up by giving them the curse of the aborigine, "fire

water." Harry soon noticed a change in their manner and as he had cleaned up a good pile he resolved to return to San Jose. Accordingly he left the Indians in full posession of his claim with all the tools, etc., and departed homeward. He afterward learned that the Indians only worked one day after his departure and then devoted what dust they had in getting on a glorious drunk, which was not unmixed with bloodshed. Not one of them ever returned to San Jose.

Hon. S. O. Houghton, who died in Los Angeles a few years ago, passed through San Jose in the fall of '48 to find the place comparatively deserted. All the male population had departed for the mines, business had stagnated and everything appeared to be going to rack and ruin. No provision had been made for the coming season. Mr. Houghton, while at Monterey on his way northward, purchased of Capt. Joseph Aram, a redwood board for the purpose of making a rocker for which he paid one dollar per foot. Sawmills were a paying business those days. After returning from the mines Mr. Houghton employed men in a sawmill, paying them as high as sixteen dollars per day. When the gold excitement broke out the following persons were in and about San Jose. Moses Schallenberger, Frank Lightson, Charles E. White, J. W. Weeks, Ephraim Fravel, George Cross, A. Pfister, Isaac Branham, Dr. Ben Cory, John M. Murphy, Thomas Campbell, Capt. Joseph Aram, William Gulnac, Charles M. Weber, W. C. Wilson, Edward Johnson, Peter Davidson, Josiah Belden, Zachariah Jones, P. Haggerty, Jonathan Parr, the Pyle family, M. D. Kell, Peter Quincy, Hiram Miller, Samuel Young, Joseph Stillwell, Arthur Caldwell, James F. Reed, Clement Bugbee, Wesley Hoover, James Enright, Harry Bee. This does not complete the list, but nearly so. Parties were organized for the mines and explorations were carried on until just before the rainy season when the major part of the gold seekers returned. Before the opening of spring, when new expeditions had been fitted out, the population had largely increased and the city was left in a more secure condition. Numbers had already increased their store of gold to a satisfactory extent, while others wished to try their hand again.

Killing of Young Pyle

No single event created more interest and excitement in San Jose and vicinity than the killing of young Pyle by a Mexican named Valencia in 1847. From a great mass of stories the following facts have been gleaned: In 1847 young Pyle, son of Edward Pyle, visited the ranch of Anastacio Chabolla for the purpose of playing with the young Spanish boys on the ranch. During the play one of the boys named Valencia, a nephew of Chabolla, accidentally injured the horse of young Pyle. The horse was so nearly disabled that another had to be procured to take young Pyle home. After young Pyle had left the ranch Valencia's companions began to plague him about his awkwardness, saying, among other things, that upon hearing young Pyle's story the parents would make Valencia's mother pay for the injury. Valencia appears to have been a very sensitive boy and his companions worked his feelings up to such a pitch that he determined to follow Pyle and extract a promise to keep mum about the accident. Mounted on a fast horse he soon overtook Pyle and with a throw of the lariat dragged the boy from his horse. He then cut the boy's throat with a knife and dragged the body to the foothills and covered it with brush.

When young Pyle did not return home his relatives and friends instituted search for him but without result. No clue to his whereabouts was discovered until 1849 and the manner of the discovery was for years a subject of dispute. Frederic Hall, in his history says that in 1849 a brother of young Pyle met in the San Joaquin Valley a man who said he knew all about the killing. He was brought to San Jose, the remains of the murdered boy were found and the arrest of Valencia soon followed.

Another story was related by the late Julius Martin, of Gilroy. In 1849 Martin had a band of cattle in the vicinity of Mormon Island. One of his Spanish vaqueros named Camillo Ramero was taken ill with a fever and Martin brought him to his (Ramero's) home in the Santa Clara Valley. One night as they were riding near the Bernal ranch, Ramero was taken with a chill, and fearing that he was was about to die, told Martin all about the murder of young Pyle, who did it, how it was done and where the body had been hidden. He said, among other things, that after young Pyle had been dragged from his horse, Valencia rode away, but soon after meeting his uncle was told that if he did not go back and kill Pyle the Americans would hang him for what he had already done. The statement so worked on the boy's fears, that he went back, killed Pyle and concealed the body near Silver Creek, beyond Evergreen. Martin, after hearing Ramero's story came at once to San Jose and meeting Cad. Keyes told him what Ramero had confessed. Keyes chanced to find John Pyle in town and they made up a posse and arrested Valencia.

A party consisting of Peter Davidson, John Pyle, William McCutchen and a few others went out to find the murdered boy's remains.

SAN JOSE, CALIF., 1856

They were found in the place indicated by Ramero. It was afterward learned that Valencia had been living a life of torment ever since the commission of the deed. From the place where he lived to the spot where he had hidden the body of his victim a path had been worn by frequent visits. It was said that hardly a night passed without seeing him trudging the lonely path to the grave of his victim. After his arrest Valencia was arraigned before R. H. Dimmick, Judge of the First Instance. He confessed to the crime before his trial and the trial resulted in a conviction. The execution took place on Market Plaza in the presence of Judge Dimmick and a large number of spectators.

Local Government

Pending the meeting of the convention and the adoption of a new state constitution in Monterey in October, 1849, the country was ruled provisionally by American officials. Each large settlement had for chief officers an alcalde, who under Mexican laws had the entire control of municipal affairs and administered justice pretty much according to his own ideas on the subject, without being tied down by precedents and formal principles of law. He could make grants of building lots within the town boundaries to intending settlers and really his right of administration, except in cases of grave importance, seems to have been limited only by his power to carry his decrees into effect. When the Americans seized the country they were obliged to make use of the existing machinery of local government and the customary laws that regulated it. They accordingly everywhere appointed alcaldes of towns and districts and instructed them to dispense justice in the best possible manner, paying always due regard for the national laws of Mexico and the provisional customs of California.

Such was the condition of the town government when that memorable year, 1849, opened. The rulers in the Pueblo of San Jose were as follows: H. K. Dimmick, to August, first alcalde; Richard M. May, from August to November, first alcalde; John C. Conroy, from November, first alcalde; Jose Fernandez, second alcalde; John T. Richardson, from November 2 to December 3, judge of the first instance; W. M. Kincaid, from December 3, judge of the first instance. The Juzgado, or court house, was located on Market Street, corner of El Dorado (now Post). It was built of adobe and had a primitive and weather-beaten appearance.

In 1847 a survey of the town had been made and streets laid out and in 1849 the three main thoroughfares were Market, First and Santa Clara streets, the last named taking the lead as far as travel and business were concerned. There were but few business houses early in the year. Lightston & Weber held forth in an adobe building on the southeast corner of Santa Clara and Lightston streets. There was no hotel in town then and emigrants or strangers had the alternative of either sleeping in the open air or paying as high as $50 a month for a place on the floor in the second story of Lightston & Weber's store or other adobe structures. Josiah Belden and W. R. Basham trafficked in a tile-roofed building on Market street at the corner of San Antonio street. J. D. Hoppe had a store in an adobe on the corner of Market and El Dorado streets and William McCutchen and B. H. Gordon (afterward a farmer in the San Felipe Valley) did business in a frame structure on First street, near the corner of Santa Clara street. On the Knox Block corner stood the handsomest and most aristocratic looking adobe residence in the pueblo. It was occupied by Thomas and Frank West and what was a wonder in those days, it was plastered on the inside. From that building down to Market Street, a mustard patch flourished in all its pristine vigor. The bucolic appearance was relieved somewhat by a collection of mustard huts put up by the native California population. The long, hardy stalks were selected and with the aid of a few willow branches and a liberal supply of adobe mud, a comfortable abiding place was constructed. No pains appear to have been spared by these children of the plains and the Sierras in thoroughly ventilating their dwellings, and as ventilation and health go hand in hand, it is not to be wondered at that the occupants were strong-limbed, hardy and long-lived.

Antonio Maria Sunol sold general merchandise at his residence on the west side of Market Plaza and a Chilean firm did business in Peter Davidson's adobe building on San Pedro.

There were a number of private residences, constructed of adobe, in and about the pueblo and many tents and a few wooden buildings put up for temporary use by the Americans. In 1849 the town began to increase rapidly in population, on account of the discovery of gold, the consequent tide of immigration and the advantages offered by San Jose as a place of residence. The women of '49 deserve a larger share of praise and credit than has generally been accorded them. They were not hot-house plants, nor spoiled beauties, narrow-waisted, weak-chested and doll-faced, who manifested more regard for fashion and the latest novel, than housework. They were women of force and worthy coadjutors of the men who laid the basis for the grand civili-

zation of today. The habitations (adobe, tent or shack) were not supplied with the many conveniences of today. Many of the household utensils were of primitive design and in the matter of groceries the stock was not as extensive and varied as may be seen in these later days. In place of the handsome and convenient range, or gas stove, with labor-saving and handy accessories, they were obliged to put up with an adobe fireplace or two sticks driven into the ground, forked at their upper ends with a third stick laid across the top upon which the kettles and pots were suspended above the fire underneath. They did not have any bell-knocker or electric button on or near the front door, nor a parlor with a piano and lots of chromos in it. In the majority of cases the kitchen, dining room, bedroom, sitting room and parlor were one and there was generally an absence of carpets and wallpaper. The women worked hard in those days, adapting themselves cheerfully to the rough conditions. Many of them are now living in costly dwellings, surrounded by appurtenances of wealth, refinement and ease. They deserve the success they and their husbands have achieved and it is all the more enjoyable after the hard experiences of the early days.

Early Buildings of San Jose

In the latter part of '49 the Bella Union Saloon was erected on a portion of the ground now occupied by the Auzerais House on Santa Clara Street. The proprietors were Joseph W. Johnson and a Mr. Whitney. The Mansion House was begun by J. S. Ruckel on the ground where now stands the old Music Hall building on North First street; and the City Hotel on the opposite of the street was completed and opened to the public. Mine host was Peter Quincy, (since deceased) and the prices charged for board and lodging were high enough to allow a boniface to get rich in a month.

Where the Bank of Italy building now stands was a large cattle corral and to the east and south plains of mustard greeted the eye, an adobe house, occupied by a native Californian, now and then dotting the waste and relieving the monotonous expanse. The mustard stalks grew as high as young trees—higher than a man's head and it was the easiest thing in the world to take a walk in the shade of the yellow branches and get lost!

The grand public place was the Plaza, then hard, level and treeless. Here the native Californians were in the habit of congregating and enjoying themselves according to the customs that had been handed down for generations. Horse racing, bull fights, equestrian feats, fandangos and other divertissements made up the program of pleasure.

Vivid Description of Early Days

The condition of affairs in San Jose at this time was graphically described by the late "Grandma" Bascom in a story transcribed by Mrs. M. H. Field, which appeared in the Overland Monthly in 1887. The following excerpts are made:

"We reached Sacramento the last day of October. Then we took a boat to San Francisco. It rained and rained. I remember that at Benicia we paid $15 for a candle. At San Francisco we hoped to find a house all ready to be put together, which the Doctor had bought in New York and ordered sent around the Horn. He had also sent in the same cargo a great lot of furniture and a year's supply of provisions, but they never came until the next April and then everything was spoiled but the house. We had also bought in San Francisco two lots for $1,700 each. The best we could do was to camp on them. The first night in San Francisco Mr. Bryant came to take supper with us and the Doctor, to celebrate, bought $5 worth of potatoes. We ate them all for supper and didn't eat so very many of them, either.

"We had intended from the first to come to the Santa Clara Valley, for the Doctor said that wherever the Catholic Fathers had picked out a site it must be a good one. The children and I stayed in the city while the Doctor went on horseback to San Jose and bought a house for us. Then he came back and we started for San Jose with Professor Jack, while the Doctor stayed in the city to buy and ship furniture and provisions to us. We came to Alviso in the boat and paid $150 in fare, just for me and the children. From Alviso we came to San Jose by the Pioneer stage through fearful mud and pouring rain, paying an 'ounce' each for fare. On the boat I got acquainted with two nice gentlemen, both ministers, whose names were Brierly and Blakeslee. They, too, were coming to San Jose; also a Mr. Knox.

"'We haven't any place to lay our heads when we get there,' one of them said.

"'Well, I've got a house,' said I, just as if I was in Kentucky, 'and if you can put up with what I'll have to you can come with me and welcome.' So we were all driven straight to my house at the corner of Second and San Fernando streets. It was dark and the 10th of December.

"The house had been bought from a Mrs. Matthews and she was still in it. Doctor had paid $7,000 for the house and two fifty vara lots. I expected to see at least a decent shel-

ter, but oh, my! it was just as one of the children said, 'Most as good as our old Kentucky corn crib.' It had two rooms and a loft which was climbed into by a kind of ladder. The roof was of shakes and let the rain right through, and the floor was of planks, laid down with the smooth side up with great cracks between to let the water run out. I was thankful for that. There was a chimney in the house and a fireplace, but hardly a bit of fire and no wood. It was rather a forlorn place to come to and bring visitors to, now wasn't it? Yet we had been through so much that the poorest shelter looked good to me and besides it was our new home. We must make the best of it. Mrs. Matthews had a good supper for us on the table and the children were overjoyed to see a real table cloth once more.

"'Will you tell me where I can get some wood?" I said to Mrs. Matthews, thinking that a fire would be the best possible thing for us all. 'You can buy a burro load in the morning,' she answered. 'I've used the last bit to get supper with?' Well, the end of it was that we took our supper and went to bed—not on our nice Kentucky feather beds, but on buffalo skins spread on the floor and without any pillows. Mr. Knox, Mr. Blakeslee and Mr. Brierly climbed up into the loft and turned in as best they could. Mr. Knox was sick but I couldn't even give him a cup of hot tea. I said to Mrs. Matthews that I wished I could heat a stone to put to his feet. 'Stone!' said she. 'There are no stones in this country.'

"We slept as if we were on downy beds, we were so tired. The next morning I bought a burro load of wood for an 'ounce'. Everything cost an 'ounce'. I soon got used to it. Wheat was 75 cents a pound, butter $1 a pound, eggs $3 a dozen. A chicken cost $3, milk $1 a quart. But the prices matched all around. Doctors charged $5 for pulling a tooth and other things were in proportion. I don't know as if it made any difference. I divided my mansion into four rooms, with curtains. Doctor came and brought us furniture and all the comforts money could buy. He paid $500 to get shingles for our roof. Mr. Blakeslee and Mr. Brierly stayed with us. We all seemed to get on well together. It was not till spring that the Doctor found a black man who could cook. He paid $800 for him. Folks said he wouldn't stay—for, of course, he was free in California—but he did. He lived with us for four years.

"People began to ask if they couldn't stay with us till they found some other home, and then, somehow, they stayed on. Everybody had to be hospitable. The Legislature was then in session and the town was more than full. The first thing I knew I had thirteen boarders—senators and representatives, ministers and teachers. Nobody who came would go away. I could always manage to make people feel at home, and they would all say they would put up with anything and help in all sorts of ways, if I would only let them stay. Mr. Leek (he was the enrolling clerk of the Legislature) was a wonderful hand at making batter cakes. We got a reputation on batter cakes and our house was dubbed "Slapjack Hall" by my boy, Al. It stuck to us. Mr. Bradford, of Indiana, could brown coffee to perfection.

"Mr. Orr and Mr. Mullen always brought all the water. They were senators. I used to think they liked the job because there was a pretty girl in the house where they got the water. And that reminds me that several families got water from the same well. It was just a hole in the ground, about eight or ten feet deep and no curb around it. Once a baby was creeping on the ground and fell into it. The mother saw it and ran and jumped in after it. Then she screamed and I ran out. There she was in the well, holding the baby upside down to get the water out of its lungs. 'Throw me a rope,' she screamed and I ran for a rope. Then she tied it around the baby and I drew it up. Meanwhile our cries brought men to the rescue and they drew up the poor woman. We kept the well covered after that.

"Before we got the black man it seemed impossible to get a cook. We even had a woman come down from San Francisco, but she didn't stay when she found we really expected her to cook. She said she was a niece of Amos Kendall and wasn't going to cook for anybody. Professor Jack helped me steadily and, as I said, everybody lent a hand. We had a very gay time over our meals and everybody was willing to wash dishes and tend baby. I used to go to the Legislature and enjoy the fun there as much as the members enjoyed my housekeeping. The March of that winter was something to remember. People used to get swamped on the corner of First and Santa Clara streets. A little boy was drowned there. It was a regular trap for children.

"Oh, did I tell you I built the first church and the first schoolhouse in San Jose? I did. I built it all with my own hands and the only tool I had was a good, stout needle. It was the famous 'Blue Tent' you have heard of. Mr. Blakeslee asked me if I could make it and I told him of course I could. He bought the cloth and cut it out. It was of blue jean and cost seventy-five cents a yard. The Presbyterian Church was organized in it and Mr. Blakeslee had a school in it all winter.

"We had a good deal of party-going and gave entertainments just as if we had elegant houses and all the conveniences. Some of the Spanish people were very stylish. The ladies had dresses rich as silk and embroidery could make them, and in their long, low adobe houses there were rich carpets and silk curtains trimmed with gold lace. I went to the first wedding in one of those houses. Miss Pico married a Mr. Campbell. It was very grand, but the odd dresses and the odd dishes upset my gravity more than once. Governor and Mrs. McDougall lived in an adobe house on Market street and they had a grand party there. I had a party, too, one day and asked all the ladies of my acquaintance. Mrs. Branham had given me six eggs and I made an elegant cake which I was going to pass around in fine style. I began by passing it to one of the Spanish ladies and she took the whole cake at one swoop, wrapped it up in the skirt of her gorgeous silk dress and said, 'Mucha gracias'. I was never so surprised in my life, but there was nothing I could do. The rest of us had to go without cake that time.

"Cattle and horses ran about the streets and there were no sidewalks. We just had to pick our way around as best we could.

"In the spring my piano came. It was sent by way of the Isthmus. It was the first piano in San Jose. It made a great sensation. Everybody came to see it and hear my little girl play. Indians and Spanish used to crowd around the doors and windows to hear the wonderful music, and many a white man, too, lingered and listened because it reminded him of home.

"We moved into a better house in the spring, very near where the Methodist Church South afterward stood. We paid $125 a month for it. But when I look back it seems that I never had such an intellectual feast as I had in old 'Slapjack Hall'. The gentlemen who figured as cooks in my kitchen were the most intelligent and agreeable men you can imagine. They were all educated and smart and they appeared just as much like gentlemen when they were cooking as when they were making speeches in the Legislature. I don't believe we ever again had such a choice set of folks under our roof here in San Jose. Doctor and I felt honored in entertaining and yet they paid us $20 a week for the privilege.

"Of course you know General Fremont and his wife were here that winter and I knew them both. Mrs. Fremont's sister, Mrs. Jones, and I were great friends. Yes, indeed, there never were finer people than my boarders and neighbors in '49. Let me see: There were the Cooks and Hoppes and Cobbs and Joneses, the Branhams and Beldens and Hensleys and Williams, the Bralys, the Westers and Crosbys, Murphys, Dickensons, Hendersons, Kincaids, Campbells, Reeds, Houghtons, Tafts and Moodys. Then amongst them were the Picos and Sunols. Very likely I have forgotten a great many, just telling them off in this fashion, but I never forgot them, really. Many of the best citizens of San Jose now, with their wives and children, yes, and grandchildren, were slim young fellows in those days who had come to California to seek their fortunes. Fine, enterprising boys they were, too. Some of them boarded with me. C. T. Ryland and P. O. Minor were inmates of 'Slapjack Hall' and Dr. Cory and the Reeds will remember it well.

"In 1852 we moved out on the Stockton ranch and bought our own farm in Santa Clara on which we built our permanent home, Somerville Lodge. I remember we paid our head carpenter $16 a day. The house cost us $10,000. It would not cost $1,000 now. We bought seeds for our garden and an ounce of onion seed cost an ounce of gold. We paid $6 each for our fruit trees. A mule cost $300; a horse $400. But doctor's services were just as high-priced and so we kept even."

CHAPTER III.

San Jose as the Capital of the State—Meeting of the First Legislature—The Removal to Vallejo—Land Grants and Suertes—A Trumped-up Robbery —Settlers' War—Fourth of July Celebration.

Between the years 1846 and 1849 California remained under the control of the United States military forces. A military commander controlled affairs, but there was no real government. As long as the war lasted it was only natural to expect that such would be the case and the people made no protest, but after peace was declared and the military rule continued much dissatisfaction was aroused. With the changed views of the people, General Riley, the military commander, entirely sympathized. When it was found that Congress had adjourned without effecting anything for California, he issued a proclamation—June 3, 1849, —calling for a convention. The proclamation stated the number of delegates which each district should elect and also announced that appointments to judicial offices would be made after being voted for. The delegates from the Santa Clara Valley district were Joseph Aram, Kimball H. Dimmick, Antonio M. Pico, Elam Brown, Julian Hanks and Pedro Sainsevain.

Constitutional Convention

On September 1, 1849, the Convention met at Monterey, Robert Semple, of Benicia, of the district of Sonoma, being chosen president. The session lasted six weeks and notwithstanding an awkward scarcity of books of reference and other necessary aids, much labor was performed, while the debaters exhibited a marked degree of ability. In framing the original constitution of California, slavery was forever prohibited within the jurisdiction of the state; the boundary question between the United States and Mexico was set at rest; provision for the morals and education of the people was made; a seal of state, with the motto Eureka was adopted and many other pertinent subjects were discussed. The constitution was duly framed, submitted to the people and at the election on November 13 was ratified and adopted by a vote of 12,064 for and eleven against it; there being besides over 1,200 ballots that were treated as blanks because of an informality in the printing. On the occasion the vote of the district of San Jose was 567 for and none against its adoption, while 517 votes were cast for Peter H. Burnett for governor and thirty-six votes for W. S. Sherwood. The popular voice also made San Jose the capital.

During the session of the Convention, the residents of San Jose in public meeting, elected Charles White and James F. Reed a committee to proceed to Monterey and use their utmost endeavors to have San Jose named in the constitution as the state capital. They found a staunch opponent in Dr. Semple, the president, who coveted the honor for his home town, Benicia. But the San Joseans were not discouraged by this opposition. They promised to have ready a suitable building by the 15th of December, about the time when the Legislature would be ready to sit—a rash promise when is considered the fact that such an edifice had not been completed in the town. San Jose was selected as the capital and it was now up to the residents to provide a building for the sessions. In that year there stood on the south half of lot six—the east side of Market Plaza—a large adobe structure, erected by Sainsevain and Rochon, which was meant for a hotel. This structure the town council tried to rent for the legislative session, but the price was so exorbitant—$4,000 per month—that is was deemed best to purchase the building outright; but here the proprietors declined to take the pueblo authorities as security. Now it was that the residents of means stepped in and saved the day. Nineteen of them executed a note for the price asked, $34,000, with interest at the rate of eight per cent per month. The nineteen were R. W. May, James F. Reed, Peter Davidson, William McCutchen, Joseph Aram, David Hickey, Charles White, Frank Lightston, J. D. Hoppe, Peter Quincy, R. C. Keyes, W. H. Eddy, Benjamin Cory, K. H. Dimmick, J. C. Cobb, P. Sainsevain, Josiah Belden, Isaac Branham and J. C. Cook. A conveyance was made to Belden, Reed and Aram, to hold the premises in trust for the purchasers. An appropriation of $50,000, purchase money for the building, was made by the Legislature, and bonds bearing interest at the rate of two and one-half per cent per month, were issued. Unfortunately the credit of the territory was below par and the bonds were sacrificed at the rate of forty cents on the dollar. The amount received by the sale was used in partial liqui-

dation of the debt, the indebtedness remaining being subsequently the cause of vexatious and protracted legislation.

First Legislature Convenes

On Saturday, December 15, 1849, the first Legislature of California met at San Jose. E. Kirby Chamberlain was elected president pro tem of the Senate and Thomas J. White, speaker of the Assembly, which august body occupied the second story of the State House. The lower portion, intended for use of the Senate, not being ready for occupancy, the senators were taken, for a short period, to the house of Isaac Branham, located on the southwest corner of Market Plaza. On the opening day there were only six senators present. The following day Governor Riley and his secretary, H. W. Halleck, afterward a distinguished general in the U. S. Army, arrived and on Monday nearly all the members were in their places.

At the start considerable dissatisfaction over the poor accommodations at the State House was manifested and only four days after opening for business George B. Tingley, a member from Sacramento, introduced a bill to move the capital to Monterey. It passed its first reading and then died a natural death.

On the twentieth of December, 1849, Governor Riley turned over his office to Governor Peter H. Burnett and on the same date Secretary Halleck was relieved of his duties and K. H. Dimmick was appointed Judge of the Court of First Instance.

The personnel of the first Legislature of California was as follows: Senators—David F. Douglass, M. G. Vallejo, Elcan Heydenfeldt, Pablo de la Guerra, S. E. Woodworth, Thomas L. Vermeule, W. D. Fair, Elisha O. Crosby, D. C. Broderick, E. Kirby Chamberlain, J. Bidwell, H. C. Robinson, B. J. Lippincott.

Assemblymen—Elam Brown, J. S. K. Ogier, E. B. Bateman, Edmund Randolph, E. P. Baldwin, A. P. Crittenden, Alfred Wheeler, James A. Gray, Joseph Aram, Joseph C. Morehead, Benjamin Cory, Thomas J. Henley, Jose M. Corvarrubias, Elisha W. McKinstry, Geo. B. Tingley.

On the twentieth of December two United States senators were elected, the lucky ones being Col. John C. Fremont and Dr. William M. Givin. On the following day Governor Burnett delivered his message.

Removal of Capital

The next legislative move of importance was the attempt to remove the capital. Gen. Mariano Guadalupe Vallejo, senator from the District of Sonoma, and owning lordly acres to the north of San Francisco Bay, addressed a memorial to the Senate, dated April 3, 1850, pointing out the advantages possessed by the site of the town of Vallejo over San Jose and the other places bidding for the state capital. To secure the boon the General offered to grant to the state, free of cost, twenty acres for a capitol and grounds, with 136 acres added for other state buildings; and in addition to this he agreed to donate and pay over to the state, within two years, the large sum of $370,000, to be devoted to the construction of buildings and their furnishing. San Jose strove hard to retain the prize. The citizens did everything in their power to make things pleasant for the legislators. Their pay, sixteen dollars a day, was received in state scrip, by no means at par value in the market. To propitiate them the hotel keepers and tradesmen consented to take the scrip at its face value. This offer created a good impression but was not sufficient in force to offset the offer of Vallejo. Seeing that the tide was turning against them, the San Joseans, through James F. Reed, offered four blocks of land and 160 lots, the lots to be sold to raise money for the building of the capitol. Another bid was that of Charles White, who tendered one and one-half square miles of land, upon the condition that the state should lay it out in lots for sale, reserving a portion sufficient for buildings and that one-third of the sum so realized should be paid to him and the balance given to the state for building purposes. A third offer, of 200 acres, made by John Townsend carried the stipulation that all the state buildings, save the penitentiary, should be placed thereon.

On receipt of Gen. Vallejo's memorial to the senate, a committee was appointed, with instructions to consider all the offers made and report. On April 2, 1850, the report was made. It concluded with these words: "Your Committee cannot dwell with too much warmth upon the magnificent propositions contained in the memorial of General Vallejo. They breathe throughout the spirit of an enlarged mind and a sincere public benefactor, for which he deserves the thanks of his countrymen and the admiration of the world. Such a proposition looks more like the legacy of a mighty emperor to his people than the free donation of a private planter to a great state, yet poor in public finance but soon to be among the first of the earth." The report, which was presented by Senator David C. Broderick (who was killed by Judge Terry in a duel in 1859) of San Francisco, goes on to point out the necessities that should govern the site for California's capital, recapitulates the advantages pointed out in the me-

morial and finally recommends the acceptance of General Vallejo's offer.

The acceptance did not pass the Senate without some opposition and considerable delay. On September 9, 1850, California was admitted into the Union and on February 14, 1851, during the last session of the Legislature in San Jose, the Act of Removal was passed, and on May 1 of that year the Legislature adjourned, but the archives were not removed to Vallejo until later. The third Legislature convened at Vallejo January 5, 1852; seven days later it was transferred to Sacramento; January 3, 1853, it met again at Vallejo; it was removed to Benicia on February 11 of the same year, where it remained until the end of the session, and then by enactment the capital was permanently located at Sacramento, where it has since remained.

The question of the legality of the removal was brought up in 1854 before the Supreme Court, when a majority of the justices, Heydenfeldt and Wells, held that according to law San Jose was the capital of the state. Thereupon the following order was made:

"It is ordered that the sheriff of Santa Clara County procure in the town of San Jose and properly arrange and furnish a courtroom, clerk's office and consultation room, for the use of the court. It is further ordered that the clerk of this court forthwith remove the records of this court to the town of San Jose. It is further ordered that the court will meet to deliver opinions at San Jose, on the 1st Monday in April, and on that day will appoint some future day of the term for the argument of cases.

"HEYDENFELDT, J.
"WELLS, J.
"Attest: D. K. Woodside, Clerk."

A writ of mandamus on the strength of the foregoing was issued from the Third District Court against all the state officers, commanding that they remove their offices to San Jose or show cause why they should not do so. The argument was heard and the theory maintained that San Jose was the proper capital of the state. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. In the meantime Justice Wells had died, his place being filled by Justice Bryant. In the appeal the Supreme Court decided that San Jose was **not** the state capital, from which decision Justice Heydenfeldt dissented.

The first Legislature passed an act that gave San Jose its first legal incorporation under United States rule. The act was passed in March, 1850, and on April 11 the Ayuntamiento held its last meeting. The new common council held its first meeting under the charter on the 13th.

First July 4th Celebration

The anniversary of American Independence was patriotically remembered in the first year of civil administration in California. San Jose held a grand celebration and much more interest was felt than on such occasions in the eastern states. Fred Hall, in his history, says: "The isolation from the other states made the feeling of national pride increase. We felt as though we were in a foreign land and the tendency was to vivify and brighten the love of the whole country in every American. On that occasion the Hon. William Voorhies delivered the oration; James M. Jones also delivered one in Spanish for the benefit of the Mexicans present. Mr. Sanford, a lawyer from Georgia, read the Declaration of Independence. Thirteen young ladies dressed in blue spencers and white skirts rode on horseback, followed by the Eagle Guards, commanded by Capt. Thomas White; also 500 citizens, some on horseback, some in carriages and some afoot, made up the national pageant that wound its way to the south of town, a mile or more, in the grove near the Almaden road; and there the ceremony was performed to the great pleasure and pride of the American settlers in the new country."

Boundaries of Santa Clara County

While the Legislature was in session in San Jose the boundaries of Santa Clara County were defined. The county originally included the township of Washington, of Alameda County, but this was cut off and the county reduced to its present limits, as follows: Beginning at a point opposite the mouth of the San Francisquito, being the common corner of Alameda, San Mateo and Santa Clara counties; thence easterly to a point at the head of a slough which is an arm of San Francisco Bay at its head, making into the mainland in front of the Gegara rancho; thence easterly to a lone sycamore tree that stands in a ravine between the dwellings of Flujencia and Valentine Gegara; thence easterly up said ravine to the top of the mountains as surveyed by Horace A. Higley; thence in a direct line easterly to the common corner of San Joaquin, Stanislaus, Alameda and Santa Clara counties on the summit of the Coast Range; thence southeasterly, following the summit of the Coast Range to the northeast corner of Monterey County; thence westerly, following the northern boundary of Monterey County to the southeast corner of Santa Cruz County; thence northwesterly, following the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains to the head of San Francisquito Creek; thence down said creek to its mouth; thence in a direct line to the

place of beginning. Containing about 1,300 square miles.

The county government was first administered by the court of sessions, which held jurisdiction until 1852, when the board of supervisors was created. In 1854 the government again went into the hands of the court of sessions, where it remained until the next year, when the board of supervisors was revived to administer the affairs of the county ever since. Following is a list of those who have administered the county government from the date of organization to the present time:

On the 1st day of June, 1850, the court of sessions was organized with J. W. Redman president, and Caswell Davis and H. C. Smith associate justices.

July 5, 1850—J. W. Redman, president; John Gilroy, Caswell Davis, associates.

August 18, 1850—J. W. Redman, president; Charles Clayton and Caswell Davis, associates.

October 6, 1851—J. W. Redman, president; R. B. Buckner and Marcus Williams, associates.

December, 1851—J. W. Redman, president; Cyrus G. Sanders and Marcus Williams, associates.

May 14, 1852—J. W. Redman, president; Peleg Rush and Cyrus G. Sanders, associates.

An election for supervisors was held June 3, 1852, and the new board was organized as follows: Isaac N. Senter, chairman; Fred E. Whitney, William E. Taylor, Jacob Gruwell, associates.

December 6, 1852—L. H. Bascom, chairman; John B. Allen, A. M. Church, Levi Goodrich, Joseph C. Boyd, associates.

September 7, 1853—George Peck, chairman; Daniel Murphy, R. G. Moody, William Daniels, W. Gallimore, associates.

In April, 1854, the court of sessions again took charge. It was composed as follows: R. B. Buckner, president; Caswell Davis, Thomas Vermuele, associates.

October 1, 1854—R. B. Buckner, president; Caswell Davis, C. G. Thomas, associates.

On April 9, 1855, another board of supervisors was elected. The organization of the board from that time has been as follows:

April 1, 1855 to November, 1855—Samuel Henderson, W. R. Bassham, Daniel Murphy.

November, 1855, to November, 1856—W. R. Bassham, W. R. Bane, Samuel Morrison.

November, 1856, to October, 1857—Cary Peebels, China Smith, D. R. Douglas.

October, 1857, to October, 1858—Joseph H. Kincaid, Samuel A. Ballard, Albert Warthen.

October, 1858, to November, 1859—John M. Swinford, H. D. Coon, Eli Jones; Isaac Branham served **vice** Jones.

November, 1859, to December, 1860—H. D. Coon, H. J. Bradley, Isaac Branham.

December, 1860, to October, 1861—H. J. Bradley, W. M. Williamson, H. D. Coon.

October, 1861, to November, 1862—H. J. Bradley, W. M. Williamson, J. H. Adams.

November, 1862, to March, 1864—W. M. Williamson, J. H. Adams, S. S. Johnson.

March, 1864, to March, 1866—John A. Quinby, Chapman Yates, L. Robinson, J. A. Perkins, Frank Sleeper.

March, 1866, to March, 1868—John A. Quinby, Frank Sleeper, John A. Perkins, J. Q. A. Ballou, Frank Cook.

March, 1868, to March, 1870—David Campbell, John Cook, William H. Hall, W. H. Patton, Oliver Cottle. (Cottle served **vice** Ballou, who resigned.)

March, 1870, to March, 1872—David Campbell, W. H. Hall, W. H. Patton, J. M. Battee, Samuel I. Jamison.

March, 1872, to March, 1874—J. M. Battee, William Paul, W. N. Furlong, S. I. Jamison, J. W. Boulware.

March, 1874, to March, 1876—J. M. Battee, W. N. Furlong, J. W. Boulware, Alfred Chew, William Paul, A. King, H. M. Leonard.

March, 1876, to March 1878—S. F. Ayer, W. H. Rogers, J. M. Battee, Alfred Chew, W. N. Furlong, A. King, H. M. Leonard.

March, 1878, to March, 1880—S. F. Ayer, W. H. Rogers, W. N. Furlong, John Weathers, J. H. M. Townsend, M. D. Kell, H. M. Leonard. (Townsend resigned in December, 1879, and was succeeded by James Snow.)

March, 1880, to February, 1883—S. F. Ayer, John Weathers, James Snow, M. D. Kell, H. M. Leonard, H. H. Main, Samuel Rea.

February, 1883-1885—W. E. Ward, H. Tillotson, W. O. Watson, H. McCleary, Peter Donnelly, H. H. Main, S. A. Blythe.

March, 1885, to March, 1887—S. F. Ayer, W. A. Z. Edwards, A. Greeninger, W. O. Watson, Peter Donnelly.

March, 1887, to March, 1891—S. F. Ayer, W. A. Z. Edwards, A. Greeninger, W. O. Watson, James Phegley.

1891-1895—P. Donnelly, A. Greeninger, W. A. Z. Edwards, J. S. Whitehurst, William Erkson, S. F. Ayer.

1895-1897—A. Greeninger, George E. Rea, J. S. Selby, John Roll, S. F. Ayer.

1897-1899—Geo. E. Rea, Paul P. Austin, F. M. Stern, John Roll, S. F. Ayer.

1899-1904—F. W. Knowles, Geo. E. Rea, F. L. Cottle, John Roll, S. F. Ayer.

1904-1907—F. E. Mitchell, Ayer, Roll, Rea and A. L. Hubbard.

1907-1911—H. S. Hersman, H. M. Ayer, A. L. Hubbard, John Roll, F. E. Mitchell.

From the last named date the following have held office continuously: Henry Hecker, A. L. Hubbard, H. M. Ayer, F. E. Mitchell, John Roll.

Settling Titles of Land Grants

At the time of the cession of California there was probably not a perfect title in the whole territory of Alta California. Under the terms of the treaty, however, the holders of these incomplete titles were to be permitted to go on and complete them under the laws of the United States: After the acquisition of California and after ascertaining the inchoate condition of the land grants and the importance of having them segregated from the public domain, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, an act was passed by the Congress of the United States on March 3, 1851, providing for commissioners to be appointed by the President for the purpose of ascertaining and settling private land grants in California, with a right of appeal, by either the government or the claimant, to the U. S. District Court for the State of California, or to the U. S. Supreme Court. To this commission all claimants were required to present their petitions for the confirmation of their claims. Failure to so present them within a specified time after the passage of the act worked a forfeiture of the claim, which was afterward treated as a part of the public domain. Upon the confirmation of these claims surveys were made by the surveyor general and patents issued thereon.

Those lands which had not been granted by the Mexican Government were subject to the laws of the United States governing the disposition of the public domain. Besides these two classes of land there was a third—the land granted to pueblos.

Under the plan of Tepic, Mexico, on the formation of each new pueblo in the New World, it was entitled, for its own use, for building purposes and for cultivation and pasturage, to a square of land extending one league in each direction from the center of the plaza, making in all four square leagues. Where the topography of the country, either by reason of the juxtaposition of the sea or of mountain barriers, prevented the land being taken in the form of a square, the four leagues were taken in some other form so as to include the pueblo.

On the settlement of the pueblo of San Jose, the Mission of Santa Clara having been established to the west, the Mission of San Jose to the north and east, and the Mission of San Juan to the south, it became necessary to designate the boundaries so that the jurisdiction of the pueblo and the adjoining Missions should not conflict. From year to year the old inhabitants of the pueblo, in company with the younger persons in the community, were accustomed to go out and visit the monuments erected to designate these lines, and to cast additional stones upon them to keep them intact. The delimiting line between the pueblo and the Mission of San Jose ran from the mountains to the bay, about midway between Warm Springs and the present town of Milpitas. On the west the Guadalupe River was fixed as the boundary, while the line between the pueblo and the Mission of San Juan was fixed across the valley to the south in the vicinity of Las Llagas Creek.

San Jose Land Company

San Jose, before the admission of California to the Union, was one of the few populous settlements in California and was known at the time, and before, as the "Upper Pueblo." The city becoming involved and unable to pay the debt incurred to provide suitable accommodations for the Legislature and the officers of the state, a judgment was obtained against her and her creditors. An execution was issued on the judgment and all the pueblo lands were sold at sheriff's sale and bought in by a syndicate styling itself the "San Jose Land Company." This syndicate soon became known locally as "The Forty Thieves," although the number of its members was less than forty and they were, by no means, thieves. But the title they claimed under became popularly known as the "Forty Thieves Title."

The San Jose Land Company, after acquiring its sheriff's deed to lands belonging to the city, claiming to be the successor in interest to the pueblo, presented its claim to the United States Land Commission, sitting in San Francisco, praying for confirmation to it of the lands contained within the established boundaries, asserting that there had been a concession by the Spanish Crown of that large tract to the pueblo. A mass of documentary evidence, correspondence, etc., was introduced, also the testimony of witnessee to the fact that the monuments had been placed there years before and had been recognized by the citizens. Although no formal concession or grant had ever been found or produced, it was asserted that those acts indicated that one had actually been made. The board and the U. S. District Court confirmed the grant to these exterior boundaries.

In the meantime settlers had located on lands included in this tract under the impression that they belonged either to the Government or to private parties from whom they

had purchased. They had made improvements and established homes. By this decision extending the limits of the pueblo, their property was absorbed, and they united, some fourteen of them, in securing an appeal to the Supreme Court.

At that time there was in existence a body known as the commissioners of the funded debt of the City of San Jose. Judge F. E. Spencer, who was a member of this board, was anxious to have the decision of the District Court sustained, believing that the land company had no valid claim, and that if the title to this large tract was confirmed to the city it could be maintained. He succeeded in effecting a compromise, by which the Supreme Court affirmed the decision of the lower court, except as to the tracts claimed by the fourteen settlers. A final decree to this effect was made. Afterward this body of land was sold in tracts to actual settlers at the price fixed by the United States Government for its public lands. With the proceeds of these sales the debt of the City of San Jose was extinguished and up to 1887 the city had no debt whatever. In due time the pueblo was surveyed and in 1884 a patent was issued.

The claim of the City Land Company was the subject of more or less litigation and trouble from time to time until 1869. It came up in the case of Branham et al. vs. the City of San Jose, where it was held by the Supreme Court that the city's lands were not subject to execution and sale under a judgment against her. A number of years later, upon the adoption of a charter by the city, a clause was inserted which, it was claimed, confirmed the land company's title. Upon that claim an action was brought in the United States Circuit Court for the District of California to recover possession of the large body of land within the corporate limits which had not passed by legal grants. The case was Leroy vs. Chaboya et al., some 600 defendants being named, and involving the title to a very large portion of land within the city limits. F. E. Spencer, who was counsel for the defendants, obtained a ruling from the District Court to the effect that the provisions of the charter referred to did not amount to a confirmation in favor of the land company or its successor, thus ending a case of great importance to the city and surrounding territory, and which went far to settle land titles in the vicinity.

Grants, of rather an indefinite character, were claimed to have been made to the various Missions, both in Northern and Southern California. When the Missions were secularized, these grants reverted to the state. Notwithstanding this act of secularization, several of the Missions retained more or less landed property, such as church edifices, orchards, etc., and these, in most instances, were afterwards confirmed to the church. But a large body of grazing land passed into the general domain and was re-granted to private individuals. There was quite an extended legal warfare before these lands were confirmed to the church. It was claimed that when the Missions were secularized all property reverted to the Mexican Government, and as it had never been re-granted it became the public domain of the United States on the cession of California, and was therefore subject to preemption. The orchard property at Santa Clara was particularly valuable and was settled upon by several sets of squatters. J. W. Redman, county judge for several years, held the orchard, selling the fruit at enormous prices. It went through several hands, but was finally confirmed to Archbishop Alemany, representing the church.

While the Mexicans held California, Lieutenant Moraga, under the direction of the Spanish Government, partitioned to the original settlers the lands of the new pueblo of San Jose. The allotments were made in accordance with a rule adopted by the government by which all pueblos or towns were to be laid out and established under the plan of the city of Tepic. The tracts of land were divided into three classes: solares, or building lots; suertes, or lots for cultivation, and egidos, or lots for pasturage and wood. By the Tepic method, each family was given four suertes and one solar.

Though there is no record evidence that an allotment was made after the pueblo was moved from its first location, Judge Spencer said that in 1852, and even later, there remained landmarks that showed something of the general plan of the location. Among these were the stumps of hedge-rows forming alleys leading to the Guadalupe River—evidently roads used by women going to the creek to do their washing. At that time, and until the willows and other vegetation had disappeared, the Guadalupe was a perennial stream, supplied in the summer time from the springs in the lower ground south of town, while from the Guadalupe were the remains, tolerably defined, of ditches leading into Canoas Creek. This word "canoas," besides meaning "canal," also signifies a "trough," and it was probably for this latter meaning that the Mexicans applied it to this stream, as they evidently used it for the purpose of conveying water to their suertes, or planting lands.

There were also the remains of branch ditches, or acequias. One went out and crossed the plaza near the site of the city hall and continued on, crossing First Street near San

Fernando, as if to irrigate the land sloping to the north and east. Another one was a little west of Market Street, crossing Santa Clara Street diagonally, going through the grounds now occupied by the Sisters of Notre Dame and continuing to the present site of the Hotel Vendome. From this was irrigated the lands between it and the Guadalupe River. In one of the suits regarding the land claimed as suertes, old Pedro Chaboya and other old Mexican witnesses testified that all the alkali land in the northeast portion of the city was, in very early days, fine land for crops; but the Coyote Creek having overflowed its banks and rushed down across the country, the top-soil was washed off and when the water receded it was converted into an alkali sink.

With the Americans came land speculators, and as the pueblo grew in importance and its lands in value, suits were started to obtain possession of some of the most valuable portions of the city under suerte title. None of them, however, were successful, but they formed a chapter of the most important and sharpest litigation in the history of the county. There being no record of the original allotment of suertes, their existence could be proved only by parol testimony, and for this purpose the "oldest inhabitant" was in constant demand. There stood a few old landmarks with all the dignity due to their antiquity, but neither these nor the imperfect family traditions of the oldest poblanos were sufficient to warrant a judgment in favor of the claimants.

The methods used by the Americans to measure and mark out the boundaries of their grants were very crude and resulted in much inaccuracy. Many of them, when surveyed by the United States, shrank or expanded in dimension to the extent of many hundreds of acres. Persons who had settled on what was thought to be Government land would, after some years of labor, find their property included within the boundaries of a neighboring grant and would be forced to lose their homes or purchase them again of another owner. Some persons were compelled to purchase their farms several times before their title became assured. This state of affairs caused great dissatisfaction among the settlers and societies were formed to meet adverse claims and prevent eviction.

These societies, though very determined in the expression of their rights, generally avoided violent measures. In fact, with one exception, they confined their efforts to the raising of funds for the purpose of defending their claims in the courts. The exception referred to occurred in 1861 and is thus recorded by Frederic Hall: "The greatest excitement and demonstration that was ever exhibited in this county upon the question of land titles took place this year. The grant of Antonio Chabolla for the tract of land known as the Yerba Buena Rancho, lying east or southeast of town, had been confirmed to the claimants thereof under the Chabolla title by the United States courts. There were many settlers on the land, some of whom had occupied the same for quite a lengthy period under the belief that it was public land. They seemed to be of the opinion that the grant was a fraudulent one, notwithstanding the fact that the land had been patented by the United States in accordance with the decree of confirmation. The advice which had been given the settlers was evidently not of that kind which had a tendency to better them, or to cause them to view the matter in a proper light. They were induced to spend money in the way of lawyers' fees that was as useless as throwing money into the sea. The Government had conveyed, in fee simple, the land to the claimants, and no party but the United States could move to set aside that patent upon the ground of fraud or any other ground. Suits in ejectment had been instituted against some of the settlers on said land and judgment rendered against them for the possession of certain tracts by the Third Judicial Court, in and for the County of Santa Clara. William Matthews, Esq., of counsel for plaintiff in those cases, caused writs of execution for possession to be issued to the sheriff that the plaintiff might have possession in accordance with his judgments.

"The sheriff summoned a posse of 600 men to go with and to aid him in executing the writ. When the posse assembled at the Court House they were asked if they were armed, to which they replied in the negative; then being asked if they would arm themselves, likewise replied in the negative. They were then dismissed. About one o'clock in the afternoon about a thousand settlers paraded through the town, some on horses, some in wagons, some on foot, and nearly all armed. They had one small cannon. All the settlers' leagues of the county and some from adjoining counties were said to have been present. Toward the close of day they went to their respective homes without doing any damage, save that of disobeying the writ."

Until 1847 there had not been much certainty as to the location of, or titles to, lots in the pueblo of San Jose. It seems to have been taken for granted that the laws regulating the establishment of Mexican towns had been complied with and that those in possession had valid titles. Whether the title was good or not seemed to be of little consequence under the then existing condition of affairs. There were no regularly laid-out streets. The cen-

ter of the town was the Juzgado, or the plaza, and the houses were scattered north and south on irregular lines with a roadway between. The roadway is now Market Street. After the defeat of Sanchez at the battle of Santa Clara, and the certainty that the arms of the United States would be victorious in Mexico, the foreigners became impressed with the conviction that Alta California would be ceded to the victors and a permanent government established. Viewed in this light, the solares and suertes of the pueblo became of more importance and an attempt was made to settle the question of their ownership.

Early in 1847 the Ayuntamiento and the alcalde directed William Campbell to survey a plat of land a mile square to be laid out in building lots. Assisted by his brother Thomas, he did this work, the tract so surveyed lying between the following boundaries: On the north by Julian Street, on the east by Eighth Street, south by Reed Street and west by Market. This tract was intended to exclude all questions relating to suerte claims. John Burton, who was then alcalde and had resided in San Jose for twenty years, stated that the result of his investigation was that no suerte claims, except the Gongora claim, extended farther south than Julian Street, or farther east than Market Street. This is the original plat of San Jose and from this survey may be dated the existence of the city. The streets were located through this tract, making nine blocks from Julian to Reed and eight blocks from Market to Eighth. The exact course of the streets running north and south was at 45 deg. west, magnetic variation, 15 deg. 22 min. east. The length of these streets was 5,607 feet. The cross streets were laid out at right angles to these.

The survey having been completed and a map filed, the alcalde gave notice to all persons claiming land within the limits of the survey to present them to him for investigation, and, if found valid, he would issue them a new title. Burton, who was no lawyer, seemed to possess a remarkably level head. Notwithstanding persistent litigation on the part of contesting claimants, all the alcalde grants under the Campbell survey have been held by the Supreme Court to be valid. In Campbell's survey four blocks were reserved for a public square. This was named Washington Square and is the present location of the State Teachers' College, the high school and the Carnegie Library.

The pueblo having been thus located, its limits and boundaries of its blocks and lots defined, the settlers from the states resolved to secure a portion of the outside lands belonging to the pueblo. A meeting was called, the proposition to make the survey into lots of 500 acres each was adopted and J. D. Hutton appointed to make the survey. This was done in July of the same year. The lots were numbered consecutively and corresponding numbers placed in a hat. The head of each family was permitted to draw one number, this entitling him to choose a lot, his choice being in the order of the numbers drawn—that is, the person drawing number one was entitled to first choice, and so on. After the drawing the alcalde gave to each party a certificate of title. These alcalde titles were afterwards declared invalid by the Supreme Court.

In May, 1848, another survey of the town was made, this time by C. S. Lyman. He was a practical surveyor and possessed all the necessary implements for practical work. By this survey the limits were extended easterly to Eleventh Street. He enlarged Washington Square to its present dimensions, 1,160 by 1,005 feet. He laid out St. James Square, which is 610 by 550 feet. Market Square, the site of the city hall, he fixed at 1,160 by 259 feet. Market, Santa Clara and Fifth streets were made each 100 feet wide, and all the streets running north and south, except Fifth, were made 80 feet wide. The system adopted by the survey is the one now in use. San Fernando Street is the base line and the ranges are counted easterly from Market Street. Other surveys have been made as additional territory was taken into the city limits.

The tract of land lying west of Market Street and along the Guadalupe River, was used for cultivation and was not surveyed into town lots for several years after the admission of California into the Union. It was held as suertes and was watered by an acequia, or ditch, leading from the Canoas Creek south of town. This ditch furnished water to the people for some time after California became a state; but gradually the foreigners acquired this land from the Mexicans and streets were opened from time to time as the population increased.

Public Treasury Robbed

Before the first month of the year 1853 had been brought to a close, the entire county was startled by the news that the public treasury had been robbed. The treasurer, William Aikenhead, declared that he had been knocked down in the darkness of night and robbed of his keys, and that the unexpectedness of the attack prevented him from recognizing the robber. His story of the assault was this: Hearing a noise in the rear of the building about eight o'clock in the evening, and not long afterward a step on the front porch and a calling of his name, he opened the door to

ascertain who it was. Instantly he received a blow on the head that laid him prostrate; he was then choked, his pockets emptied and the key of the safe taken. The office was then entered and several thousand dollars were carried away. The board of supervisors placed full credence in Aikenhead's story, and after investigation made a report exonerating him from neglect or blame. In the month of February, Aikenhead disappeared. A committee of three, in company with the district attorney, was appointed to examine all the books and papers in the treasurer's office and file a report with the clerk. The committee was composed of J. M. Murphy, W. R. Bassham and W. L. Smith, and their report made Aikenhead a defaulter in an amount approximating $20,000.

Following is the list of the various tracts of land in Santa Clara County to which title was granted by the Spanish and Mexican governments:

Arroyo de los Pilarcitos, one square league, to Candelario Miramontes. Canada del Corte de Madera, to Domingo Peralta. Canada de San Felipe Las Animas, two square leagues, to Charles M. Weber; patented August 9, 1866. Canada de Pala, 8,000 by 1,200 varas, to Jose de Jesus Bernal et al.; patented August 9, 1863. Canada de los Capitancillos, to Guadalupe Mining Company. El Corte de Madera, two square leagues, to Maximo Martinez; patented June 14, 1858. El Pasito de las Animas, 3,042 acres, to Robert Walkenshaw. Embarcadero de Santa Clara, 1,000 varas, to Barcelia Bernal. Juristae, one square league, to Antonio and Fausten German. La Polka, one square league, to Bernard Murphy; patented March 3, 1860. La Purissima Concepcion, one square league, to Juana Briones. Los Tularcitos, to Antonio Hignora et al., heirs of Jose Hignora; patented July 8, 1870. Las Animas, or Sitio de la Brea, to Jose Maria Sanchez. Las Coches, one-half square league, to Antonio Sunol et al.; patented December 31, 1857. La Laguna Seca, four square leagues, to Liberata Cesena Bull et al.; patented November 24, 1865. Los Capitancillos, three-quarters of a square league, to Charles Fosset; patented February 3, 1865. Las Animas to Frederic E. Whiting. Milpitas, one square league, to Jose Maria Alviso. Mission of Santa Clara to James C. Galindo. Mission of Santa Clara, 13.13 acres, church property; patented March 3, 1858. Ojo de Agua de la Coche, two square leagues, to Bernard Murphy; patented January 4, 1860. Potrero de Santa Clara, one square league, to Robert F. Stockton. Pastoria de las Borregas, 3207¼ acres, to Martin Murphy; patented December 15, 1865. Pueblo de San Jose, to Mayor and Common Council; confirmed October 8, 1866. Pala, one square league, to Ellen White et al., widow and heirs of Charles White. Quito, three square leagues, to Manuel Alviso; patented May 14, 1866. Rincon de San Francisquito, one-half square league, to Maria Antonia Mesa, widow of Rafael Soto. Rancho de Refugio, or Pastoria de las Borregas, three square leagues, to Tomas Pacheco and Augustin Alviso. Rincon de los Esteros to Francisco Berryessa et al., heirs of G. Berryessa. Rincon de los Esteros to Rafael Alviso et al. Rincon de los Esteros, two thousand acres, to Ellen E. White. Rinconada de los Gatos, one and one-half square leagues, to Sebastian Peralta and Jose Hernandez; patented March 19, 1860. Santa Ana y Quien Sabe, seven square leagues, to Juan Miguel Angas and Manuel Larios; patented May 1, 1860. San Ysidro, one square league, to Quentin Ortega et al.; patented September 27, 1869. San Francisco de las Llagas, six square leagues, to Bernard, Daniel, James and Martin Murphy; patented March 19, 1868.

CHAPTER IV.

The Early Bar of San Jose—Alcalde Burton's Common Sense—The Eccentricities of Judge Redman—Strange Career of Rufus A. Lockwood—Irrepressible J. Alexander Yoell—Change in Court System.

Courts of First Instance had no existence in San Jose until after the American occupation. The first court was organized in 1849 and held its last session in March, 1850, when the County and District courts were organized. Prior to this period justice was administered in San Jose by the alcaldes. The first American alcalde was James Stokes, who was appointed by Captain Fallon when Dolores Pacheco was deposed. He was succeeded by John Burton, and of Burton Judge John E. Richards of the Appellate Court, and one of San Jose's ablest and most respected citizens, writes as follows in his entertaining booklet, "The Early Bench and Bar of San Jose":

"Old John Burton, Capitan Viejo, the natives called him, was appointed to office by Captain Montgomery, military commander of the Northern District of California, on October 19, 1846, about three months after Captain Thomas Fallon had hoisted the Stars and Stripes in front of the Juzgado. The old alcalde was a pioneer of the pioneers. He had deserted from a New England merchantman in 1830 and, coming to the pueblo of San Jose, had married a Mexican woman, assumed the title of captain and lived an easy existence among the natives until disturbed by the American occupation. He was a native of Massachusetts, but he seems to have neglected those opportunities for book learning which that home of culture afforded. He was a man, however, of considerable common sense, is reputed to have been very honest and to have had the esteem and confidence of the native population. The office of alcalde required these qualities in an eminent degree just at that time when the loose garments of Mexican rule were being replaced with the close-fitting fabric of American institutions. The alcaldes' courts of California had, prior to the change in government, possessed a very wide and quite undetermined jurisdiction, and had been conducted with a freedom from the formalities of jurisprudence which was primitive in the extreme. Alcalde Burton continued to exercise the jurisdiction of his predecessors with much the same laxity in forms. No fusty lawyers ever profaned the sacred precincts of Alcalde Burton's Juzgado, either to hinder or hasten his judgments with pleas of writs sustained by musty precedents. There was a patriarchal simplicity about the administration of justice in Alcalde Burton's court. The old Juzgado stood in the center of what is now known as Market Street, at its intersection with El Dorado Street. It was a low adobe building, divided into three compartments—the alcalde's court, the smaller room for the clerk of the court, and the calaboose. There old Captain Burton sat and administered justice in his own, original way, following somewhat loosely the forms of the Mexican law relating to alcaldes' courts. The method of procedure was as interesting as it was unique. Every grievance which a complainant had against a person, for which he had, or hoped to have, a legal remedy, he carried to the alcalde and openly stated his case. Thereupon Alcalde Burton called his alguazil, or constable, and delivering to him his silver-headed cane, as the symbol of his authority, directed him to bring the person against whom the complaint was urged before the alcalde. The cane was an important part of the judicial system. It was the *vara de justicia*, of 'staff of justice,' and in the hands of the alguazil symbolized the state. Bearing the alcalde's silver-headed cane before him, the alguazil sought out the defendant and, holding up the staff, delivered his oral summons to appear immediately at the juzgado. The defendant never disobeyed the command of the alcalde, but at once came before him. When he arrived the complainant was sent for and the parties met in the presence of the alcalde. What was technically called, what was in fact, an 'altercation,' then ensued between the parties. The alcalde sat and heard their dispute and endeavored to adjust their differences and strike a balance of justice between them upon their own statement of facts. Very frequently he was successful and a sort of compromise judgment was rendered at once. When, however, the parties were too wide apart for compromise, the case proceeded as follows: Each party chose an arbitrator and these two *buenos hombres*, as they were termed, sat with the alcalde and heard the evidence in the case. If then they and the alcalde could agree upon a judgment, it was rendered accordingly; but if not, the alcalde dismissed the *buenos hombres* and decided the case himself. So ran the wheels of justice in Alcalde Burton's court.

"The record which old John Burton kept of his cases was a very meager one, and hence a large mass of interesting court notes have been lost with the passage of years. Some few recorded cases there are, and in the recollection of our pioneers a few more remain to illustrate the unique character of primitive justice here. From among the ancient documents reposing in our city archives the following case has been exhumed and translated for this sketch. Pedro Mesa was accused of stealing Thomas Jones' horse. The record reads:

"'Territory of California vs. Pedro Mesa—May 1, 1847. The parties having appeared and the case entered into, after weighing the case and taking testimony, judgment is rendered that defendant shall pay a fine of $5, and $9 for saddling the horse, and costs of court taxed at $4.75; $2 for the guard.' Alcalde Burton evidently did not regard horse-stealing as a very serious offense, and does not seem to have visited upon it a sufficient penalty to make the avocation unprofitable. It is curious to note that Alcalde Burton records himself as 'weighing the case and taking the testimony.' It would appear from all we can learn that it was the mental habit of the old captain to weigh the case first and make up his mind about it, and then, as a mere formality, 'take the testimony.'

"Another of Alcalde Burton's decisions has survived the tooth of time. Juan Lesaldo and his wife did not agree and yet had hardly reached that point where they agreed to disagree. Juan, therefore, laid before the alcalde a complaint, of which, with the subsequent proceedings, the following record remains: Juan Lesalda vs. Maria de los Naves. On complaint of plaintiff, that defendant, his wife, he believes, is about to abscond, he therefore claims that she be brought before the court to show cause why she will not live with him. The parties having appeared and the case entered into, April 27, 1847, it is directed that they be united again, and if not they shall be imprisoned until they consent to live together. May 1st. A letter was sent to the priest at Santa Clara, who ordained that they should be compelled to live together. After three days' time was given she refused to comply. May 4, 1847. Defendant was put in prison until she should comply with the order of the court.' Here the record ends, and whether Maria de los Naves was ever brought back to the arms of her spouse by the stern rigor of the law remains a problem which may well be submitted with 'The Lady or the Tiger' to our modern dames for a solution. So far as known the precedent set by Alcalde Burton has not been followed by those who have succeeded him in a judicial effort to adjust the differences which have ever arisen in domestic life. There are, however, a few fragmentary records of Burton's decisions which show that he foreshadowed at least some phases of our modern law. On March 7, 1847, Alcalde Burton dismissed a complaint brought by Gabriel Castro against Antonio Hernairo to recover plaintiff's winnings in a horse-race. It does not appear whether Hernairo was the loser in the wager, or only the stakeholder, but if the cause had been tried before our present courts instead of before the old alcalde, the same rule would be applied.

"There are a few other cases preserved in scant records, which, if not yet precedents, might well be made so. In 1847 P. Real complained before the alcalde of 'men who stand in the church doors to look at the women as they come from mass.' The alcalde judged that it was a 'practice which should be stopped in the interests of religion, morality and public tranquility.' In another case a Mexican was complained of for selling liquor and was tried without a jury, as the alcalde naively explains that the 'native element of the juries in such cases failed to convict.'

"The Court of the First Instance was established in San Jose in the spring of 1849. R. M. May was the first occupant of the bench as judge of the court. He was shortly succeeded by Judge Kincaid, who remained on the bench until the court was abolished by the formation of the state. The pioneer members of the bar were Peter O. Minor, C. T. Ryland, Craven P. Hester, James M. Jones, William Van Voorhies, Judge Almond, William T. Wallace, George B. Tingley, Rufus A. Lockwood and others, some of whom lived in San Jose and some of whom came down from San Francisco when cases required. The yarns which those old 'Nestors' told upon themselves, upon their clients and upon each other, would fill a volume. One of the earliest cases tried before Judge Kincaid was the famous mule case of Caldwell vs. Godey. The plaintiff sued the defendant for the possession of a mule which he averred was his property. The defendant denied the allegation and the case came on. Caldwell produced a dozen or more reputable witnesses who swore that they had known the plaintiff in Missouri, where he had owned the mule; that they had crossed the plains with him when he brought the mule to California; that there was no doubt as to the identity of Caldwell's mule. On the other hand, the defendant produced as many witnesses, equally reputable, who swore they had known the defendant, Godey, and his mule in Texas, and that they had come to California with the mule, and there was no earthly doubt that this was Godey's mule. They also swore

that the mule was branded with a diamond on its hip. The court was sitting in the old Juzgado and was in a quandary indeed. At this point John Yontz, the sheriff, came into court and asked his honor if he should bring in the witness. The judge, all innocent, told the sheriff to 'bring him in.' The sheriff brought 'him' in and the witness was the mule. He filled the courtroom with his presence and the court with righteous indignation. 'Mr. Yontz,' said his honor, sternly, 'take that mule out of here, sir.' 'But your honor ordered me to bring him in,' responded Yontz, 'and I obeyed the order.' The scene was ludicrous in the extreme; the sober face of the facetious sheriff; the still more sober aspect of the innocent mule; the judge's withered face pale with indignation, and the countenances of the spectators red with mirth. The witness was taken out, but his introduction won the case for the defendant, for there upon his newly-shaven hip appeared the diamond brand to which the other witnesses had sworn."

The constitution ordained and the first legislature established a complete system of courts which should supersede the courts of the Alcalde and the First Instance. These were District, County and Justice's courts, and they were put into operation during the year 1850. Judge John H. Watson was appointed the first district judge of the Third Judicial District, which included the counties of Contra Costa, Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Monterey. J. W. Redman was our first county judge. The influx of population into the state had brought lawyers of all degrees of excellence from all quarters of the globe. The session of the first Legislature had left a number of lawyers who were its members to increase and adorn our local bar. Of the many bright minds who practiced law before Judges Watson and Redman and their successors, the following are a few: Freeman McKinney, William T. Wallace, F. B. Murdoch, William Matthews, A. L. Yates, E. K. Sanford, Horace Hawes, Rufus A. Lockwood, J. Alexander Yoell, John H. Moore, Judge Almond, William Stafford, William D. Harvard, C. T. Ryland, George B. Tingley, Alexander Campbell, A. P. Crittenden, James M. Jones, Lawrence Archer, Thomas Bodley and Judge R. F. Peckham. These were not all, but they will example the local bar, and while many of these are gone forever from our vision, from those who remain the quality of the rest may be estimated. I will tell the stories of the early bar in much the same order that they have been told to me:

"Judge Watson was, by profession, a physician, who had learned a sufficient smattering of the law to secure a seat upon the bench, for which place there was little competition among lawyers, for the reason that the salary was comparatively small, while the fees at that time were large to the lawyer who was competent to be judge. The style of Judge Watson's charges to his juries was, therefore, often free from legal verbiage and of legal principles as well, as the following story of the case of Dean vs. McKinley will illustrate: The case was tried in Monterey County and took its origin in this wise: McKinley was a merchant at Monterey in the '40s. It was part of his business to stock traders who were going to the mines. Dean was one of these traders and he bought from McKinley a stock of goods, promising to pay him when he returned. Several years passed and Dean did not return until after the American occupation. He came back 'broke,' and showed no disposition to pay McKinley for his goods. Finally the latter went before Alcalde Mariano Malarin and had Dean arrested and imprisoned for the debt. The Monterey jail at that time was in no condition to keep a prisoner long against his will, but it suited shiftless William Dean to stay there. He was his own jailer and when evening came he would pull the plug out of the jail door and go to the fandangoes or other places of amusement, and after the fun was over would go back to the jail, lock himself in and go to sleep, swearing he 'would make old McKinley pay for this false imprisonment of an American citizen.' Well, when the District Court was organized Dean, incited thereto by several lawyers on contingent fees, sued McKinley for large damages for his alleged 'false imprisonment.' The case came on for trial with a cloud of attorneys on either side. It was a prolonged case and when concluded was argued at great length by all of the attorneys. When finally the cause was submitted to the jury, Judge Watson squared himself about pompously, and delivered the following charge:

"'Gentlemen of the jury, as the mariner returning to his post after a long sea voyage is enabled to catch a faint and fleeting glimpse of the land through mists and fog which surround it, so you, gentlemen of the jury, may be able, by the aid of the court, to catch a dim conception of the facts in this case through the obscurity which the arguments of counsel have thrown around it. I will illustrate the merits of this case with a simile. I will liken this case to a railroad train. The court is the track, the attorneys are the engine, and the client is the grease. You all know, gentlemen of the jury, how an engine will run when it is well greased. In fact, I have seen engines so well greased as to cause them to "play such fantastic tricks before high heaven as made angels weep." To carry the simile further,

gentlemen, suppose that a railroad train runs over and kills a man. Who is to blame? The engine, the track or the grease? I think, the engine. Gentlemen of the jury you will bring in a verdict for the defendant.'

"Judge Redman, who presided over the County Court, was a good lawyer, but was also a man of many peculiarities, of strong prejudices and of eccentric modes of expression. Some of the lawyers of his court he had a great liking for, and toward others he manifested dislike without any apparent reason. Among the former class was William T. Wallace, for whom he had a strong affection, and always, out of court, called him "Billy, my boy.' Among the latter was J. Alexander Yoell, against whom, frequently and unjustly, Redman showed his feeling. One day after the trial of a hotly contested case in which Yoell took a vigorous part, Judge Redman limped (he had a wooden leg) out of the courtroom, leaning on Wallace's arm. Presently he said, in a reflective and solemn way, as though speaking to himself: 'It would not be idolatry.' 'What would not be idolatry?' asked Wallace. 'It would not be idolatry to bow down and worship him,' said the Judge in the same reflective way. 'Worship whom?" asked Wallace. 'It would not be idolatry to fall down and worship Yoell,' responded Redman. 'And why not?' asked Wallace. 'Billy, my boy,' said the Judge solemnly, 'have you forgotten the commandment which says, "Thou shalt not bow down and worship the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or that is in the earth beneath, or that is in the waters under the earth"? Now, Yoell is not like anything that is in the heaven above, nor in the earth beneath, nor in the waters under the earth, and therefore I'll be dashed if it would constitute idolatry to fall down and worship him.'

"Another member of the early bar whom Judge Redman disliked was F. B. Murdoch, who later went into local journalism. Murdoch had a case of J. H. Moses against somebody and got a judgment. One of the witnesses in the case was named Moses Scott, and when Murdoch came to write his decree he wrote the name of the witness in it by mistake for that of the plaintiff. Discovering his error later on, he made a motion before Judge Redman to set aside the decree and have entered an amended one, and when he had concluded Judge Redman said: 'Mr. Murdoch, your motion is denied. It has long been the well settled rule of this court that when an attorney comes before this court with a case and burns himself he will be compelled to sit on the blister.'

"Among the attorneys who practiced before Judge Redman was Freeman McKinney, whom all the early pioneers will remember. He was a little fellow with a long red beard which came down to his waist, and withal a man of a good deal of force and dignity. One day a fellow was arraigned before Judge Redman for horse-stealing. He had no attorney. The Judge appointed Free McKinney to defend him, with this instruction: 'Mr. McKinney, the court appoints you to act as attorney for this defendant. You may retire with him and get his statement of the case. You will give the prisoner the best advice and assistance you are able in view of the law and of the facts he may give you.' McKinney went out with the prisoner to the door of the Court House and asked him if he had any money. The fellow said he had a fifty-dollar slug. 'Give it to me,' said McKinney. The fellow reluctantly gave up the slug. 'Now,' said McKinney, 'as a matter of fact, you stole that horse, didn't you?' The prisoner admitted to his attorney that he did. 'In that case,' said McKinney, 'I advise you to get into the brush as fast as the Lord will let you.' The prisoner 'got,' and presently McKinney wandered back into the court room and sat down. Soon the case of the horsethief was called. 'Where is your client, the prisoner, Mr. McKinney?' inquired Judge Redman. 'I don't know, your honor,' answered McKinney, with the utmost sang-froid. 'The last time I saw him he was making for the brush about as fast as he could go.' 'Is it possible, sir,' thundered the court, 'that you have permitted the prisoner to escape?' 'Your honor,' said McKinney, calmly, 'I have obeyed to the letter the order of this court. Your honor appointed me as the attorney for the defendant with the instruction that I should give him the best advice I was able in view of the law and the facts. The facts were, as the defendant admitted to me, that he stole the horse. The best advice I could give him was to get into the brush.' 'Humph!' snorted Judge Redman with dignity. 'Call the next case.'

"The story of how Jo Johnson summoned Judge Redman into court one morning, and the penalty therefor, is fresh in the minds of more than one member of the bar. Judge Redman liked his tipple and would also 'buck the tiger' on occasion. The County Court was held for a season in a building which stood near the corner of Santa Clara Street and Lightston Alley. A saloon was across the street in which Judge Redman spent much of his time and where he often lingered beyond the hour for convening his court. One day the assembled bar grew impatient at his absence. Freeman McKinney called the bar to

order and gravely moved that the bailiff be instructed to call 'old' Redman at the door of the court three times, and that if he failed to answer he be fined for contempt of court. The bailiff was Jo Johnson, and taking the matter in all seriousness, he went to the door and in a powerful voice called out: 'Old Redman! Old Redman! If you fail to answer you will be fined for contempt of court.' The stentorian tones of Bailiff Johnson penetrated to the room where Judge Redman was seated at his game of cards. He deliberately finished the game and the lawyers heard the uneven thump of the Judge's wooden leg as he crossed the street. He entered the court slowly, ascended the bench with dignity, and then said with judicial severity: 'Mr. Clerk, enter a fine of seventy-five dollars against Jo Johnson for contempt of this court.' When Jo Johnson afterwards told this story he always ended it in an injured tone: 'The worst of it was that the blanked old fool made me pay that fine.'

"Apropos of Judge Redman's social infirmities, the following story is told as an actual fact: The bar became tired of the Judge's lapses and eccentricities, and at last felt called upon to request him to resign. The request was signed by every member of the bar in the county and was served one evening upon the Judge. The next morning his court room was full of lawyers to see what effect their petition would have upon Judge Redman. The Judge entered the room, perfectly sober and with a sad and contrite expression upon his face. He walked with halting step down the aisle and awakened a feeling of pity in the breasts of several who had signed the request. The court opened with the customary 'Hear ye,' and then the venerable form of the Judge arose from the bench. He looked timidly around as though searching for a friend, and then in faltering tones addressed the bar. 'Gentlemen of the bar,' he said, 'last night I received a petition from you, signed by all of your number, couched in respectful language and setting forth reasons why I should tender my resignation as judge of this court. Conscious of my many infirmities and realizing the necessity of a pure judiciary, throughout the silent hours of the past night I have given to your petition painful and, I may add, prayerful consideration. I feel, gentlemen, that you have acted from a high sense of duty in this matter (here the eyes of the members of the bar began to moisten with tears), and in responding to your petition requesting my resignation, I would simply say (here the Judge straightened up and altered his tone) that I will see you all in hell first, and then I won't resign. Mr. Clerk, call the next case.'

"It was one of Judge Redman's infirmities, if it be such, to be fond of horse-racing and to bet freely on his favorite. Horse-races were very frequent in the early '50s and Judge Redman generally contrived to make the sessions of his court conform to the time of the race. One day a cause was on for argument wherein John H. Moore represented one side and a San Francisco attorney the other side of the controversy. A race was coming off that day. Judge Redman had little difficulty in persuading Moore to submit the case without argument in order that both court and counsel might attend the race. The San Francisco attorney, however, insisted on arguing his side of the case. During the first portion of his speech Judge Redman listened patiently, but as the hour for the race approached the Judge became fidgety and cast anxious glances at the hands of the clock with increasing frequency. At last, when the hands of the clock had all but reached the hour of the race, the attorney closed his speech. As he sat down the court hurriedly arose and without a break uttered the following sentence: 'I will take this case under advisement until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. This court is adjourned. Moore, I'll bet you $100 the black filly wins the race.'

"One of the most celebrated cases in Redman's court was the trial of a mulatto girl named Mindy Johnson for grand larceny in 1852-53. Mindy was a very good-looking girl of ripe charms and quite popular among the bloods of the bar. It was even reported that Judge Redman had a weakness for Mindy. She was by vocation a cook and washerwoman and one day fell from grace to the extent of stealing some articles of clothing and a carpet sack with $300 in money from the premises of a man named White. The theft was discovered and Mindy was arrested and indicted. In those days grand larceny was a capital offense. The evidence was clear and the girl's own confession seemed to seal her fate. She was tried before Judge Redman and convicted. The verdict of the jury was recorded and the moment for her sentence came. Judge Redman was at his wit's end for an excuse to save her, but he had none. 'Mindy,' said the Judge with assumed severity, 'stand up.' Mindy stood up. 'Have you any cause to show why judgment of the court should not be pronounced against you?' At this moment Freeman McKinney, who with William T. Wallace, had been Mindy's attorneys, arose, and with much dignity moved the court for arrest of judgment upon the grounds that it had been shown in evidence that Mindy was brought to California by a man named Clarkson as a slave and had never been manumitted. That

as a slave she was property and that as a property she could not commit grand larceny. 'Ah!' said Judge Redman, with a sigh of infinite relief, 'that's the point which the court had in mind during the whole trial of this case, but did not want to suggest to counsel for the defendant. I am glad to see, young man, that you have not forgotten your early training in law nor failed to burn the midnight oil in this case. The point is well taken; the defendant is discharged, the jury is dismissed and the court is adjourned.' District Attorney Moore protested, but his protest availed naught. The court remained adjourned and Mindy went on her way rejoicing." The record of this remarkable case, if anyone is curious enough to consult it, is to be found in Record Book H, Court of Sessions, among the musty files of the office of the County Clerk.

"There is another story of Judge Redman in which John H. Moore figures in his capacity as District Attorney. In 1852 the state legislature passed a law depriving the county court of jurisdiction to try certain offenses, of which grand larceny was one. It took some time in those days to get the official copies of the statutes distributed about the state. There was pending in Judge Redman's court about that time a peculiar case of grand larceny. A somewhat lawless limb of the law had gone out deer hunting, and failing to find deer had shot and carried home a fine young heifer belonging to a Spaniard, who, discovering the offender, had the lawless lawyer indicted. He retained Lawrence Archer and William T. Wallace to defend him and the case came on for trial. Of course Archer and Wallace wished to clear their client both because he was such and also because he was a fellow attorney. Possibly Judge Redman shared in this desire. It was a hot May morning some weeks after the legislature had adjourned that the case was called in Judge Redman's court. District Attorney Moore arose and asked that the case be certified to the District Court in consequence of the statute recently passed which took away the jurisdiction of the county court. 'Mr. Moore,' said Judge Redman, 'what evidence have you to offer showing that the court has no jurisdiction to try this case?' Mr. Moore respectfully called the attention of the Court to the statute which the legislature had passed. 'But what proof do you present of the passage of any such statute?' asked the judge. 'Why, everybody knows that the statute was passed,' said Moore, 'and here is a newspaper containing the statute in full,' answered the district attorney. 'Mr. Moore,' said Judge Redman, 'this court does not act upon what everybody knows in depriving itself of a jurisdiction so often exercised, and, furthermore, I will inform you, sir, that a newspaper is not evidence of anything in this court. Proceed with the trial.' In vain the district attorney protested that the court had lost its jurisdiction. The court insisted on going on with the case, until at last the district attorney, in a rage at the court, left the room. This stopped the case and the attorneys for the defendant wanted it to go on. After a while Judge Redman sent the sheriff after the district attorney and again demanded that he either go on with the case or produce a certified copy of the statute. Mr. Moore would not do the one and could not do the other and went off again inwardly (and I suspect outwardly) cursing the court. Again and again he was sent for and again and again the procedure was gone through by the Judge, and so the hours of a sweltering day moved on in the old adobe court house until at last Judge Redman, after a last attempt to get Moore to try the case, commanded the clerk to enter upon the minutes of the court that the case having been called and the district attorney having been ordered to proceed with the trial, and having both refused to do so and failed to show by proper evidence that the court had lost jurisdiction of the case, the prisoner was discharged. So the lucky dog of a lawyer escaped justice and Messrs. Archer and Wallace won a bad case without a struggle.

"Among the lawyers who sought success at the San Jose bar in the early '50s there were some who found it not and who were compelled at last to seek it in other vocations and other fields of labor. Among these was a lawyer named William M. Stafford—a great big, jovial fellow who could not somehow succeed and had a hard time to get along. He lived in the southern portion of the city in a tumble-down tenement and came to be known among his fellow lawyers as 'The Lord of Hardscrabble.' At last he gave up the struggle for success at the bar, and going down into Pajaro Valley, engaged in farming. His departure was celebrated by the publication of a poem written by Col. William D. M. Howard, a very bright and witty lawyer of the time. I extract from it a few stanzas for the purpose of illustrating the humor and merit of Colonel Howard's production:

'THE LORD OF HARDSCRABBLE.

'The Lord of Hardscrabble. Oh! where has he gone?
He has vamoosed his rancho and left us forlorn,
He has gone to the land where the big "praties" grow,

In the rich, loamy valley of the Rio Pajaro.
No more shall his presence enliven our hall
In spring and in summer, in autumn and fall,
No longer his eloquent counsel we'll hear,
When the wise City Fathers in conclave appear.
No more will we gather those gems of debate
He let fall when discussing affairs of the state,
With a broadcast of "palabros" scattered around
Like the ripe fruit of autumn strewn over the ground.
The Lord of Hardscrabble, Oh! what will he do,
Where the Locos abound and the Whigs are so few;
For he's gone where the cocks of Democracy crow.
O'er the crestfallen coons of Rio Pajaro.

'In the good old Whig cause he was valiant and stout,
Was never yet conquered and never backed out,
And Democracy will find itself in a bad box,
For he'll rally the coons and be down on the cocks,
The Lord of Hardscrabble's a gallant old blade,
As the sex will bear witness, both matron and maid;
But somehow or other he lived "an old bach,"
Till the roof of his head has disposed of its thatch.
Oh! why has he ventured to go forth alone
With "no flesh of his flesh," no bone of his bone?
May some kind-hearted maiden his loneliness bless,
And his fine portly shadow may it never grow less.
And when of warm evenings he seeks his repose,
On his cot in the house or the ground out of doors,
May there be no mosquitoes around him in flocks,
No flies on his nose and no fleas in his socks;
May his dairy be filled with butter and cheese
And his acres abound with "frijoles" and peas,
Grain, onions, potatoes, whatever will grow
And advantage him most in Rio Pajaro.

'The Lord of Hardscrabble, when will he return?
His absence both daily and nightly we mourn,
And a greeting of joy will resound in his ears,
When his well-known "cabeza" among us appears.
Roll on, happy day, when his jolly old face,
All radiant with smiles, shall illumine this place;
With his purse full of cash and his heart full of joy,
Success to Hardscrabble, the jolly old boy.'

"The first court house of the county of Santa Clara was located on the west side of First street between Santa Clara and El Dorado streets, and about opposite what was then Archer, but is now Fountain Alley. The lower part of this building was adobe and was used as the court room of both the District and County Courts. The upper part was frame with the stairway on the outside of the building and in that portion were located the offices of the sheriff and clerks of the court.

"Judge Watson was the first district judge, Judge Redman the first county judge, E. K. Sanborn the first district attorney, H. C. Melone the first clerk, and John Yontz the first sheriff of the county of Santa Clara. In this old court house during the years 1850-1, these dignitaries with the assistance of the members of the bar, dispensed justice in their own primitive but rather vigorous way. A great many of the cases were tried with the aid of the jury, and out of this fact arose a curious custom, which, as is perhaps well known, has gone out of date. In the early '50s whittling was a great accomplishment in the average citizen, who idled his time away about the stores or saloons or in the plaza of the village of San Jose. It was probably from this class of citizen that the early juries were mainly drawn. When trials were tedious and arguments of counsel long drawn out, what else could be expected than that the expert whittlers on the jury would perhaps unconsciously display their skill on the benches, posts and railing of the jury box. Sheriff Yontz, soon after his official duties began thought that the redwood and pine of the jury box in the court room was growing grotesque in form and beautifully less beneath the expert jack knives of his juries. He was at a loss for a time for a remedy, but presently he found it, and thereafter at every session of the court, when a jury was to be drawn, Sheriff Yontz gravely brought into the court room and placed on the jury box a large bundle of white pine sticks cut to a size and shape to suit a whittler's fancy. By this expedient the sheriff saved the pillars and benches of the jury box from a destruction that was more rapid than the tooth of time.

"Among the lawyers who practiced at the bar of our District Court was William B. Almond, who had been Judge of the Court of First Instance in San Francisco before the organization of the state. Judge Almond was a genial gentleman of the old school, who loved his tipple and always kept a demijohn of cognac in the chambers adjoining the court.

When the judicial duties of the day were over it was the Judge's habit to go to his chambers and enjoy a glass of cognac. The Court of First Instance was a very busy tribunal during Judge Almond's term, owing to the many cases which arose in '49 over the possession of lots in the growing city. In consequence Judge Almond had a great many papers in the form of orders and decrees to sign and in the hurry his signature often became a very hasty and formal act. Among the attorneys who practiced in Judge Almond's court was Gregory Yale, who loved joking and brandy with equal fervor. On one of Judge Almond's busiest days Gregory Yale gravely presented an order for the Judge to sign. The signature was attached and Yale went away. Presently the court adjourned and Judge Almond went to his chambers for his wonted glass. The demijohn was gone and in high dudgeon Judge Almond called the bailiff of the court and asked him what had become of it. The bailiff answered that he had taken it over to the office of Gregory Yale. 'Who ordered you to do that?' said the Judge in a rage. 'Your Honor did,' responded the bailiff, and straightway drew from his pocket the following order signed by the Judge:

" 'Good cause appearing therefor, it is ordered that the bailiff of this court do forthwith convey to the office of Gregory Yale, Esq., that certain demijohn of cognac, now lying and being in and upon those certain premises known and more particularly described as the Chambers of the Honorable Judge of this Court.' It was the order he had signed that morning. Judge Almond never saw nor tasted his cognac again, but the flavor of this joke remained with him for many a day.

"Throughout all my gleanings of fact and fancy there has been constantly presented to me the outlines of a gigantic figure; the reminiscences of a character vast and strange; the recollections of a genius more powerful, more original and yet more eccentric than any other which ever flashed its light across the history of California; the memories of a man and of a lawyer whose living and whose dying verified the truth, 'Great minds to madness closely are allied.' I refer to Rufus A. Lockwood.

"In the early part of the year 1850 an important case came on for trial in the Court of First Instance at San Jose. It was the case of Hepburne vs. Sunol et al., involving the title and right of possession of a portion of the Los Coches Rancho. C. T. Ryland and John H. Moore represented the plaintiff and James M. Jones appeared for the defendants. The plaintiff's attorneys were then young men, recently from the East and not yet versed in the Spanish language or law. The attorney for the defendant, on the contrary, was a lawyer of great experience in the practice of the civil (or Spanish) law and a linguist perfectly familiar with the Spanish language. He was, moreover, one of the deepest students and most brilliant men of the time, and in the case at issue had the young attorneys for the plaintiff at a disadvantage. One day while some phase of the case was up before Judge Kincaid for argument, E. L. Beard, of the San Jose Mission, happened into the court ·m and soon saw that Moore and Ryland were getting worsted in their case by reason of Jones' superior knowledge of the Spanish law. He went over to Moore and suggested that he ought to have the assistance of a lawyer who could read Spanish and cope with Jones in the application of the law. 'Where can we find such a man?' asked Mr. Moore. 'I have the very man you need at the Mission,' answered Beard, 'and I'll send him down to assist you. His name is Lockwood.' When the day for the trial of the case came on there walked into Judge Kincaid's court room in the old Juzgado a large, awkward and roughly dressed man and took his seat with the plaintiff's attorneys. It was Rufus A. Lockwood. He made no immediate manifestation of power, but listened closely while the pleadings were read, the jury impaneled, and the trial of the cause begun. He saw that the case involved one of those clashings between the American and Mexican people so common in those early times. He noticed that the jury was a 'Missouri' jury, whose sympathies would naturally be with the plaintiff. He quietly waited for his opportunity to cope with the only dangerous element in the case, viz., the learning and ability of James M. Jones, the defendant's attorney. Presently a question of law arose and Jones began to argue it with the aid of the Spanish statutes, which he read and then translated to the court. He made an argument clean cut and strong, as was his wont, and sat down confidently. Then Lockwood arose, and with one sweep of resistless logic destroyed the whole fabric of Jones' speech. He turned to the very statute from which Jones had quoted, read it with the facility of a master of the Spanish tongue, translated it luminously, expounded it learnedly, and from it showed to court and jury that the law was with the plaintiff in the case. The whole court room gaped with astonishment, while the plaintiff and his attorneys hugged themselves with delight at the possession of such an ally. Every one felt and saw that they were in the presence of a master mind. The expected victory of Jones was turned into a rout, which during the remainder of the trial

he could not check with all his talent and industry. He worked the night out to win his case, but in vain. 'This man Lockwood is killing me,' said Jones to Moore as the case drew to its close. The last day of the trial was February 22, 1850, when Lockwood's speech to the jury was delivered. Brief snatches of that splendid burst of oratory still linger in the memories of our pioneers who were privileged to hear it. They tell of Lockwood's description of the Battle of Buena Vista, which occurred on February 22, 1846, and of which this day was the anniversary. He pictured General Taylor's victory over the 'greasers' to that jury of Missourians and called upon them to celebrate it today with a victory for the American plaintiff and against the 'greaser' defendant in the case. Such an appeal was irresistible and Lockwood not only won his case but established himself at once as the greatest lawyer who had ever shaken the walls of the Juzgado with the thunders of his eloquence.

"The next great case in which Lockwood was engaged and tried in San Jose was the case of Metcalf vs Argenti. The suit arose in this wise: Argenti was a banker in San Francisco and was prominent among the members of the first Vigilance Committee. Metcalf was an arrival from Australia, who for some reason fell under suspicion and was roughly treated by the Vigilantes. He brought suit against the leading men composing that body and employed Lockwood and Edmund Randolph as his attorneys. The case was tried first in San Francisco and resulted in a mistrial by reason of the strong prejudice in favor of the Vigilance Committee of that city. It was then transferred to Santa Clara County for a second trial and came on in 1852. Lockwood was very much opposed to the methods of the Vigilance Committee and went into this case with more than his usual zeal and vigor. Those who heard his speech to the jury in that case say that it surpassed all of the speeches they have ever heard before or since. It was published in pamphlet form and may still be found occasionally in the libraries of the lawyers of that time.

"The abilities which Lockwood displayed in the trial of these great cases gave him a state reputation as being the greatest lawyer on the Coast. Doubtless he was and would have died secure in that reputation, but for that strain approaching insanity in his nature, which led him to such extremes in conduct and experience. Many stories are told of his skill in the court room where he was the wonder and admiration of the bar. In fact every one who came in contact with him had imprinted on his mind a vivid picture of the man; of his facial expression, of his physical movements and of his original style, and a strong remembrance of his powerful voice, which, to use the language of Judge Moore, 'was like the growl of a grizzly bear.' Walking down the street the other day I met J. H. Flickinger who told me that of all the pioneers of California his recollection of Lockwood, was perhaps the earliest and the most pleasing. He was a fellow passenger with Lockwood when he first came to California around the Horn in 1849. For the first month out from New York Lockwood never left his cabin, but after that he began to mingle with the rest. Before the voyage was ended the passengers became aware of the fact that they had on board the most singular, brilliant and versatile genius they had ever known. The range of his reading and of his experience; his knowledge of human character; his command of language, of literature and the infinite variety of his moods, were a revelation to his shipmates. After the voyage was ended and during the whole of Lockwood's career in California he retained his friendship for Mr. Flickinger, and whenever he was in San Jose was pleased to spend a while with his "shipmate" and live over again their mutual past.

"Elias L. Beard, of San Jose Mission, was a long and strong friend of Lockwood. Beard was an aggressive character and was involved in lawsuits of various kinds in all of which he had Lockwood for his attorney. One time a fellow whose name has escaped immortality, sued Beard for slander and employed E. K. Sanford as his attorney. The case came on for trial before Judge Watson, with Lockwood for the defense. Sanford made his opening speech to the jury, and it was very flowery. He quoted elaborately from the poets as to the value of a man's character and the outrage of slanderous assaults upon it. 'Who steals my purse steals trash, etc.,' came in the climax, and Sanford sat down well pleased at his burst of oratory. Then Lockwood arose, and, addressing the jury, also took the subject of character for his theme. He dwelt upon the value of character more eloquently than his opponent, quoted again all of the poetic passages which Sanford had done, and adding to their number, built up his speech to the very summit of a splendid consummation and then capped it all with this anti-climax, which won his case. 'Gentlemen of the jury, remembering all that I have said to you of the value of human character, I solemnly declare that if you will give a down-East Yankee a jack-knife and a cedar stick he'll whittle out a better character in five minutes than has ever been established yet in any court of justice.'

"Rufus A. Lockwood was once the defendant in an action brought by one named Harlan in our District Court, and involving the title to a piece of land adjacent to San Jose. Lockwood was his own lawyer and did not have a fool for a client, in spite of the old legal saw. The case turned upon the validity of a certain deed which made its appearance at the trial and was offered in evidence by the plaintiff. It appeared to be entirely in the handwriting of Lockwood and to convey the premises in question. If valid and so found by the court, Lockwood would have stood besmirched with having acted dishonorably toward Harlan. The case was hotly contested on both sides, and Lockwood's blood was up. When the deed was produced and offered in evidence Lockwood looked it over carefully and then arose in court, and in a voice of thunder declared it a forgery. William T. Wallace was attorney for the plaintiff, and seeing Elias L. Beard in the court room, called him suddenly to the witness stand to testify as to Lockwood's signature. Beard didn't want to testify against his friend, but after carefully examining the instrument he was obliged to swear that he believed it to be in Lockwood's hardwriting. Lockwood cross-examined him as follows: 'Elias, you think that I wrote that deed, do you?' 'Yes, Rufus,' reluctantly stammered Beard, 'I think that's your handwriting.' 'Now, Elias,' said Lockwood (who prided himself on his spelling), 'if I was going to write a deed, do you think that I would spell 'indenture' with two tt's?' Beard hastily scanned the deed, and there, sure enough, was 'indenture' spelled with two tt's. 'No, Rufus,' said Beard, exultingly, 'I don't believe you would, and I think this deed is a forgery.' And so it proved to be, for after the case was ended it was discovered that a fellow who was staying at Harlan's house, and who was an expert penman and given to imitating handwriting, had written the deed."

Judge Richards' graphic and interesting picture of Lockwood gives the historian opportunity to supplement it with the following review of the distinguished lawyer's checkered career:

Rufus A. Lockwood was born in Stamford, Conn., in 1811. His true name was Jonathan A. Jessup. At eighteen he was a student at Yale but left in the middle of the term to enlist on a United States man-of-war. In his first cruise he saw one of his shipmates tied up and brutally flogged for a trivial offense. Shocked by the sight he deserted and changed his name to Lockwood. It was not long before he was in Chicago. After teaching a country school, studying first medicine and then law, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the state. In 1836 he opened a law office in Lafayette, Ind. An opportunity to show his merit soon came. Engaged for the defense in a celebrated murder case he made such an impression on the jury that a verdict of acquittal was rendered. The speech was such a masterly effort as to warrant its publication in pamphlet form. This historian saw a copy in the late '60s. It was the property of Joseph Patton, then a member of the police force and a brother of the second wife of J. J. Owen, then the editor of the Mercury. Patton had been present at the trial and he said that the perusal of the speech could give no adequate conception of its living effect. It was, in his opinion, the best jury speech ever delivered on this continent. Lockwood's victory brought him into the full blaze of popular attention and applause. For a few years his professional business was large, but through dissipation and unfortunate land speculations his debts at last accumulated beyond his ability to pay. He raised what money he could for the benefit of his creditors, then went to Mexico and there entered upon a course of riotous living interspersed with periods of study in which he obtained mastery of the Spanish language and Spanish civil law. When his funds grew low he worked his way back to the United States and resumed his law practice in Lafayette. While the California gold excitement was at its height he joined in the rush; arrived in San Francisco low in pocket and for six months was clerk in a law office where he not only furnished the law, but swept out the office, made fires, etc. He received his wages every evening; every night found him in a gambling house; every morning found him penniless. He afterward entered into a law partnership but soon threw up the business on account of his unfortunate habits and as a penance hired himself out as a day laborer, shoveling sand, coaling steamers, doing anything that came to hand. This fit lasted a month or two. Then with a clear brain he opened a law office and was soon in possession of a lucrative practice.

His professional gains only increased his passion for gambling and drinking and again at war with himself and the world he sailed for Australia, remaining there two years. One time he was clerk in a law office, but was discharged because he refused to copy into a brief a paragraph that was not law. His last occupation in Australia was that of herding sheep. After his return to San Francisco he was engaged to argue a famous land case before the U. S. Supreme Court. By his effort in that court he showed himself to be the equal of the best lawyer in the land. He

returned from Washington in 1856. In the fall of 1857 he sailed for the Isthmus en route to New York, on professional business. At Aspinwall he connected with the Central America on her last voyage. She was wrecked in a storm and not a single passenger was saved.

Judge Richards continues his reminiscences by the following story: "The account of Lockwood's death recalls the manner of dying of another member of our early bar, of whom I have written—Freeman McKinney. When Henry A. Crabbe conceived his fatal filibustering expedition into Sonora in 1857 he attracted a number of brilliant but adventurous characters to his company, and among these was Freeman McKinney. Doubtless the expedition was entered upon in good faith by many of Crabbe's followers, who were led to believe that an actual revolution was in progress in Sonora. McKinney was captured and shot. He met death like a brave man.

"Still another story has been told of Judge Redman. One day as he sat in his court room, with his clerk, H. C. Melone, writing below him, J. Alexander Yoell entered. His business was with Melone, who was a large man of strong likes and dislikes, and of quick temper—a typical border character. Between himself and Yoell a misunderstanding occurred, which on Melone's part ripened at once into a row and he pitched into Yoell. The Judge sat quietly viewing and enjoying the tussle and making no effort to stop it until some gentlemen entered and separated the combatants. Then turning to the Judge, with some indignation, he said, 'You're a pretty specimen of a Judge to sit there and permit a personal encounter to go on in your court.' 'My friend,' said Judge Redman, calmly, 'What could I do? The Legislature in its wisdom has not seen fit to provide my court with a bailiff, and hence I could not order them into custody. The clerk, you see was engaged, and I could not have entered a fine; and if I had descended from the bench to interfere I would cease to be Judge and would be no better than any other fool in the court room.' I am told that when this yarn was told to Stephen J. Field of the Supreme Court, the eminent jurist laughingly declared that Judge Redman's position was correct.

"It may be gathered from some of these sketches that the lawyers of our early times did not always have their law books, either when out of court in the day time, or between days when they burned the midnight oil. Nearly all of the pioneers of the bar played cards and often enjoyed the game greater when the pot was a big one and the bets were high. Here is an incident of one of those heavy earthquakes which visited the Coast and struck terror to the heart of its denizens during the '50s, and before the average man grew accustomed to 'temblors'. One day William T. Wallace, John H. Moore, J. A. Moultrie and a layman or two were having a quiet game in one of the adobes near the court house. The pot was large, the bets were made and ended, and a show-down was about to be made when the earthquake came. Everybody made for the street as earthquake-shaken people only can. After the danger was over, the players remembered their game and returned to the adobe. The 'pot' was still there, but every player, save one, had lost his hand somewhere in the panic. That one was 'Bill' Wallace, who, with a presence of mind which was characteristic, produced the cards he had clung to throughout the earthquake, and claimed the pot. The hand was a low one, but he dared the rest to show a higher, and when none of them could, he raked the pot.

"When Judge Redman resigned his office of county judge in 1852, C. E. Allen was appointed to serve out his unexpired term, which he did with great credit to himself and to the court. After him came R. B. Buckner, who was elected in 1853. We all remember Judge Buckner and his quaint ways of dispensing justice from his bench as justice of the peace in modern days. On the old-time county bench he was much the same in method, as the following incident will illustrate: One party had leased a piece of land to another for a term, which ended, and he removed from the land leaving behind him a quantity of compost, which later he tried to remove, but was prevented by the owner of the land. The tenant brought a replevin suit against his former landlord for possession of the compost, in Judge Buckner's court. The case dragged on while the lawyers disputed in briefs and arguments about the law of fixtures, and the principles governing the change of personal into real property. At last the actual trial came on, when the defendant proved that since the case was commenced his chickens had so scattered the compost that it had lost its identity and become mingled with the soil of his land. Judge Buckner chewed his invariable 'quid' calmly until the time for pronouncing judgment came. He then rendered his decision as follows: 'This case has been argued learnedly by the lawyers on both sides, who have drawn fine distinctions between personal and real property. The court does not, however, deem it necessary to draw any such nice distinctions, for the reason that the evidence shows that while the action has been pending the defendant's chickens have scat-

tered the property in controversy beyond identification, and have thereby literally scratched the plaintiff's case out of court.'

"The first legislature of California, which met in the fall of 1849 in San Jose, provided the state with a judicial system, consisting of a Supreme Court and nine District Courts, which met in as many judicial districts throughout the State. The counties of Santa Clara, Contra Costa, Santa Cruz and Monterey constituted the Third Judicial District under this statute, and John H. Watson was appointed its judge. Judge Watson was a man of considerable ability, but of not a very vast fund of legal knowledge. He it was who delivered the famous and humorous charge to the jury at Monterey in the case of Dean vs. McKinley, and which has heretofore been recorded. One day while the Judge was traveling from San Jose to Santa Cruz (to held court there) in company with several members of the bar of his district, among whom was R. F. Peckham, the latter began to poke fun at Judge Watson for his charge to the jury in the McKinley case. 'Now, Peckham,' said the Judge, 'don't you think I do about as well as any one else who don't know any more law than I do?' 'Before I can answer that question, Judge,' answered Peckham, 'I would have to ascertain just how much law you do know.'

"'Well, to tell the truth, Peckham, 'I don't know any, for I never read a law book in my life.' 'Well,' laughed Peckham, 'I must say that for a judge who never read a law book you do remarkably well, but how do you manage to get along with your cases?' 'I'll tell you the secret, Peckham,' said Judge Watson, 'I make use of two presumptions in the trial of my cases. When I have heard the evidence I first presume what the law ought to be to do justice between the parties, and after I have settled that presumption I next presume that the law is what it ought to be, and give judgment accordingly.'

"Here is another instance of Judge Watson's affection for presumptions. One day James M. Jones was arguing a case before Watson, which involved some proposition of the old Spanish law. Watson didn't understand Spanish, and hence Jones had to both read and translate the law which he claimed would sustain his case. Judge Watson didn't like the law which Jones was evolving from the Spanish text and after awhile he said: 'Mr. Jones, the Court has no doubt that you are correctly translating that statute and that it at one time was the Spanish law; but that statute is so absurd and unjust as applied to the facts in this case that the Court is going to presume that the law you are citing has been repealed.' Of course such presumption was indisputable and Jones lost his case.

"The term of Judge Watson's service on the district bench was ended in 1851 by his sudden resignation and return to the practice of law. John H. Moore was then district attorney, and being a young, vigorous and prosperous attorney, he gained many convictions. Judge Watson saw this criminal business growing in his court, and saw also Moore's success. He had some abilities as an orator, had the Judge, and he conceived the idea that he could make a fortune defending criminals. So one day he resigned and at once opened a law office. Meeting Moore afterward he told him of his plans and rather boastingly informed the young district attorney that the day of his success as a prosecutor was passed. Moore advised him not to be too confident until he had won a case or two. The very next case which came up for trial was the case of one Basquiz for horse stealing. The penalty for this offense was at that time capital unless the jury fixed a lesser punishment, but District Attorney Moore, not believing in the harsh law, had never yet asked a jury to permit the extreme penalty. When Judge Watson, however, volunteered to defend this horse-thief, Moore told him that he had a bad case and that his client might hang. The Judge, however, was confident of his power before a jury, and the case came on. Upon the argument Judge Watson spread himself in a wild flight of oratory, but all in vain, for the jury stayed with Moore and brought in a prompt verdict for conviction without limitation, and Judge Watson's first client was hanged.

"Upon the retirement of Judge Watson, Craven P. Hester, Esq., was appointed in his stead. Judge Hester was a native of Indiana, where he studied law and practiced it for some years before coming to San Jose. He brought to the bar of San Jose a fine reputation as a lawyer and as a man of high sense of professional and personal honor. His appointment in 1859 to Judge Watson's vacant seat gave general satisfaction and when the general election came a year later he was chosen to serve for a term of six years as district judge. A great many important cases were tried before Judge Hester and the ablest lawyers in the state of California practiced in his court. The sessions of the District Court were held in the State House until it was destroyed by fire in 1853, when the county provided them with quarters in the frame building which was recently removed from the southeast corner of Second and San Fernando streets. There for several years Judge Hester held his court. There occasionally came such lawyers as Lock-

wood and Randolph and Baker and other brilliant men from the bar of the State.

"When the judicial term of Judge Hester expired he was not re-elected, and as I am told, for a peculiar reason. In the district of Judge Hester there were many lawyers of several degrees of merit. The leader of the San Jose bar was William T. Wallace during the '50s. The leader of the Monterey bar was D. R. Ashley, and of the Santa Cruz bar was R. F. Peckham during the same period. This trio of lawyers each worked hard at their cases, tried them well, and in consequence, were very successful each at his own bar. Their success made other lawyers of less studious habits jealous, and as the time for another election came on, they spread the campaign rumor that this trio of lawyers 'owned' Judge Hester and that he always decided their way. The opposition nominated Samuel Bell McKee upon this issue and succeeded in electing him. Accordingly Judge McKee became district judge in 1858, and remained so until the change in the district made in 1872, by which the old Third with some variations became the Twentieth Judicial District and David Belden, Esq., was elected as judge."

This concludes the excerpts from Judge Richards' article. There are, however, more stories about that eccentric character, J. Alexander Yoell. He was one of the ablest lawyers of the early days but his peculiar disposition kept him continually in hot water. He was fiery, impetuous and quick to take offense and could not control his tongue. If the number of times he was fined for contempt of court could be ascertained it would take up a whole page of this history. William Matthews was another old time attorney. He was a Southerner, polite, precise, dignified and of undoubted courage. Once he and Yoell opposed each other in a court case. During the trial Yoell became angry at some remark of Matthews' and made a vitriolic reply. The next instant an ink bottle caromed on Yoell's forehead, the ink running in little rivulets down his face. His right hand went quickly toward his hip pocket, but before the hand reached the pocket, the muzzles of two derringer pistols were pointed at his head. "Hands up!" sternly commanded Matthews. Yoell's hands went up immediately. Then he said in a shaking voice as he spat out the ink which had dribbled over his upper lip: "Good God, Matthews, won't you let me get out my handkerchief?"

Another lawyer with whom Yoell had frequent spats was C. C. Stephens, now a resident of Los Angeles. A will case was on trial before Judge Belden. Stephens appeared for the proponent, Yoell for the respondent. One of Stephens' witnesses met Yoell on the street and after a short talk about the case the witness was advised by Yoell not to testify until after he had received his fee. Yoell believed that Stephens was short of money and that the demand of the witness would not be complied with. Therefore the trial would either be delayed or valuable testimony for the proponent would be lost. The witness promised to follow the advice and in due time was called to the stand. Before taking the oath he said to Stephens: "I want my fee before I testify." Stephens fished out a handful of loose change and then said: "Be sworn and then I talk turkey." The witness took the oath and then waited for the payment of the fee. "One moment," said Stephens, "I've got to figure this out. You live in Berryessa and the mileage is—hold on, I've forgotten something. Before we go any further, I must make sure you are the witness I want. Were you present when the will was signed?" "Yes," replied the unsuspecting witness. "Did you witness the signature?" "Yes, of course I did." "Then you are the man and that's all I want of you. Mr. Yoell, you may have the witness." So saying Stephens put back his money and grinned at Yoell, whose face was black with rage. "You're a pettifogger," Yoell shouted. "Mr. Yoell," admonished the Court, "I can not permit the use of such language." "But he's a pettifogger," raved Yoell, "and he's cheating this witness." "Sit down," was the stern command from the bench. "Mr. Yoell, you are fined fifty dollars for contempt of court. Mr. Sheriff take him into custody and keep him confined until the fine is paid."

In the late '60s W. Frank Stewart, as justice of the peace, held court in a small room on South Market street near Santa Clara street. Stewart was a queer genius and no one who ever saw and talked with him will ever forget him. He was over six feet in height and bony and angular. In many respects he bore a marked resemblance to Abraham Lincoln, though his features were of a sterner type. He was a Southerner, with the sensitiveness of a woman and the fearlessness of a crusader. His life had been an adventurous one. He had fought in the Mexican war, filibustered in Mexico with Walker, been editor, miner, poet, geological expert, saloon-keeper, merchant and justice of the peace and was quite capable of filling any office within the gift of the people. After he left San Jose, he went to Nevada, became state senator, afterward state mineralogist and died in the early '80s. As a justice he was just in his decisions but very testy and severe with lawyers who attempted pettifogging. J. Alexander Yoell was a source of constant annoyance to Stewart. Yoell was

fiery and irrepressible and paid not the slightest regard to the orders and rules of the Court. One day Stewart's wrath at Yoell's actions exceeded all bounds. One fine for contempt was succeeded by another until the amount reached a thousand dollars. Then Stewart used language unfit for print. The attorney replied by throwing an ink bottle at the Justice's head. Stewart dodged the missile, then got to his feet. "I will adjourn Court five minutes," he said, "while I lick the" (the words are unprintable). Putting on his hat and grasping his cane he started for the bench. Yoell, realizing that Stewart meant business went out of the door like a flash and tore up the street. Stewart, raging like a mad bull plunged after him and business on Santa Clara street was suspended while the chase continued. But Yoell was the better sprinter and a physical conflict did not take place.

While Stewart was holding court on South Market street, Jo Johnson, a Southerner, who had been bailiff of Judge Redman's court, was administering justice on the lower floor of the old city hall on North Market street. J. Alexander Yoell and W. H. Collins were legal rivals in a petty case. Yoell's exasperating tactics so wrought upon Collins' nerves that the two attorneys soon came to blows. While they were rolling upon the floor like two angry cats Johnson left the bench, cane in hand, and standing over the combatants regarded them for a moment with an amused smile. Then he raised his cane and whack! it came down on Yoell's head. Yoell ceased to struggle and lay still. Then Collins got to his knees and was about to speak when whack! from the cane and Collins straightened out and for a time ceased to take any interest in court room affairs. Later, when heads had been bandaged fines were imposed only to be remitted when humble apologies had been made.

The County Court went out of existence with the adoption of the new constitution in 1879. The judges were as follows: J. W. Redman, R. B. Buckner, John H. Moore, Isaac N. Senter, Lawrence Archer, R. I. Barnett and D. S. Payne.

The first grand jury of the county was composed of the following persons: Charles White, foreman; James F. Reed, William Campbell, David Dickey, William Higgins, G. W. Bellamy, Jeptha Osborn, J. W. McClelland, Arthur Shearer, C. Campbell, Lewis Cory, W. G. Banden, James Murphy, R. M. May, James Appleton, Carolan Matthews, F. Lightston, W. Hoover, C. Clayton, J. D. Curd.

The first court house was the old Juzgado, fronting the plaza, which at that time extended north to or beyond First Street. It was not well adapted to the purpose and in 1850 the court was removed to a two-story adobe building on the west side of First Street opposite Fountain Alley. It occupied this building until the latter part of 1851, when it was for a short time held in the Bella Union building on Santa Clara Street. From there it went to the State House building, near the corner of Market and San Antonio streets, where it remained until that building was burned down. It then went into temporary quarters at the city hall, then located on Lightston Street, between Santa Clara and El Dorado. In the meantime the county had purchased a lot at the southeast corner of Second and Santa Clara Streets and the buildings were fitted up to accommodate the county offices and courts. Here the department of justice rested until 1868, when it took quarters in the Murphy block at the southeast corner of Market and Santa Clara Streets. Its stay here was only for a few weeks, for in the same year the present court house was completed and ready for occupancy.

The Third Judicial District bench was occupied by Judges Watson, Hester and Sam Bell McKee. The legislature of 1871-72 created a new judicial district, which was called the Twentieth and composed of the counties of Santa Clara, Santa Cruz and Monterey. Hon. David Belden was appointed judge of the new district and he remained in the position until the reorganization of the judicial system in 1880. Under the new system Santa Clara county was allowed two judges, and at the election in 1879 David Belden and Francis E. Spencer were chosen. The great learning and sound reasoning of these two jurists gave the bench of Santa Clara County a reputation second to none in the Union. Many times had these learned judges been called upon to preside at trials of important cases elsewhere, and hardly ever was the calendar called that it did not disclose some suit of magnitude sent to them for adjudication from other counties. Judge Belden died May 14, 1888, and a few years later Judge Spencer passed to his reward. At Judge Belden's death the whole state mourned. While his wonderful learning excited admiration and his strict integrity induced respect, no less did his warm, sympathetic nature command the affection of all with whom he came in contact. He was simple in his habits and unostentatious in his appearance. Any one could approach him and draw at will on his great stores of knowledge, while neither his heart nor his purse was closed to a tale of distress. Judge Spencer said of him: "He was a truly remarkable man. Many have gone before him whose legal attainments have been equal to his. Others may have equally possessed the treasure of masterly eloquence,

but it has never been my fortune to find combined in any other person so many rare and glowing qualities of heart, brain and personal accomplishments. As an orator it has been truly said of him that he possessed 'a tongue of silver'; his command of language was wonderful, his selections beautiful and most happy. He was wont at times with his bursts of eloquence to hold his listeners delighted and entranced. Although his delivery was rapid, he never hesitated for an apt word or sentence. His words came skipping rank and file almost before he would. As a jurist he had few superiors. Well grounded in the elements of law, and conversant with the mass of judicial precedents, he added that rare perception of principles applicable to any given set of facts, and that peculiarly incisive power of reasoning that makes the true lawyer. He was a just judge, a wise interpreter of the law and evidence, and withal simple and unassuming in manner and sympathetic almost to a fault."

Judge Spencer was a man of profound legal attainments. He was admitted to the bar in 1858 and in 1863 was appointed city attorney, a position he held for seventeen years. Here he made a record that established his reputation for legal learning and as a man of great resource. In two suits he not only relieved the city from indebtedness but removed the last cloud from the title of every foot of land in the city. He held the office of district attorney for two terms and refused a nomination for a third. In 1871 he was elected a member of the Assembly and was made chairman of the judiciary committee of that body. One notable peculiarity of his work was the care with which he prepared his cases for trial. No point was too insignificant to be thoroughly investigated and the law and the authorities thoroughly collated. All his knowledge, which included anatomy, engineering, geology, metallurgy and mechanical appliances, he carried with him to the bench. Besides his great learning and sound judgment, two other qualities stood out prominently in his administration of justice—the firmness and dignity with which the affairs of his tribunal were conducted and the uniform courtesy which was extended from the Bench to the Bar and to all others who appeared in his court. When the Leland Stanford Jr. University was established, Judge Spencer was selected as a member of the board of trustees and how well he served the university every person of intelligence in Santa Clara County knows.

At the death of Judge Belden, John Reynolds, one of the leaders of the San Jose bar, was appointed in his place. He, too, has been dead for many years. He was methodical, painstaking and careful, while his learning and high character eminently fitted him for his appointment to the bench.

In 1897 another change in the judicial system of Santa Clara County took place. The Superior Court was given three judges, instead of two. Upon inauguration of the new system, the business was divided so that one court did all the probate business, a second the criminal business and the third, the civil business, though each department could handle business of either of the other two departments, in case of overflow. The judges of the Superior Court under the newest system are as follows: A. S. Kittredge, Judge A. L. Rhodes, W. G. Lorigan, S. F. Leib, H. D. Tuttle, John E. Richards, J. R. Welch, M. H. Hyland, P. F. Gosbey and W. A. Beasly. Kittredge was appointed by the governor as the first judge of the new department. At his death in 1899 Judge Rhodes was appointed to the position and held it until he resigned. His place was filled by John E. Richards, who administered justice from the bench until promoted to be judge of the Appellate Court. Leib and Tuttle served each but short terms to fill a vacancy in Department 1, caused by the election of Judge Lorigan to the Supreme Bench in 1903. The judges on the bench at this writing (1922) are J. R. Welch, P. F. Gosbey and F. B. Brown.

Judge A. L. Rhodes, who died in 1919, aged ninety-seven years, was one of the ablest jurists in the state. As the oldest member of the California bar he enjoyed the love and admiration not only of the bar but also of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of class, condition or religion. He was a pioneer lawyer in San Jose when he was elevated to the State Supreme Bench, a position he held for several terms. He had gone into retirement when he was called upon to assume judicial duties in the Santa Clara County Superior Court and he could have held the position to an indefinite period if his age had permitted. The whole bar of the state went into mourning when his death was announced.

Judge Lorigan, who died in 1918, while holding office as a supreme judge, was one of the most popular jurists Santa Clara County ever produced. He was a graduate of Santa Clara College, studied law in San Jose, did newspaper work on the side, served as justice of the peace and superior judge and established such a record for probity and learning that his appointment to the Supreme Bench was generally applauded. Honest, faithful and well-beloved, he met death bravely.

CHAPTER V.

Topography and Geology—History of the New Almaden Mines—Crime in the Early Days—The Mineral Springs of Santa Clara County—The Oil Development.

The great Santa Clara Valley is but a portion of that vast plain that stretches from the Golden Gate on the north to the old mission town of San Juan on the south, a distance of ninety miles. When first peopled the whole was known as San Bernardino. It is oval in form and attains its greatest width near Mt. Bache, where it is about fifteen miles. About four miles from San Jose and apparently forming a barrier across the valley are a chain of low hills called the Hills of Tears. But the obstruction is only apparent. About eight miles from this point the valley contracts to a width of about three miles and so continues for some six miles, when it again expands to a breadth of nearly six miles and then sweeps out to end a few miles beyond Hollister in San Benito County.

A chain of mountains hems in the valley on either side, running northwest and southeast. From the time of its entry into the county the eastern range rapidly rises, becomes broader and very rough, having many elevated points about it until it culminates on the summit of Mt. Hamilton, nearly east of San Jose and 4,443 feet above the level of the sea. The range then decreases in height to Pacheco Pass, east of Gilroy, the loftiest point of which is 1,470 feet. The western range near the famous New Almaden mines is crowned by two magnificent peaks that stand like stalwart sentinels guarding the precious treasures which lie concealed in the yet unexplored storehouses of their lesser brethren around.

In the canyons and slopes of the western chain are to be found growing in full vigor the useful redwood (Sequoia sempervirens) as well as many oaks and madrona. On the eastern range comparatively few trees are found, but its swelling undulations, picturesque ravines and wealth of natural beauty, pleases the eye and affords a marked contrast to the forests of the other side.

At a distance of about twenty-five miles from San Jose Coyote Creek has its birth, and after springing into vigor leaves its cradle, joyously leaping and splashing among the roots of trees and playing around the smooth worn sides of boulders until it reaches the pastoral valley, where it assumes a more staid demeanor and languidly flows in many a curve, at last finding an end in the waters of San Francisco Bay.

The next most important creek of Santa Clara County is the Guadalupe, so named after the patron saint of Mexico. It rises in the Sousal, about three miles southwest of San Jose, is fed by many tributaries and streams and runs in a northerly direction until it comes near the city, where it takes a northeasterly course and empties into San Francisco Bay near the mouth of the Coyote. Other streams are the Los Gatos, having its source in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and emptying into the Guadalupe at the foot of Santa Clara Street; the Almaden, the Llagas and the Uvas, south of San Jose and the Santa Ysabel, Smith Creek and the Arroyo Honda in the eastern foothills.

The geological and mineralogical features of Santa Clara County are of no little importance. Beginning with the eastern foothills there is a center of metamorphic cretaceous rocks, flanked by an enormous thickness of unaltered cretaceous strata, the latter consisting of sandstone with inter-stratified shales. A coarse conglomerate, the boulders in which are metamorphic rock, differing from that comprising the main mass of the mountains, is to be found on the outer margin of the hills toward the San Joaquin plains. The unaltered tertiary and cretaceous strata flank the entire range on the eastern side as far north as its junction with the Sierra Nevadas. The absence of the tertiary is marked by the precipitous nature of the range where it joins the plains, as opposed to the low-rolling hills where the tertiary overlies the cretaceous.

Along the eastern flank, the tertiary, as far as known, rests conformably upon the cretaceous. The metamorphic rocks have the same general character, being marked by jaspers, serpentine and occasionally, mica slate. Their limits are well indicated by the growth of forest trees. The summit of Pacheco Pass, as well as of those of other and higher peaks in a line crossing the range obliquely to the southeast, are of trachyte. This is the first known appearance of eruptive rock in the main Mount Diablo Range south of Suisun Bay. The tertiary is more extensively developed on the western than on the eastern side toward

the north. The hills bordering the Santa Clara Valley on the east belong to this period. The rocks are altered in places. A tertiary ridge extends to the northwest, separating Santa Clara and Calaveras Valleys.

The geology of the belt of elevated land between Santa Clara Valley, the Bay of San Francisco, and the ocean, is rendered somewhat complicated by the intrusion of granitic rocks among the unaltered cretaceous and tertiary strata of which these hills are chiefly formed. Besides this geological formation, rocks similar in lithological character to those in the Mt. Diablo Range are found. Fossils sparingly are shown. A metamorphic belt extends from Redwood City, San Mateo County, to the southeast for a distance of about forty miles, forming the eastern end of the ridge and the summit of Mount Bache, 3,780 feet in height, and of other high points. Limestone in detached masses occurs at several places throughout this belt. Evidences of what was once, in all probability, a complete limestone belt, are found at various places, from the summit of Black Mountain, back of Mountain View, to as far south as the New Almaden mines, which lie in a ridge northwest of that formed by the metamorphic mass of Mounts Bache, Chaoal and others. It is to be seen on Los Gatos Creek, dipping to the northeast, and is less altered there than at other places where it is hard and compact, though not crystalline.

The New Almaden Mines.

By far the most interesting and important feature of the range is the presence of the extensive deposits of cinnabar in the metamorphic cretaceous rocks at the New Almaden mines, fourteen miles southwest of San Jose and lying in a ridge east of the main range.

The history of the mines has never been presented in better form than by the late Mrs. Carrie Stevens Walter, mother of Roy Walter, city auditor, Mrs. Charles M. Shortridge of Oakland, and Mary Walter of Los Angeles. It appeared in a handbook of Santa Clara County published by E. S. Harrison in 1887 and is as follows:

"Almaden—from two Arabic words, al, 'the', and maden, 'mine'—was given to the most famous quicksilver mine in the world, located in Spain. Its namesake in Santa Clara County, having no superior, with the single exception above mentioned, deserves more than a passing notice in a work of this character. The New Almaden quicksilver mine is situated about fourteen miles southwest of San Jose, in a low range of hills running parallel to the Coast Range. Tradition states that this mine was known to the native Indians nearly a century ago, and that they used the ore to form a pigment paste by pounding and moistening it. In 1824 the existence of the mine was made known to Don Antonio Sunol, who worked it for silver, but not finding this metal, and not suspecting the real nature of the deposit, abandoned it at the end of a year. In November, 1845, a Mexican officer named Andres Castillero, visiting at Santa Clara Mission, was shown some of the ore, and while experimenting for silver, discovered quicksilver. He at once filed his right to the mine as a discoverer, according to the Mexican and Spanish law, after which he formed a stock company, dividing the mine into twenty-four shares. An American named William G. Chard was then employed, who commenced the reduction by charging a gun barrel with small pieces of ore, stopping the vent with clay, placing the muzzle into a barrel of water and building a fire around the other end. The mercury, being driven off by the heat in the form of a vapor, passed out at the muzzle, was condensed in the water and precipitated in the form of liquid quicksilver. Three or four gun barrels were thus employed for several weeks. Six whalers' try-pots were next obtained, capable of holding three or four tons of ore, and a sort of furnace formed by inverting three over the other three, by which some two thousand pounds of metal were reduced. About this time—1846—the mine was visited by Captain Fremont, who established its value at $30,000. Soon after this Barron, Forbes & Co., of Tepic, Mexico, became the principal stockholders and in 1847, J. Alexander Forbes, of the firm, arrived with laborers, funds and everything necessary to the proper working of the mine. A thorough examination gave so much promise that work was prosecuted with vigor. In 1850 furnaces were first constructed and large quantities of ore reduced under the superintendence of the late Gen. H. W. Halleck. As the true value of the mine became apparent disputes concerning the title arose. The company bought in two titles for protection. But matters became so complicated that in 1858 an injunction was placed on the mine, which remained until February, 1861, during which time no work was done. In 1864 the company disposed of the mine and all the improvements, including, 8,580 acres of land, for $1,700,000, to a company chartered under the laws of New York and Pennsylvania, as 'The Quicksilver Mining Company.'

"The workings of the mine past and present extend over an area the extreme limits of which could barely be included within a rectangular block 5,000 feet long from north to south, 6,000 feet wide from east to west and 2,300 feet in depth, counting from the summit

of mine hill, the upward limit of the ore deposit. The workings do not cover all the area here indicated, but are very irregularly distributed within it. Mining experts will readily understand from this, but also from the fact that ore bodies seem to obey no special law of distribution, but are a puzzle to geologists, the difficulty offered in the working of this mine. In its famous rival, Almaden of Spain, the ore bodies are placed with remarkable regularity, increasing in richness as depth is obtained, and all included in a rectangular block 700 feet long by 350 broad, and 1,027 in depth. It may be interesting to pursue this comparison a little further. For instance: The average salary paid to workmen at the Spanish mine is sixty cents per day; at the New Almaden, about two dollars and forty cents. The number of workers employed at the Old Almaden, 3,126; at New Almaden, 460. The yield per ton of ore at New Almaden average more than twenty pounds of quicksilver; at Old Almaden the general average is about 200 pounds of quicksilver to the ton; the average cost of extracting per flask of seventy-six and one-half pounds at Old Almaden is $7.10; at New Almaden the cost is $26.38. It is safe to affirm that had the Spanish mine the same difficulties to overcome in working as are encountered at New Almaden, it would long since have shut down, despite the Rothschilds, it lessees. These facts naturally lead one to inquire something of the management of the Santa Clara County Almaden. The mine came under the control of J. B. Randol in 1870. At that time there was an interest-bearing debt against the property of $1,500,000. The amount of ore in sight was discouragingly small, the extraction very costly and the stockholders were so pushed to carry on the workings of the mine that they were compelled to raise $200,000 by subscription. The systems of working the mine were crude and expensive, furnaces and condensers imperfect, and the mine developed only to the 800 foot level, with one main shaft. Much of the ore was brought from lower to higher levels in bags made of ox-hide, carried by Mexicans by means of a strap over the forehead—from 140 to 200 pounds being conveyed at a load. In 1886, exploration and exploitation had been made in mine shafts, six of which were in active operation; there is a network of underground passages aggregating nearly fifty miles in length; mining work is carried on to a depth of 2,300 feet, while the machinery is the most complete and economical in the world. In those sixteen years 318,000 flasks of quicksilver have been reduced, over $5,000,000 disbursed for labor, and yet with a total profit to the owners of more than $4,000,000. The funded debt has been paid, large amounts expended in permanent improvements and over $1,000,000 declared in dividends. Up to 1887 more than half the world's supply of quicksilver came from California. A greater portion of this came from New Almaden.

"In those earlier days the social condition of the workmen, who were mostly Mexicans, was inferior. The place was noted for lawlessness and was a rendezvous for Mexican banditti. Little restraint was exercised over the men and gambling, drinking and other excesses were common. Large wages were paid and it was no uncommon occurrence for a man to be killed after pay day. Then there were no advantages of church or schools. Water for drinking and cooking was carried on donkeys and sold by the pailful."

Crime in the Early Days.

The historian will leave Mrs. Walter's description for awhile to refer to some of the lawless characters who held forth at New Almaden in the early days.

In 1855 a quartet of outlaws, with headquarters at New Almaden, terrorized Santa Clara County. The leader was one Francisco Garcia, commonly called "Negro" Garcia on account of his Afro-Mexican origin, and his associates were Indian Juan, Blas Angelino and Sebastiano Flores. In the fall of 1855 Indian Juan concluded to turn over a new leaf. He would sever his connection with the gang, go to Mexico and lead an honest life. This intention was communicated to Garcia and a demand was made for a division of the spoils acquired in the band's many raids. Garcia refused to make the division and hard words following culminating in Indian Juan's threat to go to San Jose and give himself up to the officers. Garcia, fearing that Juan would expose the lawless operations of the quartet, resolved to get him out of the way. On the 15th of December Garcia and Blas Angelino waylaid and killed Juan. Flores had been asked to assist in the affair and had refused. He was, however, a witness to the killing which was done so suddenly that he was unable to prevent it. This was the story he told when he appeared before S. O. Houghton, mayor of San Jose, and swore to a complaint charging Garcia and Angelino with murder. Angelino was arrested, tried, convicted and hanged. Garcia escaped and for seventeen years kept out of the way of the officers. In 1872 Sheriff John H. Adams, of Santa Clara County, learned that the fugitive was in Los Angeles. A telegraphic warrant led to the arrest. The prisoner was brought to San Jose

to await trial for a murder committed seventeen years before. The historian saw him when he was in jail. He was then over sixty years of age, gray-haired and gray-bearded. He refused to discuss the crime of 1855 or to express any opinion on the action of Sebastiano Flores. At the trial Flores appeared as state's witness and the late Judge Francis E. Spencer defended the prisoner. In 1855 Blas Angelino had been convicted on both direct and circumstantial evidence. In 1872, on account of the lapse of time, no circumstantial evidence to supplement the testimony of Flores was forthcoming. It was therefore Flores' word against the word of Garcia. This raised a doubt and the jury resolved the doubt in favor of the defendant and acquitted him. But this was not the end of the matter. A few months later Garcia and Flores met near the Mission of San Jose. There was a quarrel which resulted in the killing of Garcia. Flores surrendered himself to the officers and in due time was placed on trial for murder. The testimony showed that Garcia was the aggressor and Flores was found not guilty.

Francisco (Pancho) Soto lived for some time at the New Almaden mines. The historian saw him in the late '70s at the summit of Mt. Hamilton. He was then the cook for a gang of laborers at work on the buldings of the Lick Observatory. The old man—he was over sixty at the time—with his tall, robust figure, patriarchal locks, flowing beard, placid face and large, full eyes of black, gave no hint of the dare-devil highwayman of twenty years before. His career was an exciting one. He was born to the saddle and in his younger days was one of the best horsemen in the state. Open-hearted, but reckless, gifted with a strong sense of humor, he lived a wild, free life until circumstances made him an outlaw. As a bold highwayman of the Dick Turpin type his name became a household word in Central and Southern California. Quick in action, fertile in resource and with friends galore among the Mexican-Spanish population, he managed for years to elude capture. Once he played a trick on pursuing officers that greatly increased his reputation. After the commission of a daring robbery the sheriffs of four counties started out to effect his capture. One night two of the pursuers stopped at a Mexican casa in the Livermore Valley. Soto came to the door. He was asked if he had seen Soto. The reply came quickly and without a change of countenance: "I expect him here tomorrow at daylight." The officers, who had never seen the outlaw, were overjoyed at this statement and prepared at once to stay overnight at the casa. That night, after they were asleep Soto relieved them of their weapons, and stampeded their horses. They awoke to see their entertainer in the act of riding away. "I'm Soto," he shouted. "Buenos noches, senors," and off he went into the night.

It was in New Almaden that Soto first stained his hands in the blood of his fellow man. He asserted at Mt. Hamilton that the killing was done in self-defense, but at the trial it was his word against strong circumstantial evidence and he was convicted and given a life sentence in San Quentin. The killing took place near the mine. Soto was pursued by Deputy Sheriff Patterson and on the Monterey road there was a running pistol fight and Patterson was shot in the leg so that amputation afterward became necessary. When Soto saw the officer fall he went to his assistance, bound up the wound, then rode to the Twenty-One Mile House and informed the proprietor that a man had been shot up the road and that there was urgent need of assistance. Soto was captured soon afterward. Through representations made by Patterson, who had not forgotten the outlaw's kindness, Governor Newton Booth first commuted the sentence and later issued a full pardon. Leaving San Quentin Soto returned to San Jose and engaged in peaceful pursuits up to the time of his death.

In 1885 Augustin C. Hall was murdered in his own house on the New Almaden road, not far from the Hacienda. There were several things surrounding the act that indicated on the part of the perpetrators the most diabolical malignity. There were no signs outside of the house to indicate that a monstrous crime had been perpetrated. The horse of the murdered man grazed outside of the door and for days the neighbors, not suspecting anything wrong, passed and repassed the place. At last one of them opened the door and discovered the dead, mutilated body of Hall. At the inquest, held in San Jose, suspicion pointed to a resident of the city, but the trial, which lasted a week, resulted in his acquittal.

In the fall of that same year, at the house of Ignacio Berryessa, near the New Almaden mine, Santiago Berryessa killed Pedro Aravena, a native of Chile, under the following circumstances: Pedro had become enamored of the daughter of Ignacio, a young girl of fourteen years, but meeting with opposition from the girl's parents to a marriage, the pair went to Alviso and were joined in matrimony by a justice of the peace. In a short time the girl's parents became reconciled to the marriage and the married couple returned to Berryessa's house. One day Santiago Berryessa, the girl's uncle, saw the girl and her husband sitting in the house and without warning

and with the utmost deliberation shot Aravena to death. The shot was fired through a window. The murdered escaped and was never apprehended.

On Sunday, June 29, 1856, the brother of the overseer of Mexican miners at New Almaden was killed by an Indian. The Indian was quarreling with an Irishman when the Mexican said to him: "Why do you abuse that man? He doesn't understand a word you say." Whereupon the Indian angrily answered, "Do you take it up?" and instantly plunged a knife into the body of the Mexican. The murderer was caught and hanged.

In November, 1856, Francisco Berryessa was mortally stabbed at his home near the New Almaden mines by Calista Lanra, a Chileno. He died the next morning. Calista was on friendly terms with the Berryessa family and came to the house on the evening of the stabbing. After partaking of some cakes, Calista started as if he intended leaving the house, but in fact, he concealed himself under the bed occupied by Francisco Berryessa and wife. There were several women in the house, one of whom knew of Calista's concealment. Berryessa's wife also discovered him and announced the fact to her husband. Berryessa ordered the Chileno to come out, and the order not being obeyed, Berryessa caught him by the hair of the head and pulled him out. On arising to his feet Calista drew a knife and stabbed Berryessa. The slayer escaped.

Samuel Phillips and his partner, a Mr. Nesbitt, attempted to open a banking house at the Enrequita mines, near New Almaden, on the evening of Saturday, August 3, 1861, when a general row took place, knives and pistols being freely used. A Spaniard was shot in the neck and killed instantly, and one or two others were seriously injured.

On the night of June 4, 1864, Joseph Pellegrini, a butcher doing business near New Almaden, was murdered in his room as he was in the act of retiring for the night. A butcher knife was used and he was stabbed to the heart. The house door was forced by breaking a lock and there was every evidence in the room of a terrific struggle. Pellegrini was a quiet, inoffensive man and the supposition was that he was killed for his money. The murderer was never found.

On the morning of June 5, 1864, a Mexican named Julian Almanea, who had lost an arm and who was the owner of a "dead fall" at Enrequita, had some words with Juan Jose Rodriguez. Pistols were drawn and Rodriguez was killed. Almanea fled but was arrested in Los Angeles in 1867.

In the early '80s Joe Ramirez killed a man at the New Almaden mines. He was tried in San Jose, convicted and hanged.

Mrs. Walter's description of the mines ends as follows:

"Now the visitor leaves the railway station two miles from the Hacienda, where are located the reduction works of the mine. Almost the first thing to greet the eye is a pretty school house with its groups of neat, tidy children. Two teachers are employed and four at the school on the hill, three miles further on, for ten months in the year, the school being in the regular county school system. Along the single street for half a mile are clean, pretty cottages, the homes of the Hacienda workmen, each cottage literally embowered in choice roses and other flowers. These houses are owned mostly by the company, who lease them to the workmen at from two dollars to five dollars per month. Cuttings are supplied free from the beautiful grounds of the manager, where are grown more varieties of roses than in any other place, perhaps, in the county. Along the street in front of the houses a stream of purest water is conducted in a channel for domestic purposes. The street is bordered with shade trees and a neat brick wall extends its entire length. Everywhere are seen signs of thrift and prosperity; the people look well kept and contented, while an all-pervading spirit of order and system extends to the remotest ramifications of this important industry.

"Three miles up a steep but well-graded road brings one to the mine proper, where are the great shafts with their huge engines, in one of which, the engine of the Buena Vista shaft, is a piece of iron weighing twelve tons. The miners are principally Mexican and Cornish. Two pretty church edifices, a Methodist and a Catholic, located at the Hill settlement, were built almost entirely from contributions by the company and manager. A social organization, called the 'Helping Hand,' for which the company erected and fitted up a club building, for the benefit of the workmen, has a fine library of nearly 500 volumes, besides a list of magazines and daily and weekly newspapers of the best published. There are held frequent entertainments, given by the members, and the society is a wonderful factor in the promotion of sociability, general information and mental culture.

"The miners' fund, to which each employe contributes one dollar per month, pays, among other expenditures for the good of the miners, the salary of a resident physician, whose services are gratuitous to the contributors. The value of this arrangement will be better understood when it is known that a great ma-

jority of the workmen are married men with families. The management encourages this class, feeling that, as a rule, it is more reliable and responsible that that composed of men with no domestic ties. The population of the settlement (1886) is about 1,400, of whom 600 are under twenty years of age."

In the late '70s Mary Hallock Foote, the artist and novelist, author of those charmingly written and popular mining camp stories, was a resident of New Almaden. Her husband, Arthur D. Foote, was the engineer of the mine. Mrs. Foote, having much time to spare outside of her household duties, made, during her residence on the Hill, many sketches of scenery and native types, which an Eastern magazine was glad to publish. Her work in this line might not have proceeded much further if her husband had succeeded in securing the Democratic nomination for surveyor of Santa Clara County. That was a Democratic year and nomination was equivalent to election. The convention was held in Music Hall, First Street, San Jose, and Mr. Foote, resolving to take a shy at politics in the hope that success might enable him to settle down, instead of having to move from one place to another in pursuit of his vocation as a mining engineer, announced himself as a candidate for the nomination. There was one other candidate, John Coombe, who was later killed by mistake in an altercation in a First Street saloon. Coombe was well known throughout the county. He was a good mixer and had politics at his fingers' ends, while Foote, on the other hand, was hardly known outside of New Almaden, though he was a man of conspicuous ability and unblemished reputation. Almost a stranger to the majority of the delegates and knowing little of the tricks of the political trade, his defeat by the ballot was not surprising. And yet the contest was close, for the fine impression created by his speech before the convention, together with his handsome, manly appearance, brought him many votes which were not his when the delegates were called together. The action of the convention settled the place of residence. When Foote's contract at New Almaden was up he went into the mining regions of the Rocky Mountains. Mining camps became the homes of Foote and his talented wife, and in those Western scenes Mrs. Foote had abundant opportunity for the cultivation of her literary and artistic gifts. All her stories—and she has written many—breathe the free, romantic western atmosphere, and all show a thorough acquaintance with western scenes and the habits, customs and mental attitude of the inhabitants.

At the present time (1922) the stockholders of the company have taken charge of the affairs of the mines. The shafts on the hill have not been worked for some time, but all the employes, over fifty in number, are working in a new mine, The Senator, situated about half-way between Almaden-on-the-Hill and Guadalupe. The prospects are most encouraging. The superintendent is Edmond Tussen, whose home is in Berkeley.

The Guadalupe quicksilver mine is situated two miles north of Almaden on the eastern slope of the mountains, the fissures or canyons being near the juncture of the metamorphic rock and oil-bearing formation. The Guadalupe Creek comes out of the Coast Range near this point, dividing the surface of the deposit into two parts, though the ore was found in a continuous body below the creek. Here are the white cottages of the workmen, a pretty residence for the superintendent and extensive reduction works. Owing to the low price of quicksilver, work was practically suspended for several years, but now, with the discovery of ore in a ridge never before worked and with prices better than usual, there is every prospect of successful operation.

The Enrequita mine, two miles to the southwest of New Almaden, is the property of the Almaden Company. It has been a small producer. South of the San Jose Cemetery is the Old Chapman mine. It was never a paying proposition and many years ago work was stopped, never to be resumed.

Mineral Springs of the County

The mineral springs of Santa Clara County are noteworthy and valuable. One mile above Saratoga and northwest from it, on Campbell Creek, are situated the Pacific Congress Springs, so called because of their resemblance to the waters of the famous Congress Springs of Saratoga, N. Y. This is one of California's most picturesque and popular watering places and has always been in great favor as a winter resort. It is open the year round. There are at this place several springs. They are but a foot or two deep, being excavated from the sandstone, the lower one receiving the drainage of the others. It sends off a stream about two inches in size. The waters from these springs are so nearly alike that the difference can hardly be determined by the taste. By analysis it is shown to contain 335.857 grains of solid matter to the gallon, composed as follows: Chloride of sodium, 119.159; sulphate of soda, 12.140; carbonate of soda, 123.351; carbonate of iron, 14.030; carbonate of lime, 17.295; and silica alumina with a trace of magnesia, 49.882. It is considered a healthful and refreshing beverage and has gained much fa-

vor with the public. The place is connected with Saratoga, Los Gatos and San Jose by the Peninsular Railroad.

The now well-known Madrone Mineral Springs are situated in Burnett Township, about twenty-five miles southeast of San Jose, in the Coast Range, at an altitude of 2,000 feet. The location is in a sheltered and picturesque canyon at the foot of Pine Ridge. The place is free from fogs, the atmosphere is pure and invigorating, and the temperature is mild and pleasant. The mountains are clothed with such trees as pine, oak, maple, laurel and madrone, while medicinal plants are found in profusion. The early traditions of the Madrone Springs state that they were known to the Indians and there is little doubt that they were the "medicine waters" of one of their tribes, for many relics in the shape of mortars, hatchets, arrowheads and the like have been, and are still being, turned up in all directions. The springs are situated six miles north of the Gilroy Hot Springs, connecting with which there is a bridle path. There is a fine road to Madrone Station on the Southern Pacific Railway. The Springs contain one of natural soda water, the principal elements of which are soda, iron and magnesia. This has proved of great medicinal virtue in dyspepsia, liver complaints, kidney diseases and neuralgic affections. Another is strongly impregnated with iron and arsenic, which for debility, skin diseases, asthma and other kindred affections has proved an excellent curative. There is a white sulphur spring, which is also utilized, while guests may be supplied with hot and cold baths of natural soft water. The improvements made are extensive and up-to-date.

About twelve miles from Gilroy, in a small, rocky ravine in the Coyote Canyon near the headwaters of that creek, where the mountains, timber clad to their summits, rise several hundred feet on both sides of that stream, Francisco Cantua, a Mexican sheepherder, while hunting for some of his stray flock, discovered, in 1865, what are now these famous springs. He lost no time in filing a squatter's claim to the place, and for some years used it as a camping ground for himself and friends. It is not probable that the Indians were aware of the existence of the springs, for no remains have been found. Besides, the hills were in early days much infested by wild beasts, a fact that may account for their lack of knowledge on the subject. Cantua sold his interest to George Roop, who at once commenced the grading of a road to the springs, the erection of houses and the general clearing and adornment of the locality. In addition to a large, commodious hotel, there are fifteen cottages for families, garage, dancing pavilion, swimming tank, sixteen bathrooms, and other conveniences of a first-class health resort; one hundred and fifty guests can be accommodated. The hot spring possesses remarkable medicinal qualities. It has a nearly uniform temperature of 118 degrees and contains in solution sulphur, iron, soda, magnesia, baryta, arsenic (in small quantities) and alum in small quantities. It is pungent but by no means unpleasant to the taste. Within fifteen feet of the hot springs there are a dozen or more large springs of pure, cold water, while nearly three-fourths of a mile away from the hotel there is a romantically situated garden, where everything from an orange to a turnip will flourish. The place is supplied with telegraph and telephone communication, and in 1873 a postoffice was there established. The site of the Gilroy Hot Springs is 1,240 feet above the sea level, in the very heart of the mountains, amidst groves of pine and oak, in which game abound, while near by the Coyote affords a harvest of trout to the angler. No more charming resort for the pleasure-seeker or the invalid is to be found on the Pacific Coast. W. J. McDonald is the manager.

There are other mineral springs in the county, not the least important of which are the springs in Alum Rock Canyon on the City Reservation, detailed reference to which will be given in another chapter devoted to a description of San Jose's pleasure resorts.

The Oil Development

There is oil in Santa Clara County. Several spots have been developed to some extent; others have not. Near Sargent, at the southern end of the county, wells have been bored and oil extracted. In Moody's Gulch, a branch of the Los Gatos Canyon, several wells have been bored and for many years oil, with a paraffin base, has been extracted, most of the time in paying quantities. For the first ten years the output was over 80,000 gallons. The work was started by R. C. McPherson in 1873. The only fuel used was natural gas. Of late years the work has been intermittent, lack of funds often preventing development. The property is now (1922) owned by the Trigonia Oil Company, and extensive developments are now in progress.

North of Los Gatos oil has been found, though there have not been any operations for several years. Indications of oil have also been found in Alum Rock Canyon and in other portions of the county. Some day, perhaps, when the country's supply of oil shows signs of giving out, other and more determined attempts to develop Santa Clara County's oil resources will be made.

CHAPTER VI.

Society Events in the Fifties, Sixties and Seventies—Reminiscences of Pioneer Women—Mrs. Carroll's Interesting Record—Charles G. Ames and Judge William T. Wallace—Presidential Visits.

For much of the material relating to society affairs in the early days of San Jose, the historian is indebted to that entertaining, gossipy book written in 1903 by Mrs. Mary A. Carroll, since deceased. Mrs. Carroll was for many years the society editor of the "Mercury," and her opportunities for gathering old-time social news were unusually good.

"Society as found in San Jose before the days of '49 is graphically described by Mrs. Frances A. Sunol-Angus:

"'A great deal of it, some of it true, most of it colored with the light of other days, has been said and written of the stirring days of 1849, but no one has yet lifted the veil that dropped when the adventurer and the prospector, following the golden light, founded on the Pacific shores the realization of the visions conjured up by the magic name El Dorado—the veil that separates old California from the new, as invisible, yet as real, as any existing state line.

"'For the gold excitement, bringing in new energy and activity, brought also new disturbing elements, and where there had existed a boundless hospitality, with the incoming of the stranger the social limits contracted and formality and ceremony began to be observed.

"'I speak of the early forties; my own father's boyhood days, and my grandfather, Don Antonio Sunol, and his family are a fair picture of the chivalrous host and the warm-hearted hospitality of the times. The guest chamber was seldom untenanted, and seven or eight guests were welcomed and entertained for two or three successive weeks. English, Russian and American trading vessels made periodic visits to San Francisco and the merchandise was brought to San Jose on pack horses. When time permitted, the supercargo, captain and some of his officers, would accompany the caravan, and for weeks were royally entertained.

"'There being from fifty to one hundred Indian servants in the household, each guest was provided with his special one, who waited upon his every want during the entire visit. Horses, the very best in the stables, saddles, silver mounted or plated, and a guide were always at his command and a servant always on hand to clasp and unclasp each gentleman's spurs, while another led his horse away. The host and his family devoted themselves to the entertainment of the guests and a series of festivities was gotten up in their honor. The homes of Don Salvis Pacheco, Don Dolores Pacheco, Don Jose Noriega, and Don Antonio Sunol were the scenes of many of these festivities.

"'Can you guess how their invitations to a ball were sent out? Some gay cavalier, who possessed a melodious voice and could thrum the light guitar, attired in a gay holiday costume, with clinking silver spurs and mounted upon a spirited horse, pranced and curvetted through the plaza singing some ditty, and when he had arrested the attention of passers-by addressed them in friendly, courteous language, extending the invitation to all present, rich and poor, not low and high, for each man was as good as his neighbor, and wealth did not place a man upon a pedestal of honor. When pleasantries had been exchanged between the messenger and the crowd, he passed on and stopping at the door of each house, repeated his invitation, thus honoring all with a daylight serenade.

"'Young ladies attended balls and parties accompanied by their mothers, or, in the absence of these, by some elderly female relative. The chaperon was known as the "duenna." Young men and maidens carried on their courtship at these balls right under the unseeing eyes of the watchful (?) duenna. When this secret love-making had reached a successful issue between the pair, the youth acquainted his father with his hopes and aspirations, and he in turn sought the maiden's father. His consent gained, the bride's trousseau was immediately prepared, the wedding was announced and in a few weeks the marriage bells were ringing. The festivities lasted a week or more, and, as at other times, everybody was welcomed and feasted. The bride's dower consisted of household furnishings, cattle and horses—quality in accordance with her father's means.

"'There were no formal receptions, no ceremonious calls. Ladies went out from their homes in simple household attire and spent a few hours in friendly conversation with a neighbor. When visits were made in the even-

ing a number of friends called together and the time was given up to music, dancing, fun and laughter. The younger members never felt any restraint in presence of their elders, although they treated them with the most scrupulous deference and respect. Boys always stood with heads uncovered while speaking to old or middle-agd people, even on the street. There was one generous custom dear to the heart of the California boy, and that was the godfather's gift at the christening—gold and silver coins thrown out by the handful and scrambled for by the small boy.

" 'The modes of salutation during the Golden Age were the hearty handshake, when the meeting between friends took place upon the street, *un abrazo* (an embrace) when within the sacred precincts of home. As I have shown you, simplicity was the rule; forms and ceremonies were unknown. There was no vieing with one and another as to who should stand upon the highest round of the social ladder, but each one extended his hand to help another climb to where he stood, so that over all there reigned a spirit of peace and good will. Would that we might stop for a moment in our feverish rush for recognition and position and breathe in the spirit of the olden time.' "

The late Joseph H. Scull, who came here at an early date and who carefully watched the changes that have taken place during the past fifty years, wrote to Mrs. Carroll as follows:

"I regret to say that I will have to disappoint you in giving the desired information in regard to social gatherings here during the early '50s. I did not, for a moment, think that such reminiscences would be of any value or interest after the lapse of years, and therefore did not charge my memory with them.

"Nevertheless, assuming that I have your permission to do so, I will jot down some remarks as I go along on the subject in hand. There were very few American women here in those early days, and they were mostly married, so far as I remember; and American girls, grown to womanhood, were like 'angels' visits, few and far between,' and hence social gatherings were scarce, balls being the chief amusement in vogue, consisting of quadrilles, contra dances, waltzes and Virginia reels, and for variety's sake occasionally an Irish breakdown, when some Celtic fellow-citizens were present. Later on the schottische, the polka and the mazurka were introduced. The California girls, as a matter of course, were largely in the majority, but unaccustomed to social gatherings, their only amusement being fandangoes, as the California balls were then called. The dances were the contra dance, the waltz and one or two kinds of jigs; and the music, a guitar, and sometimes two, until the arrival of a Mexican who could scratch on the fiddle enough provincial music to dance by. The fandangoes continued to flourish long after immigration began to pour in."

"As the time passed on, in the early '50s here, the California girls began to adopt American methods, especially in balls, and soon became adepts in the steps and movements of the new dances mentioned, and were exceeding graceful. It is needless to say that *los Gringos* were not slow in availing themselves of that terpsichorean circumstance; and to induce the girls to go to a ball they notified them beforehand that carriages or hacks would be sent for them. So, during the earliest period, no black-eyed senorita ever went to or from an American ball on foot, but when women began to be plentiful the cavalier carriages became obsolete.

"It is worthy of remark that at an American ball at that time harmony, good will and the utmost decorum prevailed. Everybody stood on a perfect equality while in the ballroom, and to my certain knowledge there were no invidious distinctions, either expressed or implied. An American ball always had the appetizing adjunct of a bountiful supper. The music that set "the light fantastic toe" a-going consisted of a fiddle—a fiddle, mark you, not a violin—and later on with a flute accompaniment. San Jose had not yet risen to the dignity of possessing a regular orchestra, but withal an American terpsichorean function was a pleasurable affair to attend.

"This decade was perhaps the most important in the social history of San Jose, for about this time families—men and women of sterling worth and possessing all the accomplishments necessary to the formation of a solid foundation on which to build society—settled in this valley.

"Before this time, however, Mr. and Mrs. James F. Reed, parents of Mrs. John Murphy and Mrs. Mattie Lewis, had arrived here. The Reed home was always the scene of social gatherings, and at one of their large dinner parties it is said that Mrs. Reed paid sixteen dollars apiece for turkeys, and bought all that were to be had.

"During the meeting of the first Legislature 'every house was an inn where all were welcomed and feasted,' and all through the session not an evening passed without a large party at some home. Of course, the big ball at the close was the event in San Jose's history. No wonder many belles and beaux of that time still preserve with care and look with pleasure at the white satin invitation which reads:

"'Washington Birth-Night Ball—Your company is respectfully solicited at a Ball, to be given at the Capitol, on the evening of the 22d instant, at 7½ o'clock p. m., being the 118th Anniversary of the Father of Our Country,' and which was signed by the following committee: Hon. John McDougal, Mr. Bassham, Mr. Bidwell, Mr. Broderick, Mr. Chamberlin, Mr. Crosby, Mr. De la Guerra, Mr. Douglass, Mr. Green, Mr. Hope, Mr. Lippincott, Mr. Heydenfeldt, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Vallejo, Mr. Vermeule, Mr. Woodworth, Mr. Aram, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Bigler, Mr. Brackett, Mr. Bradford, Mr. Brown, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Corey, Mr. Corvarubias, Mr. Craner, Mr. Crittenden, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Williams, Hon. Mr. Gray, Hon. Mr. Heath, Hon. Mr. Hughes, Mr. McKinstry, Mr. Morehead, Mr. Tingley, Mr. Tefft, Mr. Stowel, Mr. Stephens, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Scott, Mr. Perlee, Mr. Moore, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Ogier, Mr. Walthall, Mr. Watson, Mr. Witherby, Mr. Roman, Mr. Henley, Mr. Houston, G. F. Wymans, Ben Van Scoten, Van Voorhies, Nat. Bennett, H. A. Lyons, F. B. Clement, Chas. White, Col. Jack Hays, Major Ben McCulloch, Major Mike Chevallie, Major James Graham, Gen. Don Andreas Pico, Antonio M. Pico, Antonio Sunol, John M. Murphy, John Reed, W. H. Eddy, J. D. Hoppe, J. F. Howe, Capt. W. G. Marcy, E. Covington, W. B. Olds, A. W. Luckett, Bela Dexter, Peter Davidson, J. M. Jones, A. Coindreau, H. H. Robinson, W. R. Turner, E. H. Sharp, E. Byrne, Caius Ryland, E. Dickey, A. D. Ohr, Fred H. Sandford, F. Lightston. Among the beauties and belles on that memorable night were Mrs. John Murphy, Miss Rea Burnett, now Mrs. Wallace; Miss Letitia Burnett, now Mrs. Ryland; Miss Maggie Jones, now Mrs. Josiah Belden; Miss Laura Jones, who is Mrs. Hunt of Visalia; Miss Juanita Soto, and Miss Marcelline Pico.

"Among the beaux at this time was Norman Bestor, a civil engineer, who made his home, while here, with James F. Reed. He played on the guitar and flute, was a fine singer, and an all-around favorite. Mr. Bestor, in a letter, regrets being unable to give a satisfactory account of the early social functions. He writes: 'During the first Legislature I was in San Jose; and it was then that I surveyed the 500-acre tract adjacent to the town, belonging to Mr. Reed, and laid off as an addition. Mr. Reed named the streets himself. From 1850 to 1856 I was engaged at the New Almaden quicksilver mines and lived there. During that time I frequently drove to San Jose to attend parties. Some of the society men of the '50s were Ralph Lowe, S. O. Houghton, Drury Malone, J. H. Flickinger, Joseph H. Scull, Henry B. Alvora, Aleck Moore, D. McDonald and Keat Bascom.'

"In these early days many houses were brought around the Horn and set up on arrival. One of these is that of Judge A. L. Rhodes, on the Alameda, and under this hospitable roof friends have delighted to gather since the days of 1855. In 1854 Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes came across the plains with a train of fifteen, with Mr. Rhodes as captain. Mrs. Rhodes told me that one evening during the journey a man called and asked if his train of ten men could join forces with them. The man was Jefferson Trimble, brother of the late John Trimble. At Humboldt River they were met by John Trimble, who guided them to this valley, where he had already settled. Miss Ware, afterwards Mrs. John Selby, came with them.

"When Mr. and Mrs. Rhodes moved to the Alameda, their nearest neighbors were Judge and Mrs. Craven P. Hester, who lived where the Clark home now stands. Charming social gatherings were held at the Hester home, and their accomplished daughters, Miss Sallie, afterwards Mrs. Maddock, and Miss Lottie, afterwards Mrs. Phelps, assisted in dispensing generous hospitality.

"Among notable families that came here in 1853 was that of Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Younger, who arrived after a six months' trip from Missouri. Their house was brought around the Horn, and it is needless to say that as soon as it arrived, with true Southern hospitality it was thrown open and a large party given, when among the guests were: Drury Malone, Tad Robinson, all the state officers, Aleck Moore, Major and Mrs. S. J. Hensley, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wallace.

"In speaking of social functions, Mrs. Younger said that in '54 she remembers spending a delightful evening at the home of Don Antonio Sunol, whose hospitality was unbounded, whose trained Indian servants were the envy of many less fortunate, and whose exquisite table linen, adorned with Spanish drawn work, was the admiration of all. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Ryland, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, and Mr. and Mrs. Younger. A large dancing party, given for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church when Rev. Dr. Garwin was pastor, was among the many enjoyable functions here. In this the moving spirits were Mrs. Crosby, Mrs. S. J. Hensley, and Miss Lois Bradley.

"Mrs. Maddock has graciously written the following reminiscences of those early times: 'In looking over a journal which I kept when a young girl, I find that almost everything of interest is jotted down. The young married ladies were Mrs. Hensley, Mrs. Belden, Mrs.

Ryland, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. John Murphy, Mrs. Yoell, Mrs. Lottie Thompson, Mrs. Fred Appleton, and Mrs. Gertrude Horn, mother of Mrs. Atherton of literary fame. Among the young ladies were Miss Price and her sister, Miss Bettie, now Mrs. John Moore, both noted for their beauty; Colonel Younger's daughters, Miss Helen and Miss Fanny; Miss Mary Smith, Miss Yontz, Miss Echols (a beautiful girl), Miss Ellen Skinner and sister, Miss Nellie; Miss Mattie Reed, Miss Henrie Bascom (pretty and witty), Miss Lizzie Branham, Miss C. Packwood, Miss Divine (later Mrs. Estee of San Francisco), and pretty Miss Lizzie Miller, now Mrs. Mitchell and living abroad.

"'On July 17, 1858, Mrs. Hensley gave a garden party, when the grounds were lighted with lanterns and supper was served in the summer house. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Belden, Mr. and Mrs. Ryland, Mr. and Mrs. John Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Younger, Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, Mr. and Mrs. Yoell, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Misses Camilla and Betty Price, Miss Divine, Miss Yontz, Miss Holmes of Oregon, Fred Hale, William Matthews, Dr. Chamberlin, Mr. McGowan, John B. Hewson, Dr. Shaw, William Lewis, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Yontz, Mr. Moultrie, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Davis.

"'On February 3, 1858, Mrs. Fred Appleton gave a fancy dress party at her home on the Alameda. Mrs. Appleton was a dark beauty and charming in manner. She was dressed as a gypsy; Mrs. Smith as Night; Miss Yontz as Morning; Miss Packwood as Morning Star; Miss Lily Eschols as Mary, Queen of Scots. Others present were: Misses Bascom, Divine, Thompson, Price and Hester. The gentlemen were: John B. Hewson, William R. Davis, Messrs. Lewis, Gregory, Yontz, William Matthews, Hall, Dr. Bell, and others. Miss Lottie Thompson was a Highland lassie and Miss Sallie Hester a flower girl.

"Then we had balls galore at the old State House on the plaza and the City Hall on Market Street. I remember a large party given by the young men of San Jose in 1865 at the City Hall. At that time others were added to the list of society people: Mrs. William Dickinson, Mrs. Flora Burnett, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Thornberg, a beautiful woman, and others.'

"In 1858 the Young Men's Social Club was organized and the officers were: S. O. Houghton, W. R. Yontz, and W. A. Lewis. The members were: J. B. Hewson, James H. Gardner, George Evans, John M. Sherwood, B. F. Dewey, C. E. Cheney, A. W. Bell, Ralph Lowe, L. P. Peck, W. E. Davis, Joseph Bassler, John R. Yontz, John H. Gregory, Alex Beaty, S. Bassler, John Q. Pearl, A. Redman, J. H. Flickinger, John M. Murphy, P. O. Minor, Edmund McGowan, and William Matthews. Below this list was W. H. Travis, teacher of dancing. Mr. Lowe has also the dance programme of the second ball of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society, given at the City Hall, Friday evening, October 21, 1859. The reception committee included James F. Kennedy, John B. Hewson, W. A. Lewis, Patrick Murphy, Colonel Hollister, and Joseph R. Weller. The managers were Cary Peebles, Colonel Younger, R. G. Moody, H. C. Malone, S. J. Hensley, W. A. Bray, L. Prevost, E. S. Chipman, W. Reynolds, and W. T. Wallace. The floor managers were John M. Murphy and H. H. Winchell. The order of dances was promenade march, quadrille, schottische, mazurka, polka, waltz, quadrille coquette, Highland schottische, varsovienne, and quadrille march. Then supper and afterward the quadrille, waltz, polka, schottische, mazurka, Spanish dance, 'Home, Sweet Home.'

"In the home of Adolph Pfister the guest was always sure of a cordial greeting, and dinners were the favorite form of entertaining, the family seldom enjoying this meal without two or more guests. Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Wilburn, who came here in the early '50s from their Missouri home, settled on the Alameda, where, with characteristic hospitality, they delighted to gather friends around them. Their daughter, Mrs. Givens George, speaking of those times, said: 'The first party I attended here was in the '50s and was a dancing party given by Major and Mrs. Hensley. Among the belles and beaux present on that occasion, I remember Miss Sallie Hester, the Misses Price, Miss Mattie Reed, Givens George, Ned McGowan, Fred Hall, Fred Appleton, John Gregory, Jim Maxey, and Captain McKenney.'

"A large and delightful social circle, whose members did not include the votaries of the ballroom, but whose teas, church socials, mite societies and afternoon and evening gatherings were equally enjoyable, was formed by Mr. and Mrs. Donald MacKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. John Piercy, Misses Julia and Lou McCabe, the late Rev. H. C. Benson, Mrs. Benson, Mr. and Mrs. John Selby, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rea, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Flickinger, Mr. and Mrs. John Trimble, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. William De Hare Boone, and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Wilcox. Mrs. Piercy often told of the delightful gatherings at the home of Mrs. MacKenzie and that in those times it was the principal place where Presbyterians gathered to spend a social evening. About this time Rev. L. Hamilton was pastor of the Presbyterian Church and Mrs. Piercy said that one day the reverend gentleman called at her residence on Julian Street, where a number of church people were spending the afternoon, and told them of his latest exploit, that of climbing to the top of the high-

est peak of the Coast Range Mountains, and how in honor of this feat that peak was afterwards known as Mt. Hamilton.

"The social changes in the '60s are aptly described by a lady who for years was one of San Jose's lovely and amiable girls, afterwards ranking among the charming and affable matrons, Mrs. S. O. Houghton, now of Los Angeles:

" 'San Jose society between the years 1861-'65, had its social code and its exclusive circles, but it was not governed by iron-clad rules, nor was it hedged with formalities. Its social events were suited to the conditions of an intelligent, sprightly, pioneer community, whose best physical and mental efforts were devoted to practical schemes and to matters of great public interest, and whose hospitable natures still kept in touch with old home customs and influences. Few of us lived in houses spacious enough to accommodate large numbers of guests, but many delightful teas and sumptuous dinners brought genial friends together informally. There were also frequent exchanges of visits among families in the evenings. Home talent provided many musical treats, and spelling matches for benevolent purposes afforded much amusement to large audiences.

" 'All entertainments for church or charity were regarded as social events. Madame Anna Bishop and Mr. and Mrs. Marriner Campbell, of San Francisco, occasionally favored us with concerts, which always brought out the most appreciative people. Our younger members had also their horseback rides, picnics, driving and dancing parties.

" 'It was not yet the custom to have these courtesies and merrymakings chronicled in the newspapers, nor were brides in those days enriched with wedding presents. Day weddings were usually followed with dinners to relatives and intimate friends of contracting parties, and night weddings frequently ended with dances at the 'hall,' which was decorated with evergreens for the occasion.

" 'An annual ball was given by each of the following organizations: Firemen, Odd Fellows, Masons, and Military Companies. Armory Hall was tastefully festooned for these events with evergreens, flowers and flags. The refreshments served were elaborate and the music furnished was excellent. February twenty-second, July fourth, Thanksgiving night, and New Year's eve were the dates selected for these brilliant reunions, which received the recognition and moral support of the best people in the community. As the membership roll of the first named organization formed largely the lists of the others, most of the husbands, brothers, and beaux appeared in different uniforms on each occasion.

" 'The married ladies who, as spectators and chaperons, gave tone and dignity to these festal scenes, were costumed in silks, satins, and velvets, high at the neck and with long sleeves, trimmed with laces and narrow velvet ribbon. They wore white gloves and carried lace handkerchiefs and handsome fans. Their ornaments were garnet and coral "sets," or necklaces of gold, with pendant crosses jeweled with pearls and diamonds. Brides wore their bridal robes and ornaments, and young ladies were gowned in delicate shades of tarletans, swiss, and grenadines. Many of their skirts were tucked nearly to the waist. The bodices were low at the neck and had short puffed sleeves daintily trimmed with lace and satin ribbon. They also wore white gloves, and flowers in their hair. Gold necklaces with lockets attached were their only ornaments. Dancing began as early as eight o'clock in the evening, and those who did not wish to see the peep of day went home before the programme was finished.'

"No home was more hospitable, nor none opened its doors more frequently to guests than the one presided over by Major and Mrs. W. W. McCoy, on the Alameda. Here dinners and dances were an almost every-day occurrence. An elaborate dinner was given in honor of Hon. T. A. and Mrs. Hendricks, when the future Vice-President of the United States was touring the state in the early '60s. Mr. and Mrs. McCoy were assisted by their beautiful and accomplished daughters, Miss Nannie and Miss Fannie. The guests, besides Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, were: Dr. and Mrs. Bascom, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wallace, Colonel and Mrs. Younger, Dr. Marcus Chamblin.'

"Following is a charming letter from Mrs. Fitzgerald: 'On receiving a letter asking for some brief account of some party I attended in San Jose in bygone years, my mind at once reverted to the wedding of two of Governor Burnett's children, somewhere near 1860. Miss Sallie Burnett was married to Mr. Francis Poe, of Maryland, I think, and Mr. Armstead Burnett to Miss Flora Johnson. Miss Burnett's bridesmaids were her cousin, Miss Mollie Smith, and Miss Maggie Branham, afterwards Mrs. Ogier. I do not remember who were their groomsmen, but those of the other couple were Mr. James Johnson, uncle of the bride, and Mr. James Whitney, and the bridesmaids were Miss Lou Johnson and Miss Fannie McCoy.

" 'There was a large party on the night of the wedding in Governor Burnett's old home and the elaborate supper was served in an unfinished house which Mrs. C. T. Ryland was then building in her father's yard. Next day the bridal party attended a dinner given by Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, and on the evening

following Colonel and Mrs. Younger gave a large party in their honor. Other entertainments followed, and at the end of a week's festivities in San Jose the party, with parents and friends, went to San Francisco. There was no railroad then, and we were driven in carriages to Alviso, where we took the boat to the city. There we attended a reception given by Miss Page and had a good time generally for several days after. Mrs. Poe lived but six months after her marriage, and Mr. Armstead Burnett only a year and a half. Mr. Poe went East and was killed during the Civil War, and Mrs. Burnett, some time after the death of her husband, married Mr. Will Hester. Miss Lou Johnson is now Mrs. Dickinson, and Miss Mollie Smith married a gentleman of the same name. San Jose was a very pleasant place in those days. It was still early enough for the gentlemen to greatly outnumber the ladies, so beaux were abundant, and the girls made much of. There were some beautiful Spanish and Mexican girls, too, some of whose names I forget. I remember the Misses Pico and Sunol, however.'

"In writing of these times, Dr. Chamblin said that he had very pleasant recollections of his many old time friends in San Jose and of the many enjoyable social affairs he attended here in the early sixties at the home of Major and Mrs. W. W. McCoy, Judge and Mrs. W. T. Wallace, Colonel and Mrs. Coleman Younger, and several others, all of whom were noted for their southern hospitality.

"The home of Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Belden, which stood where the Hotel Vendome now is, was the scene of many balls, musicales, and dinners. Among them a sumptuous dinner, followed by a dance, was given in the sixties in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Delos Cole, who had just been married. In speaking of this a guest, who was present, said: 'A handsomer bride it would have been hard to find than was Mrs. Cole, and no wonder she was the central figure that night at the Belden party. Her beautiful neck, shoulders, and arms and her sweet face made, indeed, a perfect picture.'

"Mr. and Mrs. Norman Porter, and Dr. and Mrs. Knox were among the people who selected San Jose for their home, and in 1863 they settled here and soon occupied prominent places in society.

"A few years later Dr. Chas. G. Ames, a Unitarian divine, made monthly trips to Santa Cruz to deliver lectures, and at the close of the season the Unity Society sprang into existence. Among the active members of the popular society, that for nearly fourteen years gave the most enjoyable entertainments ever known here were Mrs. Laura J. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. M. Leavenworth, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Settle, Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Gould, Levi Goodrich, J. J. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Herrmann and Mrs. Sarah J. Knox."

The historian will here interrupt Mrs. Carroll's account by relating a story in which Rev. Mr. Ames and William T. Wallace figured. Wallace was a pioneer member of the San Jose bar, and a leader in society. In the sixties he was elected Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court. Ames was not a politician and made but few speeches, but these were something out of the ordinary. He was one of the brightest men, intellectually the country has ever produced. He saved the day for the Republican party in 1872 when George C. Gorham was the leading Republican orator of the state. As a debater Gorham had no superior on the stump, and when joint discussions were the rule he was an enemy to be feared. Late in the campaign a joint meeting in San Jose was arranged, the speakers to be Gorham for the Republicans and Judge William T. Wallace for the Democrats. Wallace was then in his prime and one of the most eloquent and effective orators on the Coast. A large stand was erected on Santa Clara street in front of the Auzerais House and an immense crowd, comprising people from all parts of the county was in attendance when the hour of discussion arrived. At the last moment consternation reigned in the rooms of the Republican County Central Committee. Gorham had missed his train and could not be present. Without him the meeting would be a Democratic walkover and the Republican party of Santa Clara County would receive a blow that would be felt for years.

The members of the Committee had about given up in despair when some one suggested Charles G. Ames as a substitute for Gorham. It was not expected that he could do much without preparation, but it was believed that he could, at least, put up a good bluff and save the Republican party its distance. Like a drowning man catching at a straw, the committee caught at the suggestion and as good fortune would have it they found Ames willing to undertake the job. The Democrats readily accepted the substitution, believing that Ames would be a mere puppet in the hands of the trained and eloquent Wallace. They also graciously consented to give Ames the opening and closing speech, and the meeting opened at the appointed hour before a crowd composed of sober-faced Republicans and glad-eyed Democrats.

Ames' opening speech was short. He made no attempt to fire the hearts of his Republican auditors but contented himself with a brief

but clear statement of the principles and aims of the party he represented. Wallace followed in one of the best efforts of his life. In the belief that he was master of the situation, he was eloquent and sarcastic by turns, but strong at all times. Dismissing with a few contemptuous words the arguments advanced by Ames, as if both the subject and the man were beneath his notice, he went over the history of the past and in words of burning eloquence pointed out the path, that in his opinion, all honest voters should travel. When he took his seat the air was rent with cheers. A happier lot of Democrats were never gathered at a political meeting.

The Republicans saw Ames arise but in their eyes there was no light of confidence or hope. They looked upon the day as lost and in imagination could see the grand Democratic demonstration that must follow the meeting. But soon despair gave place to surprise and surprise to joy that could hardly be restrained from the noisiest exhibition. Ames, after a few commonplaces, began to speak like one inspired. Epigrams, like pearls, dropped from his lips and brilliant bursts of eloquence were followed by sentences of such biting sarcasm that the Democrats winced as if they had been pricked by a knife. The speaker with his intellectual grasp, his thorough knowledge of his subject and his wonderful command of language, played upon his hearers as if they were some instrument and he the accomplished performer and master. As for Judge Wallace, Ames metaphorically wiped the floor with him and the defeat of the distinguished Democrat was so complete that it was years before he could be induced to deliver another speech in San Jose. The Republicans, and not the Democrats, had the demonstration that evening and Ames was the hero of the hour.

Now Mrs. Carroll again.

"In the early sixties the homes of Mr. and Mrs. Thormburg and Mr. and Mrs. Cary Peebels, near Santa Clara, were frequently invaded by parties of merry-makers, and all were sure of receiving a cordial welcome. In speaking of these surprise parties, Mrs. Delos Cole said that she never forgot the exquisite singing of Morris M. Estee, (afterward Governor of the state) who was always one of the crowd and who sang 'The Mocking Bird' with inimitable charm at the last party she attended at Mrs. Thormburg's.

"Mrs. Evaline Prothero Yoell, who for years was considered the most beautiful woman in the county, wrote of San Jose society, saying: 'I attended every party of importance from 1852 down to the last three that came very near together in 1870, when I left the Garden City. The first of these three was given by Miss Camilla Price, sister of Mrs. John Moore, at Judge Moore's residence, in honor of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst. The second was the golden wedding of Judge and Mrs. Craven Hester, and the last was given by Judge and Mrs. A. L. Rhodes, celebrating the anniversary of the wedding of their daughter, Miss Mary, to Mr. Alfred Barstow. These parties, all elegant, reflected great credit upon the ladies who were to the manor born. There was no Ludwig or Maison Dore to beckon to their assistance, and who appear like magic and quietly steal away. The ladies depended upon their own tact and ingenuity. My memory is not very good and I could not begin to describe them, as I fear, amid the glamour of the oriental splendor of today, it would sound meagre, would would be injustice to those society ladies. At the party at Judge Rhodes', as I entered the room, I said to him: 'Where will you find any to compare with this bevy of ladies—Mrs. W. T. Wallace, Mrs. Hensley, then a widow, Mrs. Josiah Belden, Mrs. Fitzgerald, Miss Sallie Hester, Mrs. A. M. Thompson, Miss Camilla Price, and Mrs. John Moore?'

" 'Our society from the early '60s down to '70 included: Mr. Boring, afterward Bishop of Georgia, and daughters, Misses Julia and Ella, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Hensley, Mrs. C. T. Ryland, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Belden, Judge and Mrs. Hester, and their daughters, Misses Sallie and Laura, Dr. and Mrs. Bascom and daughters, Miss Dollie Coombs, afterwards Mrs. Horace Hawes, Colonel J. B. Price and daughters, Misses Camilla and Betty, Miss Julia Peck, afterwards Mrs. Levi Goodrich, Miss Florence Inskeep, Miss Mollie Crane, afterwards Mrs. McPike, Colonel and Mrs. McCoy, Miss Nannie McCoy, Miss Fannie McCoy, now Mrs. Adolph Fitzgerald, and Mrs. West Chappell.'

"A large party was given by E. C. Singletary in Music Hall, and it was one of the swell affairs of the period. Wreaths of ivy, mingled with red and white roses, festooned the hall, and from the chandeliers hung bird cages, and ever and anon the shrill notes of the golden warblers blended in complete harmony with the soul-stirring and body-lifting strains from the band on the platform.

"Mr. Singletary proved himself to be a prince at entertaining. The brilliant parlor and club rooms were open for all who did not wish to dance; colored servants, in livery, attended to every want; carriages were at the disposal of the guests, and the sumptuous supper would have done credit to royalty.

"In the later seventies the young society leaders organized a social club to introduce the German. Professor Millington was chosen

director, and under the leadership of Charles B. Hensley and Miss Kate Moody, the graceful figures with their accompanying favors, mirrors, flowers, and ribbons, were thoroughly enjoyed by the merry dancers. Among the members were Miss Annie Hanchett, afterwards Mrs. Jack Wright of Sacramento; Miss Kate Moody, now Mrs. W. C. Kennedy; Miss Sallie Trimble, now Mrs. Nicholas Bowden; Miss Ella Hensley, now Mrs. Thornton, of Montana; Miss Lou Schallenberger, now Mrs. Thomas Montgomery; Miss Frankie Cahill, now Mrs. Charles Wilcox; Miss Jennie Cahill, now Mrs. A. L. Veuve; Miss Jennie Wilson, now Mrs. W. P. Veuve; Miss Minnie Foley, now Mrs. Richmond; Miss Anita Fallon, Miss Ida George, now Mrs. Frank Bishoprick, Miss Ada Ryland, Misses Porter, and Miss Pugh; Messrs. Charles Hensley, Loring G. Nesmith, John T. Malone, E. S. Breyfogle, W. C. Kennedy, W. P. Veuve, Frank Haight, Sam R. Rhodes, E. C. Singletary, J. H. Campbell, H. B. Alford, George Ashley, Ike Loeb, Pomeroy, Cutler, McMahon, Owen, and Howes.'

"In '76 the French residents celebrated the Fall of the Bastile for the first time in this city. The large ball and sumptuous banquet at the Lake House was a social function not to be overlooked. The grounds were adorned with flags and lanterns and here the large supper table was arranged in the shape of a hollow oval. J. Poulain occupied a seat in the center, with Hon. B. D. Murphy, who was then mayor of the city, on his left, and J. B. J. Portal on the right. The committee of arrangements were J. B. J. Portal, B. Bury, A. Delmouly, J. Jacquelin and P. Etchebarne.

"An Authors' Carnival and Ladies' Bazaar, the first on the Pacific Coast, was held in Music Hall under the auspices of the Home of Benevolence. It was an event in the history of San Jose and well may the officers of the Home at that time be gratefully remembered for the skill with which they conducted the affair. Mrs. Nellie B. Eyster was president; Mrs. M. H. McKee and Mrs. L. W. Moultrie, vice-presidents; Mrs. Louise E. King, secretary, and Mrs. Frances D. Williams, treasurer. The board of managers were: Mesdames J. C. Cobb, C. R. Span, T. W. Spring, A. N. Gates, Ben Cory, P. D. Hale, Pauline Stone, E. Coombs, T. E. Beans, S. A. Clark, C. H. Allen, H. J. Haskell, Jackson Lewis, P. T. de Cabe, A. T. Herrmann and M. Diamond.

"The following bit of reminiscence about General Smith, at whose home near this city many people have been entertained, is from Mrs. Mary Barstow, daughter of Judge Rhodes and the late Mrs. Rhodes.

"'General Giles A. Smith, who as a division commander under Grant, served with great distinction during the Civil War, and who was afterward appointed Second Assistant Postmaster-General at Washington, came to California in the early seventies for a rest, with his wife and little daughter, May. They were accompanied by Alfred Barstow. Mr. Barstow was also connected with the Post-office Department and he and General Smith became great friends. The General bought a ranch in the foothills near Alum Rock, where he built a beautiful home and entertained charmingly.

"'After the General's death, Mrs. Smith and her daughter went abroad, where Miss May married a gentleman of Geneva, Switzerland, and still lives there in the most ideal manner, her husband, Mr. Francis Delapalane, being an artist of high standing and ample means.'

"A brilliant party by the young men of San Jose was given Friday evening, January 26, 1883, when

> Shimmering satin and gossamer laces,
> Blaze of trumpets and bugle call;
> A shifting sea of bewildering faces,
> Surging along through the perfumed hall,

but faintly describes the gorgeous scene. The committee of arrangements were: John W. Ryland, E. McAfee, William K. Beans, J. C. Travis, Andrew P. Hill, J. B. Cory, and A. E. Haden. Music Hall was garlanded with cypress and holly berries and a large green streamer was stretched across the stage bearing the words: 'We greet you, one and all.' The music was by Kauffman and Parkman, and one feature was a schottische composed for the occasion by Mr. Kauffman and dedicated to the Young Ladies' Social Temperance Club.

"The ladies who composed the reception committee were: Mrs. S. O. Houghton, Mrs. E. O. Smith, and Mrs. Lawrence Archer. Mrs. Houghton wore an elegant dress of black lace over black silk; garniture of red roses; ornaments, diamonds. Mrs. E. O. Smith was dressed in rich black satin, trimmed with ostrich feathers; point lace fichu; ornaments, diamonds. Mrs. Archer wore a dress of black silk brocade; corsage bouquet of red roses; ornaments, diamonds.

"The gentlemen who got up the ball were: Messrs. H. J. Alexander, Henry B. Alvord, George Avery, G. Anderson, W. W. Blanchard, W. K. Beans, A. L. Barker, Nick Bowden, Frank P. Bull, Dave Bryant, J. Booksin, W. E. Coombs, Dr. Bruce Clow, C. Colombet, Louis Colombet, Ed. Clayton, A. W. Coombs, C. Chapman, F. Coykendall, R. Coykendall, H. F. Dusing, Ernest Dawson, Ed Enright,

C. Flickinger, W. Finch, W. J. Fosgate, L. F. Graham, Will George, A. E. Haden, C. J. Heyler, J. B. Holly, W. B. Hobson, Thad Hobson, A. P. Hill, M. C. Hall, S. O. Houghton, D. Hanna, L. Hartman, H. Hart, A. C. Ingalsby, Ed Jobson, Stanley Kelly, L. F. Kullak, John Cahill, M. Loryea, Andrew Lendrum, W. W. Leghorn, Dr. F. K. Ledyard, John McMahon, Charles Moody, C. J. Martin, J. H. Maddox, John McCauley, A. McAfee, Louis Montgomery, Howell Moore, W. S. McMurtry, L. G. Nesmith, W. S. Osterman, J. B. O'Brien, S. Oberdeener, A. Price, F. Fiister, R. Pierce, J. H. Pierce, Sam Rucker, John Ryland, F. K. Ryland, J. R. Ryland, Ed Snedaker, Dr. W. Simpson, Fred Stern, Ed. Snell, Sam E. Smith, W. Selby, S. Stone, John Tully, A. B. McNeil, J. C. Travis, F. W. Thompson, H. P. Thayer, A. K. Whitton, Henry Willey, Charles Williams, H. Ward Wright, J. Wheeler, C. A. Youngberg, E. D. Young, Ed Younger, R. Smith, and F. Zuver.

"About fifteen years ago the beautiful Hotel Vendome was opened with a ball in which the cream of San Jose and San Francisco society gathered and celebrated. The committee included Dr. W. S. Thorne, Hon. F. E. Spencer, Hon. B. D. Murphy, Charles M. Shortridge, E. W. Clayton, A. K. Whitton, E. W. Newhall, Dr. A. H. Voorhies, and A. C. Bassett. The floor committee had as members, E. C. Flagg, W. S. Clayton, R. B. Spence, James T. Rucker, James D. Phelan and Capt. Burdick.

"A large and brilliant party was given by Hon. and Mrs. B. D. Murphy to introduce their daugher, Miss Mary, now Mrs. Ward Wright, into society. The interior of the Murphy home on South Third street was decorated with the rarest of flowers, intermingled with ribbons and smilax. The guests included all the young society people here and many from San Francisco.

Distinguished Visitors

"Among the notable social functions that have taken place here was the reception on the evening of May 13, 1901, in honor of President and Mrs. William McKinley and the members of the Cabinet. The Vendome Hotel never looked grander than in its decoration of banners, bunting flags, and electric lights on the exterior, and blossoms, shrubs, and palms, in the interior. The reception committee was composed of Hon. Charles J. Martin, mayor of this city, Hon. William G. Lorigan, Jackson Hatch, Hon. A. L. Rhodes, Dr. H. C. Brown, Hon. M. H. Hyland, S. F. Leib, O. A. Hale, James D. Miner, J. H. Henry, Major William G. Hawley, Dr. J. W. Davy, Hon. Delos C. Druffle, W. C. Andrews, Ernest Lion, William A. Beasley, Alfred Holman, H. R. Chesbro, Charles W. Williams, J. O. Hayes, David Henderson, Mrs. Charles Martin, Mrs. Adolph Greeninger, Mrs. Jackson Hatch, Mrs. D. Goodsell, Mrs. Henry Lion, Mrs. A. H. Jarman, Mrs. S. F. Leib, Mrs. J. R. Carroll, Mrs. Nicholas Bowden, Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, Mrs. George M. Bowman, Miss Belle Mackenzie, Mrs. H. S. Foote, Mrs. Nellie G. Arques, Miss Winifred McLaughlin, Mrs. Ralph Hersey, Mrs. Henry Booksin, Sr., Mrs. A. H. Marten, Miss Estelle Lion, and Mrs. R. Hersey. The reception was held in the south parlors. Secretary Hays acted as the representative of the President, so unexpectedly absent on account of the illness of Mrs. McKinley, and he was assisted by Postmaster-General Smith and Secretaries Long, Hitchcock, and Wilson.

"Another social event was when Governor Nash of Ohio and the Congressional party of the same state were entertained on the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth of May, 1901. First was given an Italian breakfast by E. E. Goodrich at his famous Quito Olive Ranch, when among the Santa Clara gentlemen present were: F. C. Ensign, C. M. Wooster, W. S. Clayton, Hon. M. H. Hyand, J. R. Lewis, E. McGuiness, Rev. H. Melville Tenney, Chief of Police James Kidward, and F. W. Crandall; later at an informal reception at the Court House, when upwards of eight hundred people called to bid the distinguished guests welcome; and lastly at a dinner to the Governor and party by Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Leib at their home on the Alameda.

"It has been the proud privilege of San Joseans at different times to welcome within the gates of their city the Chief Executives of the nation, among them being Hayes, Grant, Harrison, McKinley, and Roosevelt. The last named President visited this valley on May 12, 1903. It was an ideal spring day; the weather warm and clear; the flowers, the fields, and the orchards looked their loveliest. Multitudes gathered to see and greet their Chief, who made several stops within the boundaries of the county, and at each place received a generous California welcome. The first was at Gilroy, where he made a short address, and the next was at San Jose. After addressing the thousands of men, women, and children assembled around the platform which had been erected for the occasion, and fittingly decorated with bunting, palms and flowers, he went for a drive, accompanied by a mounted escort of citizens, who included Clem R. Arques, Ralph W. Hersey, Sheriff R. J. Langford, J. D. Radford, M. E. Dailey, Leo Archer, Colonel A. K. Whitton, Thomas McGeoghegan, R. R. Syer, Arthur Langford, J. W.

Gilkyson, W. S. Clayton, Joseph H. Rucker, William A. Bowden, C. H. Geldert, Henry Lion, and C. T. Crothers. Besides these there were a large number of carriages containing the members of the President's party, the reception committee, and the newspaper representatives. The route was along the beautiful and well kept roads, and many were the pleasing incidents that occurred to heighten the pleasure of the distinguished guest. On Santa Clara Street the ruler of the United States halted to greet the pupils of Notre Dame College, who were stationed on the sidewalk, and to accept a bunch of magnificent rosebuds presented on behalf of the school by one of San Jose's prettiest girls, Miss Bertrand Cauhape, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cauhape. After passing along the famed Alameda, he was warmly greeted in Santa Clara by Rev. Robert E. Kenna, president of Santa Clara College, who with the faculty and students of this historic seat of learning, had gathered in front of the grand old mission cross, while hundreds of school children were congregated near by.

"The Committee that so successfully planned and carried out the program which made the sojourn of the President so pleasant included: Judge A. L. Rhodes, A. Greeninger, Major C. P. Braslan, James R. Lowe, J. S. Gage, C. W. Coe, J. W. Davy, H. Morton, J. E. Richards, A. H. Marten, Dr. Wm. Simpson, I. Loeb, H. Center, Geo. W. Ryder, R. P. Keesling, S. Sampson, W. L. Woodrow, C. J. Cornell, T. A. Carroll, Gus Lion, John O'Keefe, L. E. Bontz, J. C. Hall, W. S. Richards, H. J. Edwards, G. Peirano, S. N. Rucker, Rev. H. C. Meredith, T. S. Montgomery, John Corrotto, Frank Stock, J. A. Chase, Father Gleason, A. P. Lepesh, W. E. Graham, Paul Masson, George B. McKee, D. J. Gairaud, J. R. Welch, T. J. Stone, J. A. Belloli, Sr., Dr. A. M. Barker, Colonel Philo Hersey, T. J. Riley, H. Doerr, Jackson Hatch, W. C. Andrews, Sam Boring, A. S. Bacon, W. H. Jenkines, W. G. Alexander, E. J. Bennett, S. B. Hunkins, J. E. Brooke, George Keffel, A. E. Shumate, Edgar Pomeroy, W. P. Lyon, A. C. Hubbard, J. H. Henry, Avery Porter, Dr. H. J. B. Wright, J. H. Campbell, H. Peckham, Patrick Murray, J. J. Cherrie, George N. Herbert, Charles Kenyon, T. C. Barnett, T. W. Hobson, F. W. Moore, and J. R. Patton. The next day the presidential party was given a right royal greeting by President David Starr Jordan at the Leland Stanford Jr. University, and by the students and residents of Palo Alto and Mayfield."

CHAPTER VII.

Passing of the Old Landmarks of San Jose—The Fair Grounds, Live Oak Park and Prevost's Gardens—Stories of the Old Court House and the County Jail—Crimes and Tragedies of Those Days—Naglee, Hensley and Belden Residences.

The old landmarks of San Jose are fast disappearing. There are few, very few, of the old adobe houses of the '50s, '60s and '70s. The old pleasure resorts are gone, but in their places are spots better adapted to the large and rapidly growing population of the twentieth century. For years Agricultural Park, or the Fair Grounds, furnished entertainment for the farmer and the lover of speed performance. It was here that General Grant, after his trip around the world, was treated to a running race against time by Occident, then the property of Senator Leland Stanford. The park was owned and managed by an agricultural society organized in 1854. The first officers were: L. H. Bascom, president; J. F. Kennedy, vice-president; E. P. Reed, recording secretary; W. S. Letcher, corresponding secretary; F. G. Appleton, treasurer; and J. B. Allen, Mr. Frost, James Houston, Joseph Aram, W. R. Bassham, Dr. Langborne and Samuel Robinson, managers. No fair was held by this society, but in 1856 the State Agricultural Fair gave an exhibition, at which Santa Clara County carried off the honors. Prior to establishing the Agricultural Society a horticultural society had been formed and the two interests were united in 1857 with the election of the following officers: president, William Daniels; vice-presidents, Coleman Younger and Joseph Aram; secretary, J. C. Cobb; treasurer, R. G. Moody; directors, L. A. Gould and Louis Prevost. A fair was held in September and also one in 1858, but the difficulties attending these exhibitions made it evident that they could not be continued under the then system of management. The society had no funds, but was obliged to rely

on voluntary contributions for its premium lists. After much discussion it was resolved to disincorporate. This action was taken and in March, 1859, there was procured the passage of an act incorporating the organization under the name of the "Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society" and from this date ran its legitimate history. The first officers under the charter were William Daniels, president; Cary Peebels and Coleman Younger, vice-presidents; C. B. Younger, secretary; R. G. Moody, treasurer; Louis Prevost and H. H. Winchell, directors.

The Fair Grounds on the Alameda were purchased from Gen. H. M. Naglee, for $6,000 in 1859 and the work of improvement commenced. The tract contained seventy-six acres. Trees were planted from 1872 to 1876 and the grand stand was erected in 1878. Now all was serene. The society held yearly fairs, paid expenses and the best horses on the coast competed at each exhibition. Up to 1880, the Society drew an annual appropriation of $2,000 from the state. In this year the Legislature passed an act dividing the state into agricultural districts, Santa Clara and San Mateo counties forming District No. 5. When this law went into effect it stopped all state aids to the county society. This aid was absolutely necessary as the proceeds of a fair would not be sufficient to pay good premiums and other necessary expenses.

The society did not want to change its old organization to one under the state law, for it might jeopardize the title to its real estate, which had become very valuable. The only way out of the difficulty seemed to be to organize a new society under the state law and arrange with the old society for the use of its grounds. This was accordingly done and for several years fairs were held under the auspices of the Santa Clara and San Mateo Agricultural Association. The new society was formed from members of the old one. But soon fair interest waned and debts began to accumulate. Finally the directors of the old society sold the grounds and Agricultural Park ceased to be. In the hands of private parties the place was made one of the most attractive in the county. Fences were torn down, buildings were removed, and streets were laid out and paved. Then building lots were sold and today the tract shows scores and scores of pretty bungalows with streets and sidewalks in keeping with the highest metropolitan requirements. Not a trace of the old racing track remains.

Live Oak Park and Prevost's Gardens

In 1919 the last vestige of adornment of what was once San Jose's most popular pleasure resort disappeared. The last live oak tree in the unimproved section of old Live Oak Park was leveled and nothing but an array of unsightly stumps remain to show that once upon a time great, many-branched and spreading oaks furnished shade and beauty to one of the pride spots of the Garden City. Live Oak in its glory was a place of romance. Here, on moonlit nights of the early period, were heard the soothing strains of the Spanish lover as he sang and played while his dark-eyed sweetheart raptly listened and softly sighed. Here, at picnic and dance, the bands played and the great platform quivered beneath the feet of happy dancers. No ragtime, no jazz music in those times. Instead there were the old time mazurka, varsovienne, schottische, waltz, lancers, money musk and plain quadrille, the last named given laughable variety by the go-as-you-please antics of the irrepressible "Tucker."

In the late '60s and throughout the seventies Live Oak was in the flower of popularity. Family picnics, moonlight dances, and outside excursions, mainly from San Francisco, furnished joyous divertissement for town and country. There were tables for eating, a large pool near the banks of the Guadalupe for boating and other aquatic sports, ice cream and other booths, and long, shady walks among the giant trees and along the banks of the peaceful arroyo. Don Antonio Sunol, one of the early Spanish settlers, was the owner of the park and after his death the Sainsevains took charge of the property. One of Don Antonio's grandsons is Paul Sainsevain, the well-known surveyor and civil engineer.

The park, as originally used, extended on the north side from the Park Avenue bridge to Spencer Avenue and along Spencer Avenue, fifty varas deep to within 137½ feet of San Carlos Street. On the east the property ran southerly about 300 feet. The creek was the eastern boundary and south and east of the park were the extensive grounds of Louis Prevost. He was an enthusiastic gardener and to make his place the most attractive spot in the suburbs of San Jose, he imported from Europe the choicest flowers, bushes and fruit and ornamental trees. The place was known as Prevost's Gardens and was open to the public, while for years Prevost kept open house in the large mansion in the middle of the gardens. About forty years ago Prevost went into bankruptcy and his property was sold by the Sheriff, Robert Page, then of the real estate firm of Rucker & Page, becoming the owner of the mansion. A few years later it was sold to A. S. Williams, former banker, who still occupies it.

Prevost lost considerable money in attempting to successfully establish a silk factory. He was the pioneer of Central California in this industry and while the factory was in operation products of his looms were exhibited and took prizes at the county fairs. The factory was located on Delmas Avenue near San Salvador Street, but the cocoons were raised on a platform above the roof of his mansion. The silk worms were imported and fed on mulberry leaves. Live Oak Park and its attractive neighbor, Prevost's Garden, were closed at about the same time. Now, where once live oaks flourished and choice flowers and shrubbery made beautiful over seven acres of ground, are seen up-to-date residences and new streets.

The old Court House is now but a memory. It stood at the southeast corner of Second and San Fernando Streets. It was purchased from A. S. Caldwell for $4,000 and in December, 1853, was officially declared to be the County Court House. The building was afterwards known as the What Cheer House and stood until about forty years ago when it was torn down to make room for the two-story brick building now occupied by the Geo. B. McKee Company.

One of the sensational events of the early days was the street duel between Thomas Shore and S. J. Crosby. In 1858 Paul Shore was killed on Henry W. Seale's ranch, a short distance from Mayfield. He had squatted on a portion of the ranch land and thereon had erected a cabin. Thomas Seale, Henry's brother, believing that Shore had no legal right to occupy the land, resolved to eject him. One day he went to Shore's cabin for the purpose of carrying out his resolve. He was accompanied by Alexander Robb, a hired man. Shore was at home and a wordy dispute arose between the two men. While it was going on S. J. Crosby, a neighbor, and a friend of Seale, came up. He had borrowed a pistol from Seale some time before and had hunted up Seale, so he said, for the purpose of returning the weapon. Seale took the pistol and in the altercation that ensued Shore was shot and mortally wounded. The report was afterward circulated that Crosby, who had witnessed the shooting, had set Seale's dog on the wounded man and had stood by urging the dog on until Shore had ceased to breathe. This report aroused a bitter feeling against Crosby. That evening Thomas Seale came to San Jose and delivered himself into the custody of Sheriff John M. Murphy, stating that he had killed a man in self-defense and desired a public investigation. The next day word came from Mayfield that the settlers were laying plans to lynch Crosby. To prevent such action Under-Sheriff John R. Wilson was instructed to go down to Mayfield, arrest Crosby and bring him to the County Jail. To legalize the proceeding a complaint charging Crosby with being an accessory to the killing of Shore was made out and placed in Wilson's hand. The arrest was easily made. A preliminary examination followed and Crosby was discharged.

In March, 1859, Thomas Seale and Robb, the hired man, were placed on trial in the Third District Court, Judge Sam Bell McKee presiding. J. A. Moultrie, as district attorney, conducted the prosecution and William T. Wallace and C. T. Ryland appeared for the defendants. Crosby had been summoned as a witness and it was while the case was before the Court on Second Street, corner of San Fernando, that the second tragedy was staged. It was near the noon hour and Crosby was walking by Thomas Bodley's stable on San Fernando Street, between First and Second, when he was hailed from behind by Thomas Shore, the brother of Paul. Crosby turned and the duel opened. At the opening of the engagement Crosby received a mortal wound, but for a few minutes was able to keep on his feet and use his pistol. His firing was wild and none of the bullets reached his adversary. But one man, an innocent party, received his death wound. The man was L. Posey Ferguson, a miner from Grass Valley, who had come to San Jose with a friend who was on his way to his Missouri home. Ferguson had entered the court room to listen to the proceedings. When the duel outside opened, he said: "What does that mean?" and rushed for the door. He was standing on the steps when a bullet entered his breast. He stepped back a few paces, then sank on a bench and died in a short time. The coroner's jury found that the shot had been fired by Samuel J. Crosby.

When Crosby saw that he was at a disadvantage, he staggered toward the Court House, but fell at Bodley's gate. It was claimed at the time that two or three persons, as well as Shore, shot at Crosby, who was on his knees, trying to cock his pistol, when there came the bullet that ended his life. The duel over, Thomas Shore mounted a horse and fled to the mountains. He was never prosecuted for the killing. The cases of Seale and Robb were transferred to Alameda. In each case a verdict of acquittal was rendered.

Another old landmark that has disappeared was the county jail, located at the southeast corner of Third and San Fernando Streets, not far from the Court House. The first county jail was located on the lot occupied by the old State House on Market Street, fronting

the Plaza, and was erected in the days of '49. In 1854 a contract was awarded to Marcus Williams for the erection of a jail building at the southeast corner of Second and San Fernando Streets. The price was to be $15,000 and R. B. Buckner was appointed to superintend the construction. The jail was completed January 2, 1855. It was of brick, with iron cells, and was considered a remarkably secure place for the confinement of prisoners. It was used until 1871. When the new Court House on First Street, near St. James, was built, it was found necessary to have the county jail nearer to the court rooms and Levi Goodrich was directed to prepare plans and specifications. The plans were submitted and adopted and during the next year (1870) the jail was completed and in use. The brick of the old jail was used in the new building. The old jail lot was sold for $5,850.

The killing of Jailer Martin Roohan at the old jail was preceded by a tragedy at the adobe house of Harry Bee. The date was Monday, July 30, 1860, at about four o'clock in the morning. There had been a night of festivity and during the merrymaking Felipe Hernandez, a desperate character, who had already been tried for one murder and though convicted by one jury was on a second trial found not guilty, entered and proceeded to make trouble. In a dispute over the ownership of a guitar, Hernandez shot and killed John Bee, the son of the host. On hearing the report of a pistol Harry Bee rushed into the room and in trying to intercept the flight of Hernandez was shot in the leg. Amputation was afterward performed. Hernandez escaped, but after some months was captured, tried and sentenced to death. The account of the murder of Roohan is taken from the Mercury of October 2, 1862.

"Felipe Hernandez, a prison confined in the county jail for murder and sentenced to be hanged on Friday last (Oct. 24th), performed on the preceding evening one of the most daring deeds of desperation that it has ever fallen to our lot to record. Felipe is a native Mexican, about thirty years of age, rather fine looking, with a keen, piercing eye. He is about five feet eight inches in height, weighing not more than 150 pounds, but evidently possessing the strength and agility of a tiger. The jailer, Martin J. Roohan, was a large, powerfully built man, sixty-three years of age, possessing immense strength and cool, unflinching courage. He had had much experience in handling and managing desperadoes and had unlimited confidence in his ability and nerve for any emergency.

"On the lower floor of the jail there are three large cells, opening into a corridor or hall, about six feet in width and perhaps thirty feet in length. The middle cell, in which Felipe was confined, is lined with boiler iron and is otherwise made as secure as is deemed necessary to restrain the hardest cases. It is used exclusively for condemned prisoners or such as are awaiting trial for capital offenses. This cell Felipe occupied alone.

"On Friday morning (the 24th) while the sheriff was in our office attending to some business, his deputy, Mr. Chapman, came in and informed him that he was unable to get into the jail and wondered what had become of Roohan. Suspecting that something was wrong, in company with the sheriff and two or three officers, we repaired immediately to the jail yard and soon effected an entrance. The outer door of the jail was closed, but not locked. The door leading to the corridor we found open. On passing through into the corridor we discovered the jailer lying on the floor, stiff in death, surrounded by all the ghastly evidences of a terrible struggle.

"In the other cells there were a number of prisoners confined for light offenses, some half a dozen in each. The doors of the cells are latticed with iron bars, and whatever is transpiring in the corridor, may be witnessed by the prisoners within. Roohan usually had some one of the prisoners to assist him in the domestic duties of the jail. At three o'clock on Thursday afternoon, as we learn from the testimony of the prisoners at the coroner's inquest, the jailer and his assistant brought in the dinner and placed it on the floor of the corridor near the cells. It was the custom to feed Felipe first. Mr. Roohan unlocked the door and bade his attendant to pass in the food. The attendant passed into the cell. Felipe, who had freed his hands in some way, with the quickness of thought dashed the man aside, sprang upon and seized Roohan by the body, at the same time getting possession of a knife which the jailer wore in a belt at his waist. Then commenced the fearful death struggle, in the presence of the other prisoners, who were unable to render either party the least assistance. The waiter, who is an imbecile old Mexican, shrank with terror to the end of the corridor. The jailer carried a revolver at his belt, but Felipe hugged him so closely that he was unable to get at it. There were riveted upon the ankles of the prisoner at the time immense iron shackles, weighing one hundred pounds, and yet the other prisoners testify, they seemed of no weight to him. He had wound them with cloth and strapped them to his limbs in a way as to be of as little inconvenience as possible. With a knife in one hand at liberty and with the other firmly grasping the body of his

victim, he was a match for anything human. He applied the knife first to the throat of his victim, inflicting frightful wounds. This brought Roohan to his knees. Struggling to his feet he put forth every effort to overpower his wily foe. But weakened by the blows already inflicted he was unequal to the task. Felipe then stabbed him through the heart and into the lungs, killing him instantly. He then informed the other prisoners, not one of whom was armed, that if they gave any alarm they would share Roohan's fate, and they knew he would keep his promise. The prisoners say he appeared perfectly cool, both at the time of the murder and afterwards. With the keys in his possession, he now had command of the jail. Unlocking one of the cells, in which there were five men, he thrust in the trembling Mexican waiter and again locked the door. Among the prisoners in this cell was a Chileno in irons, who had been imprisoned the day before for stabbing a man at New Alameda. Felipe, after working half an hour, removed the irons and released the man, and they both together went into Roohan's private room, where they found files and old chisels necessary for their purpose. The task was a long and arduous one. The heavy shackles spoken of were secured to the ankles with half-inch bolts, riveted in the most substantial manner. The witnesses testify that it must have been two o'clock in the morning when the filing and hammering ceased. The desperadoes then made their escape, taking with them two revolvers and over $800, which Roohan was known to have had in his possession."

Felipe was a desperate, bloody minded man. He had been several times tried for capital crimes; once for the killing of Carobine at Alviso, for which he received a sentence to state prison for life, but was pardoned out by Governor Weller. When sentenced to be hanged for the murder of John Bee he manifested supreme unconcern. But later he changed his tactics, successfully playing the penitent. The jailer frequenly found him on his knees, praying, and it was with difficulty that he was induced to partake of food. His cross was always before him and he prayed with a perseverance that would have done credit to a saint. By this means he threw Roohan off his guard. When the sheriff suggested the propriety of having some one stay with him on the night preceding the execution, Roohan declared that there was not the slightest necessity for such a precaution—all was serene and Felipe was as gentle as a kitten. As soon as the facts in the case became known to Sheriff Kennedy, every exertion to effect the capture of the murderer was made and a large reward was offered. It was afterward reported that Felipe escaped to Mexico where he joined a party of revolutionists and that on being captured he was shot and killed.

Another escape from the old county jail took place in 1863. A stage-driver named John Marr, alias "Wild Cat," had an altercation with another driver, a Frenchman named Peter Veuve, at the Washington Hotel, on Market Street, on the morning of Tuesday, November 18, 1862, which resulted in the death of Veuve. It appeared from the testimony that an old grudge had existed between the two men. "Wild Cat" accused Veuve of stealing money from Mr. Dutech, the stage owner. The Frenchman denied the allegation and threatened, on the day of the tragedy, that he would have a "Wild Cat" skin before night. Both men boarded at the hotel. There was trouble at the breakfast table, but they were prevented from doing personal violence. They then proceeded to the stable to "fight it out." On the way to the stable Veuve said to Marr, "I am unarmed. How is it with you?" Marr said, "No," a statement that proved to be false, as he shortly drew a knife and cut Veuve in the arm and the abdomen, causing death in a few hours. Marr was arrested, tried, convicted and sentenced to death. The sentence was imposed in the winter of 1862-63. Pending the carrying out of the death penalty Marr was placed in a cell at the old county jail, having as companion one Abner Smith, who was awaiting death by hanging for the murder of a man named Van Cleave at Santa Clara. Smith was a large, heavily-built man, while Marr was small and thin. At the time E. H. Swarthout was the jailer, succeeding Roohan, and when he assumed office a change was made in the jail arrangements. Instead of entering the murderers' cell by way of the door, he had a hole cut in. It was about waist high, had a cover, and this cover was kept closed and locked when not in use. The cells were in a long tank with a corridor around it. The corridor had only one entrance and that was by a door opening into the jailer's office. One evening a short time before supper "Wild Cat" and Smith, who had been planning to escape, made ready to put their plans into execution. The lock of the cover was broken, and "Wild Cat," assisted by Smith, managed to get through the hole into the corridor. Then Smith tried to follow "Wild Cat's" example, but on account of his size was compelled to give up the attempt. He could insert his head and one shoulder, but his physical bulk prevented further progress. "It's no use," he groaned, "I can't make it, so get yourself out as quick as you

can and I'll stay here and take my medicine." "I'll have to, I reckon," returned "Wild Cat," "but I'm sorry to leave you. If I only had an hour in which to work, I could make that hole big enough to get you through." As he had only five minutes at his disposal he bade good-bye to Smith, closed the aperture and sought concealment at the further end of the tank. The jailer appeared on time, carelessly leaving open the door of his office. "Wild Cat" was counting on this act and before Swarthout reached the cell door to discover what had been done, "Wild Cat" had slipped around the corner and gained the office. When the jailer found that "Wild Cat" had escaped from the cell, he hurried to the office and out of the office into the street. The fugitive was not in sight. That night a search of the city was made by city and county officers, but no trace of the missing prisoner could be found. On April 2, 1863, "Wild Cat" was arrested in Stockton and brought back to San Jose. But he was never hanged. A petition for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence was granted and eventually the sentence was changed from death to imprisonment for life. Ten years later the Governor issued a pardon and "Wild Cat" returned to San Jose. He died here many years ago. Smith, for his crime, died on the gallows.

The last escape from the old jail occurred on the morning of February 15th, 1866, and was followed by a tragedy. Two Indians, under arrest for a murder committed in Santa Cruz County, overpowered W. H. Hendricks, the jailer, and after a desperate struggle succeeded in obtaining the jailer's pistol. They then ran out of the jail and into Third Street. Hendricks quickly secured another pistol and followed in pursuit. He came up with one of the fugitives before he had gone a block and fired, wounding his man. A return shot pierced Hendricks' brain killing him instantly. The murderer ran along Third Street and concealed himself under an unfinished building. A crowd gathered around and a fusillade of shots were fired at the crouching murderer. He was soon dispatched. The partner of his crime and flight was afterward caught and hanged at Santa Cruz, May 22, 1866.

The killing of William Cooper brought for a short time to the old county jail a man whose act created one of the great sensations of San Jose. The story of the killing hinged upon the actions of a girl in her teens. In the late sixties Blanche Dubois was a student at the San Jose Institute. She was a very pretty girl, tall, dark, slender and graceful, with languishing eyes and a sunny smile. She had many admirers and there was hardly a day when she was attending school that she was not seen walking with one or more of them. After she left school for her father's ranch on the Monterey Road near the cemetery male callers reached such numbers that Orrin Dubois, the father, grew irritable and suspicious. At last the girl's admirers simmered down to one young man, William Cooper, an Englishman. He was about twenty-five years of age, well-educated and of pleasing address. He had been a Union soldier and had in his possession his discharge papers. He had resided in San Jose for about six months and being short of money had worked at odd times for Dubois, his last engagement ending January 24, 1868. The evidence showed that during the last two weeks of his stay at the Dubois ranch he had induced Blanche to consent to an elopement, promising to take her to New York and marry her, as under the laws of California he could not do so here without the consent of her parents. It was claimed that the grandfather of the girl was a party to the secret arrangement and carried messages from one to the other.

On Monday afternoon, January 27, Cooper called on Dr. Kline, an acquaintance, made a confident of him, said he expected trouble, as Dubois did not like him, and requested the loan of the Doctor's revolver. Kline refused to lend the weapon, but Cooper succeeded in borrowing a Derringer of Wesley Stevens, another acquaintance. In the meantime, Dr. Kline, from a sense of duty, communicated his knowledge to Police Officer Mitch Bellow and advised him to keep a watch on departing trains. Bellow immediately notified Dubois, and Blanche, under severe cross-questioning, admitted that Cooper was to come to the ranch house on a certain night, after the old folks were in bed and asleep, meet her and then proceed to carry out the arrangements for the elopement. She also said that she had agreed to leave the front door partly open and also that she had promised to gather all the money and jewelry she could lay hands on. Thus forewarned, Dubois watched for the intruder the great part of Tuesday night. On Wednesday he came to town for the purpose of taking advice as to what he should do under the circumstances. He was advised to defend his premises, to treat Cooper as he would treat any marauder who should try to enter his house with felonious intent. On returning home, Dubois ordered Blanche to keep to her room after dark, for he intended to meet Cooper and have it out with the fellow. Night came and the hours passed until it was close upon midnight. The house was still and Dubois at the front door, which had been opened a few inches, waited, shotgun in hand, for

Cooper to appear. His vigilance was rewarded. At the appointed time Cooper came up the walk, and was about to mount the steps to the porch when the door was thrown open and the shotgun spoke. Both barrels were discharged and as Cooper settled down to the ground, Dubois closed and locked the door and came out again no more that night. Both shots had taken effect in the side and stomach. Though mortally wounded, Cooper dragged himself through the Dubois grounds until he reached the home of a rancher named Reeves, half a mile away. He died an hour later. The next day Dubois drove to town and surrendered himself to the officers. Pending examination he was confined for a short time in the old jail. The court proceeding resulted in his discharge. Blanche married a few years after the tragedy and left San Jose never to return.

Shortly after the killing of Cooper, another man slayer was for a short time a cell occupant at the old jail. The man slain was Harry Love, alias "The Black Knight of the Seyante." He was a man of immense frame and of unquestionable bravery. He commanded the company that dispersed the notorious robber band of Joaquin Murietta, the last fight on the San Joaquin plains resulting in Murietta's death. Love's wife was a wealthy landowner and the family home was near Santa Clara. For a number of years she refused to live with her husband on account of his cruelty. He was, so it was said, in the habit of beating her when he could find her alone and unprotected. It was partly to guard against such attacks that she employed Christian Elverson to work on the ranch and live in the house. Love spent most of his time in Santa Cruz County, leading a sort of a hermit's life and visiting his wife occasionally. He conceived a strong aversion to Elverson, pretending jealousy, which was wholly groundless, for Mrs. Love at that time was over seventy years of age. Finally Love ordered Elverson to leave the place, threatening to kill him if he stayed on. Mrs. Love earnestly urged him to stay and Elverson promised not to leave, but prudently armed himself. On the day of the shooting—it was in July, 1868—Mrs. Love went to San Jose to transact some business. She was accompanied by Elverson. Love, who had been staying in San Jose for a week or so, saw them together and immediately hurried to his wife's house and there armed himself with a double-barreled shotgun, a revolver and a bowie knife. A step-daughter and a carpenter employed in repairing the house were the only persons at home when he arrrived there. He went out of the house with his weapons, locked the front gate and took a position behind the fence to await the return of his wife and Elverson, swearing that if Elverson attempted to enter the premises he would kill him. The daughter, fearing danger to her mother, went into the road and when the carriage approached, motioned it back. Elverson, misinterpreting the girl's gestures, only approached the more rapidly. When within about seventy-five yards of the gate, Love discharged one barrel of his gun, a shot striking Mrs. Love. Elverson at once comprehended the situation. Leaping from the carriage he drew his revolver, and moved rapidly by side steps, upon the enemy, who was still crouched behind the fence and protected by the gate post. When Elverson had come within a short distance of the fence, Love discharged the other barrel of his shot gun, a number of shots striking Elverson in the face and causing the blood to flow freely. But perfectly cool and undaunted, Elverson kept on his course, exchanging shot for shot until a bullet from Love's revolver disabled his right arm. Shifting his pistol to his left hand he rushed up boldly to the fence and sent a bullet through Love's right shoulder. Love, having exhausted his shots, immediately took to his heels, shouting "murder," with Elverson in close pursuit. When near the house Elverson overtook Love and felled him with a blow from the butt end of the pistol. He was about to finish his work when the carpenter interfered. Love died shortly afterward from the effects of an amputation of the shattered arm. Elverson was arrested, and confined in the old jail pending the preliminary examination. At this proceeding the judge found that the killing was justifiable and Elverson was discharged.

Old Residential Landmarks

Another old and very attractive landmark was the home place of General Henry M. Naglee. It comprised 140 acres and extended from Tenth Street to the Coyote on the east and from Santa Clara Street to William Street on the south. The house was considered in early days to be one of the finest in San Jose. It occupied a position near the centre of the grounds and was surrounded by choice flowers, shrubbery and ornamental trees. It is still standing at the northwest corner of Fourteenth and San Fernando Streets. There was a perfect forest of trees on that part of the grounds not devoted to the culture of grapes. From these grapes brandy was made and the fame of Naglee's brandy was world wide. The General was a veteran of the Civil War. He commanded a brigade under McClellan, and served with gallantry and ability throughout

the Peninsular Campaign. He resigned from the army shortly after McClellan's removal, because he held that his chief had been unjustly treated. When the avenue was extended from the Santa Clara Street bridge through East San Jose to the junction with the Mt. Hamilton road, General Naglee planted pine trees on both sides of the avenue for its entire distance and otherwise greatly assisted in the improvement of the roadway. In honor of his services the extension of the avenue was called for many years Naglee Avenue. Some years after his death, the heirs concluded to cut up and sell the property. The business was placed in the hands of Thomas S. Montgomery, now president of the Garden City Bank and Trust Company, and in 1907 the work was started. Today the immense tract of land is covered with pretty and costly bungalows, paved streets and sidewalks and lovely gardens, making it one of the finest residence spots in Central California.

Still another old landmark was the Hensley property, on North First Street. It extended from the Southern Pacific tracks to Empire street on the north and from First to Fourth on the east. The house was large, roomy and built in the old southern style, while the ornamentation of the grounds made the place one of the beauty spots in San Jose. Major Hensley was a '49er and died in 1865, highly respected for his integrity and public-spiritedness. In 1886 the old home was removed and the estate subdivided and placed on the market, T. S. Montgomery handling the sales. Today there are new streets and handsome residences where once was one large garden and a touch of the primitive.

In 1887 the old homestead property of Josiah Belden on First Street near Empire was purchased by the Hotel Vendome company. This sale marked the passing of another old landmark. The property comprised eleven acres and was planted as a park. The house, or mansion, was one of the few costly edifices erected in the early fifties. Josiah Belden was a '49er and long before the sale to the Vendome company he went east with his family, became a New York banker and died a multi-millionaire. The Belden property, then owned by C. H. Maddox, was sold for $60,000, and a hotel building, costly $250,000 was speedily erected. The original board of directors of the Vendome company were J. B. Randal, W. S. Thorne, J. S. Potts, L. Lion, C. W. Breyfogle, A. McDonald, T. S. Montgomery, F. H. Mabury, and G. Lion.

CHAPTER VIII.

Newspapers in the Early Days—J. J. Owens' Sad Experience—Chas. M. Shortridge—E. A. and J. O. Hayes—W. Frank Stewart—Mark Twain's Lecture—The Rise of H. C. Hansbrough—Edwin Markham's Venture—Alex P. Murgotten—H. A. De Lacy—The Peril of Major Foote—Elliott the Adventurer—Kelly and the Grizzly

Since the early days San Jose has had many newspapers; each started to fill "a long-felt want," and each in its honest, able way, carrying out, as far as was possible, the laudable resolve. In 1850 was published the State Journal. The proprietor was James B. Devoe and it was discontinued on the adjournment of the legislature in 1851. In January, 1857, came the San Jose Daily Argus. It lasted during the senatorial campaign and was used to promote the candidacy of John C. Fremont.

The first permanent newspaper of the city was the San Jose Weekly Visitor. It was started June 20, 1851, by Emerson, Damon and Jones. At first it was Whig, but went over to the Democracy in October. In August, 1852, its name was changed to the Register and was published by Givins George and T. C. Emerson with F. B. Murdoch as editor. In 1853 Murdoch obtained control of the paper and the name was again changed to the San Jose Telegraph. In 1860 the Telegraph went into the hands of W. N. Slocum, brother of Gen. H. W. Slocum, who commanded one wing of Sherman's army during the march "from Atlanta to the Sea." In 1861 another change of name was made when the paper passed into the hands of J. J. Owen and B. H. Cottle.

The Daily Mercury was started in connection with the weekly paper of that name, but was discontinued in 1862. In 1869 J. J. Conmy, who had come down from Shasta County, was admitted into the firm and in August of

that year the publication of the daily was resumed. Mr. Conmy retired from the firm this year. In 1871 Cottle sold out his interest to Owen. In 1872, Owen, having purchased the Daily Guide, again resumed the publication of the Daily Mercury in connection with the weekly. Soon after Cottle bought a half interest in both papers, but again sold to Owen in 1874. In 1877 it was incorporated under the style of the Mercury Printing and Publishing Company, Mr. Owen holding the majority of the stock. In 1884 he sold his interest to Charles M. Shortridge, proprietor of the Daily Times and the name of the paper was changed to the Times-Mercury. In 1885 F. A. Taylor entered into negotiations for the purchase of the paper, but the sale was not consummated. In the meantime the name was changed back to the Daily Mercury. At this time it absorbed the Daily Republic. In 1878 Shortridge sold his interest to a local syndicate, with Clarence M. Wooster as manager. Soon afterward the paper became the property of Alfred Holman, present editor of the San Francisco Argonaut, and after two years of ownership Holman sold to E. A. and J. O. Hayes, who have since controlled the paper.

J. J. Owen was one of the striking figures in San Jose journalism. He was a man among men, generous, broad-minded and scrupulously honest. His editorials were never long nor labored, but each went to the root of the chosen subject in such a graceful, charming way as to make the editorial column one always to be eagerly read. He was a poet as well as a prose writer and in his poems his gentle philosophy found adequate expression. As a writer of pertinent paragraphs and sermonettes he was unsurpassed in his day and a volume of tabloid essays published in the seventies found ready sale. Copies may still be found in the libraries of old-time residents.

In Owen's time the "intelligent compositor" was conspicuously in evidence. That he survived the imprecations showered upon his "devoted head" must be accounted for by the fact that his head was hard though his sense of humor was keen. Once Owen, coming in contact with the "I. C.," had a rush of blood to the head that in the case of a man afflicted with hardening of the arteries would have caused the formation of a blood clot in his brain and consequent paralysis. The instance which will be here recorded had its inception during the legislative career of the veteran editor. It was about fifty years ago that Owen was elected a member of the California Assembly. Nearly all the time of the session was taken up in the consideration of a prison jute mill scandal, the board of managers having been charged with all sorts of crookedness in the management of the mill. Owen presented the bill calling for an investigation and after its adoption a committee was appointed to hear the evidence and make a report. During the debate Owen's speaking talent was ably and courageously displayed. He was among the foremost in denouncing the managers and when the committee, at the end of the session, handed in a report whitewashing the accused officials, Owen's indignation knew no bounds. He was at white heat over what he termed was a travesty of justice when he returned to his editorial duties in San Jose. Almost his first act on reaching his desk was to write an editorial on the jute mill scandal in which he expressed in forcible language his opinion of the legislators who had given the prison managers a clean bill of moral health. The article was headed "There is no balm in Gilead."

After writing the editorial Owen went home, leaving the proof reading in the hands of the foreman of the composing room. Next morning he picked up a copy of his paper and prepared to read what cold type had made of his caustic criticism. The first glance at his masterpiece sent the blood to his head and made him rise up on his hind legs and howl, for the heading was not "There is no balm in Gilead," but "There is no barn in Gilroy."

As far as the historian can remember Owen had but one scrap with an outsider. In the early days personalities were largely indulged in. When an offending head stuck up the rule was to hit it. Perhaps the dearth of local news was the cause of editorial bellicoseness, but it was not often that a person assailed by a newspaper editor would adopt drastic methods in dealing with his assailant. But once in a while the victim of an editor's attack would attempt retaliation by means of personal encounter. Some time in the '70s Owen assailed Montgomery Maze, since deceased. Maze was a searcher of records and his assistant was Mitch Phillips, the capitalist, who died in 1918. Maze, who was stockily built and very pugnacious, met Owen at the northwest corner of Santa Clara and Market streets. They did not pass the time of day but they did pass the lie and then Maze sailed in to make mince meat out of the veteran editor. Owen's cane parried the initial blow and Maze stopped surprised but not daunted. He made another rush and landed on Owen's nose. Encouraged by his success he tried a left hander, missed the mark and allowed the cane to accomplish its head-aching work. From that time on it was cane and fist, the cane doing the greater punishment. Bystanders interfered when the fight was at its hottest. Both combatants

were good sports and friendly relations were soon established.

While Charles M. Shortridge was publishing the Daily Times, a report of the proceedings of a Democratic County Convention made slurring reference to the speech of one of the candidates for office. The candidate was a Kentuckian who possessed a fiery dsposition. The report made him see red. He hastened to the Times office and found Shortridge alone. With the words, "I am going to punch your head," he made a mad bull rush. The first blow tumbled Shortridge from the high stool on which he had been sitting. In attempting to pursue his advantage the Kentuckian got tangled up in the rounds of the stool and while he was trying to extricate his long legs Shortridge arose and began to use his fists. A rough and tumble fight ensued. There was one chair in the room and during the struggle it was wrecked as was also the stool. Sometimes the Kentuckian would have the advantage, sometimes the advantage would be with Shortridge. They fought all over the room and at last stopped from exhaustion. As they lay panting on the floor, with bleeding faces and half-closed eyes, a printer looked in. He gazed in surprise at the wreck and the prostrate fighters and then said, "An earthquake? Strange I didn't feel it when I was outside." "It wasn't an earthquake," grunted Shortridge, "It was a Kentucky cyclone." The fight did not settle the differences between the two men. The feud remained though there were no further warlike demonstrations.

After a few years as collector Charles M. Shortridge went into the real estate business. After a time he succeeded in obtaining sufficient financial backing to enable him to purchase the Daily Times, paying $5,500 for business and plant. This was in 1883 when he was twenty-seven years old. He was, in truth, the architect of his own fortunes. Soon after he came to California he hired out to the San Jose Gas Company as a lamplighter so as to obtain money to carry him through the public schools. Having graduated with honor he secured a position on the Mercury as errand boy to be advanced soon to the position of collector. In 1884 he secured control of the stock of the Mercury Printing and Publishing Company and in less than two years from the day he walked out of the office a poor boy, he walked back as a proprietor. He combined the Times and Mercury and proceeded to make the new journal twice as good as either of them was before. In the early '90s he became the lessee and manager of the San Francisco Call, a position he retained for several years. Afterward he studied law, opened an office in San Jose, combining this profession with that of newspaper proprietor, having resurrected the Daily Times. He gave up publishing after an unfortunate experience of a year or so to give his whole attention to the law. He was engaged in the practice of his profession in Oakland when he died a few years ago.

The semi-weekly Tribune was issued by Givins George July 4, 1854. In 1855 it was published by George & Kendall and in 1859 it was sold to George O'Daugherty. In 1862 it was suppressed for eight months by order of General Wright. In 1863 it was purchased by F. B. Murdoch, who changed the name to the Patriot. The paper was a weekly. In 1865 Murdock commenced the publication of the Daily Patriot. In 1875 he sold out to S. J. Hinds and J. G. Murdock. In 1876 it was purchased by the Murphys and the name changed to the San Jose Daily Herald. In 1878 it purchased and absorbed the San Jose Argus. In October, 1884, the Herald was bought by a joint stock company. H. H. Main was president, W. C. Morrow, secretary, and J. F. Thompson, treasurer. Main and Thompson are dead. Morrow is a resident of San Francisco engaged in literary work. As a teacher of the art of short story writing he has acquired a national reputation. While engaged in newspaper work he wrote several high-class novels and many charming short stories. He has a keen, analytical mind and his style has the clearness and finish of a master craftsman. He was and is a literary artist, and nothing ever leaves his hands that is not pure English, charmingly expressed. After he left San Jose, the Herald was conducted by Main and Thompson until it was sold to Charles M. Shortridge. In 1900 the paper was purchased by E. A. and J. O. Hayes and publication was continued until it was absorbed by the San Jose Mercury. The name of the Mercury was then changed to the Mercury-Herald. The Hayes brothers are lawyers and mine-owners and have at Edenvale, six miles south of San Jose, on the Monterey Road, one of the costliest and handsomest residences in California. The grounds cover many acres with a wealth of flowers, shrubbery and trees. E. A. Hayes was a member of Congress for several terms, serving his district with marked ability. J. O. Hayes has never held public office, although he has been several times a candidate for governor. Under the progressive management of the Hayes brothers the Mercury-Herald has attained the largest circulation of any paper, outside of San Francisco and Oakland, in Central California. It has ever worked for the best interests of the

community and its influence has been far-reaching and strong. E. K. Johnston is the managing editor and his ability and business acumen have been marked factors in the paper's success.

The San Jose Daily Reporter came into existence in 1860. W. Frank Stewart was the publisher. It was soon changed to a weekly and was discontinued after a few weeks' existence. Stewart was a Kentuckian and was in Nevada when Mark Twain was doing reportorial work on the Virginia City Enterprise. Late in 1866 Mark returned from the Hawaiian Islands and having no newspaper engagement in sight, he wrote a lecture on the islands and prepared to make a tour of the Pacific Coast for the purpose of putting some much-needed money in his pocket. San Jose was selected as the place for "trying it on the dog." When Mark landed in town he hunted up Stewart, who was then the proprietor of a little saloon in a shaky, one-story building on a lot on First Street near Fountain Alley. Twain found the place and soon enlisted Stewart's enthusiastic cooperation. The saloon was a popular loafing place and Mark spent much time there listening to Stewart's views on his latest fad, "How earthquakes are produced." Stewart had a queer theory about earthquakes and many lectures on the subject were delivered in Music Hall while Stewart was a resident of San Jose. In his saloon he had an earthquake indicator of his own invention, the points of which he explained to the Nevada humorist, much to the latter's interest and amusement.

Through the good work done by Stewart and his friends Mark was enabled to lecture to a paying house and he left San Jose profuse in expressions of gratitude for the kindness displayed by his old Nevada friend. A few months later Mark was in Buffalo, N. Y., doing humorous work for the Express. Clippings from his writings were made weekly by the San Francisco Alta to be eagerly read by Mark Twain's many admirers in San Jose. At this time no one hailed the arrival of the Alta more joyously than Frank Stewart. He was heard frequently to say that Mark was destined to become one of the great writers of the age. But one day there came a change. Stewart's face grew longer and harder. His eyes flashed with rage and when he found voice to express his feelings it was to pour forth the bitterest, most caustic and damnatory language that ever fell from human lips. Mark Twain was an ingrate, a coward and a cur. He was—well, he was everything an honest man should not be.

The cause of Stewart's rage was an article in the Buffalo Express which said in effect that out in San Jose, California, there lived a fellow named Stewart, who had an aged mother on whom he was depending for support, and who passed as the proprietor of a ramshackle groggery, where, between drinks, he expatiated on earthquakes, a subject of which he knew little and talked much. The article further stated that whenever a pig came along and scratched his back against the front of the building there would come a shake that would be promptly registered and as promptly telegraphed all over the Pacific Coast.

When his wrath had cooled sufficiently for him to use a pen Stewart sat down and wrote Mark a letter, which, if it could be found and published, would prove one of the richest things in American literature. He figuratively roasted Mark alive. An answer was not expected, but it came, nevertheless, in the shape of an abject apology. Stewart, with great gusto, read the apology to his friends. Mark, in his letter, disclaimed any intent to slander the philosopher and said his only idea was to have a little harmless fun. To show that he was sincere he asked Stewart to forward a book of the philosopher's poems, recently published, promising to review it in a satisfactory manner. The book was sent, a flattering review was given and the breach between Mark Twain and Stewart was healed.

The Daily and Weekly Courier was started in 1865 by Geo. O. Tiffany. It lasted but a few months.

The Santa Clara Argus, as a weekly, commenced publication in 1866. In 1876 the Daily Argus was issued and ran until 1878, when it was sold to the Herald. W. A. January was the editor and proprietor of the Argus. He was a Kentuckian and a gentleman of the old school. There was not a mean bone in that tall, slim body of his. Everybody was his friend and when he passed away from earth, a nonogenarian, San Jose lost a valuable citizen. Before coming to San Jose he lived in Placerville, where he was associated with Dan Gelwicks in the publication of the Mountain Democrat. It was while he was a newspaper publisher in San Jose that he was elected to public office. He was a very popular official and the Republicans after a time ceased to put up any candidate against him. He was county treasurer and state treasurer and in his last years tax collector of Santa Clara County and always the same genial, courteous and faithful servant of the public.

C. Leavitt (Britt) Yates published The Saturday Advertiser from August 11, 1866 to February 19, 1869.

The Daily Independent was started May 7, 1870 by a company of printers. It was the first paper in San Jose to receive news by telegraph. In December, 1870, it was purchased by Norman Porter, who, in turn, sold it to the Guide in 1871.

The Daily Guide was started by Phil Stockton and H. C. Hansbrough in February, 1871. Hansbrough sold out his interest to Stockton that same year. Major Horace S. Foote, who wrote "Pen Pictures from the Garden of the World," a work that has been largely drawn upon in the writing of this history, was the editor of the Guide and before the Guide started, was the editor of the Independent. As a writer he is clever, humorous and incisive and local journalism was the sufferer when he dropped the pen to become the financial expert of the board of supervisors. In January, 1872, Porter took the Guide and sold it to J. J. Owen, who merged it into the Daily Mercury.

The history of Henry C. Hansbrough of the Guide is an interesting one. Before becoming a newspaper owner he was a printer and did his first work in the Patriot office. After a few years' residence in San Jose he went to San Francisco. He was a Chronicle compositor until promoted to the telegraph editor's desk. It was while he was a resident of the Bay City that the Anti-Chinese agitation reached a ferment. Dennis Kearney was shouting, "the Chinese must go," and the Mongolians and their business allies among the whites were in a terror-stricken mood. All the while the sentiment in the eastern and middle western states was distinctly pro-Chinese. To take advantage of the situation three enterprising young men—Chester H. Hull, city editor of the Chronicle and self-styled "The Monumental Liar of America"; Sam Davis, the Nevada humorist and brother of Robert H. Davis, present managing editor of the Frank A. Munsey publications; and H. C. Hansbrough, resolved to procure an educated Chinese and take him east on a lecturing tour. Hull was to write the speech, Davis was to finance the undertaking (it was reported at the time that he could get $3,000 from John Mackey, the bonanza king) and Hansbrough was to act as business manager. But the days passed and no Chinese intelligent and foxy enough to fill the bill could be secured. At this juncture Hull, himself, offered to do the lecture part by making up as a Chinese. Whether the other partners ever seriously considered the offer is not known. But there were frequent wranglings which ended by a dissolution of copartnership. Davis returned to the sage brush and Hull went back to his desk to perpetrate another of the hoaxes which had made him notorious throughout the Pacific states. But Hansbrough stuck to his guns. He enlisted the interest and cooperation of Rev. Otis Gibson, superintendent of the Methodist Mission in San Francisco, and a Chinese interpreter in the person of Chan Pak Kwai, was secured. The Chinese was good-looking, as sharp as a steel trap and had an excellent command of the English language. He had lived for a time in San Jose and was well known to all the court officials. When all arrangements had been made and Chan Pak Kwai had been properly trained, Hansbrough and his mascot left for the east. Lectures were delivered in Iowa and Illinois and Chan Pak Kwai was feted everywhere by the warm-hearted people of the middle west. At last the interest waned and manager and performer separated, the Chinese to return to San Francisco and Hansbrough "to seek fields and pastures new." In Devil's Lake, Dakota, he established a newspaper and after a time became postmaster and interested himself in politics. When Dakota was divided to become two states, Hansbrough was chosen one of the United States Senators for the northern division. He held office for eighteen years.

The Daily Press was published for a few weeks during 1882 by J. J. Conmy.

The Reporter was started by present Under-Sheriff Hugh A. DeLacy, in April, 1872. It lasted until August.

The California Agriculturist, Brand & Holloway, proprietors, came into existence in 1871. S. H. Herring purchased it in 1874 and after running it for a few years sold it to the Pacific Rural Press, of San Francisco.

The Daily Evening Tribune was published during the 1872 presidential campaign by Clevenger & Armstrong. E. T. Sawyer was the editor. The paper opposed Grant and supported Greeley.

The Daily Independent Californian, published by S. H. Herring and Ben Casey, held the fort during the local option campaign of 1874.

The Daily Garden City Times was started by Edwin Markham, S. H. Herring, Perryman Page and E. T. Sawyer in 1874. It had the telegraph dispatches and for a while the future looked bright. Markham, who afterward became famous as the author of "The Man With the Hoe," "Lincoln and Other Poems," "The Shoes of Happiness," and who is now an opulent resident of West New

Brighton, N. Y., was a young man then, whiskerless and thin, black-eyed, eager and impetuous. Herring was the publisher of a weekly agricultural paper and an entertaining writer on practical subjects. Page was a printer who had studied for the ministry. He lent the moral support to the undertaking, while the other partners furnished the brains—such as they were. On the start there was no business manager, for it had not occurred to these innocents that an attache of that sort was necessary for the success of a newspaper project. The quartet fondly imagined that the mere announcement of the publication would be followed by such a rush of business men to the office as would necessitate the employment of a score of clerks to attend to their requirements. Besides, of what use would be a business manager—a man to drum up advertisements for immediate pecuniary needs—when an "angel" had been secured, one whose purse was large and whose promises were all that could be desired. The "angel" was Ben Casey, an elderly rancher living on the Los Gatos road. He had one hobby and how it ruined the prospects of the paper will presently appear.

The Garden City Times was a success from the start. Markham was the literary editor and assisted in the reporting, and his faculty of throwing a glamor of romance over the most trivial local subject, even though it chanced to be the erection of a chicken coop or the reception of a watermelon from an admiring subscriber, gave such interest to the local department that his salary was advanced after the first week. E. T. Sawyer was the city and managing editor and his principal duties consisted in consigning to the waste basket such editorials as in his opinion were not in keeping with the conservative policy of the paper. These proceedings were looked upon as high-handed by Mr. Herring and after a week of them he threw up his job in disgust and presented his interest in the paper to the other partners.

About this time an advertisement of a saloon was handed in and inserted. It caught the eagle eye of Casey and there came a quick and imperative demand for its withdrawal. A council of war was held. It was realized by the three partners that a crisis had been reached. To take out the advertisement would mean that in future The Garden City Times would not be a paper for all classes, but one lined up on the side of temperance at a time when the question was not being extensively agitated. The partners were young and full of confidence. They felt they could do without Casey's money. So the advertisement stayed and Casey went out. This action took place on the second day of the second week of publication. The news spread. Within twenty-four hours every man who had a bill against the paper presented it with the abrupt request for immediate payment. Forced to the wall, the partners paid out all the available cash, hoping that the worst was over. But they were mistaken, for the next move came from the printers. They wanted assurance that they would be paid at the end of the week or they would leave in a body. Now optimism was followed by pessimism and the falling in spirits affected the tone of the paper. Markham, instead of scurrying about town with a smiling face, dawdled listlessly in the editorial room and used the scissors in turning out copy. Former editorials, bracketed "by request" at the top were reprinted, while Page, in the composing room, resisted a strong temptation to swear. The inevitable was approaching. Despite a favorable public opinion, the promises of enthusiastic friends and the important fact that the paper had come into existence to fill "long felt want," there was a conspicuous and lamentable lack of the silvery sinews of war. After eleven days of experience the partners stopped publication. Then they collected all the bills due for advertising, paid off the printers and walked to St. James Park. Seated on a bench in a shady spot they divided $27 into three equal parts, pocketed each his share and talked of emigrating to the South Sea Islands.

The Daily and Weekly Advertiser was published by B. H. Cottle from May to December, 1875. The Weekly Balance Sheet, a commercial paper, was started by H. S. Foote in February, 1876. It was discontinued the next year. The California Journal of Education was run for four weeks in 1876. George Hamilton was the publisher. The Temperance Champion was published by A. P. Murgotten in 1876. It was discontinued the next year.

The Pioneer, devoted to the interests of the men of '49 and the early '50s, was started by A. P. Murgotten in 1876. It was discontinued in 1881. Mr. Murgotten was well fitted for the task of placing on record the experiences of the California pioneers. He came to the coast in the early days and for many years lived in Placerville, coming to San Jose in 1866 with his brother-in-law, W. A. January, to assist in the publication of the Argus. He has the honor of being the dean of the newspaper guild of California, his experience covering fifty-five years, beginning with "devil" and ending with editor. He is a fluent, graceful writer, with a clean, conscientious sense of duty. He holds the belt as correspondent, having been the

first to represent in San Jose the following San Francisco papers: The Alta, Examiner, Chronicle and Call. During the famous Normal School investigation he sent to the Call regular reports of the proceedings of the legislative committee, his copy averaging 5,000 words daily. As the reports were taken in long hand it will be seen that Mr. Murgotten had use for every minute of his time. After serving as reporter for the Argus (weekly and daily) he started in business for himself, in turn publishing the Temperance Champion, The Pioneer and a paper devoted to the interests of the Elks. It was on The Pioneer that his best, most valuable work was done. The paper was the first of its kind to be published in the state and its great historical value was at once recognized and appreciated. In these later days Mr. Murgotten is best known as a public-spirited citizen, one always to the fore when projects for the betterment of social conditions are under consideration or are on their way to fruition.

The Headlight, an evening daily, was started by a company of printers in 1879. Its name was afterward changed to the Record, but after a short time it retired from the field.

The Daily Morning Times first saw the light in 1879. The proprietors were S. W. De Lacy, F. B. Murdoch, J. G. Murdoch and F. W. Murdoch. In January, 1880, Mr. DeLacy became the sole proprietor. It was a successful venture. Mr. DeLacy's aim was to present a paper, which in its treatment of local events, should be equally readable and reliable; in general, the implacable foe of wrong, the inflexible champion of right, independent at all times and always fearless in expression of opinion. But while success was his, he conceived the idea that a daily newspaper founded and conducted on the principles of the Times would flourish in San Francisco. Accordingly on September 6, 1883, he sold his paper to C. M. Shortridge and went to San Francisco. There in 1884 he joined forces with James H. Barry and together they began publication of the Daily Evening Star. After a few months of battling against odds the Star suspended. Mr. De Lacy shortly afterward returned an San Jose and after a short experience in journalism went to Tacoma, Wash., where for over twenty years and until his death he served as deputy collector of customs. When in harness he was in his element when exposing local abuses. He was scrupulously honest, a loyal friend and a generous enemy. Alfred Cridge was editorial writer for De Lacy. He was a short, roly-poly sort of man, gentle and self-effacing. He reveled in hard facts and dry statistics and his collection of clippings overran his large cabinet of pigeon holes. Before his arrival in San Jose he had served the Government as a detective. During the Civil War he was one of the assistants of Col. L. C. Baker, through whose agency John Wilkes Booth, the slayer of Lincoln, was located and killed.

The Daily Evening News was started and did business during the campaign of 1882. W. D. Haley was the editor.

In 1883 H. A. De Lacy, present under sheriff of Santa Clara County, established the City Item. Its name was changed in 1885 to the Evening News, a name it still bears. Mr. De Lacy came to California in 1862 and went at work as an engineer at the New Almaden mines. In 1865 he came to San Jose and was engaged for several years in the business of carpenter and contractor. In 1870 he was appointed deputy sheriff and soon developed great skill as a detective officer. When his term expired he was elected constable of the township. In 1872 he published The Reporter, but discontinued it in order to devote all his time to his official business. In 1874 he was for several months the lessee and manager of the San Jose Opera House. In 1883 he started the City Item and the success of the venture was so pronounced that he took in the late Chas. W. Williams as a partner. It was a strong combination and the effect was immediately apparent. The business rapidly increased and the paper has been enlarged many times during the thirty-five years of its existence. In the early '90s Mr. De Lacy sold out his interest, having been elected San Jose's chief of police. In that office Mr. De Lacy made a record that any man might be proud of. He was both honest and resolute in the performance of his duties, and he soon made his name a terror to evil doers. At the expiration of his term he engaged in business, serving for several years as business manager of the Daily Mercury. In 1910 he was appointed under sheriff, but resigned after three years' service. In the 1918 election a new sheriff, George Lyle, was elected and his first official act was to appoint Mr. De Lacy under sheriff, a position he still holds. He is considered one of the most competent and reliable officials Santa Clara ever possessed.

Chas. W. Williams continued as sole proprietor of the Evening News until 1917, when ill-health compelled his retirement from the arduous work of the office. He sold his plant and business to H. L. Baggerly, for many years sporting editor of the San Francisco Bulletin. Mr. Baggerly is a live wire and the News, under his management, has more than quadrupled in circulation. The editor is R. L.

Burgess, whose writings have in a few years given him a national reputation.

The Santa Clara Valley, a monthly journal devoted to the horticultural and viticultural interests of the community and the exploitation of the resources of the county, was started by Maj. Horace S. Foote in 1884. In 1886 he sold out the paper to H. A. Brainerd, who added to its name The Pacific Tree and Vine, thus enlarging its sphere of usefulness. Brainerd continued the publication until his death about twenty years ago.

It was while Major Foote was engaged in newspaper work that he had an adventure that he will never forget. In the '60s Charley Barr, an Englishman, kept a saloon on First Street opposite El Dorado. The place was patronized largely by Cornishmen from the New Almaden and Guadalupe quicksilver mines. The rear of the saloon was arranged like an English tap room with fireplace, mantel, pipes and tobacco and tables for drinking and playing cards. The miners used to flock in every Saturday afternoon and usually they were quiet and inoffensive. But on one Saturday something happened that made them boil with rage. The something was a write-up in the Independent. The writer was Major Foote and he had made a sensation out of a flying rumor of a ghostly visitation. The rumor ran that for some time the old Chapman quicksilver mine beyond the cemetery had been haunted by the ghost of a murdered miner and Foote had asserted that on account of the ghost's nightly walks about the mine residents on the Monterey Road were afraid to pass the mine at night. It was a well-written, creepy story and Foote was proud of it and his pride was at high-water mark when there entered his office a delegation of enraged Cornishmen. One of them held in his hand a copy of the paper containing the story, and when he addressed Foote there was blood in his eye. Foote noticed that the men were in liquor and it seemed to him that they loomed like giants in his little office. Then a harsh voice smote his ear. "Are you the bloomin' beggar who wrote this piece?" Foote gave an affirmative answer. "Then," went on the Cornishman, making no effort to master his rage, "You have insulted the ghost of my father and I'm going to do you up." Foote shivered and then looked out of the open window with the idea of jumping to the sidewalk. But the distance appalled him, so he concluded to leave his fate in the hands of the irate miners. He had heard of the actions of Cornishmen when crazed with drink and out for retaliation on enemy or enemies, and the thought that he might be seized, thrown to the floor to have his ribs crushed by hob-nailed boots, was not a comforting one. But he got a firm grip on his nerves and replied: "You must be mistaken. I have not insulted the ghost of your father. I have never in my life spoken disrespectfully of a ghost. In fact it is my rule to treat ghosts with the utmost courtesy. Let me read the article to you. I am sure you must have mistaken my meaning." "All right," grunted the son of the ghost, "Go ahead."

Foote braced up, took the paper and prepared to make a fight for his life. As he read he interlarded the story with comments commendatory both of the ghost's activities and of the character of the miner before he became a ghost. The reading finished he noted with satisfaction that the hands of the son of the ghost were no longer clinched but were hanging quite naturally by his side. "Perhaps," said the spokesman for the Cornishman, "I was in the wrong, and perhaps you have been stringing me. If I thought——" here Foote broke in quickly. He wished to cement the impression the reading had made. "Listen further," he said. Then he went on in an extemporized speech to extol the virtues of the men of Cornwall. He expatiated on their hard work, their love for their wives and children; their honesty and their generosity. As a lawyer making a plea for his client he made such a plea for himself as aroused generous emotions in the breasts of his visitors. He wound up with an eloquent peroration that quite settled the business, for the Cornishmen patted him on the back, declared he was a gentleman and a scholar and invited him over to Charley Barr's to drink the health of His Honor, the Spook.

The Scooper, a humorous weekly, came out in 1885. The proprietors were E. T. Sawyer and John T. Wallace. Mr. Wallace, who afterwards became justice of the peace and held office until his death a few years ago, sold out his interest to his partner, after a few months' experience. The Scooper lived until 1886.

The Santa Clara Index was started in 1870 by a company of printers. W. W. Elliott was the editor. One day he had an altercation with W. G. Wilson, the foreman of the composing room. Office furniture took the place of fists and Elliott emerged with a bruised head and a broken arm. His life reads like a romance. Erratic, brilliant, nervous, "his own worst enemy," he moved from place to place, never satisfied but always optimistic. He was a pioneer resident of the state and in the late '50s went to Australia. Returning after an absence of several years, during which he was sailor, gold prospector, theatrical agent and merchant, he enlisted in the Union army and rose to the rank of major. When the assassination of Lincoln occurred he was in San

Francisco and was one of the leaders of the mob that wrecked several offices of newspapers that had published what were considered disloyal editorials. To escape possible prosecution he fled to Mexico, entered the service of Juarez, the famous Mexican general and president and was present as a member of Juarez' body guard at the execution of Maximilian. A prominent position under the Mexican government was offered him, but he had become tired of Mexican life and longed for the climate and society of California. He returned to San Francisco in time to take a prominent part in the gubernatorial election of 1867. Henry H. Haight, the Democratic candidate, was elected and Elliott, as a reward for his services, was appointed assistant adjutant general of the state. He resigned after serving but half his term and came to Santa Clara and became one of the partners in the publication of the Index. His row with Foreman Wilson terminated his career in Santa Clara. Removing to San Jose he spent several years in doing editorial work for the local newspapers.

In the early '70s while the State Normal School was under construction a scandal arose over the work of the contractor, the Legislature ordered an investigation, a committee for the purpose was appointed and the sessions were held in the court house. Before the taking of testimony it became necessary to appoint a stenographer. There were but few short-hand writers in those days and therefore competition was not lively. One of the applicants for the position was Elliott and through local influence he was chosen for the position. And now was shown an instance of monumental nerve. Elliott knew no more, practically or theoretically of the system of shorthand writing than an infant in arms. But he was a rapid writer, had a system of abbreviated long hand and a memory that was marvelous. He sat in a corner, allowed no one to look at his hieroglyphics and succeeded in "pulling the wool" over the eyes of the members of the committee and the attorneys present, although more than once he found himself in an exceedingly tight place. He was frequently asked during the progress of the investigation to read certain portions of the testimony and it more than once happened that neither his notes nor his memory tallied with the facts, which were mainly in the line of statistics. But his unblushing assurance saved his face and he was permitted to make the necessary corrections without receiving other than an admonition to be more careful in the future. Elliott afterward declared that he worked harder to earn the few hundred dollars that his position netted him than he had at anything before undertaken. He was required to transcribe each day the notes he had taken during the session. This work was done late at night in order that he might have as assistants to notes and memory the proof sheets of the fairly full reports given by the morning paper.

In 1872 Elliott's roving disposition led him first to Stockton, then to Salinas. While doing editorial work in the last named city, the shooting of Mrs. Nicholson by Matt Tarpey, the politician, followed by the lynching of Tarpey occurred. Elliott, acting as correspondent of a San Francisco paper, met the mob half way between Salinas and Monterey. Tarpey had been taken from the Monterey jail and his captors were preparing to hang him to a tree when Elliott arrived. At Tarpey's request Elliott took down the doomed man's last will and testament and then saw the mob carry out its work. Shortly after this occurrence Elliott was elected city marshal of Salinas. At the expiration of his term he engaged in the hotel business in Santa Rita, but a too strenuous life had undermined what had been a strong constitution, and so, after a few years he gave up active business and resumed the life of a rover. In the early '90s he reappeared in San Jose, did a few days' work on one of the daily papers and then disappeared. About a year later he died in the Soldiers Home at Yountville.

Another editor with a record was Allen P. Kelly, who died in Los Angeles five years ago. In the late '70s Kelly was the editor of the San Jose Herald, then under the management of genial Nick Bowden, the attorney. In 1880 he collaborated with E. T. Sawyer in the writing of "Loyal Hearts," a military drama, founded on incidents of the Civil War. After the production of the play at Stockton, the late Governor James H. Budd, playing one of the principal roles, Kelly went to Virginia City and worked under Arthur McEwen until called by William Randolph Hearst to do feature work for the San Francisco Examiner. After distinguishing himself by the rescue of imperiled seamen from a rock in the bay, he was detailed by Hearst to go south and capture a grizzly bear. He was allotted three months in which to do the work. Kelly selected Ventura County as his field of operation. At the expiration of three months there was no bear in sight and therefore Hearst ordered him to return to San Francisco. But Kelly refused to leave the hills. The deal was off and his salary had stopped, but still he persisted in scouring the hills for a grizzly. One day he entered Hearst's office in San Fran-

cisco and said: "I have corraled mister bear. He is at the depot in a cage. He is for sale. Will you buy him?" Hearst said he would buy the beast if a price could be agreed upon. Kelly saw to it that the sum proposed and accepted would cover his expenses and leave a comfortable sum for his work. The grizzly was named Monarch and for many years was one of the attractions at Golden Gate Park.

His long outing in the Ventura hills had given Kelly a taste for out-door life. He gave up newspaper work and entered the service of the state. As state forester he made an enviable record and the state was the loser when he resigned his position to re-enter the newspaper field. For awhile he published a paper in Las Vegas, N. M. As it was not a money-making proposition he sold out and went to Philadelphia to fill a position on the North American. A couple of years before his death he returned to California and for awhile was editor of a paper published in Imperial Valley.

The Enterprise, a weekly paper, was published in Mayfield by W. H. Clipperton in 1869-70. It was afterward removed to Gilroy and the name changed to the Gilroy Telegram, but was discontinued after a few months.

The Gilroy Advocate was established at Gilroy September 1868 by G. M. Hanson and C. F. Macy. In 1869 it went into the hands of Kenyon and Knowlton and in 1873 to Murphy and Knowlton. In the same year H. Coffin became publisher and was succeeded in 1875 by H. C. Burckhart. In January 1876, J. C. Martin took charge and was succeeded by Rev. D. A. Dryden in October of the same year. The paper was soon afterwards leased to Frank Dryden and J. Vaughn, who conducted it a few months and then turned it over to F. W. Blake, who continued as proprietor until his death in 1907, when his son, W. F. Blake, took charge.

The Gilroy Crescent was established in January, 1888, by R. G. Einfalt. It had a short existence.

The Gilroy Valley Record was first issued in May, 1881, E. S. Harrison, publisher. In 1884 it went into the hands of B. A. Wardell who changed the name to the Gilroy Gazette. Other publishers of the paper up to 1919, were E. D. Crawford, John C. Milnes, L. C. Kinney and R. G. Einfalt. Kirkpatrick and Johnson are the present proprietors.

The Los Gatos Weekly Mail was established in 1884 by H. H. Main. After eight months' experience Main sold the paper to W. P. Hughes. In 1886 Hughes sold to Walker and Fellows. Other publishers were D. D. Bowman, W. S. Walker, A. B. Smith and A. E. Falch. In 1918 the Mail was consolidated with the News. The News was started in July, 1881, by W. S. Walker, who afterward sold to W. B. Trantham, C. C. Suydam and G. Webster. In March, 1886, Webster sold his interest to his partners. Afterward Suydam withdrew from the firm. Trantham was sole proprietor when the consolidation of the two papers took place.

In 1885 a weekly paper called the Courier was published at Mountain View by George Wagstaff. It lasted but a few months.

The Mountain View Weekly Register commenced publication in April, 1888, with Frank Bacon (now a noted eastern actor) and Harry Johnston. Afterward came The Leader. In 1904, P. Milton Smith took charge of both papers and consolidated them under the name of the Register-Leader.

The Santa Clara Index was established in 1869 by a syndicate of printers. It lived for a few years and was followed by the Santa Clara News which had as publishers C. A. Gage, F. E. Ellis, Mason & Widney, and H. R. Roth. In 1920 Roth sold a half interest to Lawrence Lockney.

The Santa Clara Journal was established by N. H. Downing in 1889. He died in December, 1904, and the paper has since been published by his daughter under the firm name of B. & B. Downing.

The Mayfield News is published by W. F. Nichols. It came into existence several years after the removal of the Enterprise.

The Campbell Press is published by Harry Smith. It was started by E. C. Hurlbert in 1895.

The Morgan Hill Times was established in 1898 by G. K. Estes. He sold to H. V. Pillow in 1918.

The Saratoga Star is a recent publication. L. C. Dick is the proprietor.

The Sunnyvale Standard was established in 1903. W. K. Roberts is the publisher.

The Palo Alto Times is published by G. F. Morell & Co. It has been in existence for twenty-eight years, having been started by W. H. Simpkins.

The Pacific Poultry Breeder was established in San Jose in 1885 by Chas. R. Harker. With one exception it is the only paper of its kind published in the United States.

Ray W. Harden started the Suburban Citizen in 1914. In 1922 it was changed to pocket size. It has won success by appealing to the between town and rural reader.

CHAPTER IX.

Early Days of the Drama in San Jose—The First Theater—Stark's Disgust—Other Theaters and Interesting Reminiscences of Actors, Professional and Amateur—A Few of the Old-Time Minstrels.

Those who are left of the pioneers of San Jose, the sturdy, adventurous men and women who planted the stakes for the advanced civilization of today, look back with pride and pleasure to the early days of the drama in San Jose. They recall the professional work of actors and actresses of world-wide fame, whose performances, if given nowadays would awaken the highest interest, and they linger long and lovingly over favorite names and plays, peerless productions and delightful dramatic incidents. Those were the days of stock companies, in which the actor to win a high place in the profession had to study and strive years upon years and to appear in such a round of characters as to establish a perfect claim to dramatic versatility and merit. In the mimic world of that day lived and flourished Junius Brutus Booth, Edwin Forrest, Charlotte Cushman, Edwin Booth, Julia Dean Hayne, E. L. Davenport, James E. Murdock and James Stark.

To James Stark is due the credit of establishing the first theater in San Jose. The year was 1859 and he was then in the height of his fame, having but recently returned, with his wife, from a highly successful engagement in Australia. Of all the tragedians who came after him, but one bore any resemblance to him in style, appearance and ability and that one was John McCullough. It must in justice be said, however, that Stark had the finer intelligence, and that in the parts calling for deep, dramatic insight and the interpretation of the subtler shades of human emotion, he excelled the genial McCullough, whose forte was not exactly in the line of the purely intellectual, but in the delineation of the heroic and the muscular. Endowed with a splendid physique, an imposing carriage, a deep, resonant, finely modulated voice and true conception of dramatic requirements, added to a rare, personal magnetism, Stark compelled attention and won the most enthusiastic plaudits for his performances. In the summer of 1859 he purchased a lot on First Street, opposite the site of the present Victory Theater and upon it erected San Jose's first place of dramatic amusement. The building, which was of wood, had an excellent stage and all the appliances of the regulation theaters of those days. The grand opening took place on the tenth of October and the bill was Richelieu with Stark as the "Cardinal Duke" and Mrs. Stark as "Julie de Mortimar." The price of admission to all the plays was one dollar, both for dress circle and parquet. Each program printed by the late C. L. Yates, contained the announcement, "Children in arms not admitted."

Mrs. Stark was a star, as well as her husband. Her first husband was J. H. Kirby, the tragedian, who died in San Francisco after playing an engagement at Maguire's Opera House. His great specialty was Richard III, and so powerful was his acting in the death scene that it became the delight of the gallery and perpetuated the well-known request, "Wake me up when Kirby dies."

Belle Devine, the ingenue of Stark's company was a great favorite and during her stay in San Jose she was the idol of the male younger set. After her season at Stark's Theater she married George Pauncefote, an English actor, who in 1866 engineered a remarkable polyglot entertainment at the American Theater in San Francisco. The play was Othello. The title role was enacted by Pauncefote in English, "Iago" was given in French, "Cassio" in Danish and "Roderigo" in Spanish. The audience was large but the play only ran one night. Afterward Pauncefote went to China and never returned.

Two very popular members of Stark's company were Harry Brown, who did the juveniles and walking gents; and Nellie Brown, his wife, who was the soubrette. Brown afterward joined the stock company at Maguire's Opera House, San Francisco, and some years after the death of his wife married Mrs. Harry Jackson, an English actress of high reputation, whose "Lady Macbeth" was considered one of the finest assumptions in the history of the American stage.

In building the theater Stark was financially assisted by the late James R. Lowe, Sr. The obligation was satisfied out of the proceeds of the first five weeks' performances. During these five weeks, though San Jose then had less than 5,000 population, the houses were large and the interest intense. The same patrons would attend the theater night after night, so strong and well balanced was the company, so meritorious the plays and so attractive the personality of Stark and his tal-

ented wife. The leading man of the combination was Walter Bray, who, when his engagement ended, forsook the sock and buskin to bask in the smiles of Momus. A few years later he was known as one of the brightest and most successful Ethiopean comedians on the Coast. For a time he was associated with Joe Murphy, then more appreciated as a bone player than a negro minstrel.

At the conclusion of the five weeks' season, Stark took his company to Sacramento where the San Jose success was repeated. Then came what old San Franciscans will always remember—the phenomenal engagement at Maguire's Opera House in which Stark appearing in his round of Shakespearean characters, was hailed as one of the few great interpreters of "Hamlet," "Othello," "Macbeth," "Brutus," "Richard III" and "King Lear."

Fresh from his metropolitan triumphs Stark returned to San Jose and for three weeks crowded the benches of the theater, easily repeating the success of his opening season. Now it was that he determined to make the Garden City his permanent place of residence, for from the substantial patronage bestowed upon him in the past he had acquired the faith to believe that the future was filled with golden promises. He purchased the property bounded by Second, Julian and Fourth Streets and the line of the proposed Western Pacific railway and upon it erected a handsome dwelling. Subsequently he went to Virginia City, Nev., to open a theater there and made considerable money. Seats for the first night sold as high as $500 each and the late Senator William Sharon was credited with having paid $500 a night for a set of seats for his friends for the entire engagement.

Again returning to San Jose Stark began his last series of performances in the theater upon which he had builded so many glowing hopes. He had advertised a three weeks' season, but owing to the scarcity of money which prevailed at that time, the attendance diminished so that the three weeks were shortened to two. On the night of the closing performance there was a "beggarly array of empty benches." Then the distinguished tragedian came forth in his wrath and made a speech to the audience in which he reproached the citizens of San Jose for their lack of appreciation of his efforts, closing with the announcement that he should never appear in that theater or in San Jose again. He was as good as his word. He sold his theater property to Judge William T. Wallace and his fine residence property to Hon. S. O. Houghton.

Shortly before this there had been differences between Stark and his wife, which after a time culminated in a divorce. Mrs. Stark remained single for a few years and then married Dr. Gray, of New York, who possessed a handsome fortune which became hers when he died. Her last husband was Charles R. Thorne, Sr., a veteran actor and manager and father of Charles R. Thorne, Jr., and Edwin Thorne, the actors.

Misfortune overtook Stark in his later years. For a time he played with Edwin Booth, but after a stroke of paralysis, was forced to abandon the stage. His fortune was exhausted in endeavoring to obtain relief and when in dire pecuniary extremity he was remembered by his wife of former days, who sent him a large sum of money. He died in the East about forty years ago. Mrs. Thorne passed away in San Francisco in 1898.

Samuel W. Piercy, who died of small-pox in Boston in 1882, after having reached the top of his profession as an actor, made his first appearance on any stage in Stark's Theater in 1865. The theater was also the scene of the debut of John W. Dunne, who became a popular actor and manager and is now a resident of New York City.

After Stark's departure the theater, with name changed to the San Jose Theater, was turned over to traveling companies whose engagements were few and far between. The last performances given within its walls were on the 15th and 16th of March, 1867, by Robert Fulford's San Francisco Dramatic Company. The plays were Michael Erle, Don Caesar de Bazan and The Lady of Lyons. In Michael Erle the principal characters were taken by Fulford, Harry Colton, W. M. Martial, E. T. Sawyer, Miss Teresa Berrie and Belle De Nure. In April, 1867, the theater was converted into a carriage factory and leased to Hunt & Add. Alterations for other classes of business were made as the years rolled on. The building still stands, but there is nothing in its appearance to convey the faintest suggestion that it once covered the appurtenances of a theater.

From 1867 to 1870 San Jose theater-goers had to content themselves with the meager and unsatisfactory accommodations of Armory Hall on Santa Clara Street, near Third. Robert Fulford did play "Hamlet" there on an improvised stage with a few rickety wings constituting the entire set of scenery and the ghost arrayed in a horse blanket besprinkled with small squares of tin to represent a coat of mail. When "Hamlet," stepped on the end of a floor board which had not been nailed down, causing the other end to strike the "King of Denmark" and knock him against the wing, there was a quick collapse of the whole stage furniture and an inglorious termination of the performance.

In 1870 Gustav Brohaska, the proprietor of Armory Hall, converted the place into a first-class theater and named it the San Jose Opera House. The opening night was August 18, and London Assurance was given in superb style by the John T. Raymond Dramatic Company. Raymond, than whom a neater low comedian never tickled the risibilities of an American audience, was "Mark Meddle" and his wife, handsome and popular Marie Gordon, was "Lady Gay Spanker." Then followed a season of prosperity, of fine actors and good plays. At this house appeared such popular favorites as John McCullough, Barton Hill, James O'Neill, Robson & Crane, "Billy" Florence, Thomas W. Keene, Lawrence Barrett, James Carden, James A. Herne, Harry Courtaine, Joseph Proctor, Joe Murphy, Sue Robinson, Jennie and Alicia Mandeville, Fay Templeton, Ellie Wilton, Mrs. Sophie Edwin, Mrs. Judah, Annie Louise Cary, Clara Louise Kellogg and Caroline Richings. Proctor's connection lasted several years as he was then managing a circuit of theaters. He was the creator of that wonderful character in melodrama, "The Jibbenainosay," for many years the *piece de resistance* of the Bowery.

H. A. De Lacy was the lessee of the theater in 1874 and one of his first attractions was Fay Templeton, the charming vocalist and child actress. James A. Herne, whose "Shore Acres," netted him a fortune, was a member of the company. One of his great parts was "Rip Van Winkle," declared by David Belasco to be superior to the "Rip" of Joseph Jefferson.

It was at this theater that Eleanor Calhoun, afterward a popular London actress and at present writing the wife of Prince Lazarovich of Serbia, made her first appearance on any stage in E. T. Sawyer's military drama, "Loyal Hearts." The cast was a local one, John T. Malone and H. A. De Lacy sustaining the leading male roles. Malone, who was deputy district attorney at the time, afterwards adopted the stage as a profession, became an eastern star and died while officiating as secretary of the Players' Club, founded by Edwin Booth, in New York City.

On the morning of July 5, 1881, the Opera House was burned to the ground. But San Jose was not left without a place of amusement, for the California Theater on Second Street near San Fernando, had been running for several years.

The California Theater was erected by Hayes & Downer in 1878-79 and was formally opened on May 12th, 1879, by a company of amateurs. The play was "Evadne" and the performers were J. J. Owen, editor of the Mercury; J. H. Campbell, for many years dean of the law department of the Santa Clara University; Charles F. Macy, who died in Chelsea, Mass., in 1898; Prof. J. G. Kennedy, city school superintendent, now with the dead; Charles M. Shortridge, lawyer, newspaper publisher and state senator, who passed away in 1919, and Miss Mattie Patton, who afterward became the wife of J. J. Owen. She died a few years ago. For the occasion a poem written by the late S. W. De Lacy, then proprietor of the Times, was appropriately recited by Mrs. Ida Benfey, the elocutionist.

During the few years of its existence, the California was managed most of the time by the late Chas. J. Martin, who served as mayor of the city for three terms. He made many notable engagements. It was at this house that the famous production of "The Rivals," with Joseph Jefferson and Mrs. John Drew in the cast, was given. Edwin Booth, W. E. Sheridan, Laurence Barrett, Thomas W. Keene, Louis James, Frederic Warde, W. H. Crane, Stuart Robson, John E. Owens, E. S. Willard, Joseph G. Grismer, Nat Goodwin, Louise Davenport, Minnie Maddern (who later became Mrs. Fiske), Ada Cavendish and others appeared.

Like the Opera House the California Theater went up in smoke on the night of July 2, 1892. In the same fire the buildings on the block half way to Santa Clara, together with the South Methodist Church and other buildings across the street were burned.

Two months after the destruction of the California Theater the Auditorium was doing business under the management of Walter Morosco, of the San Francisco Grand Opera House. The building had formerly been known as Horticultural Hall, but was without a proper stage or theatrical appointments. Some of these necessities were furnished when Morosco took charge, others by Chas. P. Hall when he came in as Morosco's successor.

Other lessees of the Auditorium with its later name, the Garden City Theater, were Webster & Ross, Frank Bacon and a vaudeville combination. During its few years of existence there appeared such attractions as Thomas W. Keene, Ward and James, Robert Downing, John W. Dunne and Mary Marble, Richard Mansfield, Nat Goodwin, Mme. Modjeska, James A. Herne; De Wolf Hopper, John Drew, Henry Miller, The Bostonians, Herbert Kelsey, Robert Mantell, Maxine Elliott, Mrs. Leslie Carter and Fannie Davenport. Fire destroyed the building in 1918.

The Victory Theater, erected by Senator James D. Phelan, was opened to the public on the evening of February 2, 1899. An audience that filled every seat applauded to the echo the fine acting of the performers in "The School for Scandal," the play selected for the occa-

sion. Louis James, Frederick Warde, Harry Langdon and Kathryn Kidder had the principal parts, and the performance as a whole was a clean-cut exhibition of high dramatic art. Charles P. Hall was the first lessee. He was succeeded by F. A. Giesea, who was in charge until 1918 when M. B. Haas came in as lessee.

During the past twenty-two years the Victory has presented the cream of the eastern dramatic attractions booked for the Pacific Coast. Among them may be named Maude Adams, Billie Burke, Mrs. Leslie Carter, Margaret Anglin, E. A. Sothern, William Faversham, Otis Skinner, Forbes Robertson, J. E. Kellerd, Robert Mantell, David Warfield, Sarah Bernhardt, Anna Held, Geo. M. Cohan, Walker Whiteside, Ethel Barrymore, Hilda Spong, Henry Miller, Julia Marlowe, Louis James, W. H. Crane, Nat Goodwin, Blanch Walsh, Blanche Bates, Annie Russell, W. H. Thompson and several opera companies.

The Hippodrome, located on South First Street, near the corner of San Carlos, was erected by the Southern Development Company in 1919 and was leased to Marcus Loew, a circuit manager. He is represented in San Jose by Ackerman & Harris; B. B. Levin is the local manager. The theater has been used mainly for vaudeville and motion pictures.

The T. & D. Theater, a motion picture house, on South First Street, near San Antonio, was built by the Southern Development Company in 1913. The lessees are Turner & Dahnken and the local manager, A. M. Miller.

The Lyric Theater, a small amusement house for motion pictures, located on North Second Street, opposite the Evening News office, has as lessee Geo. S. Jones. Louis Lieber is the owner of the building.

The Jose Theater on North Second Street, between Santa Clara and San Fernando Streets, was built in 1904 by David Jacks, of Monterey County. It was first leased by Nolan & Blum. After a few years Nolan retired and Blum was the lessee until his death in 1920. James Beatty is now in charge.

The Liberty (motion picture) Theater is located on Market Street, between San Fernando and Post, was built in 1914 by James Beatty, the present proprietor.

The first amateur dramatic company in San Jose was organized in the fall of 1865 with the following members: Charles De Lacy, Samuel W. Piercy, J. A. Leach, Charles A. Cleal, Thomas L. Cleal, John E. Pillot, Edgar M. Foster, J. F. McMahon, W. D. J. Hambly, W. W. Thomas and E. T. Sawyer, Misses Mary Yontz, Jessie Gavitt, Ellen and Clara Skinner. In 1866, A. P. Murgotten, Amherst J. Hoyt, John W. Dunne, E. M. Skinner, J. W. Johnson and A. L. Hart joined the company, several of the 1865 members having removed from the city. In the years up to the early '80s, the members included H. A. De Lacy, F. E. York, A. S. York, Charles M. Shortridge, Frank Bacon, A. W. White, Eugene Rosenthal, Chas. W. Williams, S. W. De Lacy, W. H. Sarles, W. G. Lorigan, H. C. Hansbrough, John T. Malone, Beatrice Lawrey, Mary Westphal, Louis Lieber, Geo. W. Alexander, Chas. E. Howes, Geo. C. Knapp, George Comstock, James Carson, Henry Beach, Jennie Weidman, Eleanor Calhoun, Virginia Calhoun, Holton Webb, A. Majors Jr., W. G. Miller, Harry Botsford, Guy Salisbury, Chas. W. Oliver, Clyde Frost, F. G. Hartman and others whose names the historian does not recall. Many of the members afterwards achieved eminence on the professional stage. Sam W. Piercy was one of the foremost actors in America when death called him in 1882. He came to California in the early '50s and the family home for many years was on Julian Street near Sixth. He was a student at the San Jose Institute when he joined the dramatic club. In the fall of 1866 he left San Jose to enter upon the study of law in San Francisco. In 1870 he was invited to read the Declaration of Independence at the Fourth of July celebration. He acquitted himself so well that Col. W. H. L. Barnes, a personal friend, advised him to give up law for acting. The advice was followed and in November of that year he made his debut on the professional stage as "Iago" to the "Othello" of John McCullough. It was a complete success and McCullough said he had never witnessed a more satisfactory first appearance. After a tour of the state with Frank Wilton's barn-storming company, he played with Joe Murphy and other stars for a time and then he left for the East. For three years he developed his art by playing with such stars as Clara Morris, John McCullough and Charlotte Thompson. In 1876 he sailed for London to play the leading part in The Virginians. The press notices were so laudatory and his reputation was so enhanced that on his return to New York he was at once engaged as leading man at the Grand Opera House. The next year he joined Edwin Booth's company and was with that great actor until the manager of Niblo's Garden offered him the position of stock star in the company playing regularly at that popular place of amusement. His best parts during the engagement were "Lagadere" in "The Duke's Motto," "Badger" in "The Streets of New York" and "Claude Melnotte" in the "Lady of Lyons." There followed an offer from San Francisco to come and play the leading part in "Diplomacy." The offer was ac-

cepted and a prosperous season was the result.

In 1878 Piercy opened the San Jose Opera House, as enlarged and improved, presenting "Diplomacy," "Craiga Dhiol" and "Othello." In the last named play he appeared as "Iago" to the "Othello" of John T. Malone, a rising San Jose actor. In 1881 he rejoined Edwin Booth's company and the engagement was still on when he was stricken with small pox and died. Just before his illness J. H. Haverly, the well-known manager, was negotiating for his appearance as a star. In 1879 Piercy married the daughter of William Dunphy, the cattle king. She died in Philadelphia in 1881, leaving one daughter, who is now a resident of San Francisco.

Eleanor Calhoun was a Normal School student in San Jose when she resolved to make the stage her profession. This was in the late '70s. She was pretty and graceful, had a charming manner and an unconquerable ambition to succeed in life. Her father, a nephew of John C. Calhoun, the South Carolina orator and statesman, was a justice of the peace in Fresno County and her mother had removed to San Jose for the purpose of giving her daughters an education in the educational center of the state. Nellie (she did not call herself Eleanor until after her departure from California) displayed remarkable dramatic talent at the Normal School and after leaving there gave elocutionary recitals in a tour of the coast counties. After this experience she entered the dramatic school of Mrs. Julia Melville Snyder, mother of Emilie Melville, the popular actress and vocalist of the '70s and '80s. It was while she was studying for the stage that she was induced to come to San Jose and play the leading female role in E. T. Sawyer's military play, "Loyal Hearts." She gladly consented and made her first appearance on any stage at the San Jose Opera House in February, 1880. Hugh A. De Lacy, John T. Malone, Louis Lieber, the sign painter, and Miss Mary Westphal (now Mrs. Judge Richards) were in the cast. At the conclusion of the week's engagement she was tendered a benefit, as her exceptionally fine acting had made her a public favorite. The house was packed to the doors and the young actress in the glow of her success returned to San Francisco and arranged to appear at the California Theater, then under the management of John McCullough. She made her debut on the professional stage as "Juliet" to the "Romeo" of John T. Malone. The critics praised her acting and the engagement was continued until she had exhausted her small repertoire. Soon after the engagement she left for the East and for a year played leading parts in a stock company which gave performances in middle eastern and southern cities. London next called her and it was not long before she had worked herself into a leading position in one of the high class theaters. Under the auspices of Lady Archibald Campbell she played "Rosalind" in "As You Like It" in an *al fresco* production, to the warm approbation of the large audience assembled. She was next heard of in Paris, where she studied French, attaining such a mastery over the language as to give her confidence to appear before the Paris footlights in a French play with the great Coquelin as leading support. About a dozen years ago she was married to Prince Lazarovich, a claimant to the throne of Serbia. After her marriage she made several visits to San Jose. A few years ago her London and Paris reminiscences were published in The Century. Written in a chatty style and directed mainly to a recital of her social triumphs and of meetings with the notables of the day, including Alfred Tennyson and James Russell Lowell, they made interesting reading. One of her sisters (Jessica) is married and lives in Los Angeles. Another sister, Virginia, was a teacher in the Hester school on the Alameda, until she decided to follow in the footsteps of Eleanor and become an actress. Her first appearance on any stage was, like her sister's, in "Loyal Hearts." The performance was given at the California theater on Second Street in 1882. In the cast were Frank Bacon, Jennie Weidman (afterward Mrs. Bacon), Louis Lieber, Geo. W. Alexander and other local lights.

John W. Dunne joined the San Jose Amateur Club in 1866. He was a boy of sixteen when he made his first apparance on the stage. In preparing for the production of "The Golden Farmer," no woman could be found willing enough to play the part of "Elizabeth," the heroine, so Dunne was called in to fill the breach. He was a handsome fellow in those days, beardless, peachy-cheeked and with a voice that was soft, light and clear-almost like a woman's. When on bended knees, with clasped hands and streaming eyes he besought heaven to "save me from a fate far worse than death," the audience shivered and appealing eyes were cast on the villain, who seemed to hold the fate of Elizabeth in his hands. And that villain, who stood over the shrinking heroine, with his six feet of stature, blood-shot eyes, gleaming teeth and hands red with gore, was none other than that mild-mannered, upright, progressive citizen, Alex. P. Murgotten. Dunne's success as an amateur decided his destiny. He became a real actor. After playing all sorts of parts, from utility to leading business, he departed for Salt Lake City to accept a position in the Mormon Theater. There

he played for a year or more and then set out on a territorial tour, acting as leading support to Mrs. Annie Adams, the mother of Maude Adams, America's foremost actress. Next he associated himself with the elfin star, Patti Rosa, soon married her, became her manager and until the death of his talented wife played in Hoyt's comedies from one end of the country to the other. He was next heard of as the husband of Mary Marble, a worthy successor to Patti Rosa, and engaged in a similar line of work. They toured the country until vaudeville became the rage, then went into pocket-edition drama and became public favorites. He was a San Jose visitor in 1919.

Frank Bacon is (1922) one of the most talented and popular of the great American actors. He is a former San Josean and the city was the scene of his first stage experiences. He was in his early twenties when he arrived in San Jose. He tried photography, experimented with newspaper work and drifted into other lines of work, but none of them succeeded in holding his interest. His ambition in those early days was to become another John McCullough, Edwin Booth or Lawrence Barrett. He turned up his nose at comedy and so when "Loyal Hearts" was produced at the California Theater he was rejoiced when he was asked to play the part of the Union officer. The press notices were commendatory. The allusion to his magnificent voice made him more than ever determined to become a tragedian. Miss Jennie Weidman, a very talented amateur actress, was one of the performers. She and Frank became great friends and soon friendship resolved itself into love. They were married soon after the performance at the California.

It was after Frank left San Jose to try his luck on the professional stage that he stumbled upon his proper line of work. The portrayal of a "rube" character on the Alcazar stage in San Francisco, gave the critics a chance to say all manner of nice words. Frank took notice and very soon decided to drop "straight" business for "rube" comedy. He had everything in his favor. He was a slow speaker, had a dry way of saying things, and his deep, flexible voice could at will be used to evoke either tears or laughter. The years went by, his art ripened, the coarse, low comedy "rube" was fashioned into the human countryman and culmination came in the creation of "Lightnin' Bill," a lovable shiftless old coot, in many respects a latter-day "Rip Van Winkle." The play called "Lightnin'" has had a run of three years on Broadway, New York, is now (1922) enjoying a phenomenal run in Chicago, and Frank Bacon has been acclaimed as one of the finest character actors of the century. He has a charming orchard home near Mountain View, in Santa Clara County, and every year his vacations are spent there.

John T. Malone, another San Josean, who made good as a professional actor, was a graduate of Santa Clara College. He studied law, was admitted to the bar and when the stage bee buzzed in his ears he was deputy district attorney of Santa Clara County. After appearances on the amateur stage he went to San Francisco, supported Eleanor Calhoun, during her engagement in that city and afterward went east to become a member of Edwin Booth's company. After Booth's death he took out a company of his own, playing in legitimate drama as long as there was any demand for it and then gave up the stage to accept the position of secretary of the Players' Club, New York. He died in New York several years ago.

The late Charles W. Williams, former proprietor of the Evening News, would have won fame and fortune on the stage if he had gone from amateur into professional work. He was a born comedian and the most talented and popular laugh-maker who ever appeared before the footlights in San Jose. He came to California when a mere boy and for some years was a clerk in Cassius Morton's music store on First Street. He was a fine piano player and his services in the store were very valuable. From the store he graduated into newspaper work, starting first as business manager of Charles M. Shortridge's Times and winding up as the proprietor and editor of the Evening News. It was after he became a newspaper publisher that he dallied with stage work. His first appearance was a negro boy in "The Octoroon." He made a hit in the part and followed up his success by joining Charles R. Bacon's New York and San Francisco Minstrels, organized for performance in San Jose only. He was one of the end men and convulsed the audience by his inimitable dialect specialties. In 1881 he became the manager of the California Theater and in April, 1882, was the recipient of a complimentary benefit. His songs brought many encores. In the same year he played an Irish comedy part in "Loyal Hearts." The press notices spoke of him as one of the great Irish comedians on the American stage. Shortly after this appearance Williams resolved to forsake straight theatricals for operetta and musical comedy. He had a fetching singing voice and under his management were produced "The Mikado," "Olivette," "The Mascot," "Patience," and the popular operettas. His "Ko-Ko" in "The Mikado" was very artistic and mirth-provoking and so well pleased with the performance

was a San Francisco manager that he induced Williams to repeat it at the Tivoli. Williams consented to go, made a success of the trip, but could not be induced to give up newspaper for stage work. San Jose suited him and he was an actor for the fun of the thing. His last appearance as manager and performer was about a year before his death, which occurred in 1917.

Felix G. (better known as Phil) Hartman was one of the early San Jose amateurs. He played small parts, sometimes acted as stage manager but more often as property man and scene shifter. He was easily excited and in his excitement would frequently lose his head and make the most ridiculous blunders. At an entertainment given in Saratoga, Hugh A. De Lacy sang "Old Black Joe" in character. To give a touch of realism to the song and the acting it was arranged that "Joe" should die and that the dying should be done to slow music and red fire. Phil Hartman was the scene shifter and property man, and in the hurry of getting his props together he forgot to provide himself with the fire powder and its accessories. "Never mind, Hughie," he said to De Lacy, "I can fake it so the audience won't know the difference. I'll go out, get some fire crackers, take out the powder and light it." De Lacy had his doubts about the substitution, for he knew Phil's optimism, displayed on other occasions, had not always been vindicated. However, there was nothing to do but take chances. Phil secured the powder, placed it in a tin plate and stood ready in the wings to do the lighting. Soon the time came for him to act and as De Lacy sang the last line of the last verse, Phil lighted his first match. The powder wouldn't burn. Then another match was tried. Same result. De Lacy kept on singing, but with one eye on Phil, who struck match after match on the seat of his trousers, the perspiration meanwhile running in streams down his face. De Lacy, hoping against hope, sang the last verse over again, but no fire was forthcoming. At last Phil gave it up in despair. Turning an agonized face on De Lacy, he said in a voice that could be heard all over the hall, "Go on and die, Hughie, for I can't make the darned fire burn." Hughie died in a hurry, for his fingers were itching to get at Phil's throat.

Still later Phil gave a magician's show at the San Jose Opera House. As scene shifter and handy man for the "Fakir of Vishnu" he had learned many of the tricks of that old time juggler and illusionist. Phil called himself the "Fakir of Ooloo" and what he expected to be his best act was one of levitation—the suspending in mid-air of a woman subject. There were steel rods concealed under the clothing of the subject and an upright rod support was also hidden from view. The subject was a heavy woman, while Phil was a lightweight. When all was ready Phil made his explanatory talk and then began to lift the woman to a horizontal position in the air. Once in that position two rods would snap into place and the suspension would be an accomplished fact. But Phil, try as he would, could not raise his subject to the horizontal line. As he tugged and perspired the machinery squeaked and the audience roared. He made several attempts, letting down his burden between times in order that he might recover his breath, and finally gave up in disgust and sat upon the floor. The performance was as good as a circus and the spectators, though the advertised program had not been carried out, felt that they had received their money's worth and applauded accordingly.

John T. Raymond was California's star comedian. He made several professional trips to San Jose and always played to full houses. His most popular role was of "Col. Mulberry Sellers," taken from Mark Twain's Gilded Age. Mark did not like Raymond's interpretation of the character, claiming that it was a gross exaggeration, almost a burlesque, not at all like the "Sellers" his brain had conceived. But Raymond's audiences liked the interpretation and money always flowed in at the box office whenever Raymond's "Sellers" was the attraction.

Raymond was very fond of practical jokes and he played them so often that his fellow actors grew to be afraid of him, for they could not guess what was hatching in that queer brain of his. Such tricks as finding their shoes nailed to the floor when they were in a hurry to make ready for a performance, or wigs grotesquely queered, were always to be expected. But there were unexpected variations. On one occasion when a lurid melodrama was on the boards, there was a scene in which the victims of the villain appeared before him. The villain was John McCullough, and Raymond, James A. Herne, Harry Edwards and Julia Corcoran, were the victims. All except Raymond were in line on the platform. He had painted his nose a fiery red and with a most serious expression pointed both hands at McCullough. The audience roared, then hissed and the curtain was rung down.

When Raymond gave "Col. Sellers" in San Jose the actors who had suffered from his jokes turned the tables on him. The most trying part of his performance was the eating of raw turnips, for he loathed vegetables and never ate them except upon compulsion. The members of the company knew this and one night they doctored the turnips. Raymond

ate them, made a wry face but said nothing. The next night he called for apples, but when it came time for the repast he found he was compelled to eat raw onions covered with apple skins.

At another engagement Raymond was playing "Polydor" to the "Ingomar" of John McCullough. In the striking scene where "Ingomar" orders the barbarians to seize "Polydor," Raymond came around to the front of the stage and instead of dropping in front of "Ingomar" and clasping his hands in piteous entreaty, dropped, crawled between McCullough's legs, dived back and circled round "Ingomar," his teeth chattering in terror. McCullough laughed, the audience took the cue and the curtain went down amid a general roar of laughter.

Some of the old-time minstrels lived in San Jose. One of them, Johnny Tuers, adopted the stage as a profession, after he left San Jose. Charley Rhoades, Fred Sprung and Ned Buckley came to San Jose to reside after they had given up active work as entertainers. Tuers was an end man and flat foot dancer. He was the originator of this style of dancing and the champion of the Coast. He played in all the cities and towns from Los Angeles to Salt Lake but most of his time was spent in San Francisco. In the late '60s he quarreled with a man on Washington Street in that city. Pistols were drawn and an innocent bystander, James Dowling, a theatrical manager, stopped Tuers' bullet and ceased to live. Tuers was tried for murder and acquitted. "Billy" Tuers, Johnny's brother, stayed in San Jose. He was never on the professional stage, but appeared many times as an amateur, acting both as end man and dancer. In middle life he was stricken with blindness and died in Santa Cruz several years ago.

Charley Rhoades was the pioneer banjo player of the state. Not long after the discovery of gold his banjo was heard on the streets of San Francisco and in the northern and eastern mining camps. In the early '60s he joined a minstrel company and as end man and banjo player was before the public until his removal to San Jose in 1874. He was the reputed author of that popular old song, "The Days of '49," and up to his retirement it was the favorite song of his repertory. The style of the song is shown in the following verse:

There was Kentuck Bill, one of the boys,
Who was always in for a game,
No matter whether he lost or won
To him 'twas all the same.
He'd ante up, he'd pass the buck,
He'd go a hatfull blind,
In a game with death Bill lost his breath
In the days of '49.

Another verse refers to Reuben Raines, a Sacramentan, for whom the late Edward Johnson, a pioneer millhand of San Jose, sometimes acted as assistant. Johnson used to boast of his connection with the Raines' outfit and would recite with gusto the following verse:

There was another chap from New Orleans,
Big Reuben was his name.
On the plaza there, in a sardine box,
He opened a faro game.
He dealt so fair that a millionaire
He became in course of time,
Till death stepped in and called the turn
In the days of '49.

Rhoades was a consumptive and after a few years' residence in San Jose removed to Santa Clara, where he died about forty years ago.

Fred Sprung and Ned Buckley left minstrelsy to become ranchers and neighbors. Their homes were located on McLaughlin Avenue near the Story road. Sprung was a bass singer and interlocutor and in the olio appeared as a negro impersonator. Before he came to California he was a member of a band of minstrels organized to give performances on the Mississippi river boats. The band was a small one, but each member was advertised as an artist in his line. On these boats the gamblers, always in force before the opening of the Civil War, would frequently postpone a game to listen to a minstrel performance. On these occasions they would pick favorites and the performers thus singled out would receive donations far in excess of the amounts of their salaries. Sprung found it a happy, easy life and was sorry when the war put a stop to it. He died in San Jose about twenty years ago.

Ned Buckley, endman and comedian, did not stay all the time on his ranch. He had business interests in San Francisco which kept him away from San Jose more than half the time. Finally he sold his ranch and left San Jose for good.

Other San Joseans who have won honors, either on the dramatic stage or in motion pictures, are Edmund Lowe, Howard Hickman, Ed. Jobson, Frank Stevens, George Hernandez, Vernon Kent and Clarence Geldert.

CHAPTER X.

Distinguished Visitors to San Jose and the Santa Clara Valley—Bayard Taylor's Day Dream—Political Orators—George Francis Train—Henry George as a Detective—Bret Harte—Presidents Hayes and Harrison—The Ovation to General Grant—Beecher, Ingersoll and the Old-Time Orators—Gen. John C. Fremont—Ned Buntline.

Many distinguished men and women have visited Santa Clara County. During the '50s Gen. John C. Fremont, David C. Broderick, William M. Gwin, Gov. Burnett, Bayard Taylor, J. Ross Browne and others came to San Jose, sometimes on business, sometimes for pleasure. Bayard Taylor, the famous poet, story writer and traveler, first visited the Valley in the early '50s. In his "Pictures of California" he thus describes what he saw: "How shall I describe a landscape so unlike anything else in the world? With a beauty so new and dazzling that all ordinary comparisons are worthless. A valley ten miles wide through the center of which winds the dry bed of a winter stream whose course is marked with groups of giant sycamores, their trunks gleaming like silver through masses of giant foliage. Over the level floor of this valley park-like groves of oaks, whose mingled grace and majesty can only be given by the pencil; in the distance redwoods rising like towers; westward a mountain chain nearly 4,000 feet in height, showing through the blue haze dark green forests on the background of blazing gold. Eastward another mountain chain, full-lighted by the sun, rose color touched with violet shadows, shining with marvelous transparency as if they were of glass, behind which shone another sun. Overhead, finally, a sky whose blue luster seemed to fall, mellowed, through an intervening veil of luminous vapor. No words can describe the fire and force of the coloring—the daring contrast which the difference of half a tint changed from discord into harmony. Here the great artist seems to have taken a new palette and painted his creations with hues unknown elsewhere. Driving through these enchanting scenes, I indulged in a day dream. It will not be long, I thought,—I may live to see it before my prime is over—until San Jose is but five days' journey from New York. Cars, which shall be in fact traveling hotels, will speed, on an unknown line of rail, from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Then let me purchase a few acres on the lowest slope of these mountains overlooking the valley and with a distant view of the bay; let me build a cottage embowered in acacia and eucalyptus and the tall spires of the Italian cypress; let me leave home when the Christmas holidays are over and enjoy the balmy Januarys and Februarys, the heavenly Marches and Aprils, of my remaining years here, returning only when May shall have brought beauty to the Atlantic shore. There shall my roses outbloom those of Poestum, there shall my nightingales sing, my orange blossoms sweeten the air, my children play and my best poem be written. I had another and a grander dream. One hundred years had passed and I saw the valley, not as now, only partially tamed, and reveling in the wild magnificence of nature, but from river bed to mountain summit, humming with human life. I saw the same oaks and sycamores, but their shadows fell on mansions fair as temples, gleaming with their white fronts and long colonnades. I saw gardens refreshed by gleaming fountains, statues peeping from the bloom of laurel bowers; palaces built to enshrine the new art which will then have blossomed here; culture, plenty, peace everywhere. I saw a more beautiful race in possession of this paradise—a race in which the lost symmetry and grace of the Greek was partially restored; the rough, harsh features of the Oriental type gone; milder manners, better regulated impulses and a keen appreciation of the arts which enrich and embellish life. Was it only a dream?"

J. Ross Browne was a traveler, who wrote descriptive, semi-humorous accounts of his wanderings for Harper's Monthly. His home was in Oakland, but he loved San Jose and its people.

Political Orators.

The political campaigns of the '70s brought many distinguished Eastern and Northern orators to California. San Jose was not slighted and as spell-binding was the main stock in trade of the stump speaker, the Californians received their full share of lofty periods and flowery diction. Among the orators who came to San Jose were Hannibal Hamlin, Vice-President under Lincoln; Julius C. Burroughs, United States senator and the silver-tongued

orator of Michigan; Gen. W. S. Hancock, Garfield's opponent in the race for the presidency; John A. Bingham, of Ohio, United States senator and statesman; Ex-Governor George L. Woods, of Oregon, Thomas Fitch, of Nevada, and several others.

In politics the things done nowadays are anything but on all fours with the things done forty, fifty and sixty years ago. In the early days there was partisanship, pure and simple. The line-up in every campaign showed the adherents of one party in diametrical opposition to the adherents of the other. And those were the days of whoop-'er-up, of intense enthusiasm, of excitement, of deep sustained interest. Street corners were the scenes of animated discussion. Often the ready fist shot out when word of mouth failed to give force to the argument. But it was all in the play and when the curtain fell villain and hero shook hands and all was well as before.

In San Jose the very strenuous political period began in 1865 and ended in 1884. In 1868 Grant and Seymour were the opposing candidates. Meetings were held, not in halls, but on the street where men could congregate and where the best places could not be occupied by the women, who were then non-voters. The idea in those days was not to give a theatrical performance to which one must procure a reserved seat, but to talk to the people without any other accessories than an improvised stand, an American flag and a row of tallow candles. On one occasion—in 1865—no stand was used, but at the intersection of Santa Clara and First streets, mounted on a dry goods box, the late lamented Thomas H. Laine, afterwards law partner of John H. Moore, D. M. Delmas, S. F. Leib and W. A. Johnston, eloquently enunciated the principles of Democracy, while the yellow torches on the corners flared, their offensive residuum permeating the air.

George C. Gorham, then a recently defeated candidate for governor, afterwards secretary of the United States Senate and author of "The Life of Edwin M. Stanton," was California's most remarkable stump speaker. His voice was often heard in San Jose. He had a most remarkable command of vituperative language and a sledge-hammer style possessed by no other orator in the State. He was the first to advocate upon the stump the "Fatherhood of God, Brotherhood of Man" principle.

Citizen George Francis Train was, in his time the best-known American and the strangest man in existence. He started forty clipper ships to California in 1849, organized the Credit Mobilier which built the Union Pacific Railway, constructed the first street railway in England, organized the French Commune in 1870, was the business partner of kings, queens and emperors, was in jail eleven times, and, to wind up, broke the world's around-the-world record three times, the first time in eighty days, a feat that gave Jules Verne the idea for his captivating story.

In the early '70s he came to California on a lecturing tour. San Jose was visited and the lecture was given in the Opera House, which at the time of opening was crowded to the doors. The historian will never forget either the occasion or the man. His head was much too large for his short, stoutly-built body, but physical appearance was forgotten as one watched his movements and listened to his talk. Active as a cat and charged with dynamic force, he was never still for a moment, but moved from one end of the stage to the other, waving his chubby hands and uttering disconnected, choppy sentences in a manner that compelled interest and admiration. He was called a mountebank, a poseur and man with a screw loose in his upper story, but he cared not the snap of a finger for what was said about him, but seemed to delight in the caustic criticisms that followed him while he was in the limelight.

Before beginning his San Jose lecture he said to the audience: "They say I am incoherent and that I wander from my subject. Maybe these gentle critics of mine are right, but I can talk coherently, and I will give you something that will be to the point. First, I will present a sample of coherent lecturing and, following that, a sample of what they call incoherent lecturing. At the finish you shall say what style you wish me to use tonight." Now came the samples. The coherent one was dry and uninteresting and was received in silence. But after the sample of incoherent the applause shook the building. When quiet had been restored Train shouted: "Now, what will you have?" "Incoherent," was the unanimous reply. "All right," Train said, "incoherent it shall be." Then the circus opened. The lecturer jumped from one subject to another, bursts of eloquence were followed by clownish jokes, points at times were driven home with sledge-hammer force, gems of poetry were sandwiched in between lines of exquisite prose and at intervals came epigrams charged with scorn and bitterness, for in that distempered brain of his burned the fire of genius. Indeed Train was wonderful as well as strange, and it was easy to understand why he was such a success as a platform lecturer. After leaving California he returned to New York, ran as independent candidate for the presidency, defended Victoria Woodhull by publishing extracts from the Bible, an act that landed him in the Tombs; threw

away his money, behaved more extravagantly than ever, and then one day closed his lips and for fourteen years never spoke to man or woman. Every day during this period he sat on a bench in Madison Square, feeding the birds and petting little children. At last speech and activity came back. He made another around-the-world trip, completing it in sixty days, and then settled down to a humdrum existence in the top story of a New York hotel. While there he defended his position in the following characteristic style: "They say I talk as one out of his head. Why should I not do so? How can a peanut convention know about a cocoanut? The peanuts composing it have never seen a cocoanut. They don't know what it is. The peanut convention considers the cocoanut, deliberates wisely and passes a resolution that the cocoanut is a large peanut. And how can a cocoanut find out what it is like until it has seen another cocoanut like itself? I am a cocoanut." Train died in 1903, at the age of seventy-four years.

Henry George, the formulator and exponent of the single-tax theory, wrote "Progress and Poverty" while acting as editor of the San Francisco Post. In abbreviated form the matter was first used as meat for a lecture, and after San Francisco had been favored with the radical views of the great editor, George came to San Jose with his manuscript. Patrick W. Murphy, city editor of the Post, was the business manager and the lecture was delivered in the San Jose Opera House to a small audience. But the expenses were light and no money was lost. George took the situation good-naturedly, for he was a jovial, big-hearted man, and declared that he was satisfied with the sowing of the seed and would serenely await the verdict of time.

While in San Jose, George was the guest of J. J. Owen, the veteran editor and philosopher. On the afternoon preceding the lecture George was in Owen's office. Among other things they discussed the local sensation, which was of absorbing interest to Owen, who was an avowed spiritualist. Strange, unaccountable manifestations had been reported from a small, one-story house on Fourth Street near St. John. Spooks, no less, so it was claimed and generally believed, had repeatedly broken windows, thrown stones against the building and cut up other queer and devilish pranks. The lessee of the house was a well-known citizen (now deceased), who was utterly unable to understand why he, of all men, should be singled out for these satanic manifestations. His standing in the community was high, he had led an upright life and he was not aware that he had any enemies. The spooks admitting that malignant spirits from the other world had been at work—had operated at all hours, day and night. George listened to the story, asked a few questions, and then said: "Let's go down to the house and investigate. We may stumble upon a clew. I don't take any stock in this spook business." Owen smiled but did not express any opinion. The historian, who was then doing reportorial work for Owen, accompanied the two editors to the house of mystery. The lessee was not at home, but his daughter was there. She smiled cynically as she bade the trio enter the living room, which fronted on the street. It was noticed on entering that some of the panes in the two front windows were broken. George examined the breaks and then addressed himself to the girl, who sat, sullen and defiant, near the door opening into the kitchen. The door was closed and there was no sound to indicate the presence of any other person in the house. Owen asked if the mother was at home. The girl shook her head. She was rather attractive, with her black hair and eyes, pale cheeks and tip-tilted nose. But her expression registered resentment rather than pleasure, over the coming of the investigators. Her story tallied with that given by her father. The mysterious manifestations had occurred at all hours of the day and night. She had no theory to advance. The stones might have been thrown by evil spirits or by some human enemy cunning enough to escape detection.

After the inquisition Owen and George, with this historian at their heels, looked into and examined every room in the house. Nothing of value as a clew having been discovered, the three newspaper men returned to the living room, the girl following them. She resumed her former seat and listened with an amused smile while George and Owen discussed spooks, politics and religion. At last George, changing the subject, said to Owen: "Have you made up your mind?" Owen was about to answer when there came a noise as of the shattering of glass. The investigators, quickly getting to their feet, saw that another pane had been broken. "Well," ejaculated George, "his spookship is considerate. That show was given for our benefit. Thank you, Spooky. Maybe"—he smiled at the girl, who sat staring at the window with her hands concealed in her apron—"Maybe this is a case of hoisting by one's own petard." Walking over to the window, he examined thoroughly pane, sash and floor, then opened the front door and stepped outside. He was gone but a few moments. Returning, he looked at the girl steadily, accusingly. She stood the scrutiny half a minute, then cast down her eyes and fumbled nervously with her hands, still concealed under her apron. She did not lift her eyes

while George was speaking. "Miss ——," he said, gravely, "the stone was thrown from this room, therefore—" He paused and the girl burst out: "It's no use trying to fool you. How did you find it out?" "Easy enough. The glass broken by the smash is on the ground outside and not in this room." Then he added, "Why did you do it? You must have had some strong reason." "I had," was the low reply. Her story was soon told. She hated the house and had been trying for months to induce her father to move to another place. Unable to influence him, she had hit upon the device of scaring him into compliance. The scheme might have succeeded but for Henry George's astuteness.

The story ended, the girl fell to crying. Her father would never forgive her. She had a mind to run away and never come back. Her life was ruined, and so forth, and so forth. George was kind and sympathetic. His soothing words soon dried her tears. There was a way out of the tangle and he promised to find it before he left town. He was as good as his word. The father was seen and after much persuasion agreed to take another house, and also never to reproach his daughter for what she had done. That ended the matter. The manifestations ceased and Henry George left town in a satisfied frame of mind. He had not made any money in San Jose, but he had had a fine time.

Bret Harte made several visits to San Jose while he was editor of the Overland Monthly. One visit lasted several days. It was shortly after the publication of his first book of poems, "The Lost Galleon." He is remembered as a small, dapper, elegantly clothed person, with black mustachios and "burnsides" and a pock-marked face.

Mark Twain was in San Jose a few days before his lecture. This was in 1866. His controversy with W. Frank Stewart, the earthquake philosopher, has been referred to in an earlier chapter.

In the Society chapter reference was made to the visits to San Jose of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. Other Presidents who came before them were Hayes, Grant and Harrison. Hayes was in the middle of his term when he made the overland trip to California. There was not much fuss made over his arrival, though a large crowd gathered to listen to his address, made from the balcony of the Auzerais House. He was accompanied by Gen. W. T. Sherman.

President Harrison's visit was a flying one. He alighted from the train at the Market Street depot, was driven rapidly about town and then back to the train. He made one speech, short and to the point, like all his public utterances.

The great ovation was given to Gen. U. S. Grant on September 26, 1879. In honor of the event business houses generally were closed, the courts took a half-holiday, and the city was given an attractive gala-day appearance. Nearly all the public structures and business blocks were profusely and handsomely decorated with flags, shields and festoonings of red, white and blue, while private dwellings along the line of march were similarly arrayed and bedecked. It was estimated at the time that more than 20,000 people, in holiday attire, awaited the coming of the man who had reflected such honor upon his country. Military and civic organizations took part in the parade, the late W. T. Adel acting as grand marshal, with Capt. Ira Moore and A. P. Murgotten as aids. The former residents of Galena, Ill., Grant's old home, were represented by Judge Chas. G. Thomas, G. J. Overshiner, C. O. Rogers, O. C. Wells and C. Bellingall. At the depot Mayor Lawrence Archer delivered the address of welcome. The reception committee consisted of W. D. Tisdale, T. Ellard Beans, Rev. M. S. Levy, Capt. C. H. Maddox and J. J. Owen. The torn, tattered and faded battle flag carried by D. C. Vestal, as color-bearer of Phil Sheridan Post, excited much comment, and its history would not be out of place here. It belonged in 1864 to the Twenty-first Regiment, South Carolina Colored Volunteers, commanded by Col. A. G. Bennett, afterwards of San Jose, and was the first Union flag raised in Charleston after that city's surrender to and occupation by the Union forces. Five color-bearers were shot down while carrying it, and every hole in it was made by a Confederate bullet.

General Grant and party, which included Mrs. Grant and Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., received a pleasant surprise when the procession approached the Court House. Upon the steps and platform were congregated some 500 children, each one tastefully arrayed in white with red and blue ornamentations and bearing a small flag and a bouquet of flowers. The general's carriage was driven to the edge of the sidewalk and halted. Then the children, under the direction of Professor Elwood, struck up the National anthem, "America," singing the four stanzas with such spirit and feeling as made the welkin ring. At the close three cheers were given to General Grant and then came a shower of bouquets thrown at the carriage. After the procession had disbanded the general was driven to the Fair Grounds on the Alameda, where a running horse race, against time, had been arranged for his benefit. In the evening a banquet was given at the Auzerais House. Mayor Archer presided and Col. J. P. Jackson of San Francisco made the

response for General Grant. The following were present:

Ladies—Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Mayor Bryant of San Francisco, Mrs. Mayor Archer, Mrs. S. O. Houghton, Mrs. T. Ellard Beans, Mrs. B. D. Murphy, Mrs. C. H. Maddox, Mrs. H. W. Seale, Mrs. Knox-Goodrich, Mrs. Ira Moore, Mrs. G. R. Baker, Mrs. F. E. Spencer, Mrs. J. J. Owen, Mrs. Gov. Irwin, Mrs. Coleman Younger, Mrs. J. A. Moultrie, Mrs. J. W. Cook, Mrs. W. T. Adel, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. A. L. Rhodes, Mrs. J. H. Moore.

Gentlemen—L. Archer, W. D. Tisdale, W. L. Tisdale, T. E. Beans, E. McLaughlin, C. T. Ryland, J. M. Braley, E. McLaughlin, H. H. Hoffmann, H. B. Alvord, C. T. Parks, W. Erkson, J. J. Burt, L. G. Nesmith, John T. Malone, H. L. Cutter, C. C. Stephens, Martin Murphy, T. W. Spring, D. C. Vestal, W. S. Thorne, A. McMahon, W. L. Coombs, L. Finigan, H. M. Leonard, J. P. Pierce, M. Byrne, Ira Moore, R. F. Peckham, J. W. Cook, W. F. Ellis, W. M. Lovell, S. O. Houghton, C. H. Maddox, S. W. Boring, S. A. Clark, Levi Goodrich, J. H. Flickinger, L. Lion, D. Belden, B. D. Murphy, P. W. Murphy, E. C. Singletary, E. P. Reed, James A. Clayton, D. C. Bailey, S. F. Leib, Geo. L. Woods, G. F. Baker, A. E. Pomeroy, H. W. Seale, J. J. Sontheimer, J. J. Owen, Miles Hills, N. R. Harris, N. B. Edwards, J. N. Hammond, J. R. Lowe, S. A. Barker, C. G. Thomas, J. S. Seely, C. X. Hobbs, B. B. Thayer, L. J. Hanchett, J. P. Sargent, C. E. White, W. S. Clark, Wilson Hays, J. B. Randol, W. T. Adel, A. Whitton, Coleman Younger, M. J. Ashmore, Jesse D. Carr, J. C. Zuck, F. E. Spencer, C. C. Hayward, A. W. Saxe, A. L. Rhodes, Geo. Rutherford, J. T. Murphy and C. G. Harrison.

San Francisco—U. S. Grant, A. J. Bryant, J. H. Smith, W. W. Dodge, A. M. Scott, M. L. McDonald, J. P. Jackson, E. Danforth, M. D. Bornck, H. Brickwedel, John Wise and Henry Pierce.

Lecturers from over the sea who came to San Jose were T. P. O'Connor, Michael Davitt and Timothy Healey, Irish patriots. From the East came Robert G. Ingersoll, Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton, Col. E. Z. C. Judson, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Dr. Mary Walker, Anna Howard Shaw, Anna Dickinson Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Dr. Mary Walker and Oscar Wilde. The lectures of Beecher and Ingersoll were not far apart, but their speaking styles were as far apart as the poles. Beecher was ornate, flowery and serious. He was eloquent in a lofty way and his voice was a volume of musical sound. But he never thrilled an audience as Ingersoll thrilled it. Ingersoll possessed a personal magnetism more seductive than any speaker who ever visited San Jose. At his first lecture, given in Music Hall on First Street, the front bench was occupied mainly by ministers of the local Protestant churches, gathered there out of curiosity. Before and after the lecture they called Ingersoll a sophist, one who touched insignificant errors but failed to sound the depths of Christian philosophy as revealed in the pages of the Bible. But that night they were so carried away by the great agnostic's quips and quirks that their laughter, chuckles and unconscious movements broke down the bench upon which they were sitting, thus creating a diversion that greatly amused the lecturer and caused a laughable commotion in other parts of the hall.

Theodore Tilton was stiff, stilted and self-conscious. He had a fine command of language, but his mannerisms, his posings and his conceit combined to create an unfavorable impression. He came to San Jose just after the celebrated trial in Brooklyn of the renowned Tabernacle preacher, and his notoriety—not his fame as a public speaker—had the effect of drawing to his lecture a very large audience.

Mrs. Stanton produced an altogether different impression. She was easy, graceful and earnest, spoke without effort and made her points without artifice. Anna Howard Shaw and Anna Dickinson were polished speakers. Miss Dickinson was the more dramatic.

Of the Irish lecturers, Healey and Davitt were serious and impassioned. O'Connor (Tay Pay) was serious and witty by turns, and his talk was therefore more entertaining than that of his fellow-workers in the Irish cause.

In the '80s the annual encampment of the National Grand Army of the Republic was held in California. After the session San Jose was visited by a large number of delegates, the number including Gens. John A. Logan, C. S. Fairchild, and George Stoneman. At the time Stoneman was Governor of California. Before this event Gen. W. S. Hancock had been in San Jose. Of the warriors, Logan, as a speaker, was eloquent, impressive and forceful. With his long hair, once raven-black but now streaked with gray, his flashing black eyes and handsome features, he made a picture that was pleasing to look upon. General Hancock was not an orator. He was over six feet in height, ponderous and heavy, and moved slowly, as if he found it an effort to lift his feet. He spoke haltingly, but made a good impression on account of his transparent honesty and unaffected manner.

In later days came Josh Billings, Opie Read, James Whitcomb Riley, Bill Nye, Geo. W. Cable, Geo. Alfred Townsend, Jack London, Joaquin Miller, Mrs. Mary Austen, King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands, Gen. John C. Fremont, William J. Bryan, Booker Wash-

ington, Thomas B. Reed, and several other notables whose names cannot be recalled. Bryan's first visit to San Jose was made in 1897, the year after he was defeated for the presidency by William McKinley. There was quite a demonstration when he arrived with James G. Maguire, congressman from the San Francisco district. He spoke at the Fair Grounds before a large audience and afterwards held a reception at the Hotel Vendome.

General Fremont visited San Jose a few years before his death. He was the guest of the Santa Clara County Pioneers, and after sightseeing in San Jose the General and his wife were taken to the Big Trees in Santa Cruz County, where an old-fashioned entertainment was provided.

One whose career was one series of sensational adventures and whose reputation during the '50s and '60s was world-wide, stayed in San Jose for several weeks in 1868. The man was Col. E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline), who was the originator in the United States of the dime novel. He was also the pioneer in the writing of lurid fiction. He was a graduate of the Annapolis Naval Academy and was commissioned midshipman for bravery in rescuing a boat's crew from drowning in New York harbor. While in the navy he fought seven duels. His fellow-middies refused to associate themselves with him because he had been a common sailor. To enforce their respect he challenged all of them, thirteen in number, to mortal combat. Only seven agreed to fight, and he worsted them all in quick succession without receiving a scratch himself. One of his opponents was afterwards an admiral in the navy. He was an active participant in the Florida (Indian) and Mexican wars, and in the Civil War was the colonel of a regiment of mountaineers. He was a crack shot and in the '70s, in a trial of skill with Buffalo Bill, Texas Jack and a number of Indian chiefs, he easily proved his superiority.

He began to write fiction in the early '40s. In 1848 he started a paper in New York in order to further the cause of Know-Nothingism, of which he was an ardent and reckless supporter. In that same year he was sentenced to one year's confinement in prison as one of the leaders in the Astor House riots when the adherents of Edwin Forrest, the great American tragedian, attempted to mob W. C. Macready, the English tragedian, as a reprisal for insults heaped upon Forrest by Macready's English friends while Forrest was filling a London engagement. He was one of the pioneers in waging war against the publication and circulation of immoral literature. In 1852, long before Anthony Comstock was in the field, he made complaint against an offending publisher. The place was raided by the police and tons of objectionable literature were seized and burned in City Hall Park.

Ned Buntline's first serial story appeared in 1857, and for over twenty years bear and Indian stories, war and sea romances, local novels—in fact every variety of sensational fiction—flowed in constant stream from his pen. In 1868 he came to California as a temperance lecturer. He had been a hard drinker, but had reformed. During his stay in San Jose he delivered one of his lectures under the auspices of the local Good Templar lodge. Of the committee of introduction only one member is now living (1922), the veteran lawyer, J. C. Black, who afterwards served as district attorney and was special prosecutor in several notable criminal cases.

After leaving San Jose Buntline started eastward, but laid over several months in Laramie, Wyo., in order to obtain material for a new series of wild west stories. Here he met Buffalo Bill, who had just completed a contract to supply buffalo meat for the tracklayers of the Kansas Pacific Railway, and whose reputation then was mainly local. The two men became fast friends and a short time after their meeting Buntline sent the first Buffalo Bill romance to a New York story paper. Other stories quickly followed, and within a year Buffalo Bill became the most talked-of personage in America. Not content with newspaper exploitation, Buntline wrote a play called "Buffalo Bill, the King of Scouts," and induced Bill to appear in the titular role. The first performance was given in a Western city. Other plays starring Buffalo Bill were written, a company was formed, Wild Bill and Texas Jack becoming members, and a tour of the country was made, San Jose being visited in 1877. After parting with Buffalo Bill, Buntline resumed his temperance crusade, but still kept up his story-writing. A large portion of the money he earned was spent in improving his country place in Westchester County, New York. He married late in life and died in 1886.

CHAPTER XI.

Santa Clara County During the Civil War—Many Companies Formed—Confederate Sympathizers Take to Robbery—The Fight on the New Almaden Road—Excitement Over the Death of Abraham Lincoln.

Santa Clara County was loyal during the Civil War, which opened in 1861. It furnished both money and men to the Union cause. Many thousands of dollars were contributed and placed at the disposal of the Sanitary Commission, and more volunteer soldiers were tendered than were required. The majority of the volunteers were either retained in the state or sent to Arizona and New Mexico. There was no draft ever ordered in California to secure her proportion of troops, while there was always a reserve of volunteers, organized under the state laws, more than sufficient for any emergency that might arise. California was far from the center of government, with a long line of exposed seacoast which, in case of foreign complications, was subject to attack. For this reason it was necessary that the great bulk of the population should remain at home for self-protection. Many men went to San Francisco and other cities, not being able to enlist at home on account of the filling of the quota. Some enlisted in the California Battalion. Two San Joseans, W. H. Lawrence and George W. Lee, joined the battalion and were prisoners in Andersonville. Mr. Lawrence is still a resident of the city. Mr. Lee removed to Santa Cruz in 1919. Other members from Santa Clara County were Abe Withrow and Warren Wood of Santa Clara, and James Hacket of San Jose.

Of those who enlisted in San Jose, there is record of the following:

San Jose Volunteers, afterwards Company C, First Regiment, Infantry. Organized in San Jose, June 21, 1861, as follows: H. A. Gorley, captain; John Martin, first lieutenant; D. C. Vestal, second lieutenant; S. C. Thomas, third lieutenant; M. Pulaski, first sergeant; J. H. Murphy, second sergeant; Edgar Pomeroy, third sergeant; T. J. Cuiston, third sergeant; John Mulholland, first corporal; W. M. Owen, second corporal; David Downer, third corporal; Randolph Leavenworth, fourth corporal. The celebration of the Fourth of July in that year was marred by a painful accident whereby Gorley, Martin and Ed Morton were injured while firing a national salute. The company was reorganized as veterans at Las Cruces, N. M., November 29, 1864. During the war there were many desperate engagements with Indians. Lieutenant Vestal, with his company, assisted in the capture of the notorious Showalter and his band. The company, while in the desert, marched over 2,000 miles.

Second Regiment, Infantry—Organized November 29, 1861. The Santa Clara County men in this regiment were generally credited to Mayfield. T. C. Winchell was adjutant; Montgomery Maze (afterwards a searcher of records in San Jose), was second lieutenant of Company A and C. P. Fairfield was first lieutenant of Company I.

Third Regiment, Infantry—Organized in 1861. Served in Utah and Colorado. J. C. Merrill was captain of Company B. There were Santa Clara County men in Companies D, E and G. William J. Colahan, deceased, was in Company G.

Eighth Regiment, Infantry—Company C was organized in San Jose in 1864. After being mustered in, the regiment was stationed at Fort Point, California.

First Battalion of Mountaineers—Organized in 1862. Served in the mountain campaigns against the hostile Indians in California and Nevada. George W. Owsley was captain of Company B.

First Cavalry Regiment—Company E organized in August, 1861. Served in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Engaged against the Kiowa, Comanche, Navajo and Apache Indians. There were also Santa Clara men in Companies I and L of this regiment.

First Battalion of Native Cavalry—Company A was organized in 1863 by Captain J. R. Pico. Served in California and Arizona. The battalion was composed mainly of native Californians.

In addition to the foregoing troops, the following organizations were held for state service:

First Regiment, Cavalry—Company E: H. M. Leonard, captain; E. Vandyne, first lieutenant; D. J. Burnett, second lieutenant; H. C. Morrell, Jr., third lieutenant. Sixty men in the company, all armed.

Company I, Burnett Light Horse Guard—J. R. Hall, captain; P. Henry, first lieutenant; J. Chrisman, senior second lieutenant; A. J. Fowler, junior second lieutenant. Fifty men in the company, all armed.

Company K, New Almaden Cavalry—L. F. Parker, captain; J. P. Dudley, first lieutenant;

H. H. Curtis, senior second lieutenant; A. F. Foster, junior second lieutenant. Forty men in the company, all armed.

National Light Artillery—S. O. Houghton, captain; C. T. Henley, first lieutenant; Jacob Weigant, junior first lieutenant; N. B. Edwards, senior second lieutenant; Edward Ladd, junior second lieutenant.

Fifth Regiment, Infantry—A. Jones Jackson, colonel; A. B. Rowley, lieutenant-colonel; J. Porter, major; J. O. Wanzer, adjutant; Chas. N. Senter, regimental quartermaster; A. J. Cory, surgeon.

Company A, Union Guard—Chas. P. Crittenden, captain; E. J. Morton, first lieutenant; George Evans, senior second lieutenant; N. Klein, junior second lieutenant. Sixty men, armed with rifles.

Company B, San Jose Zouaves—A. W. White, captain; M. Campbell, first lieutenant; F. B. Fuller, senior second lieutenant; W. T. Adel, junior second lieutenant. Eighty men, armed with rifle muskets.

Company C, Alviso Rifles—Thatcher F. Barnes, captain; John Root, first lieutenant; Edward W. Williams, senior second lieutenant; Charles E. Morrison, junior second lieutenant. Sixty men, armed with rifle muskets.

Company E, Gilroy Guards—John H. Adams, captain; William O. Barker, first lieutenant; William Van Gundy, junior second lieutenant. Forty men, armed with rifle muskets.

Company H, Santa Clara Guard—William H. Swope, first lieutenant; W. H. Menton, senior second lieutenant; A. F. Harlow, junior second lieutenant. Sixty men, armed with rifle muskets.

Johnson Guard, unattached—John M. Murphy, captain; N. B. Edwards, first lieutenant; J. F. Faulkner, senior second lieutenant; P. W. Riordan, junior second lieutenant. Fifty men, armed with muskets.

In 1864 a company of men, representing the Confederate government, was organized for the purpose of raising money for the Confederate cause by robbing stages and banks in California. Several recruits were obtained in Santa Clara County. In May of that year two Wells-Fargo stages were stopped near Placerville by this band, then under the command of Ralph Henry, alias Ingraham. He gave a receipt for the several hundred pounds of bullion taken from the stages, stating that he was acting for Jefferson Davis. A day or two after the robbery Deputy Sheriff Staples of El Dorado County came upon the gang in a house in the mountains, and without sufficient assistance attempted to arrest them. He was killed in the attempt. A man named Poole was wounded in the fight and captured. The other members of the band escaped. The captive made a confession, in which he named the members of the gang.

On the night of Thursday, July 14, between nine and ten o'clock, three men called at the house of a Mr. Hill on the New Almaden road, a few miles from San Jose, and asked permission to stay overnight, stating that they were looking for some friends who would pass that way. Mr. Hill directed them to an unoccupied building close by, saying that if they could put up with such poor accommodation they were welcome to the use of it. The three men remained in the building all night and all the next day. Thinking that the actions of the men were rather suspicious, Hill came to San Jose and told his story to the officers. Sheriff John H. Adams at once organized a posse, consisting of Deputy Sheriffs G. W. Reynolds, Fred Morris and J. M. Brownlee, Marshal Potter, Constable Scott and Citizens Senter, Wiles, Bowman and Gould, and proceeded to the Hill ranch. They arrived at night. The building was surrounded and Sheriff Adams, in a loud voice, commanded the three men to come out and surrender. But the men, who were members of the Ingraham gang, had resolved to sell their lives dearly. Rushing out, they commenced firing at the officers. During the fusillade John Creal, one of the robbers, received three bullet wounds, either of which would have caused his death. He was brought to San Jose and died an hour after his arrival. Ab. Gillespie, or Glasby, another of the trio, had the handle of his pistol shot away, his clothes were perforated with bullets, but no wound was inflicted. He was soon overpowered and handcuffed. John Clendennin, the third robber, after firing twice point-blank at Sheriff Adams, and receiving a settler in return, jumped over a fence and fled in the direction of The Willows, where he was found about midnight, in a dying condition, by Under Sheriff R. B. Hall and J. R. Lowe, Jr., of another party who had gone in search of the fugitive. He was taken to the county jail and died the next day.

One of the shots from Clendennin's pistol, aimed at Sheriff Adams' heart, struck a watch in the pocket of his vest and then glanced into the body, inflicting a slight wound. Brownlee received two flesh wounds in the leg. Creal fired eight shots before he fell and was attempting to use his pistol after he was down, but was prevented from doing so by Deputy Sheriff Reynolds. When found in The Willows, Clendennin had two revolvers and a bag of gold dust on his person. It was believed that the object of the three men in stationing themselves on the New Almaden road was to rob the stage as it came along with gold to pay the miners on the hill.

Another member of the Confederate band was John Grant, who, having had difficulty with Captain Ingraham, determined to play the role of a lone highwayman. In July word came that he was in San Juan and would shortly pay a visit to a young woman who lived near Forbes' mill, Los Gatos. Under Sheriff Hall, accompanied by Charles Potter and John Ward, went to Los Gatos and located the house where Grant was staying. He was in bed and the arrest was easily accomplished. As the officers and their prisoner were preparing to leave, Grant, though handcuffed, seized Hall's gun and rushed for the door, Hall after him. Grant tried to use the gun, but the handcuffs were in the way and he was seized just as he reached the outer door. At the moment of the rearrest someone of Hall's party fired both barrels of a shotgun at Grant, severely wounding him. He was brought to San Jose and lodged in jail.

It was during war times that the Methodist Church at Berryessa was burned to the ground. The act was attributed to one or more members of the Dick Baker gang of Confederates, whose operations in aid of the Southern cause were mainly in the line of horse-stealing. The gang was finally scattered, some members going to the Southern States, others to Arizona and Mexico.

When the news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln reached San Jose there was at first a stillness as if the population had been stricken with mental paralysis. Then excitement grew until it reached fever heat. The residents were composed of two elements, the northerners and the majority of the westerners who upheld the cause of the Union; and the southerners and southwesterners, who sympathized with the cause of the Confederacy. Good, honest, substantial men on each side, but divided in opinion by the effect of early environment. Among the Confederate sympathizers were many of San Jose's prominent men. In the country districts the same conditions prevailed. While the excitement over the death of Lincoln was at its height some of the southerners were so indiscreet as to publicly express their joy over the death of a man who had been pictured to them as a human gorilla and a negro lover. The Union men were in a majority and whenever an anti-Union sentiment found utterance the speaker was quietly placed under arrest. Several prominent citizens were conveyed to Alcatraz prison, San Francisco Bay, but their term of imprisonment was short, for after partisan bitterness had been partially allayed their release was ordered and they came back to their farms and business.

It was while arrests were being made that a tall countryman passed the Auzerais House shouting, "Hurrah for Jeff." He was promptly seized by indignant Unionists and would have been hustled off to jail if he had not made vigorous and what seemed to be honest protest. "Why, I'm no reb," he declared. "I didn't mean Jeff Davis when I hurrahed. I meant the milkman—George H. Jefferson. I was having a bit of fun; had been taking a few drinks and wasn't at myself. That's true, boys, as true as preaching." His captors looked at the smiling face, noted the alcoholic condition of the man, and concluded to give him the benefit of the doubt.

A short time before Lincoln's death a number of San Jose young men, born in the South and filled with the desire to do something for the Confederate cause, met in secret and concocted a scheme to ride into San Jose some morning after the stores had opened and there were few people about, and rob safes and tills, hoping by this daring operation to secure enough money to take them out of the state and into Confederate territory. The plot had been fully arranged and all was ready for the raid when the news of Lincoln's assassination arrived. In the excitement over the event the scheme was dropped. The story of it was told to the historian years afterwards by one of the plotters, a man who stood high in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. He seemed to regard the affair as a joke, though he was glad that the robbery had not been attempted. He died many years ago and not one of his associates is now in the land of the living.

Times have changed since the days of the Civil War. Nowadays veterans of the Southern Confederacy meet, shake hands and exchange reminiscences with the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic. Not only that, but their sons and grandsons bunk and fight together as Americans. This is as it should be.

CHAPTER XII.

The Fruit Industry of the County—The Largest Prune Producing Section in the State—History of the Development—Introduction of the French Prune—The First Fruit Cannery—The Vineyards and Olive Orchards—When Artesian Water Was First Obtained—Farm Loan Board—California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc.—Some Interesting Statistics.

Santa Clara County is the banner fruit-producing county of the state. In 1919 there were 98,152 acres planted in fruit trees and 2,850 acres in vines. The total acreage of cereals, vegetables and berries was 86,695. The live stock numbers 62,248; value $1,288,175. It is the prune center of America. More prunes are grown in this valley than are produced in the whole United States outside. In 1919 the number of prune trees was 7,652,000. Apricots came next with 665,000, peaches third with 482,000, and cherries fourth with 380,000 trees. In 1919 the orchardists of the county received about $49,000,000 from the products of their trees. This was irrespective of the money made by the canners and packers. The growers might not have obtained high prices had it not been for the efforts of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., an organization perfected three years ago for the purpose of creating stable prices and protecting the orchardists of California. In 1919 it operated with 75 per cent of the prune and apricot acreage of the state. In December of that year a campaign to hold, if not increase, its strength resulted in the securing of about 80 per cent of the acreage. The association occupies a large, handsome and commodious building on the southeast corner of Market and San Antonio Streets, employs a large force of men and women and does business every month in the year. The officers are: T. S. Montgomery, president; W. A. Yerxa, vice-president; H. G. Coykendall, general manager; H. C. Dunlap, secretary and treasurer, and J. T. Brooks, manager of Growers' Information Bureau. T. S. Montgomery, H. G. Coykendall, W. G. Alexander, H. C. Dunlap and A. Kammerer form the executive committee. The directors are W. A. Yerxa, Princeton; H. C. Dunlap, Yountville; Mark L. McDonald, Santa Rosa; G. C. Alexander, Healdsburg; T. S. Montgomery, San Jose; H. G. Coykendall, Cupertino; J. O. Hayes, San Jose; A. Kammerer, San Jose; Nathan Lester, Santa Clara; L. E. Mills, Santa Paula; C. G. Hamilton, Hemet, and W. J. Fulgham, Visalia. In 1921 a campaign resulted in giving the association control of over 80 per cent of the state acreage for the next seven years. All the officers were reelected.

As Santa Clara County is the largest fruit district in California, it follows as a matter of course that it is the largest canning and packing district in the state. There are (1922) thirty packing houses owned and operated by the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., nine affiliated with that organization and eighteen independent packers, most of them operating in San Jose. There are forty canning factories in the county. One of these, the Co-operative plant, is the largest in the world. In 1921 it absorbed 30,000 tons of fruit and employed nearly 1,000 people. In the busy season of that year the combined county payroll reached over two million dollars. A number of new canneries and factories will be built this year, for the business is increasing by leaps and bounds. There are several dehydrating plants in the county to take care of grapes, strawberries, prunes and other fruits and berries.

Practically all varieties of fruits and vegetables except the tropical ones can be grown successfully in Santa Clara County. The proximity of the center of population and the excellent transportation facilities have been great aids in the development of the valley.

The history of the fruit industry in the county is an interesting one. The adaptability of the climate and soil for horticultural purposes became apparent long before the first Americans visited the valley. The Fathers who planted the Missions, planted orchards at the same time, and found a full return for all their labor. The fertility of the soil was supplemented by a peculiarity of climate that enabled trees to grow many more weeks in the year than in other countries, while during the season of rest there was no freezing weather to chill their sap or delay their progress in the spring. The result was that a very few seasons brought orchards to a condition of fruitfulness. All this was demonstrated by the experience of the Fathers at the Missions, but even with this experience before them, the early horticulturists of the valley were astonished by the results of their work.

The Mission orchard at Santa Clara was the only source of fruit supply to the valley for many years. It furnished stock for the few orchards that were planted in the early years of the American occupation. These plantings were few at first, owing to the gold excitement, but when people began to return from the mines the plantings became more numerous. The scarcity of fruit and consequent high prices gave a great stimulus to horticulture. Apples imported from San Francisco sold for a dollar apiece, and other fruits in proportion.

The first orchards planted after the American occupation, with the exception of a few private trees, were by E. W. Case, William Daniels and Joseph Aram. Case's orchard was about 350 trees and was on property fronting on the Alviso road. Aram's orchard was of twenty acres and was situated where the Woolen Mills were afterwards built. Daniels' orchard was about one acre and was in the northern part of town, on a tract lying between Julian and St. James, Market and First streets. Part of the trees planted by these San Joseans were furnished by a man named Ganz and were brought from Ohio. This was in 1852. In the succeeding year Case and Aram imported more trees from the nursery of Charles Hovey, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

One of the popular fall eating apples of Central California is the Skinner seedling. It is a San Jose production and originated from seeds brought across the plains by the late Judge Henry C. Skinner. He was one of the pioneer orchardists of the city and one of the promoters of the Santa Clara County Agricultural Society. He arrived in San Jose in 1850 and purchased the family residence of Harry Bee at the northwest corner of Julian and Nineteenth (then Fifteenth) streets. The grounds were spacious, extending to Coyote Creek, and were enlarged by the purchase of many acres in what is now East San Jose.

In the spring of 1852 Commodore Stockton, who then owned the Potrero de Santa Clara rancho, which lies between San Jose and Santa Clara, imported from Hovey's Massachusetts nursery a large number of trees for the purpose of starting a nursery. With these trees came a professional botanist named Sheldon, with B. S. Fox and Thomas Egan as assistants. Sheldon died on the Isthmus and Fox took charge of the enterprise, Egan assisting. With the party came also J. F. Kennedy as salesman and commercial agent. The nursery was established in April, 1853, and for some time was the depot for nursery supplies for the valley. The trees consisted of apples, peaches, pears, plums, nectarines and apricots. With this importation came also the first strawberries grown in the county.

In 1854-55 a Frenchman named Lavalle imported fruit trees and planted them in both nursery and orchard form on the property lying north and west of Julian Street and owned by Peter O. Minor. He planted two acres and afterwards removed the trees to the west side of the Coyote on the property of the late Edward McLaughlin. In 1855-56 he had a very large collection of trees in his nursery, which he afterwards sold to H. H. Winchell, China Smith and William Smith, and they continued the nursery business for some years thereafter. L. A. Gould and B. F. Walkins planted three orchards and nurseries at Santa Clara at about the same time. J. A. Ballou, who was at that time employed in the Case orchard, and who at ninety-five years of age is still living, says that from the 300 trees planted then, about 800 pounds, mostly apples, were produced.

During 1856 the State Horticultural Society held a fair in San Jose, and from the exhibition the reputation of Santa Clara County fruit spread and people came hundreds of miles to see it.

In 1853 a Horticultural Society was formed in San Jose. The meeting for the organization was held on the grounds of Louis Prevost under a giant live oak tree. There were present William Daniels, Louis Prevost, Louis Pellier, J. R. Bontemps, B. S. Fox and E. W. Case. Nearly all the old-time fruit growers became members. The names of Joseph Aram, R. G. Moody, Davis Divine, L. A. Gould and John Llewelling appear in the list. This pioneer society afterwards united with the Agricultural Society. Both societies ceased to exist many years ago.

In 1856 nearly all of these early orchards had commenced to bear, and the quality of the fruit and the promise of extraordinary production gave these pioneer orchardists an idea of the remarkable resources of climate and soil. This year stands out prominently as the date of the introduction of the French prune to this county, and in fact, to this coast. The fruit has become a standard and will always remain a favorite with orchardists. The history of its first importation is as follows: Louis Pellier, a vine and fruit grower of France, had come to California in the winter of 1848-49. After trying his fortune in the mines he journeyed to San Jose in 1850 and purchased a tract of land fronting on the west side of San Pedro near St. James Street. The tract was for years known as Pellier's Gardens. Here he planted a nursery and orchard and cultivated flowers and plants. His brother, Pierre, had come out a year before and was assisting him at his work. When Pierre arrived he brought with him the cuttings of some of the finest varieties of grapes, among them the Black Burgundy,

Chasselas Fontainebleau and Madeleine. In 1854 Louis Pellier sent Pierre back to France with instructions to go through Burgundy and other parts of the country and secure the best varieties of fruit grown in each section. Pierre was assisted by his brother John, and two years were spent in gathering stock. When they returned to San Jose they had cuttings of the Petit prune, Gros prune and many varieties of cherries, pears and plums. The Petit prune at first was not very popular, but it was finally brought to the attention of John Rock, who recognized its value and soon popularized it.

B. S. Fox in 1853 established a nursery of his own on Milpitas road. He had with him Thomas Egan and the acreage was soon increased to 200 acres. Fox was not only a pioneer fruit grower, but a man of great scientific knowledge. A large orchard was developed from the nursery and to his enthusiasm Santa Clara County owes much of its early horticultural development. He died in 1881 and his landed property was left to his nephew, R. D. Fox, who conducted the nursery successfully for many years and then became connected with the California Nursery at Niles.

In 1854 came James R. Lowe. He was an Englishman by birth and a professional botanist. He had been engaged in some of the most prominent landscape garden operations of the English nobility and had come to the United States to superintend some work for New England nurserymen. He came to California at the request of Major S. J. Hensley, of San Jose. He laid out the famous Hensley grounds on North First Street, which up to the time they were subdivided into lots contained more rare plants than any similar area in the state. Mr. Lowe was in constant communication with the superintendent of the Duke of Devonshire's gardens, and hardly a mail was received at the San Jose postoffice that did not contain some rare plant, bulb or cuttings from the Duke's gardens.

J. Q. A. Ballou went into the fruit business on his own account in 1856. At that time he purchased the place on the Milpitas, afterwards occupied by him as a homestead, and in February, 1857, he planted about 500 trees, principally apples and pears. In 1858 he added 1500 more trees. In 1861 he procured from Louis Pellier grafts for fifty French prune trees. From these grafts he had his first crop of prunes in 1867. In 1868 he dried eleven tons of fruit for the Eastern market.

The plantings in the celebrated Willow Glen district were commenced as early as 1868, when W. C. Geiger set out a portion of his cherry orchard on what is now Willow Street. In 1862 C. T. Settle planted an orchard of apples and pears on what is now the northeast corner of Lincoln and Minnesota avenues. At that time this district was covered by a dense growth of willows and the lower portion was subject to overflow by the Guadalupe River. The only road was El Abra, since called Lincoln Avenue, and the main central portion of the district was owned by Settle, Cottle and Zarilla Valencia. Settle was soon followed by Royal and Ira Cottle, who also planted apples and pears. Soon afterwards Miles Hills and a Mr. Sampson purchased the Valencia tract and subdivided it into ten-acre lots. The first experiment was with strawberries. The venture was so profitable that it created great excitement and soon everybody in The Willows was planting strawberries. The industry flourished for some years and then came into competition with the strawberry growers on the lowlands near the bay. Here the artesian wells gave a great flow and The Willows people could not pump water and successfully compete with their lowland neighbors. They converted their berry patches into orchards.

One of the earliest orchards of the county was that of D. C. Vestal, on Twelfth Street near the Berryessa road. It was started in 1854 and was devoted mainly to apples and pears. It was on Vestal's place that the Moorpark apricot was first propagated for market. George Hobson, who had an orchard and nursery on the tracts afterwards occupied by L. F. Sanderson and now known as Luna Park, had two of these trees, but held them in little estimation on account of their irregularity in ripening. From these trees Vestal procured buds and worked them into a few trees on his place. When the fruit appeared he was so greatly pleased with its size and flavor that, in 1869, he planted three acres. His experiments attracted attention and the Moorpark came into universal favor. The Vestal tract is no longer an orchard. A few years ago it was subdivided into building lots and but few of the old trees remain.

As there were varieties of fruit which could not wholly be taken care of by the canners, a company was formed in July, 1874, to meet the situation. It was called the "Alden Fruit and Vegetable Preserving Company," and the projectors were W. H. Leeman, F. C. Leeman, C. T. Settle, Ira Cottle, Royal Cottle, Oliver Cottle, S. Newhall, W. W. Cozzens, R. C. Swan, K. D. Berre, A. D. Colton, Miles Hills, J. M. Battee, T. B. Keesling, M. Hale and Pedro de Saisset. They purchased an Alden evaporator and placed it at the corner of the San Salvator Street extension and Josefa Street. During the few years of its existence the company turned out some good fruit, but the machinery was not adapted for

the work, so the company concluded to retire from business. W. W. Cozzens and G. A. and C. F. Fleming afterwards tried evaporating, with marked success. The business was discontinued about twenty years ago.

At this time The Willows was the principal orchard section of the county. The older orchards of Ballou, Tarleton, Aram, Vestal and others were north of San Jose and David Hobson had an orchard near Berryessa. The orchards of Gould and Walkins were at Santa Clara and there were others in other places, but The Willows section was nearly all planted to fruit and it came to be believed by many that this was the only section in the county where the fruit industry could be successfully conducted. There is a record of one man who owned a fine place in Berryessa, who bought a tract of ground in The Willows in order to have an orchard. That same Berryessa farm is now one of the most promising orchard places in the valley.

In 1856 Lyman Burrell planted fruit trees and vines in the mountains above Los Gatos. This was the first planting in the mountains. In 1873 an almond orchard, now absorbed by the town of Los Gatos, was planted, and in 1874 J. F. Kennedy, in the hills east of Los Gatos, planted a small orchard. In 1876 W. D. Pollard planted twenty acres two miles north of Saratoga and the next year the once famous O'Banion & Kent orchard was started. William Rice planted an orchard in the same neighborhood. These men were looked upon as fools. It was at first predicted that the trees would not grow in such dry, thin soil. When the trees did grow it was prophesied that they would never have vigor enough to bear a paying crop. At six years old they yielded about $500 per acre (a large amount of money for those times), and then came the prediction that they would die out in a few years. But as time passed and the trees did not die, the scoffers accepted the facts and began to plant for themselves.

The orchard interests of Berryessa are not of an early date. Following David Hobson, with his small orchard, came J. H. Flickinger and the real development of one of the richest fruit sections of the state really began. The story of the Berryessa development will be told in the chapter relating to the prosperous towns of the county.

In 1856 Sylvester Newhall built a nursery and planted an orchard in The Willows. In 1863 John Rock established a small nursery on land near Alviso. He soon moved to the Boots place and in 1865 purchased forty-eight acres on the Milpitas road near San Jose and planted a nursery of fruit and ornamental trees. In 1879 this place became too small for his operations, so he purchased 138 acres. The rapid strides of the California fruit interests made such demands on the Santa Clara County nurseries that in 1884, Rock, with R. D. Fox and several other nurserymen, organized the California Nursery Company and purchased 463 acres near Niles, which were planted in trees and garden stock. The nursery, enlarged and beautified, is still running, though John Rock has been dead for many years.

The San Tomas orchard, a mile southeast of Saratoga, was planted by T. W. Mitchell in the early '80s. In 1880 G. A. Gardner purchased the tract on the Los Gatos road on the northeast corner of what was afterwards called "Orchard Homes." Newhall's forty-acre prune orchard was planted in 1883, and about this time fruit tree planting was carried around Campbell's Station and along the Infirmary and Grewell roads. The Bradley prune orchard was planted in 1875. The large plantings north and west of Santa Clara, together with those of the Doyle, Cupertino and other districts, date from 1880. Following came plantings in and about Evergreen and along the Monterey road.

There are but few orchards in the immediate vicinity of Milpitas, but the hillsides to the east have been utilized by Portuguese gardeners for the planting of potatoes, peas, beans and other vegetables for the midwinter market.

It would hardly be possible to give the names of the owners and dates of planting of all the orchards in the county. Among the biographical sketches in this book will be found the experiences of very many of the county's leading fruit growers, and these sketches are intended to fill up the details of this general history.

To wander among the great orchards in summer, when every tree is bending beneath its weight of fruit—purple prunes, golden apricots and yellow peaches tinted with the crimson hues of wine—is to walk in a terrestrial paradise like Adam before the Fall. Eves there are in plenty, bright-eyed, ruddy-cheeked daughters of California, who will tempt you to eat your fill of the refreshing fruit, which you may do without fear, within reasonable limits.

As the orchards of the valley increased in number and bearing capacity, the fruit growers began to fear that perhaps the crops would be wasted for the reason that no one had yet attempted to preserve them for market. But the danger was averted by the enterprise of Dr. James M. Dawson, the pioneer fruit canner and packer of the valley. He put up the first canned fruit for market in 1871. From observation of the superior quality of fruit grown in the valley, he foresaw the marvelous

possibilities of the climate and soil for fruit production as a factor of commerce on the Pacific Coast, and he also realized that for the fruit industry to attain any importance it was a prime necessity that means should be provided to prepare and preserve the fruits in the immediate vicinity of the orchards. Acting upon these convictions and stimulated by the wise counsel and hearty co-operation of his wife, he resolved to start a fruit cannery in this valley. An ordinary cooking range was purchased and placed in a 12x16 shed kitchen in the rear of their residence on the Alameda; and on this the fruits were all heated before being placed in the cans. The fruits were obtained from orchards in the neighborhood and the season's output, consisted of 350 cans The next year the base of operations was changed to San Jose, the cannery being located in an orchard at the corner of Sixteenth (now Twenty-first) and Julian streets. W. N. Stevens, a brother-in-law, was taken in as partner. The pack that season was double that of the first.

In 1872 Lendrum & Company, grocers, joined the firm and a large building was erected on the corner of Fifth and Julian streets, in which the pack of that season—nearly 800 cans—was made. A year or two later the business was incorporated under the title of the San Jose Fruit Packing Company, Dr. Dawson being made president. The plant was enlarged and the pack increased to 25,000 cans a year. The business continued until 1878 when Dr. Dawson disposed of his interest and retired.

In 1879 Dr. Dawson returned to his place on the Alameda and resumed the business in a moderate way in a building erected in the rear of his residence. The following year he took in his son, E. L. Dawson, as an equal partner, the firm title being, "The J. M. Dawson Packing Company." The plant was enlarged from year to year. In 1883 Dr. Dawson retired. He died in 1885 and his son continued the business.

Another pioneer packing company, the Golden Gate, was incorporated in 1877. Since then it has grown to be one of the largest fruit packing establishments on the Pacific Coast. The plant is on Third and Fourth streets, between Julian Street and Hensley Avenue. In 1881 the entire works were destroyed by fire. New and larger buildings immediately succeeded the old ones and the best and most approved machinery was secured. Geo. M. Bowman was superintendent and manager for over twenty years and at his death the management was assumed by Elmer E. Chase, whose rare business ability was exhibited in many improvements and a largely increased output. In 1917 the packing house passed into the hands of the Hunt Bros., who own packing houses in several sections of Central California, Mr. Chase joining forces with the Richmond Company.

The Los Gatos Fruit Packing Company was organized in 1882, with fourteen stockholders and the following officers: Samuel Templeton, president; James E. Gordon, secretary; J. W. Lyndon, treasurer; Robert Walker and Michael Miller, directors. The institution commenced work in a building 60x80 feet, with machinery capable of handling 5000 cases in a season. The plant was steadily increased, new buildings were erected and every means taken to meet the demands of the trade. But dull times came, the company became insolvent and in 1888 went out of business.

During the eighties the fruit industry increased by leaps and bounds, vineyards, pasture and grain lands were converted into fruit orchards until the county became one vast orchard—the largest fruit producing section in the world. In 1886 the consumers of fruit in the East became convinced that the prunes grown in Santa Clara County were superior in quality to those grown in France. This superiority is due to two causes: First, because the peculiar soil and climate of the county induces a thriftier growth, a more perfect ripening of the fruit and complete development of the sugar; second, because of the method of curing practiced here. In France the process through which the prunes are carried results in cooking the fruit to a greater or less extent. This renders it soft and pleasant to eat, but when made into sauce it loses much of its flavor. In the California process where the fruit is cured by exposure to the sun, no cooking results and the fruit retains its full flavor.

The present main strawberry section of the county lies north of San Jose and Santa Clara, toward Milpitas and Alviso. The first person to go into business in this district was Mr. Cary Peebles, who planted a few acres in 1868 on the place afterward owned by Mr. Agnew at Agnew's Station. His success induced other plantings and in a short time the whole belt of country where flowing artesian water was available was engaged in this industry. In late years strawberry culture has been undertaken north of Berryessa in other sections of the valley. Large tracts of land have been leased by Japanese and Chinese and now (1922) the Orientals control the bulk of the valley's berry output.

The following showes the annual orchard production of Santa Clara County: Apples, 10,000 tons; apricots, 25,000 tons; cherries, 10,000 tons; grapes, 40,000 tons; peaches, 25,000 tons; pears, 18,000 tons; prunes, 60,000 tons; plums, 37,700 tons; almonds, 200 tons;

walnuts, 300 tons; berries (strawberries, blackberries and loganberries), 65,000 chests. Olive industry fairly large, producing both ripe pickled olives and olive oil.

Soil productions—Sugar beets (for refineries), 150,000 tons; beans (canning), 500 tons; peas (canning), 150 tons; spinach (canning), 1,000 tons; tomatoes (canning), 60,000 tons; potatoes (fall), 1,000 tons; potatoes (early), 1,500 tons; other vegetables (cabbage, cauliflower, celery, artichokes, lettuce, squash, corn, onions, etc.), 2,500 tons.

Annual exportations, domestic and foreign—Canned fruits, berries and vegetables, 100,000 tons; dried fruits, 65,000 tons; green fruits, 12,000 tons; garden seeds, 1,000 tons; miscellaneous soil products, 2,000 tons.

Forty per cent of the prunes are sold in foreign markets and 60 per cent in domestic markets; 20 per cent of the canned fruits find foreign markets and 80 per cent domestic markets. The forty canneries in San Jose and Santa Clara County put out approximately one-third of the entire canned output of California.

The total acreage of orchards of various kinds of fruits in Santa Clara County, in round numbers, is as follows: Apples, 1,200 acres; apricots, 7,000 acres; cherries, 4,000 acres; figs, 40 acres; olives, 250 acres; peaches, 5,000 acres; plums, 11,500 acres; prunes, 80,000 acres, dried; pears, 3,500 acres; lemons, 200 acres; limes, 10 acres; oranges, 40 acres; pomelos, 10 acres; grapes, 10,000 acres; almonds, 400 acres; walnuts, 1,000 acres; total, 124,150 acres.

There are 2,850 acres of vineyards in Santa Clara County. The acreage has been larger, but the rapid growth of the fruit industry induced many vineyardists to uproot their vines and plant fruit trees. When the Prohibition law went into effect in 1919 the vine growers of the state predicted disaster to their business, but the result has shown that they were mistaken. In 1919 the growers of Santa Clara County made more money than was made by them in any year while there was lawful sale for their grapes and wines, the demand coming from the East and Europe. Now wine grapes are dried by dehydration, several plants being in operation. Of course Prohibition did not affect the sale of table grapes. These are grown in the foothills mostly and are of superior quality and size.

Before the American occupation vines were planted here and there through the valley from cuttings procured from the mission, but these plantings could hardly be called vineyards. The first planting of any magnitude was made by Charles Lefranc at the New Almaden vineyard in 1852. In 1857 he married Miss Adele Thee, whose father Etienne Thee, owned a half interest in a tract of land where the New Almaden vineyard was afterwards located. Mr. Lefranc purchased the other half in 1851 and afterward came into ownership of the whole tract.

Thee had planted a few mission vines on the place before Lefranc took charge. The area was then increased, finer varieties being added. The early importations were in 1854 and were made through the house of Henry Schroeder, whose agent in France acted for Lefranc in securing cuttings. The first installment arrived and each succeeding season saw additions to the varieties. The Verdal was introduced into this country by Mrs. Lefranc in 1859. She brought the cuttings on horseback from the Canada Raymude ranch and they were presented to her by a Spanish nobleman who had brought them from the old country.

In 1858 Frank Stock planted a vineyard at the corner of William and Eighth streets, San Jose. He imported valuable German varieties, among which were the Johannisberg Riesling, Franklin Riesling, Tramina, Golden Chasselas and Zinfandel. When the vineyard was discontinued in 1869 Mr. Stock presented his vines to Mr. Lefranc, who removed them to the New Almaden vineyard. In course of time the glut of French wine at San Francisco disappeared and there came a demand for more. Then Lefranc turned his attention to wine making, his first considerable vintage being in 1862. He continued his planting until he had 131 acres in vineyard.

Antonio Delmas, like Louis Pellier, was an early importer of wines, his vineyard being on part of what is now Delmas Avenue. Pedro Sainsevain also had some good varieties at an early day. In 1868 Victor Speckens had a vineyard of choice grapes in full bearing. This vineyard afterward went into the hands of John Auzerais, of San Jose, who planted many new varieties.

Other plantings of notable varieties were made between 1868 and 1871. The Stocktons planted the Gravelly Hill Vineyard, D. M. Harwood planted the Lone Hill Vineyard, Frank Richmond in the same neighborhood followed suit and Norman Porter selected the Cupertino district for a new vineyard.

This district, now given over mainly to orchards of prunes, apricots and cherries, was once famous for its vineyards. In 1848 Elisha Stevens, who was captain of the Murphy party in 1844, settled on the ranch, afterward known as "Blackberry Farm," and gave his name to Stevens Creek. He planted four acres of Mission grapes on the creek bottom. He also planted blackberries and this action gave the name to his place. Soon after this a Spaniard

named Novato, who had settled in the foothills near Permanente Creek, planted a few cuttings from Captain Stevens' vineyard. With the exception of a few patches here and there that was all the planting done until 1870. Much of the soil was thin and covered with *chemisal* and had no reputation either for fertility or endurance. Many grain farmers became poor in trying to make a living there and it was considered a pure waste of time and money to endeavor to obtain a living by grape culture. In 1870 S. R. Williams came into the district and took a contract from William Hall to clear the ground and plant 100 acres in vines and care for them for three years. He did this and as pay received a deed to fifty acres of the land. Williams was followed by Portal, who set out the Burgundy vineyard and by J. F. Thompson who planted forty acres adjoining. They were followed by Hall, Gardner, Wright, Montgomery, Bubb, Farr, Blabon, Hallenbeck, Coombe and others. Nearly all these plantings were made from 1880 to 1885.

Other districts were being developed while the Cupertino planting was going on. The Union and Los Gatos districts, Evergreen, Madrone and the Collns districts, hills above Saratoga and on the eastern side of the valley, toward the Mission San Jose had many spots converted into vineyards. Most of the vines on the San Francisco and Boyter roads, and the foothills near Evergreen were planted after 1880.

In 1856 Lyman J. Burrell planted grapes in the Santa Cruz Mountains near the summit. He was followed by H. C. Morrell, D. C. Feely and many others until the Skyland region became famous for its fine output of table grapes. For years hundreds of tons were annually shipped to the East.

In 1919 there were 23,000 olive trees in Santa Clara County. The largest and most important olive farm is known at home and abroad as the "Quito Olive and Vine Farm." It contains eighty-one acres, is eight miles from San Jose and is situated on the Quito road near its junction with Saratoga Avenue. It was formerly a part of the Jose Ramon Arguello rancho and was used by him as a country homestead, and here, in 1865, he planted the first of the olives, a small vineyard and a fruit orchard. His death, in 1876, led to a division of the estate and in December, 1882, the olive farm passed into the hands of Edward E. Goodrich, a graduate of Yale and of the Albany Law School. The development of the place has been carried on slowly, but steadily since that date. A few years passed during which time, the entire place was given over to olives. The buildings consist of a mill, with crusher and press addition, winery, barn, commodious houses for the force of workmen and other appurtenances of an up-to-date institution. In the process of oil making, Mr. Goodrich so improved upon the work of the Italians that it was not long before his products came to be recognized as superior to any sold in the United States. At the great American exhibitions he took first prizes, while the sales were never able to keep pace with the demand. Besides the profit of the olive farm, the tree has certain special attractions. By its almost unlimited life an olive orchard is ever increasing in value. By its hardihood it can occupy land not adapted to fruit culture and almost valueless for general farm uses. Mr. Goodrich died on April 21, 1920. In August, 1919, he had sold the farm to G. Bruces, who will continue the manufacture of oil.

The growing of seeds is carried on extensively in Santa Clara County. There are several companies engaged in this industry, the principal ones being the Braslan Seed Growers Company, Inc., the California Seed Growers Association, Inc., and the Kimberlin Company. The Braslan Company started business in 1905, have seed farms covering 400 acres in Edenvale and Gilroy, and for years had large government contracts. The output of garden seeds is now used mainly by the large nurseries and seed distributing establishments of the East, Europe and the Orient. The warehouse is at Coyote Station, twelve miles south of San Jose on the Monterey road and the Gilroy line of the Southern Pacific Railway. C. P. Braslan, who started the business, died in 1910, and the company is now a family affair, Mrs. Braslan being the principal owner. The officers are Dr. E. O. Pieper, president and manager; W. E. Evans, secretary and treasurer.

The California Association, an offshoot of the Braslan Company, was organized in 1912, with D. G. Fisher, president; J. W. Edmundson, vice-president, and Miss Mary Williams, secretary and treasurer. It has 1,000 acres in two farms in Santa Clara County and the warehouse is located in San Jose near the old narrow gauge depot. The garden seeds harvested find their way to all parts of the world.

The Kimberlin Company—C. R., L. M. and J. L. Kimberlin—controls about 800 acres, the farms being in Milpitas and Gilroy. Like the other companies, the seeds grown have the whole world as a market.

The citrus fruits have been cultivated in Santa Clara County for a period antedating tradition. Orange and lemon trees early found place in the Mission orchards and many were brought to the valley by the early immigrants from Mexico. They were common

in the dooryards and gardens of old Spanish homesteads and bore abundant fruit, though not of the best quality. Orange and lemon trees of a better variety were, many years ago, planted on the grounds of W. S. McMurtry and W. H. Rogers in Los Gatos. They grew thriftily and bore well. Christian Fieldsted, on the eastern foothills, had an orchard of oranges and semi-tropical fruits which was a source of considerable profit. In 1880 Harvey Wilcox planted sixteen acres to oranges in the hills overlooking Los Gatos. At six years of age these trees brought a large harvest of beautiful fruit. As a rule citrus fruits were not planted for the market, but as an ornament and to furnish a home supply. For this reason public attention was not called to this branch of horticulture until the winter of 1886-87. At that time the County Horticultural Society held a citrus fair, at which oranges and lemons were presented for exhibition from 163 different localities in the valley. This exhibition was made, not for the purpose of showing citrus culture as a leading industry of the valley, but to demonstrate to Eastern visitors that Santa Clara County possessed a soil and climate suitable to the growth of these fruits. But orange culture will never become a very important branch of the county's horticulture. This will not be from lack of adaptability of soil and climate, but because it does not pay as well as other lines of fruit growing, nor is it so sure or capable of being conducted with so little expense. But orange and lemon culture still continues on a small scale. In all sections of San Jose and in many parts of the county, particularly in the foothills, may be seen hardy and well-bearing orange and lemon trees.

In aid of the farmers there was organized in 1917 the Santa Clara County Farm Loan Association as a part of District No. 11, which comprises California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah. The National Farm Loan Act, under which the association operates, has for general purposes the lowering and equalization of interest rates on first mortgage farm loans; the providing of long term loans with the privilege of repayment in installments through a long or short period of years at the borrower's option; the assembling of the farm credits of the nation to be used as security for money to be employed in farm development; the stimulating of co-operative action among farmers; the making easier for the landless to get land and the provision for safe and sound long-term investments for the thrifty. The Federal land banks make the loans and issue their bonds or debentures to investors. The national farm loan associations are organizations of borrowers and through them applications for loans are made to the Federal land banks. The rate of interest is five and one-half per cent, but a different rate may be charged if found advisable. The secretary-treasurer of the local farm association is required to collect the installments from the borrowers in his association and remit them to the Federal land bank. Both interest and principal are included in the equal annual or semi-annual installments throughout the entire period of the loan. The farmer who borrows is required to buy stock of his local association equal to five per cent of his loan. This stock is held by the association as collateral security until the farmer has paid off his loan. With the money which the borrower pays for his stock the association buys stock in the Federal land bank's capital in order that it may make more loans. In case of severe losses experienced by the local loan association which make it unable to meet its obligations, each borrower is personally liable for an amount equal to the face value of his stock. If loans are conservatively made, it is claimed that no loss can reasonably occur that would call for this five per cent liability. If the banks make a profit they will pay dividends on all stock except that held by the government. The Santa Clara County Association has for officers: L. Woodard, president; F. M. Righter, vice-president; L. P. Edwards, secretary. In the Madrone district is another association, with Mrs. S. M. Schofield, Woodard, Righter, R. J. Mayne and Mrs. Agnes Schroeder as directors. The county is also well represented by Granges of the Patrons of Husbandry.

In the line of vegetables Santa Clara County is in the front rank as a producer. In 1919 over a million cases of canned tomatoes, string beans, peas, cucumbers and other odds and ends, aggregating over 250,000 cases, were packed, while as for onions, something like 500 tons were raised. There were also paying crops of asparagus, lettuce, beets, cauliflower, celery, corn, cabbage, squash, potatoes, etc., raised in the sediment soil along the creeks and in other favorable localities.

As for poultry, of all the prizes awarded of late years, ninety-five per cent went to Santa Clara birds. Including chickens, turkeys, geese and ducks, there were 17,220 head.

Dairying is also carried on extensively. The butter output averages 500,000 pounds, and over that amount in cheese. The southeastern end of the county, around Gilroy and Morgan Hill, is well suited to this kind of industry. Alfalfa can be readily grown on the level land of the valley, where the water supply is good, and as hogs and alfalfa go together, the same conditions will apply to both.

The orchards of the county are irrigated, sometimes from stream ditches, but mostly from artesian wells. These wells were first used in the valley in 1854, shallow wells and water from the creeks sufficing for the requirements of the earlier days. In January, 1854, when the Merritt brothers built their brick house on Fifth Street—it is still standing—they commenced boring for a lower stratum of water, seeking a stream that did not act as a sewer for all the accumulated filth on the ground. They struck water at a depth of fifty feet, but determined to go deeper. At eighty feet they tapped a stream that came rushing to the surface like the eruption of a volcano. The hole was six inches in diameter and the pressure was sufficient, as Mr. Hall says in his "History of San Jose," to run a sawmill. The success met with in this well induced the boring of others. In the same month J. S. Shepard had a well sunk on his place, three miles from town. This well went through muck and clay to a depth of seventy-five feet and a stratum of sand. Five feet in this sand water was struck and, although the pipe rose sixteen feet above the surface of the ground, the water came out of the top as though forced by powerful machinery. During the next month T. Meyers bored a well and obtained a plentiful supply of water. But the greatest well in the history of the county was bored in August of the same year by G. A. Dabney, near San Fernando Street. Mr. Hall thus describes it: "After boring six feet the auger entered a bed of clay, through which, a distance of fifty-four feet, it penetrated, when the water rushed up with a force unknown here in well-boring. It flooded the surrounding lands so that it became a serious question how the water should be disposed of. The City Council declared it a nuisance and passed an ordinance directing Dabney to stop or control the flow of water, and if not, he should pay a fine of $50 for every day he allowed it thus to run. The ordinance had no effect on the dynamical properties of the water, nor any on Dabney; for about six weeks it flowed on, rising nine feet above the surface of the ground, when other wells bored in that vicinity lessened its force and volume. It was a curiosity and received visitors daily."

After this demonstration of the fact that artesian water could be had, there was no more complaint of the lack of this necessary fluid. The old *acequia* fell into disuse and finally disappeared. Wells were sunk in various localities and always with good results, but as the wells accumulated the force of the flow was somewhat diminished. The first irrigating was done on the lower land north of town. At one time the California Investment Company, which had acquired several thousand acres of salt marsh land along the shore of the bay, attempted to reclaim it by means of artesian wells. The project was to build levees around their property to shut out the sea, pump out the salt water and replace it with fresh artesian water. They went so far as to bore many wells, but abandoned the project, either because it was impracticable or on account of the expense. The wells, however, were a great source of annoyance to the people living in the north. Being allowed to flow continually, the water in other wells was lowered and many ceased to flow at all. The matter became so disastrous that an act was passed by the Legislature declaring it a misdemeanor to permit artesian wells to remain uncapped when not in use. After much labor this law was enforced and the injured wells recovered their vigor.

Many attempts have been made to trace and locate the artesian belt, but it is continually being struck outside these locations, and no one cares to risk his reputation by saying where it is not. It was at first thought to lie exclusively between San Jose and the bay, following the lower levels of the valley. In 1870 artesian water was supposed to have been found in the San Felipe tract southeast of Gilroy. But one night a well, windmill and tank, house and frame, on the property of Mr. Buck disappeared from sight and the longest sounding line was unable to discover the whereabouts of the missing improvements. This indicated that the supply was a lake and not an ordinary stream. In 1887 flowing artesian water was found at Gilroy and the neighborhood was afterward successfully developed. With all these facts understood, there can be no doubt that artesian water can be found at any point in the valley, not excepting the higher grounds near the foothills.

The Farm Owners and Operators' Association was organized in 1919 for the purpose of becoming a part of a state organization. A constitution has already been prepared and when in operation the various branches in the state will become as units. The object of the association is to protect the farmers and orchardists and at the same time promote their interests. The officers are: J. J. McDonald, chairman; T. D. Landels, vice-chairman; Mary P. Richter, secretary; B. T. McCurdy, treasurer. Board of trustees—Robert Britton, Morgan Hill; Frank Stevens, Coyote; Luther Cunningham, Saratoga; J. H. Harkness, Morgan Hill; J. H. Fair, San Jose; John Hassler, San Jose; A. R. McClay, San Jose; H. F. Curry, San Jose; Albert M. Foster, San Jose; John W. Shaw, San Jose; Arthur P. Free-

man, Lawrence; A. W. Greathead, San Jose; T. J. Herndon, Campbell; S. T. Johnson, Cupertino; E. K. Clendenning, Campbell; J. K. Durst, Sunnyvale; E. L. Fellow, Santa Clara; R. T. Van Orden, Mountain View; Lewis H. Britton, Morgan Hill; V. T. McCurdy, Santa Clara; F. C. Willson, Sunnyvale. Although organized but three years, the association has done considerable work. It has been instrumental in equalizing fruit tree assessments. It has also materially assisted in the movement for conserving the water of the valley. In 1920 it took up the county season labor problem and is now receiving the hearty support of the canneries and packing houses.

The Fruit Growers of California Association, Inc., was organized in 1919 and is a sort of detached auxiliary of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc. It handles green fruit only and sells to canners and ships to Eastern buyers. It does for the green fruit what the dried fruit operators do for dried fruit. R. P. Van Orden of Mountain View is president, and J. U. Porter is acting secretary. The directors and I. O. Rhodes, C. C. Spaulding, A. C. Gordon, James Mills, H. N. Schroeder, Herman A. Clark, W. E. Moore, L. E. Walker and E. R. Clendenning. Every fruit section of the county is represented in the directorate. Mr. Bone, who was the first secretary, was one of the leaders in the organization of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., and for two years was its secretary.

The California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., have organized growers', packing and warehouse associations with plants in Santa Clara County as follows: Plant No. 1, Campbell; No. 2, Morgan Hill; No. 3, Gilroy; No. 4, San Jose, Fourth and Lewis streets; No. 6, San Jose; No. 7, Vasona, Los Gatos; No. 8, Mountain View; No. 10, San Jose; No. 11, San Jose, Cinnebar and Senter streets; No. 13, Los Gatos; No. 14, Lincoln Avenue, San Jose. They also have plants in various sections of the state, and the list extended to forty in 1921.

The following packers of the county are affiliated with the association: Plant No. 14, J. W. Chilton & Co., San Jose; No. 15, J. B. Inderrieden Co., San Jose; No. 16, Pacific Fruit Products Co., San Jose; No. 17, Warren Dried Fruit Co., San Jose; No. 22, Geo. E. Hyde & Co., Campbell; No. 37, Warren E. Hyde, S. E. Johnson, Cupertino; No. 38, West Side Fruit Growers' Association, Cupertino. In addition to the above, there will be established at numerous points in the state receiving stations. Growers' Packing and Warehousing Association, Inc., has already negotiated the purchase of several properties necessary for these plants.

Contracts for handling fruit have been made with the green fruit buyers of the county. The independent packers of the county are as follows: San Jose—C. H. Anderson, J. K. Armsby, Castle Bros., California Fruit Canners' Association, California Packing Corporation plants Nos. 50, 51 and 52; Earl Fruit Company, Golden Gate Packing Company, J. C. Moore, Guggenheim Packing Company, Richmond-Chase Company, Polak Packing Company, Wayne Packing Company. Campbell—Ainsley Packing Company. Saratoga—Sorosis Fruit Company. Santa Clara—Block & Company. Sunnyvale—J. K. Armsby.

Following are the fruit and vegetable canneries of Santa Clara County: Alviso—Bayside Canning Company. Campbell—Ainsley Canning Company, California Canneries, Geo. E. Hyde & Company, Gilroy—H. A. Baker Cannery, Felice & Perelli Canning Company. Los Gatos—Hunt Brothers. Mayfield—Foon Canning Company. Milpitas—California Packing Corporation. Mountain View—Concentrated Tomatoes Company, John W. McCarthy, Jr., & Co. Santa Clara—Pratt-Low Preserving Company. Sunnyvale—California Supplies Company, Libby, McNeil & Libby, Sunnyvale Canneries. San Jose—Alba Canning Company, Beechnut Company of California, Bisceglia Brothers & Company, California Growers' Assocation, California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc.; California Packing Corporation (two plants), Contadina Canning Company, Di Fiore Canning Company, Flickinger & Company, Greco Canning Company, Golden Gate Packing Company, Herbert Packing Company, Italian Canning Company, J. F. Pyle & Son, Richmond-Chase Company, Salsina Canning Company, San Jose Canning Company, Shaw Family, Inc.; Sunlight Packing Company, Wool Canning Company, Dehydrating Plant, Spolster & Company; Banks' Evaporator.

Following are Santa Clara County statistics up to December, 1921:

Area, acres	867,200
County area, square miles	1,355
Number of farms and orchards	23,900
Number of acres assessed	743,822

Tax Rates

County tax rate (outside incorporated cities)	$ 2.15
San Jose tax rate—City, $1.52; county (inside cities), $1.72; schools, $1.15; total	4.48

County Assessment

County real estate	$ 31,932,740
Improvements on same	13,169,670
Imp'ts on property not assessed to owners	26,795

City and town lots	18,436,405
Improvements on same	15,569,400
Improvements on property not assessed to owners	20,800
Total value	$ 79,155,810

Personal Property

Inside	$ 4,687,550
Outside	4,412,495
Collected by Assessor, inside	2,713,125
Collected by Assessor, outside	322,230
Money and solvent credits, inside	281,160
Money and solvent credits, outside	137,345
Total personal	$ 12,553,905
Total of all non-operative prop.	91,709,715

Operative Roll

Real estate	$ 2,144,060
Improvements	297,955
Personal property, money, solvent credits	6,921,045
Total operative property	$ 9,363,060
Grand total of all property	101,072,775

Exempt Property

Veterans, 605 exempt; value of exemption	$ 533,255
College of Notre Dame	220,860
University of Santa Clara	155,880
Stanford University	411,560
College of Pacific	48,400
Total exemptions	$ 1,369,955
Total property, non-operative, operative and exempt	102,442,730

Property in Road Districts

Road District No. 1	$ 8,295,525
No. 2	4,750,410
No. 3	6,379,905
No. 4	16,591,460
No. 5	13,796,950

Valuation Incorporated Cities

San Jose	$ 27,411,825
Gilroy	1,064,225
Morgan Hill	284,495
Santa Clara	2,574,435
Los Gatos	1,343,470
Sunnyvale	446,795
Mayfield	484,175
Mountain View	746,905
Palo Alto	4,347,675
Alviso	270,515

CHAPTER XIII.

County Government and Good Roads—The Transportation Facilities of the Early Days—History of Various Important Road and Railway Enterprises—The Rise and Fall of Toll Roads—Early Modes of Transportation—First Telegraph Line.

There is no better index of the character of a people than the nature of the laws and the manner in which they are administered. As a rule the California codes closely follow the codes of New York, but in matters of state, and especially of county, government there are many vital differences. An intelligent examination will show that all the best experience of the older states has been embodied in the California legislative laws, for hither came, in the early days, some of the brightest minds in the legal profession at a time when the laws were ready to be made on the most approved plans. It is hard to budge an established system of government, even when its defects are apparent. California, therefore, having few laws and no prejudices in early days, was ready to profit by all that had been learned in the older communities.

Down to 1879, the state had moved along under the constitution of 1863, but the growing power of certain strong corporations and the large influx of Chinese brought about a revolution in politics. The working classes asserted themselves and in 1879 a new constitution was adopted that radically changed not only many of the vital principles of the laws, but at the same time provided great changes in the legislative branches of the government. Some of these changes went into effect by the terms of the constitution (such as the abolition of District, County and Probate courts and the establishment in their place of the Superior Court), but others, particularly those governing county and municipay legislative bodies, required action by the Legislature. Such action was soon taken, but working under the new constitution was an

experimental business, and the acts passed for those purposes were declared by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional. It was not until 1883 that a law providing for a uniform system of county government was passed that stood the test of the courts. Since then, several amendments, relating principally to county officers and their remuneration, have been passed, but the general system of government has not been impaired.

As the constitution requires that all laws shall be uniform in their operation, and as special legislation of all kinds is prohibited, a general system of county government is provided; but as some counties are more densely populated than others, and as therefore there had to be a variation in the number of county officers, the counties were divided into classes, according to population, the only material difference in the laws for the various classes being the number of officers provided for, the law for the administration of the county affairs in all the counties being the same. This plan greatly simplified matters in many ways, especially in the determination by the higher courts of vexatious problems that occasionally arise. Nearly every problem of consequence has already been determined, so that now the business of all the counties proceeds on established lines.

The judicial branch of the county government is the Superior Court. Santa Clara County, according to class, is provided with three judges. They divide the work between themselves, handling probate, civil and criminal cases. The officers of the Superior Court are the county clerk, sheriff and district attorney. These, of course, and especially the clerk, have multifarious duties apart from those appertaining to the court. Santa Clara County is Republican in politics, but in county elections politics cuts small figure, so that the offices are divided between the Republicans and the Democrats. In 1920 the Republicans held the sheriff's, the surveyor's, the treasurer's, the superintendent of schools' and the coroner's offices, while the Democrats held the offices of clerk, tax collector, assessor, district attorney and auditor. All the officers hold four years, except the judges, who hold six years.

The board of supervisors takes care of the finances of the county schools. The county superintendent is Miss Agnes E. Howe and the following are the members of the county board of education: Francis Gallimore, Santa Clara; J. E. Hancock (president), San Jose; Robert Loosemore, Los Gatos; W. P. Cramsie, San Jose; Agnes E. Howe (secretary), San Jose. There are ninety-one schools and 350 teachers in the county, exclusive of San Jose. The school houses are handsome, well-built and commodious structures, with up-to-date appointments.

At the head of the administrative department of the county government stands the board of supervisors. The county is divided into five districts on the basis of population. Hence it follows that some districts are much larger in area than others; some are wholly in the valley; others partly in the mountains; some include the cities of the county, which have separate governments of their own and manage their own roads, schools and taxes, while others have to be adjusted and managed in the most skillful and intelligent manner so that common justice is done and a uniformity of public interest preserved. The system, therefore, is far more complicated than the uninformed are aware of.

The board is composed of five members, one from each district, the districts electing their own members. These elections are so regulated that at least two of the members on any elected board shall already have been in office two years, thus securing a constant quantity of experience. This is a very important feature. A board composed entirely of new members might easily get into trouble through mistakes. The duties of the board are intricate. It must establish school districts, fix boundaries and provide money; it must take care of the roads, fix the tax rate, care for and maintain the county buildings, almshouse and infirmary; provide for the inspection of orchards, for the care of the county sick, infirm and poor; make provision for every need of the county, fill vacancies in county offices, declare the result of county elections, make appropriations for various humanitarian and other purposes, sit as a board of equalization, and perform such other duties as befit the guardian of the county's welfare. The maintenance and establishment of good roads is one of the most important of the board's duties, and it may be said without fear of contradiction that in no county of the state has this work been more satisfactorily carried out. The preliminaries for road work are entrusted to the county surveyor. During the incumbency of Surveyor Irving Ryder (seven years) ninety-eight miles of paved roads have been completed and in 1922 contracts were let for sixteen additional miles. Before his time the county had but twenty-two miles of completed paved roads. This does not include the state highway of about seventy-five miles, which runs from Palo Alto on the northwest side of the bay to San Jose and on to the southern end of the county at Sargent's Station; and from a short distance beyond Milpitas on the north to San Jose and on to Los Gatos. The beginning

of the good roads movement came with the advent of the automobile. At first the supervisors made experiments in road paving, but all proved failures until the present concrete system was tried. Nearly all the roads in the county are paved with concrete. Other material, oil macadam, is used on some of the orchard roads and excellently answers all purposes. During the fiscal year 1919-1920 the road and bridge improvements of the county cost $582,000.

The history of road building in Santa Clara County shows that the matter of furnishing easy and convenient means of communication between the different sections of the county has been an important question before the county government since its organization. The demand for good roads has been met, almost before it was expressed, and the result of this policy, long continued with a liberal spirit, is seen in the broad, smooth, well-kept paved highways reaching to every part of the valley, winding through the orchards, among the foothills and extending over the mountains. These roads are watered during the summer months, making them always comfortable for travel.

Before the Americans came into possession in Santa Clara County, there were practically no roads. Travel was chiefly performed on horseback, and for this a narrow trail was sufficient. Where the ox-carts ran there were tracks a little wider, but they had no legal existence as roads. There being no fences and the country being used mainly for grazing, there was no necessity for the warning to "keep off the grass," and in going from one point to the other, the route was generally an air-line, except where intervening water courses compelled the traveler to seek an easy ford or crossing, or where opposing hills required a circuit to be made. Even when wagons first came into use, this system was kept up, and in the winter time, when the ground was wet and soft, the wagon tracks ran parallel to each other to such an extent that it was a common saying that the road from San Jose to San Francisco was three miles wide. With the Americans came a different system. About the first order made by the county government after its organization was in reference to public roads. The order is of interest, as it established the first highways in the county. It was made by the Court of Sessions on July 6, 1850, and is as follows:

"It is ordered by the court that the following roads be, and they are hereby declared, public highways within and for the County of Santa Clara, to-wit:

"First—A road commencing at the City of San Jose and running where the present road now runs, by James Murphy's, and from thence to the right of Lucencia Higuera's ranch through the Mission of San Jose to the county line, where the road crosses the Arroyo Delmaya at Sunol's ranch.

"Second—Also a road commencing at the City of San Jose, at First or Monterey Street, and running where the road now runs to San Juan, until it reaches the county line.

"Third—Also a road commencing at the City of San Jose, at Santa Clara Street, and running where the present road now runs, to the Mission of Santa Clara, and from thence, by the left-hand road, to the old Indian village, thence by Busard's to S. Robles', and from thence to where the present road runs to the county line.

"Fourth—Also a road commencing at the City of San Jose, at Santa Clara Street, and to run where the present road now runs, to Santa Cruz, through Fernandez' ranch, by Jones' mill to the county line." The Jones' mill referred to is the present town of Los Gatos.

The third specification in the order above set forth refers to the road to San Francisco; S. Robles' ranch being the present town of Mountain View. The road includes the Alameda, famous in song and story. This avenue was laid out by the Fathers of the Mission of Santa Clara. The trees were planted by Father Catala, the work being performed by the Indians under his instruction. There were originally three rows of trees, one on each side and one in the center. The ground was moist and full of adobe, which, when wet, made traveling troublesome. Ditches were made for the purpose of drainage, but they but imperfectly accomplished their object. The shade of the trees excluded the sunshine and prevented evaporation. While during the summer months the Alameda was a most charming drive, for four or five months in the year it was almost impassable for vehicles. Travelers passing between Santa Clara and San Jose were compelled to seek the side of the road and often make a circuit of four or five miles. After dark it was not unusual for people to lose their way and be compelled to pass the night in the open air.

To meet this trouble the county government opened another road by way of what is now known as Union Avenue, back of the Fair Grounds, now Hanchett Park. This did not entirely obviate the difficulties, and in 1862 a franchise was granted to a company called "The Alameda Turnpike Company," granting it the privilege of collecting toll on the Alameda, the company to keep the road in good condition for travel. This company erected gates, but owing to the nature of the soil could never make the road good in all its parts

at all seasons. Many complaints were made and finally, in 1868, the county purchased the franchise of the company and declared the road free. The price paid by the county was $17,737.50. In 1870 the report went abroad that the road occupied more ground than belonged to it, and that several feet on the south side was government land and subject to preemption. One night a gang of squatters carried lumber out on the road and enclosed strips of land on the south side, and in the morning many of the residents found themselves shut off from the highway. The squatters, however, had nothing but their labor for their pains, as they were compelled to abandon their claims unconditionally. To prevent a recurrence of this dispute an Act of Congress was procured in 1871 granting the county a right-of-way for the road, 115 feet wide and defining its location. Accurate official surveys were made and granite monuments placed so that the exact lines should always be preserved. The final location was made in 1873. After this date extraordinary efforts were made to keep the road in repair and maintain its beauty. These efforts were measurably successful. One of the greatest obstacles in the way of improvement was the shade cast by the center row of trees, and propositions for their removal were made from time to time. But each proposition was met by a remonstrance from the people, who looked upon the gnarled willows as a link connecting the past with the present, and although many of the trees had died and others were in advanced stages of decay, they were retained. Finally, in 1887, a proposition was made to construct an electric railroad along the center of the highway. In view of this improvement the people consented to part with the trees, and in the same year they were removed. Since then the avenue from San Jose to Santa Clara has been paved with concrete, thus forming a link in the long concrete-paved road from San Jose to San Francisco.

Santa Clara Avenue, or Alum Rock Avenue, as it is generally called, is the beautiful avenue from San Jose to the Alum Rock Springs in the canyon of the Penetencia, east of town. The original road was established by the board of supervisors in June, 1866. In 1872 an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the city of San Jose to survey and improve a road to be known as "Santa Clara Avenue," running from the eastern limits of the city to the city reservation in the eastern foothills. The act provided for a board of commissioners to be appointed by the governor, with power to superintend the work of construction and select a tract of 400 acres in the canyon for a public park. To construct and improve the road and park, a tax was provided for all property in the city and all property lying within three-quarters of a mile on each side of the proposed avenue. This tax was to be ten cents on the hundred dollars for the first year and five cents per year for the next three years, to be levied by the city and county as other taxes are levied and collected. With this money the road was constructed and trees planted. At the end of four years, when the special tax expired, the road was kept up from the road fund of the road districts, in which the avenue was situated until 1878, when an act was passed by the Legislature authorizing the board of supervisors to pay these expenses from the current expense fund. Today all the roads leading to the park entrance are maintained by the county, while the roads inside the park are kept up by the city, which also pays for the improvement and maintenance of the park.

Saratoga Avenue was created at the same session of the Legislature, and in the same manner as Santa Clara Avenue, except that the act provided that the road should be 100 feet wide and that the special tax should be levied and collected by the trustees of the town of Santa Clara. The commissioners began work, laid out and opened the road, but some of the outside property owners protested against paying the tax. The objection was that it was an unconstitutional assessment, inasmuch as it was to be levied and collected by officers not elected for the purpose. The courts decided the objection to be valid and the road went into the hands of the county government as a public highway, and all improvements were paid for from the road fund of the district. In spite of the fact that there was no special revenue, the highway has been thoroughly improved and now it is one of the finest paved roads in the county.

In early days there seemed to be an impression that the best way to improve the county roads was to grant franchises for toll companies, who were to keep the roads in repair in consideration of the privilege of collecting tolls. The argument used was that the people who used the roads ought to pay the expense of maintaining them. Acting on this proposition, many such franchises were granted, some by the board of supervisors and some by the Legislature. The tollgate on the Alameda was the outgrowth of this idea.

In 1861 the San Jose and Alviso Turnpike Company secured a franchise to erect gates and collect tolls on the road from San Jose to Alviso. In 1863 the franchise was purchased by the county for $5,000 and the road declared a public highway. In 1867 the Saratoga and Pescadero Turnpike Company received a fran-

chise for a toll road over the mountains from Saratoga. In 1880 the franchise was purchased by the county for $5,000 and the name changed to the "Congress Springs" road. The Gilroy and Watsonville road was a toll road in early days, but was declared a public highway in 1874.

The Santa Cruz road from Los Gatos over the mountains was a toll road under a franchise from the state up to 1878, when it was declared a public highway by the board of supervisors. The company resisted the action of the board and attempted to maintain its gates. This caused considerable excitement and threatened serious trouble. The teamsters went in a body and tore the gate down. The company fought the matter in the courts and lost. The purchase of the Pacheco Pass road wiped out the last toll road in the county.

The most prominent, if not the most popular, highway in the county is the Mount Hamilton road, or Lick Avenue. It has a world-wide fame for the reason that it leads to the great Lick Observatory and because it is one of the best mountain roads in the world. In September, 1875, James Lick addressed the board of supervisors, saying that he would locate his observatory on Mount Hamilton if the county would construct a first-class road to the summit, and if the county had not sufficient funds on hand to accomplish the task he would advance the money and take the county's bonds for the same. The proposition was accepted and on October 4, 1875, a preliminary survey was ordered. The committee on survey reported that the construction of the road, including bridges, would costs $43,385. Mr. Lick then deposited $25,000 in the Commercial & Savings Bank as a guaranty that he would stand by his proposition. A. T. Herrmann was appointed engineer for the work and on February 8, 1876, the contract for construction was let to E. L. Derby. Up to this time the work had gone on with great expedition, but now, the people having had time to talk the matter over, considerable doubt was expressed as to the advisability of the enterprise. It was argued that the county might go to great expense in building the road and that in the end Mr. Lick might change his mind in regard to the location of the observatory. In that event the county would have a very expensive road that would be of very little practical use. The majority of the board had very little doubt of Mr. Lick's good faith, but in order to satisfy the popular demand they arranged matters so that Mr. Lick deposited a further sum of $25,000, subject to warrants drawn for the construction of the road, and agreed to take county bonds therefor, payable when the observatory was completed on the mountain. When this point was settled an oppositon was developed from another source. W. N. Furlong, as chairman of the board, refused to sign the contract with Derby, but finally consented under protest. The protest claimed that there was no authority of law for building the road in this manner, as the statute required all money levied in any road district to be expended in the district paying the same; that there was no law compelling the county at large to pay for a road, and that the county had no authority to enter into a contract with Mr. Lick to advance the money. The board, to satisfy the former objection, passed a resolution that the Legislature would be asked to pass an act authorizing the county to issue bonds to the amount of $120,000, of which $50,000 should be applied to the indebtedness of the several road districts in the county, and the balance used to pay the warrants drawn for the construction of the proposed road. Thus this difficulty was disposed of. There were numerous minor obstacles to contend with which caused much trouble and vexation to the promoters of the enterprise, but they were finally disposed of. Up to May 22, 1876, the sum of $45,115.34 had been paid on Derby's contract. In the meantime there was great dissatisfaction with Derby's operations, and he had been compelled to assign his contract to his bondsmen, who had established a trust for their protection, drawing the money on the contract and paying the contractor's verified bills. This dissatisfaction caused the board to appoint a committee to investigate the work. The report showed grave misconduct by the contractor. In September the contract was declared forfeited and on October 5, 1876, the board authorized its committee to go on with the work. This the committee did, employing Messrs. Drinkwater and Swall as superintendents. On January 9, 1877, the Lick board of trustees and the supervisors made an official inspection of the road, and afterwards the trustees declared officially that the work had been done in a satisfactory manner and that the road met all of Mr. Lick's requirements. The inspection was a general holiday throughout the county, there being about 5,000 visitors to the summit of the mountain on that day. On January 13, 1877, the road was declared to be fully completed, the total cost being $73,458.88. Of this amount $27,339.87 was in outstanding warrants against the general road fund. An act was passed in the Legislature of 1878 authorizing the board of supervisors to issue bonds to pay these warrants and accrued interest, the bonds to bear no interest, and to be payable when the observatory was practically completed. The gentlemen composing the board of supervisors during the time the Mount Hamil-

ton road was in course of construction were: 1875—W. N. Furlong, chairman; J. M. Battee, J. W. Boulware, A. Chew, Abram King, H. M. Leonard, William Paul. 1876—H. M. Leonard, chairman; S. F. Ayer, J. M. Battee, A. Chew, W. N. Furlong, Abram King, W. H. Rogers. 1877-78—Same as in 1876, with the exception that J. M. Battee was chairman.

Under Mexican rule the transportation of passengers was almost exclusively on horseback. Women and children would occasionally take passage for short distances in the rude carts of that time, but journeys generally, whether long or short, were performed in the saddle. As the foreigners came in they adopted the same custom, for the reason there was no other means of conveyance. When affairs became settled after the Mexican war and the country began to be settled by immigrants from the states, other methods of transportation for passengers and freight were looked for. Boats to ply between San Francisco and Alviso were secured and connection with them from San Jose was made with wagons. The cost for each passenger for this trip was thirty-five dollars.

In April, 1850, Messrs. Ackley and Morrison put on a line of stages to run through to San Francisco, and in the same spring John W. Whisman put on a line to run to San Jose. Trips were made tri-weekly by each line, thus giving a daily stage each way. The fare was thirty-two dollars and the schedule time was nine hours. In September of that year Hall & Crandall purchased Whisman's route. The roads became so bad in the winter that the stages were withdrawn and travel to San Francisco went by way of Alviso.

Two steamboats, the *Wm. Robinson* and *New Star*, furnished the water transportation. This was a great improvement over the old mustang route, but was not quite satisfactory to the people of the pueblo. Early in January, 1851, a meeting was called for the purpose of taking steps toward building a railroad to San Francisco. The meeting was largely attended and very enthusiastic. At this time the road to Santa Clara along the Alameda was impassable, and to reach that town from San Jose a circuit of about six miles was required, while passengers to San Francisco were compelled to work their passage for about half the distance. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that the meeting should unanimously declare in favor of the railroad. Resolutions to this effect were adopted and books opened for subscriptions to the capital stock. Some subscriptions were made and W. J. Lewis was appointed to make the survey and estimate of cost. The survey was completed in December and the estimate presented. The total cost to put the road into operation amounted to $1,539,126.17. These figures seemed to have a depressing effect on the railroad enthusiasm of the people, for no more was heard of the matter for several years.

In July, 1851, the stage fare to San Francisco was reduced to ten dollars and to Monterey to twenty-five dollars. In March, 1852, Messrs. Reed and Kendall organized an express to run between San Jose and San Francisco by way of Alviso. On April 11, 1853, the boiler of the *Jenny Lind*, a steamer on the Alviso route, exploded with disastrous effect. She had left Alviso with 150 passengers, among them many prominent citizens of San Jose. When about opposite of what is now Redwood City the explosion occurred, killing many and wounding others. Among those killed were J. D. Hoppe, Charles White and Bernard Murphy of San Jose. This accident spread a gloom over the community. A public meeting was called in San Jose and resolutions expressing sympathy with the afflicted were adopted.

In October, 1853, the first telegraph line, connecting San Francisco with San Jose, was built. It was a great mystery to the native population, some of whom thought the Americans had all turned Catholics and were erecting innumerable crosses as a testimony of their faith. The establishment of telegraphic communication revived the desire for a railroad, but no effective steps were taken except an ordinance passed by the common council granting St. James Park for depot grounds. In 1856 an omnibus line was established between San Jose and Santa Clara by the Crandall brothers, and in 1857 a weekly express to Sonora was put on by W. H. Hoy. The growth of business in San Jose and the development of the surrounding country brought the railroad question again to the front in 1859. A meeting was held in February to discuss the question of building a short line to Alviso to connect with fast boats at that port. Estimates were made and books were opened, but before anything was done in a practical way another proposition was made and the work of promotion was suspended.

A company had been organized in San Francisco to build a railroad to San Jose via San Mateo and Redwood City. This company wanted Santa Clara County to take $200,000 worth of the stock of the enterprise. It was found impossible to raise this amount by individual subscriptions, and in 1861 an act was secured from the Legislature authorizing the county, through the board of supervisors, to subscribe for this amount of stock, provided that the people, at a regularly called election, should endorse the measure. The election resulted in a majority of 722 favorable to the

project. No time was lost and on May 25 the supervisors made the subscription and ordered the issuance of bonds for the payment of the same. These bonds bore interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum and were payable in fifteen years. The work of building the road commenced immediately and on January 16, 1864, the road was completed and formally opened with a grand excursion from San Francisco and way towns to San Jose. There was great rejoicing when the first train arrived. Flags were hoisted and everybody took a holiday.

The county now had a railroad, but it also had an indebtedness of $200,000, on which it was paying a large interest. The question was soon mooted as to whether it would not be good policy to sell the railroad stock owned by the county and apply the proceeds toward paying this debt. As the stock was paying no dividends, an affirmative conclusion was soon reached. The Legislature was appealed to and in April, 1864, an act was passed authorizing the county to sell the stock and to apply the proceeds to the redemption of county bonds. In November, 1864, B. G. Lathrop offered to buy the stock and pay $200,000 in currency. As these were Civil War times, the currency would be equivalent to $170,000 in gold. The proposal, however, was accepted, but Lathrop neglected to make his offer good and that was an end of the transaction. In February, 1865, C. B. Polhemus, Peter Donahue and H. M. Newhall, directors of the railroad company, offered to buy the stock for $200,000, paying in either currency or in the bonds of the county issued to pay for the stock when the county had subscribed for it. An agreement was made, but having the default of Lathrop in mind, the supervisors exacted from the purchasers a bond for the fulfillment of the contract. As there was no compliance with the contract, the board lost patience and in 1867 suit was instituted. This brought offers of compromise and pending negotiations the suit was dropped. Nothing came of the negotiations and 1869 another suit was instituted. In the interval Polhemus had disposed of his interest in the railroad. Mayne, his successor, made another proposition—the company would pay $100,000 in money for the stock and would extend the line from San Jose to Gilroy. The proposition was accepted and its terms complied with. In 1869 the Gilroy road was built.

In 1863 the Western Pacific Company was constructing that portion of the transcontinental railroad lying between Sacramento and Oakland, and offered, if the county would subscribe $150,000 to its capital stock, to construct a branch from Niles to San Jose, thus placing the city on the through overland line. On April 14, 1863, an act was passed authorizing the county to make this subscription and the election in confirmation resulted in a favorable majority of 522 votes. The stock was sold to David Colton for $120,000 in February, 1872. The agents who negotiated the sale were paid $9,000, thus leaving a net loss to the county of $39,000. The Western Pacific afterwards became a part of the Southern Pacific system.

As the county to the north of San Jose began to develop fruit culture, especially strawberries, blackberries, etc., a more convenient and rapid means of transportation to San Francisco was desired by the growers. The two railroads already constructed just skirted the border of this district, and shippers were compelled to haul their fruit to San Jose, Santa Clara or Milpitas to get it on the cars. Arrived in San Francisco it had to be hauled on trucks for a long distance from depot to market, and this bruised and injured the fruit to the great loss of the producer. This caused the matter of a narrow-gauge railroad to connect with fast boats at Alviso to be revived. In 1870 a meeting was held and subscription books opened. Strenuous efforts were made to get the stock taken. Chief among the promoters of the scheme were John G. Bray, S. A. Bishop and Cary Peebels. Pending the floating of the stock a fast boat was put on the line between Alviso and San Francisco and the fruit growers hauled to the Alviso wharf instead of shipping by rail. Little progress with the project was made. Finally, in 1876, a new company was formed, called "The South Pacific Coast Railroad Company," with A. E. Davis as its president. This company asked no favors. It had money for everything it needed, including the right-of-way. It built the road and in April, 1878, the first train came into San Jose, and in May the road opened for business. An extension of the line to Santa Cruz followed. It was completed after much time and labor spent in tunneling the mountains. The road did a prosperous business from the start. In 1887 it sold out to the Southern Pacific Company. In 1886 a narrow-gauge branch from Campbell to the New Almaden mine was constructed. Later it was taken over and standardized by the Southern Pacific. In the same year the Southern Pacific built a line to the same point, connecting with the trunk line at Hillsdale.

In 1885 a railroad to run from Murphy's on the Southern Pacific line to Saratoga was projected and several miles were constructed. No further progress has ever been made, partly on account of the lack of money and partly by the construction of other lines and by the electric system of railways which reaches every point of importance in the valley.

The Southern Pacific has greatly extended its lines since it took over the original railway from San Jose to San Francisco. It has extended the coast line to Los Angeles, where connection is made with the Eastern states, thus placing San Jose on two transcontinental lines. It has increased its orchard service by building a line from Mayfield to Los Altos and from Los Altos along the foothill region to Los Gatos via Monte Vista (near Cupertino), Quito Olive Farm and Wasona Junction. Therefore the orchardists of the valley have easy access to railway transportation.

The Western Pacific Railroad Company's branch from Niles to San Jose was completed in the spring of 1922. The main line extends from San Francisco to Salt Lake City and passes through Niles. The San Jose branch takes in Irvington, Warm Springs, Milpitas and the Berryessa district. Then it proceeds around the southerly limits of San Jose, cuts through the Willows district in a westerly direction and after curving toward the north ends in a main freight terminus at Bush and Wilson Streets on the Alameda. Construction of the San Jose branch was started in 1917, was halted by the European war and started again in 1920. The main passenger station is in East San Jose and yards for switching, storage, round house facilities, fuel and water supply stations, turntable, track scales and repair tracks are located on William Street. There are several spurs built for the benefit of orchardists. The coming of this railroad induced the Remillard Brick Company to reopen its works in East San Jose.

CHAPTER XIV.

The Public Buildings of the County—Many Locations of the County Court House—Changes Made by the Legislature—Futile Attempt to Regain the State Capital—The County Hospital and Almshouse.

The county buildings today are models of beauty, size and convenience. The evolution from the primitive structures of the early days is both remarkable and interesting. For some time after the Americans took possession of affairs the old Juzgado on Market Street, San Jose, was used as a court house. It was poorly arranged for such a purpose and in 1850, better though temporary quarters were secured in a building on First Street opposite Fountain Alley. Another change, to the Bella Union building, where the Auzerais House now stands, was soon made and court was held here until 1851 when the old state house on Market Plaza was purchased from the city, the selection having been made by Judge Redman. The building seems to have been looked upon by the people as common property and they were accustomed to hold all sorts of meetings and entertainments there. This was considered by the county government as an infringement of its dignity and in July, 1852, the sheriff was ordered to "take charge of the court house and allow no dances, shows or balls to be held therein." This order elicited such a cry of indignation from the people that within two days after its issuance, it was modified so as to allow the use of the building as an assembly hall and place of amusement, but the sheriff was instructed to collect for such uses a sufficient amount to pay the fees of a janitor and watchman.

The old state house having been burned, the court house was removed to the adobe building on Lightston Street, owned by Frank Lightston, and the officers again began to look about for a permanent location. Levi Goodrich was appointed as architect and directed to present plans and specifications, the idea being to rebuild on the old lot on Market Plaza. The plans were drawn and the clerk was directed to call for bids, but before anything further was done A. S. Caldwell offered to sell the county the lot and building at the southeast corner of Second and San Fernando Streets. A committee was appointed and reported that the building, with a little alteration, could be made suitable for a court house, and the purchase was made. The price paid was $4000. In December, 1853, this building was officially declared to be the county court house, the same order setting apart the south room on the lower floor as the district court room. The county sold the state house outside lot to a Mr. Briggs for $500, reserving the right to use the jail thereon until a new jail could be built. The county occupied its new quarters for sixteen years when it became necessary to have enlarged accommodations. An order was made offering $100 for the best plan for a new court house.

Pending this matter the clerk was authorized to negotiate with the San Jose Common Council for the temporary use of the second

story of the city hall on Market Street for a court room. This resulted in a two years' lease, in return for which the county gave the city the use of a portion of the lot at the corner of San Fernando and Second Streets. The exchange was effected in August, 1860. In the latter part of this year Levi Goodrich presented plans for a new building. The plans were adopted and he received the premium of $100 offered therefor. In March, 1861, the board of supervisors asked Hon. A. L. Rhodes, state senator, to procure the passage of an act by the Legislature authorizing the county to issue bonds to pay for the building. They also directed Mr. Goodrich to prepare working drawings.

The lease of the city hall expired in 1862. At that time Martin Murphy was finishing his brick building on Market Street—the property now mainly occupied by Hart's department store. He offered to rent to the county the upper floor of these buildings for $190 per month and finish them in a manner suitable for use as county offices, the large hall at the corner of Market and El Dorado Streets to be used as a court room. The county accepted the offer and took a five years' lease, with the privilege of renewal. This was the last location of the court house prior to the construction of the present building.

Two years elapsed before anything was done toward the erection of a new court house. During that time there grew up a sentiment that the old lot at the corner of Second and San Fernando Streets was not a suitable location and the supervisors were urged to purchase another lot. There was some opposition to this suggestion and heated debates were held over it at the board meetings. Two of the supervisors, Messrs. Quinby and Yates, were opposed to buying another lot and when a resolution to change the location was adopted, voted in the negative. Among the sites offered to the board was the one now occupied by the court house. It was owned by W. H. Hall, who offered to sell it to the county for $5000. The title having been found valid, the purchase was consummated. The original tract was 137½ feet front on First Street by 275 feet deep. Afterward more frontage was purchased.

Work on the court house was pushed as rapidly as possible and on January 1, 1868, the county officers took possession. Originally there was but one court room, the ceiling of which extended to the roof. In 1879 a floor was laid, cutting this apartment into two rooms as they now are. Another room, which had been used for a county office, was made over into a third court room, the new constitution, just adopted, having provided for three Superior Courts for Santa Clara County. The cost of the building was about $200 000. When completed it was the finest court house in California. It is of the Roman-Corinthian order of architecture and overlooks St. James Park, whose luxuriance lends pleasure to the eye. Its foundation is of the utmost durability, the walls resting on a substructure of concrete to a depth of six feet and of a like number of feet in thickness. Ponderous brick arches support the lower floor, while all the walls are of the same material, the basement ones being four feet in thickness and the upper ones twenty-one inches. Above the basement the building has two stories and its dimensions are in frontage, 100 feet; in depth, including the portico, 140 feet. The height to the cornices fifty-six feet, and it is 150 feet to the top of the dome, the least diameter of which is seventeen and the greatest fifty feet. Its portico, a magnificent specimen of columnated facade, showing in its fine proportions, richness, strength and beauty, is seventy-six feet in length, the height of the columns being thirty-eight and the diameter four feet. The windows, which are of the finest French plate glass, are each surmounted with pediments, those on the lower story being arched. Each window frame is made of highly ornamented cast iron, the whole weighing, with iron shutters, about 3600 pounds. The roof is covered with zinc. The tower, from which a magnificent view of the city and valley can be obtained, finds light from eleven elliptical windows, surmounted with an iron railing forty-two inches in height, and is reached by a staircase with 172 steps. There are three landings, so as to make the ascent comparatively easy. This noble structure is divided into rooms, one fitted up for the board of supervisors and the remainder apportioned to those of the county officers who do not have rooms in the Hall of Records building adjoining on the north. The courts are finely appointed, that of Department 1 being of noble proportions, sixty-five by forty-eight feet. The entire exterior of the structure is of imitation stone. The main entrance is gained by an ascent of thirteen granite steps, and here, high overhead, stands out in bold relief the motto, "Justicia Dedicata."

No sooner was this splendid building completed than an overpowering sense of magnificence seized upon the board of supervisors, for they made strenuous efforts to make their court house the headquarters of the State Legislature, the removal of which from Sacramento to some more central position then being seriously considered. What more natural than that the first capital of the state should try to regain its lost honors. On February 4,

1868, the minutes of the board showed the following:

"Resolved, That in the event of the General Assembly of the State of California determining to remove the State Capital to the County of Santa Clara, the Board of Supervisors of the said County of Santa Clara tender to the state, the free and entire use of the Court House of said County for state purposes, until such time as a Capitol building may be erected in said County, provided that the Capitol building shall be erected in five years."

The next day another motion, as follows, was carried: "Resolved, That the Honorable the Members of the Legislature and attaches thereof, one and all, are hereby invited to inspect for themselves its eligibility as a seat of government for this state, prior to any final action touching that subject matter; and the hospitalities of the city and county will be cordially extended to them." These orders were rescinded June 15, 1872.

A new county jail was built in the rear of the Court House in 1871. The plans of Levi Goodrich for a brick structure were adopted. The cost was about $60,000. The main prison, 120x42 feet and 21 feet high, is built on a solid brick foundation with granite water tables. The walls are 18 inches thick, of brick with four-inch iron bars running through the center, four and a half inches apart and riveted firmly together, extending around the entire building. Through the central part of the building are two rows of cells, which are built in the same substantial manner as the main walls, being covered overhead with solid arches of heavy iron work and masonry. A large corridor extends completely around these cells and a commodious passage between them. Adjoining the rows of cells, but shut off from them by a heavy wall is what is called the "murderers' tanks." They are two in number with a corridor around them. The entire roof of the jail is of solid sheet iron, strongly anchored down to the substantial wall with massive couplings. On top of the plate of the roof is a layer of brick, finished over with asphaltum. The jailer's apartment adjoins the main building on the front and is forty-two feet square and three stories high, with ornamented fronts on the south and east. This section also contains kitchen, store room, office and the heating system. The second and third stories are divided into large and comfortable cells, and it is in this part of the jail that the women prisoners are confined. The whole prison is well-lighted by ample windows and skylights, well secured. The cells are furnished with cast iron sinks and water closets with sewer connections. The inner face of all the walls are whitewashed.

The Hall of Records, adjoining the Court House at the north and connected with it by a wide covered corridor was erected in 1892 at a cost of $200,000. The overcrowded condition of the Court House rendered the addition necessary. It is two stories in height, but is solidly built of granite on lines similar to that of the Court House. It is used for offices of the county clerk, county treasurer, county auditor, county surveyor, county recorder, county superintendent of schools and Santa Clara County charities. The building was occupied in January, 1893.

The Hall of Justice is located on the southeast corner of Market and St. James streets, back of the Hall of Records. It was ready for occupancy when the earthquake of April 18, 1906 wrecked it. The material used in the construction was stone from Goodrich's quarry, near San Jose, and the earthquake proved that it was not of sufficient stability to withstand the shock. In the reconstruction stronger material was used and in 1908 the work was completed. The building is occupied by the county assessor, county tax collector, horticultural commissioner, county library, probation office, justice of the peace, constables and house of detention.

The first organized effort to care for the indigent sick was made in 1854, when a committee from the common council met a committee from the board of supervisors and agreed to act in concert in the matter. By the terms of this agreement the county was to bear two-thirds of the expense and the city one-third. All affairs concerning indigent sick were to be managed by a joint committee composed of each board. The council, however, refused to confirm the action of its committee, alleging that they were able to take care of their indigent sick. On this the supervisors appointed George Peck, R. G. Moody and William Daniels as a relief committee or board of health. During this year the county received $869.45 as its share of the state relief fund.

The next year, 1855, a county physician was appointed and the city agreed to pay $50 per month towards maintenance and medical attendance. About the same time the old Levy property was rented for a hospital, the city paying a monthly rent of forty dollars. In November of the same year the county advertised for proposals for a house and lot for hospital purposes. In response to this call the Merritt brothers offered to sell the old Sutter house for $5,500. This house was situated to the northeast of the city and to it was attached twenty-five acres of ground. The of-

fer was accepted and the county occupied the premises until February, 1856, when the owners failing to make a good deed to the property, the contract for the purchase was rescinded. The county then advertised for proposals for taking care of the indigent sick. The first contract was let to Dr. G. B. Crane, who agreed to maintain the patients and furnish medical and surgical attendance for $4,600 per year, the number of patients not to be more than seven a day, or if in excess of that number, to be paid at that rate. For several years the patients were taken care of in this manner.

In 1860 the necessity for a hospital building became very apparent and a committee to select a site was appointed. Many offers were made but the proposal of Hiram Cahill was accepted. His tract contained twelve acres of land, situated on the south side of South Street, just west of Los Gatos Creek. The price paid was $4,000. The buildings on the tract were repaired and enlarged and a pest house was built near the creek on the south. These premises were occupied until 1871. Before this time, in 1868, the hospital became too small to accommodate all the patients. The city had grown much larger and there was considerable objection to the location of the institution so near the city limits. An effort was made to secure another location, but it was three years before a new site was chosen. The board finally purchased of John S. Connor 114 acres of land on one of the roads to Los Gatos, three and one-half miles from San Jose. The price paid was $12,400. In 1875 the contract for the building was awarded to W. O. Breyfogle for $14,633.70. Messrs. Lenzen and Gash were the architects. Before this, the old buildings from the old grounds had been removed to the new site and the old premises cut up into lots and sold for $4,518.64. In 1884 eighty-one acres of the new tract were sold to different parties, leaving thirty-three acres to the present grounds. Afterward more land was bought so that now the tract contains thirty-eight and one-half acres. The money accruing from the 1884 sales amounted to $14,727.71, being $2,327.71 more than the cost of the entire tract. Since the removal of the hospital to its present location many building additions and improvements have been made. The average number of patients during 1919 was about 200. The main hospital has five wards and is replete with every sanitary requirement. Outside are the tuberculosis hospital, Old Ladies' Home, with thirty-seven inmates; Old Men's Home, isolation hospital, and pest house, and residences for the eighteen nurses and the superintendent, Dr. D. R. Wilson. Edward Halsey is the secretary.

Up to 1883 there was no almshouse in Santa Clara County. Invalids in destitute circumstances were cared for at the county hospital, while the indigent who were not invalids were cared for by allowances by the board of supervisors. These allowances were of money, provisions, clothing, fuel, etc., as each case might demand. For many years the destitute children were cared for by the Ladies' Benevolent Society, this society receiving from the board a monthly allowance of a certain amount *per capita*. Each supervisor exercised a supervision over the destitute of his district and all allowances were made on his recommendation.

The expense necessarily incurred by this system of affording relief began to be very burdensome and in 1883 steps were taken to establish a county farm. In March of that year a committee was appointed to examine the matter and the report was in favor of establishing an almshouse. The present site—on the Oakland road, half a mile south of Milpitas—was selected. A tract of 100 acres was purchased from James Boyd for $25,000. The tract contained the present main building, which had been erected as a residence some years before by John O'Toole at an expense of $21,000. Now nearly all aid to destitute persons is extended through this institution. Persons not residents of the county are not aided at all, but are returned to the counties where they belong. For several years indigent women were cared for here, but when an Old Ladies' Home was built at the county hospital they were removed to the new location. The superintendent is James Carson and the number of patients (1920) is 198. Those who are able to work are employed about the grounds, mainly in gardening.

CHAPTER XV.

The Resources and Attractions of San Jose, the Garden Cty of California—Soil, Climate, Productions and Opportunity—What a Man From the East Learned From an Old Resident.

"San Jose? In California? Never heard of the place. Must be some old Spanish village, eh? Pueblo—that's it, pueblo. I've read Spanish history and when I was a youngster I had a lot of Spanish lingo at my tongue's end. I never heard of but one San Jose on the Western Continent and that is San Jose de Costa Rica. Perhaps you were not referring to California and your San Jose is the Costa Rican city. No? Then where is your San Jose and what do they raise there, coffee or pumpkins?"

The speaker was a man from the East, who had come to California in search of a home and also a field for the profitable investment of the money he had saved after years of toil in the cold, cheerless communities of New England. The scene was the reading room of one of San Francisco's palatial hotels and the person addressed was an old resident of San Jose, who had been introduced to the Easterner by a mutual friend.

"San Jose is of right the fourth city in the state and is located in the heart of the richest valley in the world; distance from San Francisco, forty-eight miles. It is—"

"Hold on, hold on," was the quick interruption. "Let me get my breath—you quite took it away by your surprising announcement. I am a tenderfoot, it is true, but I thought I had California sized up pretty well before I bought my ticket in Boston. I knew there were a large number of towns and villages where they dig for gold, but I had formed the idea that the only two cities worth mentioning were San Francisco and Los Angeles. As San Francisco is hardly the place for a home, I had concluded to go to Los Angeles."

"Have you bought your ticket?" "No," was the reply. "Then before you do so let me suggest that you take a trip to San Jose. You are looking for a place suitable for a residence. San Jose offers the best inducements of any community in the state of California. You have money to invest—invest it in the Santa Clara Valley."

"But I am very particular. I have a family, children not yet grown up. There are many things to be considered and I am afraid, my good friend that a country town or city—for I have heard that out here in the West a town becomes a city when it can show a population of 800 or 1,000—will hardly afford the facilities which are essential to the well-being of my family."

"Let me tell you something about San Jose and its environs. Perhaps I may be able to furnish facts that will suit all your requirements."

"I shall be pleased to hear you." The man from the East lighted a cigar, then sinking in his chair waited for the promised exposition.

"You spoke of Spanish villages," began the old resident," and that reminds me that San Jose was once a Spanish pueblo, where all the houses were of adobe, where the seat of education and religious enlightenment was in the Mission and where wild cattle roamed the valley and a *dolce far niente* people lived lives of ease and dreamed not of the time when fair and stately homes should dot the lands given over to the chapparal and the wild mustard, and the busy hum of industry indicative of an advanced civilization should be heard in places where happy feet kept time to the seductive strains of the Spanish guitar, or where the matador and picador imperiled their lives for love or gold. San Jose was settled in 1787 as the result of an exploration made at the instance of the Spanish authorities in 1769. Until 1830 no Americans had ever penetrated California. In that year they began to arrive so that when the discovery of gold was made San Jose was practically dominated by the American population. In February, 1848, the United States, by treaty, acquired title to California and the first Legislature held its first session in San Jose, which for a short time was the capital of the state. Had general and not sectional interests been consulted, it would be the capital today; but by a series of bargains, governed solely by selfish considerations, the capital was removed first to one point and then another until it reached Sacramento to stay. In 1849—the year the Argonauts came from all parts of the world—San Jose, as now, was the paradise of the homeseeker, its location, climate and other attractions combining to make it the most favored city in the state. Seekers for the gold, which was to be found in the mountainous counties to the north and east left their families in San Jose, well knowing that while they delved for the yellow metal their loved ones

SANTA CLARA VALLEY

were surrounded by all the conditions calculated to make life worth living. And if life were worth living in San Jose and the Santa Clara Valley in 1849, what must be said of the advantages which it possesses today? Then the valley, outside of the pueblo, was practically an unbroken plain where the wild cattle roamed at will. Today is presented a transformation that would hardly be looked for outside of an Arabian romance. The late Judge Belden, in a graphic and beautifully worded picture of the valley in the vicinity of San Jose, thus set forth some of the attractions:

"'To the visitor approaching San Jose, through the upper end of the Santa Clara Valley, each mile traversed ushers in some delightful surprise, introduces a new climate. If his advent be from the north, the hills of verdure which encircle the bay recede on either hand and assume a softer contour and a richer garb. The narrow roadway that skirts the salt marsh has widened to a broad and fertile valley that stretches as far as the eye can reach in luxuriant fields of grass and grain and miles upon miles of thrifty orchards. Bordering this verdant plain, in hues and splendors all their own, come the hills and into the recesses of these hills creep the little valleys and as they steal away in their festal robes they whisper of beauties beyond and as yet unseen. In full keeping with the transformed landscape is the change of climate. The harsh, chill winds that pour in through the Golden Gate, and sweep over the peninsula, have abated their rough work as they spread over the valley, and, softened as they mingle with the currents of the south, met as a zephyr in the widening plain.

"'If the approach to San Jose be from the south, the traveler, wearied with the desert and its hot, dry air, is conscious of a sudden change. The sterile desert has become a fruitful plain and the air that comes as balm to the parched lungs is cool and soft and moist with the tempered breath of the sea. If it be spring or early summer, miles upon mile stretches the verdant plain; over it troops sunshine and shadow; across it ripples the waves. Summer but changes the hue and heaps the plains with abundant harvest of grain, vegetables and fruit, while the first rain brings again the verdure and the beauty of spring. "An ocean of beauty," exclaims the charmed beholder.'"

"From that very pretty description I infer that your climate is not to be sneezed at."

"We are proud of our climate," replied the old resident, "and with reason. There are all sorts of climate in California but it is generally conceded by those who have traveled the state over and are not afraid to express an honest opinion, that the climate of San Jose and the Santa Clara Valley is unsurpassed in mildness and salubrity. It is all owing to topographical situation. With moderately high mountains rising on the east and west and closing in on the south, the valley is protected from the fog and winds that in certain seasons envelop more exposed sections in less favored locations. Protected from extremes of heat and cold by the sheltering arms of the mountains, the hottest days of summer are never oppressive on account of the cool breezes that sweep in from the bay. Climatically considered, San Jose and the Santa Clara Valley is open to no objection."

"Your climate I admit is all right, but what about resources?"

"The valley is one of varied resources and San Jose, as the county seat, enjoys the major part of the benefit derived from the orchards, grain fields and berry and vegetable sections. The shipping facilities are unexcelled. In the first place San Jose is the terminal point and therefore growers are not compelled to send their products to a great distance at local rates in order to reap the benefits that always accrue by reason of the rates offered at terminal points."

The man from the East was becoming vastly interested. His cigar had gone out and his eyes were fixed intently on the face of the old resident. "What kinds of fruit do you raise?" as asked, and on the moment out came his notebook.

"Prunes, apricots, cherries, pears, apples, peaches, quinces, olives, nectarines, plums, limes, lemons and oranges." "Oranges?" "Yes, oranges in the section we call the warm belt, but our prunes, apricots and peaches give such better returns that we do not count on citrus fruits, leaving that line to the southern counties. Prunes take the lead and San Jose handles about all of them. There are twenty-three packing houses and twenty-four canneries in San Jose alone; outside there are fifteen packing houses and about the same number of canneries. The number in city and country will increase before the year is out.

"Gee Whiz!" ejaculated the man from the East, "San Jose must handle hundreds of tons of fruit each year."

"Hundreds of tons? Thousands of tons would hit the mark. In the shipment of dried fruit San Jose's contribution is about half of that of the whole state."

"How about marketing?" was the next inquiry as the business sense of the man from the East came to the fore.

"We are exceptionally favored," was the reply, "in having an organization allied with the packers which controls more than eighty per-

cent of the prune and apricot output of the entire state. It is called 'The California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc.' It came into existence in 1916 and its growth has been such that it now owns forty packing houses, has alliances with many packers and costly extensions and improvements have been mapped out for the near future. By the rules which govern its conduct it is able to prevent troublesome fluctuations and the expensive interventions of middlemen and bring security and good prices to the orchardists. It is a combine in which the interests of producer, buyer and consumer are equitably adjusted."

"That's good. I like that. And now another question. What are fruit lands in the vicinity of San Jose worth?"

"On account of the large profits, prices have gone up during the past ten years. Suitable lands with bearing trees sell all the way from $800 to $1500 per acre. On some of these lands, planted to prunes and apricots, the profits per acre, in 1919, ranged from $500 to $1,000. So you see the prices are not high when profits are considered. As an instance of money I will cite one case. A San Franciscan in the spring of 1919 bought a twenty-acre bearing prune orchard for $30,000. The fall of that year brought him a profit of $15,000 on his fruit. So you see half the value of his property was paid for in one year."

The man from the East looked at his watch. "I find I have yet more than an hour at my disposal," he said.

"Then I will talk rapidly," replied the old resident, "though I could put in a week and not exhaust the subject.

"The soil in and about San Jose offers the prime requisites for the raising of all kinds of vegetables and small berries. This with a climate equally suited, a ready market in San Jose and a still larger one in San Francisco, makes the business of production a most profitable one and gives employment to a large number of people. The seed output will more than double the amount of other garden products. One of the seed farms located near San Jose is the largest in the world. In the future another soil industry may be added—flax culture. Statistics show that it is very profitable and in the opinion of experts the climate and soil of the valley meet every requirement.

"While San Jose is noted as a horticultural center its industries along the line of manufactures are not unimportant. There are many lumbering manufactories in the city and vicinity. There are flour mills, iron and brass foundries, tanneries, carriage factories, marble works, cigar factories—but stay, it is better to give you a list prepared by the Chamber of Commerce, so you see what San Jose can boast of: Acme Sheet Metal Manufactory, Anderson-Barngrover Mfg. Co., manufactures fruit and canning machinery; T. D. Anderson, awning and tent makers; Banks Corporation, manufactures Banks' Evaporator; Bean Spray Pump Co., manufactures pumps, gas and traction engines; Beech Nut Co., jams and preserves; E. Benone, Ravioli and Noodle Mfg. Co.; Harry Bobbitt, California Wall Paper Mills; Braslan Seed Growers Co.; Burns Mattress Co.; Byron Jackson Iron Works, centrifugal and turbine pumps; California Seed Growers' Association; Campbell & Budlong Machine Works, pumps and engines; Chase Lumber Co.; Christian Mfg. Co., harvester teeth; Cowell Lime and Cement Co.; Delmas Paper Co.; Eagle Body Mfg. Co., auto body builders and repairers; Farmers' Grain and Poultry Supply Co.; Finnett-McEwen Co., tractors; Fisk Rubber Co.; Garden City Glass Co.; Garden City Pottery; Garden City Rubber Works; Garden City Implement and Vehicle Co.; Glenwood Lumber Co.; James Graham Mfg. Co., stoves and ranges; Hart's Auto Signal Tail Light Co.; Hubbard & Carmichael, lumber and mill work; Kimberlin Seed Co.; Knapp Plow Works; San Jose Bottling Co.; San Jose Wire Strapping Co.; Moenning & Harvard, pumps and engines; Mussos Outing & Equipment Co.; Pacific Gas & Electric Co.; Pacific Mfg. Co.; Pacific Shingle and Box Co.; Peterson-Kartschoke Brick Co.; Pioneer Rubber Co.; National Axle Mfg. Co.; San Jose Broom Factory; San Jose Flour Co.; San Jose Marble & Granite Works; San Jose Foundry; San Jose Lumber Yard; San Jose Paper Mills; Ravenna Paste Co.; Schuh & Vertin, granite and marble works; Security Cold Storage Co.; Sperry Flour Co.; Vacuum System Oil Refining Co.; San Jose Implement Co.; Marvel Compound Co., boiler, gas engine and radiator compounds; Litch Pump & Supply Company, Smith Manufacturing Company, and several others. Besides these four Building and Loan Associations, eighteen dairies and creameries, eight wholesale flour and grain houses, nineteen butcher shops, over one hundred grocers, five sanitariums and hospitals, a telephone company with over 14,000 subscribers, and other lines of business. One drawback to the proper development of manufacturing industries was the lack of cheap fuel, but a factor of the greatest importance was furnished in 1901 when the Standard Electrical Power Company, with plant at Blue Lakes, put up poles and wires in Santa Clara County and furnished 15,000 horsepower for every purpose for which it could be used."

"Tell me more about San Jose, itself. I want the details."

"San Jose," said the old resident, with glistening eyes, "is the garden spot of California, the Queen City of the Pacific Coast. It is beautifully situated in the center of the valley, surrounded by the richest fruit growing section in the world, and having within its boundaries all the elements conducive to a happy existence. I have told you of the climate, you know something respecting the resources of the contiguous territory, and you will therefore understand that trade must naturally gravitate to the city by reason of its location with outlying sections. The constancy and certainty of trade enables the farmers and orchardists to pay cash for supplies and in turn insures the prosperity of the merchants. But the fruit industry and the manufacturing concerns form but two factors in promoting commercial healthfulness. Hundreds of thousands of dollars flow in annually from the educational and other public institutions situated in San Jose and its near vicinity.

"It is one of the most beautiful residence cities in the state on account of its charming situation, unrivaled climate, beautiful landscape, educational facilities, accessibility to the great metropolis of the coast, and to the intelligence, refinement and enterprise of its people. It is connected with San Francisco with three lines of steam railroads, one line, a transcontinental one, running from San Francisco and San Jose along the coast to Los Angeles and thence East. There are also electric lines running to Palo Alto on the north, Los Altos, Cupertino and Saratoga on the west and Los Gatos and Campbell on the south. In the near future the electric cars will convey passengers from San Jose to San Francisco. A new transcontinental line, started in 1917 and finished in 1922, is the Western Pacific. A branch line was built from Niles."

"How about auto stages? Do you have them?

"Of course," replied the old resident, serenely, "for we're up to date in San Jose. There are hourly auto stages to San Francisco, Oakland, Stockton, Sacramento, Gilroy, Los Gatos, Saratoga and other points. In fact you can get an auto to take you anywhere in the state. And talking about autos—I will inform you that San Jose is the pride of the automobilists of California, for it has more roads, better roads, more beautiful spots — valley or mountain — more orchard avenues than any other section of the state. The state highway runs through San Jose with branches to Santa Cruz, Gilroy and other towns in the county. Besides there are hundreds of miles of paved roads paid for by the board of supervisors acting for the county."

The man from the East made a movement in the direction of his watch pocket, but it was not completed. Some restraining influence was at work. Presently he said: "You speak of educational facilities. A city or town may have climate to burn, the scenic beauties that poets rave about, but unless it possesses a full measure of the best of civilizing influences it fails of being the 'one and altogether lovely spot' to me."

The old resident listened complacently. "I think I can satisfy you," he replied, "for one of the strongest appeals that San Jose makes to the seekers of homes is that it is the center of the finest system of education to be found on the Pacific Coast. In the city itself are the public schools from primary to high, and many academies and private schools. The high school building, or buildings, for there are many of them, cover acres of ground, and with the improvements mapped out for this year—athletic grounds, new structures and an increased equipment—makes the cost upwards of one million dollars. The school has the highest university rating and the course of study embraces almost every department of culture from the rudiments of learning up to the arts, sciences and classics. The grammar schools, nine in number, are comparatively new, are built in the mission form with spacious grounds, up-to-date sanitary conditions and all the appliances of first-class metropolitan institutions. And there are in the city commercial schools, church schools, and schools of painting, industrial arts and metaphysics. In San Jose is located the State Teachers' College, with an efficient corps of instructors for the education of teachers; the College of Notre Dame, one of the leading Catholic institutions of learning and morals in the United States, devoted particularly to the training of young girls; and the St. Joseph's school for boys. Two miles from the heart of the city at College Park is the College of the Pacific, the leading Methodist College of the Pacific Coast, with a Conservatory of Music attached; at Santa Clara, three miles distant, is the University of Santa Clara, founded by the Fathers of the Society of Jesus and having commercial, law, scientific and classical courses, and with a reputation that extends to every part of the United States. Palo Alto, nineteen miles distant, about half an hour's ride from San Jose, boasts of the Leland Stanford Jr. University. It is designed in this university to represent the crown and outcome of the new education, specialized, however, on the highest planes in utilitarian directions. This university is really an asset of San Jose and as such I speak of it.

"It might be well for you to know that San Jose is a city of churches, every denomination of importance being represented. The cost of the buildings, which in their ornateness add much to the beauty of the city, range from $5,000 to $200,000. In the line of charitable institutions there is the sanitarium built by the donation of the late Judge M. P. O'Connor and conducted by the Sisters of Charity; the Pratt Home for old ladies, the Sheltering Arms, and the Orphans' Home, conducted by the Ladies' Benevolent Society. Besides there are many other organizations, like the Good Cheer Club and the Elks which care for the sick and distressed."

"How about public buildings?" asked the Easterner. "Do they match the other things you have been talking about?"

"They do and they present much that is architecturally beautiful and substantial. The Court House, Hall of Records, Hall of Justice, City Hall and Postoffice cost one million and a half dollars in the aggregate, and each structure is massive and imposing. The Carnegie Library, built by a donation from Andrew Carnegie, is a handsome structure, located in one corner of Normal Square, and answers the public needs. The business houses of San Jose are large, well built and attractive structures. There are two skyscrapers—the First National Bank building, nine stories, and the Garden City Bank and Trust Company building, seven stories. The residences, as a rule, are in the bungalow style, costing from $2,000 to $75,000. Some of the suburban residences are veritable palaces and they stand as monuments of art and beauty in the midst of luxuriant gardens and thrifty orchards. Speaking of gardens, San Jose has well been called the Garden City of California. Flowers grow so easily and abundantly that every residence has its flower garden and every month in the year some varieties are in bloom. There is no snow and the frosts are so light that only the most delicate plants are affected. There is no time in the winter when the ground may not be worked, so that under what are semi-tropical conditions the growth of flowers has everything in its favor. The facility with which the flowers are grown add much to the beauty of the public parks, of which there are four, ranging in size from three to thirty acres.

"Are there any health resorts in the neighborhood of San Jose, any drives or—"

"Enough to beat the band," was the expressive response. "The city owns a natural park known as Alum Rock, which is one of the most picturesque and inviting spots in the state. It is but seven miles distant, covers an area of about 1,000 acres, is under control of the city government, and is reached by three fine driveways and an electric railway. There are bath houses, plunges, a restaurant, swimming tank, esplanade, a concrete dam for the water supply, beautiful park-like enclosures for flowers, and lovely walks in every direction. The fame of the mineral waters has spread far and wide. There are other mineral springs not far from San Jose, and the fact that they are located far above the sea level and with most attractive natural surroundings make them sought after by both the invalid and the tourist. The roads about San Jose are among the best in the state, for the reason that they are not only kept in first class condition the year round but are sprinkled continuously from the end of one wet season to the beginning of another. This work is done under an energetic and up-to-date board of supervisors.

"While there are charming drives through the orchard districts, to the quicksilver mines at New Almaden, to Los Gatos and Saratoga in the western foothills, to the Big Basin, the great redwood park in the Santa Cruz Mountains; to Alviso and Milpitas near San Francisco Bay, along the far-famed Alameda to the town of Santa Clara and in other directions where the natural prospect is inviting to the eye, the one most favored by tourists is the drive to the Lick Observatory on the summit of Mt. Hamilton."

"I have heard of the Observatory," interposed the man from the East, "but I never connected San Jose with it."

"It is San Jose's greatest auxiliary attraction, though the Big Basin is running as a close second. The road that leads to the Observatory is twenty-seven miles from San Jose and was built at the expense of the taxpayers. It is conceded to be the finest mountain road in the world and cost upwards of $75,000. It was upon the condition that Santa Clara County should build the road that James Lick, millionaire philanthropist, agreed to construct the Observatory and equip it with the finest astronomical appliances in the world. The important discoveries that have been made since the astronomers began their work have given the Observatory a world-wide fame. The beautiful scenery of the Coast Range is seen at its best on the road to the summit, and the drive up the mountain is as much an attraction as a look at the heavens through the great thirty-six inch glass."

"If tourists should visit San Jose for a trip to the Observatory what accommodations would they find?"

"As good as can be found anywhere. There are twenty-seven hotels, besides dozens of lodging houses. The finest hotels, metropolitan in every respect, with electric lights, heating plants, elevators and the finest of service

are the Vendome, Hotel Montgomery and Hotel St. James."

"You have spoken about the climate, scenic and other attractions. Have you a system of sewerage, and how does it operate?"

"San Jose has a system, a perfect one, and it operates to the satisfaction of the entire community. The city, you must understand, is located on a plain which slopes gently toward the bay. The problem of drainage, therefore, which has in sections less favorably situated involved great expense, was in San Jose easily solved. The fall is about ten feet to the mile, enough to insure a rapid flow of water and there are now over sixty miles of main and branch sewers. The principal drainway is built of brick and is five feet in diameter."

"Where do you get your water supply?"

"From artesian wells and from the lakes and streams situated high up in the mountains. The supply is ample and can be increased whenever occasion demands. The pressure to the hydrants from the water brought in pipes from the hills is fifty-five pounds to the square inch."

"How about taxes?"

"Not high. Up to May, 1920, the city rate was $1.19. Of this eighty-five cents was for the support of the city government, fifteen cents for the school department, and nineteen cents for the payment of principal and interest on bonded indebtedness of $659,400. In May, 1920, at the regular city election, it was voted to increase the tax rate to thirty-five cents, the increase to last for three years only, to give the city a chance to recover from the loss of liquor licenses due to the wiping out of the saloons through Prohibition.

"In conclusion," sadi the old resident, "I will say that we are working under a commission form of government, with a city manager as its principal officer; that we have a Chamber of Commerce, a live, progressive body of representative men; a Merchants Association, the Rotary, Lions, Civic Welfare, a Commercial Club, a Progressive Business Men's Association, One Hundred Per Cent Club and the Commercial Club for placing San Jose in large letters on the map; that the streets of San Jose are lighted by electricity; that car lines operated by electricity traverse the city in every direction and extend to outlying towns; that fifty-nine railway trains leave the city daily; that the city has two daily newspapers, the *Mercury* (morning) and the *News* (evening) furnishing the news of the world by Associated Press and United Press dispatches; that all trades and professions are represented—there are forty-five dentists, seventy-seven physicians and eighty lawyers, and that there are over 100 auto salesrooms, garages and service stations; that over 12,000 automobiles are owned in San Jose and at least half that number by residents of outside districts; that there are fraternal orders galore besides clubs for men and clubs for women, the latter for social culture, educational and literary advancement, and in the interest of morality; that there are six banks, an efficient police force and fire department, a public library, fine, costly buildings for the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A., Protestant, and the Y. M. I., Catholic; a Humane Society, Medical Society, Pioneers Society, six theaters (three of them motion picture houses), many concert and lecture halls, a system of rural delivery that reaches every part of the county, thus insuring a daily delivery of mail by carriers; that the total valuation of all property in the city amounts to $26,234,600; that the population within the legal boundaries is over 40,000 and that it would be at least 65,000 if the suburban districts, really a part of the city so far as social and business interests are concerned, were admitted as a part of it.

"Are you through?" "Nearly. Have you any questions to ask?" "You seem to have about everything worth having down your way, but I think San Jose will be found lacking in one respect."

The man from the East paused and with a look which said, "I've got you, now," waited for the old resident to speak.

"If we haven't got it, it isn't worth having."

"I do not agree with you. I like relaxation. 'All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.' I require outdoor exercise with some nice ozone thrown in to give me a healthy color and take the kinks out of my muscles."

"Ah, I see. You want a baseball or a cyclers' club. We have both in San Jose. We have the automobile as well and as for hunting and fishing, no county in the interior of the state offers better inducements."

"They are all right, but you haven't got what I want and that's a golf club."

The old resident's face fairly beamed: "Haven't got a golf club? Why, man alive, we've got the best golf club in Central California."

"You can't mean it."

"I do. It was organized about twenty years ago, has as fine links as any one could wish, with an ornate club house, replete with every up-to-date convenience and costing about $20,000. The links are located on rising ground at the foot of the eastern hills about four miles from the city. A prettier location could not be found. The club house has an outlook that takes in the whole valley. It goes

without saying that the club is composed of men and women who represent the best in society and business."

"What are your prospects for the future?"

"They are very bright. Money is easily obtainable and in a business way San Jose is prosperous. Its various resources and utilities combine to make it so. The Chamber of Commerce is doing wonders in the way of promoting business activity, fostering improvements and paving the way for all enterprises looking to the city's advancement along the best lines. Seven miles north of San Jose is the port of Alviso, situated on a slough which empties into San Francisco Bay. Before the European war the city bought a strip of land extending along the Alviso road to Alviso and more land suitable for the establishing of a real port of entry for vessels. It was the intention, through Government aid, to dredge the slough, make it passable for transportation craft and thus provide San Jose with water as well as railway transportation for her products. The war stopped the project, but Sunnyvale, nine miles from San Jose, has taken it up and a port, near the San Jose line, will soon be in operation. So you see that in 1922 the City of San Jose offers a fine field for the investment of money."

"Soil, climate, production, opportunity, Eh?" "Yes."

The man from the East now looked at his watch. "The Los Angeles train has gone," he said. "Well?" "There's the train for San Jose. I'll take it."

CHAPTER XVI.

Additional Events in the History of San Jose—The Advent of Street Cars and Other Metropolitan Advantages—The Crimes of the Seventies, Eighties and Nineties—A New Form of Government.

An act to incorporate the city of San Jose was passed by the Legislature, March 27, 1850, by which it was directed that the city government should consist of a mayor and seven councilmen, who were designated a "body politic and corporate" under the name of "The Mayor and Common Council." This name was retained until the city adopted the commission form of government in 1916. The first city tax was levied July 11, 1850, and was for one per cent on the assessed value of all property. The first council voted themselves pay at the rate of six dollars per day. This ordinance was repealed in December of the same year, on motion of Dr. Ben Cory. The first order looking to the improvement of the streets was made on December 2, 1850, which provided for sidewalks in the business part of the city. The income of the city for its first year of incorporation was $37,359.30; expenditures, $37,106.04. The expenses included a debt of $7,500 handed down from the Ayuntiamento of 1849. The city was divided into four wards in April, 1853, and a fire warden appointed for each ward. An appropriation of $2,000 for fire apparatus was also made.

In 1855 the office of captain of police was created and the same year the mayor and council held session in the new city hall on Market Street, north of Santa Clara Street. In 1866, by act of the Legislature, the city funded its floating debt by the issuance of bonds, which were paid for in 1865, thus leaving the city out of debt.

A new charter was adopted in 1857. Under the new system the government of the city was vested in five trustees, a treasurer, a clerk and assessor, and a collector.

In 1853 gambling was licensed, $500 for each table.

The Democratic party in San Jose was organized in 1853. Dr. A. J. Spencer was president, John M. Murphy and Samuel Morrison, secretaries. In 1854 the first convention was held at the office of the mayor, chairman, Thomas J. West; secretary, P. K. Woodside.

The Whig party was organized in 1853 and on July 1, a convention was held with Coleman Younger, chairman, and Frederic Hall, secretary.

In 1854 a district school was established, Freeman Gates, principal.

In 1855 the Know-Nothing party came into existence but held no convention. Its candidates were nominated by primary.

The Republican party was organized in 1856 and a convention was held the same year with J. H. Morgan, chairman; A. C. Erkson and M. Sawyer, vice-chairmen; C. G. Thomas and R. Hutchinson, secretaries.

In 1857 San Jose was remapped.

In 1858 the Anti-Lecompton (Douglas-Democrat) party convened at the city hall.

W. M. Lent, chairman, and Freeman Gates, secretary.

An ordinance authorizing the city to lay gas pipes was passed January 11, 1858. In July, 1860, James Hagan secured a franchise from the city for this purpose. The first lights were given on January 21, 1861. There were then only eighty-four consumers and seven street lights.

In 1861 Jasper D. Gunn, city marshal, absconded, having embezzled $2,700 of the city's money. Gunn was acquitted of the criminal charge but his bondsmen were sued by the city and judgment obtained against them.

Donald Mackenzie, in May, 1864, was granted permission to lay water pipes in the streets of the city. This was the beginning of the San Jose Water Company.

In 1865 a bridge was built over Coyote Creek at Santa Clara Street. The same year the Mansion House, built in 1850, was burned.

In April, 1867, Abijah McCall, county treasurer, absconded, being a defaulter in the large sum of $23,762.41. He was arrested and convicted.

William Blanch, an Englishman, was murdered on May 16, 1869, while at labor in a field he was cultivating about a mile from San Jose. The murderer was an Indian named Salvador Garcia, who had been accused by the deceased of stealing a rope. Garcia was hanged.

In March, 1868, the Legislature granted to S. A. Bishop and others a franchise to construct a horse railroad along the Alameda. On August 31 work on the road was started and on November 1, the cars made their initial trip, running from First Street, San Jose, to Main Street in Santa Clara. In 1869 the line was extended eastward along Santa Clara Street to the Coyote Creek bridge On July 6, 1870, the board of supervisors granted the company permission to use steam, pony or pneumatic propelling power, and on November 6, 1877, authority was granted to permit cars to run over the bridge to McLaughlin Avenue.

On Wednesday, October 1, 1868, at eight o'clock in the morning a severe earthquake shook California. San Jose suffered considerably. The heavy brick cornice of Murphy's building, corner of Market and El Dorado Streets, fell to the ground. The Presbyterian Church on Second Street sustained great damage. All the brick turrets fell and large portions of the steeple were precipitated through the roof to the floor. The large water tank over the roof of Moody's flour mill fell through the roof, carrying destruction in its course. Their wooden storehouse, 100 feet in length, filled with grain, was totally wrecked. Two large chimneys of the San Jose Institute were thrown down, one of them crashing through into the rooms below. A portion of the rear wall of Welch's livery stable fell. Otter's unfinished block at the corner of First and St. John Streets was severely damaged. There was not a brick building in the city that was not more or less injured.

The next winter San Jose was visited by a severe flood. The Los Gatos and Guadalupe Creeks overflowed their banks, flooding the lands adjacent thereto. The high grade of the horse railroad track dammed the water back south of Santa Clara Street, inundating the houses and yards. The water broke over the track flooding the low grounds between the College of Notre Dame and the Guadalupe. About a hundred feet of the railroad track was swept away. The main portion of the city from Third to Seventh Streets was under water to the depth of several inches.

In 1870 the population of San Jose was 9,118.

In 1871 Washington Square was granted to the state as a site for a Normal School. On April 3, 1871, Mayor Adolph Pfister sent a communication to the council stating that he had donated his salary for the year ($600) for the purpose of aiding in the establishment of a public library.

In December, 1871, another flood, caused by overflow from the Guadalupe and Los Gatos Creeks. On the east side of River Street seven small cottages floated down stream for a distance of a third of a mile. During the flood all communication with the outside world was suspended. Since that date the two creeks have been widened and improved so that now there is no danger of overflows.

On January 22, 1864, the Santa Clara Valley & Lumber Company was incorporated with a capital stock of $300,000. The directors were William P. Dougherty, W. H. Hall, Samuel McFarland, E. W. Haskell, W. W. Pratt, John Metcalf and G. W. McLellan.

On January 5, in the District Court, Judge David Belden presiding, Tiburcio Vasquez, the notorious bandit and murderer, was placed on trial for the murder of Leander Davidson, hotel keeper at Tres Pinos, San Benito County. This was the most celebrated trial ever held in San Jose. Attorney General John Lord Love, assisted by N. C. Briggs and Hon. W. E. Lovett, of Hollister and District Attorney Thomas Bodley of Santa Clara County, appeared for the prosecution. The night before, Judge C. B. Darwin, of San Francisco, to whom had been intrusted the principal management of the defense, withdrew from the case. Before the beginning of the trial, Judge W. H. Collins and Judge J. A. Moultrie were retained to assist P. B. Tully,

of Gilroy, as attorneys for the prisoner. Everything being in readiness Vasquez was placed on trial. When the court adjourned in the afternoon, the following residents of Santa Clara County had been selected to serve as jurors: G. W. Reynolds, foreman, Tyler Brundage, Frank Hamilton, M. Dornberger, Noah Parr, M. Tobin, G. C. Fitzgerald, J. M. Moorehead, S. T. Woodson, M. Lubliner, C. S. Towle, Hugh O'Rourke. On Saturday, January 9, a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, was rendered and on March 19, the execution took place in the jail yard.

Vasquez' career was one long series of lawless acts. He was born in Monterey in 1835, was a wild, harum-scarum youngster, but he did not give the officers any trouble until just before he reached his sixteenth year. Before an occurrence which launched him into a career of crime, his associates were Mexican law-breakers, cattle thieves, mainly, whose operations became extensive soon after the occupation of California by the Americans. One night, in company with Anastacio Garcia, a Mexican desperado, he attended a fandango. A quarrel over a woman, the fatal shooting of the constable while trying to maintain order, the lynching of one of Vasquez' associates and the formation of a vigilance committee sent Vasquez into hiding from which he emerged to ally himself with a band of horse thieves.

In 1857 he came to grief, but five years' sequestration in the state prison failed to produce any change in his morals. One month after his discharge he was operating as a highway robber on the San Joaquin plains. Chased by officers into Contra Costa County, he sought and obtained refuge at the ranch of a Mexican who was the father of a pretty and impressionable daughter. She easily fell a victim to the seductive wiles of the handsome, dashing young knight of the road. One morning Anita and Vasquez were missing. With stern face the father of the girl mounted his fleetest mustang and started in pursuit. He overtook the lovers in the Livermore Valley. They were resting under a tree by the roadside. Vasquez saw Anita's father and sprang to his feet, but made no hostile demonstration. His code of honor forbade an attack on the man he had wronged. A quick understanding of the situation sent Anita to her lover's side. "If you kill him you must also kill me," she screamed. The father frowned. Vasquez, with hands folded, stood waiting. After some consideration the ranch owner said if Anita would return home her lover might go free. The girl consented and Vasquez shrugged his shoulders as father and daughter rode away.

Transferring his field of operations to Sonoma County, Vasquez prospered for awhile, but one day in attempting to drive off a band of stolen cattle, he was arrested and for the offense spent four years in San Quentin prison. Immediately upon his discharge in June, 1870, he laid plans for robbery on a much larger scale than he had before attempted. Selecting as his base the Cantua Canyon, a wild and almost inaccessible retreat in the Mt. Diablo Range, formerly the camp and shelter of Joaquin Murietta, he gathered about him a band of choice spirits and for four years carried on a warfare against organized society, the like of which California had never before experienced. Stages, stores, teams and individuals were held up in the counties of Central and Southern California, and though posse after posse took the field against him he succeeded in eluding capture. In the hills he was safe. White settlers were scarce and the Mexican population aided and befriended him, principally through fear. Besides, his sweethearts, as he called them, were scattered throughout the hills of the Coast Range, from San Jose to Los Angeles. They kept him posted regarding the movement of the officers and more than once he escaped capture through their vigilance and activity.

In the fall of 1871, after a daring stage robbery in San Benito County, Vasquez got word that one of his sweethearts would be at a dance in Hollister that night. He resolved to be in attendance. The dancing was at its height when he appeared. Becoming flushed with wine his caution deserted him and he remained until near the break of day. He was not molested and emboldened by a sense of security he went into the barroom and engaged in a game of cards with one of the women. Here he was seen and recognized by a law and order Mexican. The constable was notified, a posse was organized and a plan laid to pot Vasquez at the moment of his appearance at either of the doors. A woman gave Vasquez warning of his danger, and disguised with her mantilla and skirt, the bandit went out of the dance hall, crossed in front of the approaching posse, found his horse, mounted it and was beyond the danger limit before the deception was discovered.

A few days later he stopped the stage from the New Idria mines. A woman's head showed at the door as Vasquez covered the driver with a rifle. She was the wife of one of the mine bosses, a man who had once befriended the outlaw. "Don't do it, Tiburcio," she entreated. Vasquez looked at the grim faces of his followers, hesitated a moment, then lowered his rifle. "Drive on," was his curt command. The stage lumbered away and

the bandit leader faced a situation that demanded all his skill and nerve. That he succeeded in placating his followers may be taken for granted for that same day the band robbed a store and then rode toward a hiding place in the Santa Cruz Range.

While the robbers rested, the sheriffs of three counties were searching for them. A few miles above Santa Cruz the officers and the outlaws met. In the fight that ensued two of Vasquez's men were killed outright and Vasquez was shot in the breast. Though desperately wounded, he stood his ground, put the officers to rout and then rode sixty miles before he halted for friendly ministration. When able to stand on his feet he rode to the Cantua Canyon, where he found the remnant of his band.

There he planned a sensational fall campaign which opened by a raid on Firebaugh's Ferry on the San Joaquin plains. The story of what occurred was afterward told to the historian by Vasquez, who said: "I took a watch from a man they called the captain. His wife saw the act, and running up to me threw her arms around my neck and begged me to return the watch to her husband, as he had given it to her during their courtship. I gave it back and then she went into another room and from behind a chimney took out another watch. 'Take it,' she said, but I wouldn't. I just kissed her and told her to keep the watch as a memento of our meeting."

Then came the robbery of the Twenty-One Mile House, in Santa Clara County, which was followed by a descent on Tres Pinos (now Paicines), a little village twelve miles south of Hollister, in San Benito County. This raid, because it resulted in a triple murder, aroused the entire state. Rewards for the capture of Vasquez, dead or alive, brought hundreds of man hunters into the field, but for nearly a year the cunning outlaw successfully defied his pursuers.

The Tres Pinos affair was the boldest Vasquez had yet attempted. With four men—Abdon Leiva, Clodovio Chavez, Romulo Gonzalez and Teodoro Moreno—he rode into the village, robbed the store, the hotel, private houses and individuals, securing booty which required eight pack horses, stolen from the hotel stable, to carry away. The raid lasted three hours and the men killed were Bernard Bihury, a sheepherder; George Redford, a teamster, and Leander Davidson, the proprietor of the hotel. Bihury came to the store while the robbery was going on and was ordered to lie down. Not understanding either English or Spanish, he started to run and was shot and killed. While the robbers were at work Redford drove up to the hotel with a load of pickets. He was attending to his horses when Vasquez approached and ordered him to lie down. Redford was afflicted with deafness and not understanding the order, but believing that his life was threatened, started on a run for the stables. He had just reached the door when a bullet from Vasquez' rifle passed through his heart, killing him instantly.

All this time the front door of the hotel was open and Davidson was in the doorway. Leiva saw him and shouted, "Shut the door and keep inside and you won't be hurt." Davidson stepped back and was in the act of closing the door when Vasquez fired a rifle shot, the bullet passing through the door and piercing Davidson's heart. He fell back into the arms of his wife and died in a short time.

A short distance from Tres Pinos the bandits divided the booty, each man being counseled by Vasquez to look out for himself. Leiva had left his wife at a friend's ranch, near Elizabeth Lake, Los Angeles County. Thither he rode to find that Vasquez had preceded him. As the days passed Leiva began to suspect that his chief had more than a platonic interest in the attractive Rosaria. He called Vasquez to account suggesting a duel. But Vasquez refused to draw a weapon against the man he had wronged. After some hot words matters were allowed to drop and for a few days all went smoothly. Then Vasquez asked Leiva to go to Elizabeth Lake for provisions. Leiva consented, but instead of carrying out instructions he hunted up Sheriff Adams, of Santa Clara County, and surrendered, at the same time offering to appear as state's witness in the event of Vasquez' capture and trial. Adams started at once for the bandit's retreat, but Vasquez was not there. He had been gone many hours and Mrs. Leiva had gone with him.

A month later Vasquez deserted the woman and fled northward. This step was induced by the number and activity of the officers. The Legislature had met and authorized the expenditure of $15,000 for a campaign against the daring and desperate fugitive. One sheriff (Harry Morse, of Alameda County) organized a picked company of fifteen men and with provisions for a two months' outing started to explore thoroughly the mountain fastnesses of Southern and Central California. But so efficient was Vasquez' system of information that every move made by the officers became known to him. At last Morse gave up the hunt. Then the irrepressible Tiburcio made up for lost time. Robbery after robbery followed in quick succession. After holding up a number of stages, Vasquez entered the town of Kingston, Fresno County.

and there made a rich haul. Stores were plundered, safes broken into, houses looted and provisions, clothing, money and jewelry taken away. The news of the raid spurred the officers into renewed action. Soon there was a rush of determined men into Fresno County. But Vasquez could not be found. He had retreated southward. Of his band of followers only Chavez was left. Gonzalez had fled to Mexico, Leiva was in jail and Moreno was in San Quentin, having been tried and given a life sentence.

A month after the Kingston raid, Vasquez and Chevez made a descent upon Coyote Holes, a station on the Los Angeles and Owens Lake stage road. The few residents were tied to trees, the station was robbed and the two bandits were about to depart when the stage appeared. After the passengers had been robbed and a goodly treasure taken from Wells-Fargo & Co.'s strong box, the horses were unharnessed, four more taken from the stables, and with bullion, money, jewelry and horses the lawless pair departed for the hills.

On the following day Vasquez and Chavez stopped the Los Angeles stage near Soledad and then dissolved partnership, Chavez to ride for the Mexican border, his California career forever closed, Vasquez to seek a favorite hiding place in the Sierra Madre hills. Here, secure from molestation, he remained two months, when word was brought to him that one of his sweethearts was staying at the house of Greek George, not many miles from Los Angeles. The place was in the zone of danger, but Vasquez resolved to go there. His intention in some way became known and word was sent to Sheriff Rowland at Los Angeles. A posse was quickly organized, and placed under charge of Under Sheriff Johnson and the rendezvous was soon reached. Vasquez was there and in attempting to escape received eight bullets in his body. It was thought at first that he could not survive, but a strong constitution enabled him to pull through.

On May 25, 1874, eleven days after his capture Vasquez was transferred to the county jail at Salinas, Monterey County. There he was closely guarded until July 26, when a court order was made transferring the trial to San Benito County. A second order sent Vasquez to the county jail at San Jose for safe keeping. On the afternoon of the same day Vasquez reached San Jose, to find himself in the custody of his old adversary, Sheriff Adams. Afterward the case was re-transferred to Santa Clara County and in San Jose the trial took place, as has been stated. Leiva was the state's witness. The opportunity to square accounts with the man who had wronged him had come at last. He swore that Vasquez not only fired the shot which killed Davidson, but also was responsible for the other murders committed during the Tres Pinos raid. His was the only positive testimony, but other and thoroughly reliable witnesses gave sufficient circumstantial corroberation to enable the jury to reach a verdict. The fatal day came and California's star bandit walked calmly to the scaffold and died with a smile upon his lips. After the execution Leiva went to Chile, remained there a few years, then returned to California. He died in Sacramento several years ago. Chavez was killed in Arizona in the fall of 1875 by an old enemy. The head was severed from the body and brought to San Juan.

On February 11, 1876, a franchise was granted to C. T. Bird, Charles B. Hensley and others for a street railroad from Julian and Market Streets to Willow Street. Afterwards the road was extended along First street to the Southern Pacific Railroad depot and along Willow street to Lincoln avenue.

In 1877 one of the most remarkable cases of mistaken identity had its origin in San Jose. Although there came a revelation on a most essential point when no revelation was expected, one mystery remained and that mystery has never been solved. John C. Arnold was a playwright for one of the variety theatres of San Francisco. He was well connected and a man of education but he had one besetting fault and that fault was overindulgence in strong drink. In the summer of 1877 his condition became such that grave fears for his reason were entertained by members of his family. A suggestion was made that a few months in the country would probably straighten him out, and as Fred Sprung, a pioneer minstrel and an old friend, was residing near San Jose, it was resolved to pack him off to the Santa Clara Valley.

Arnold reached San Jose in a shaky condition, but a few days of ozone breathing seemed to make a new man of him. One morning he left the Sprung residence on McLaughlin Avenue and came to town. Here he met a Mexican and the twain hired a rig from the City Stables, now used as the Santa Clara Street Extension of Hart's Emporium, and drove in the direction of Los Gatos. The next morning in Neff's almond orchard, near the Gem City, a ghastly discovery was made. Lying under a tree, with a bullet hole in his temple, was the body of a dead man. The body was brought to San Jose and for twenty-four hours remained unidentified. Then a newspaper description brought to the city Fred Sprung, Mrs. Ned Buckley and Lockhart, an undertaker from San Francisco. Each posi-

tively identified the body as that of John C. Arnold. The features were not disfigured and Sprung declared that without other evidence he was ready to swear that the body was that of his old friend. While visiting at the Sprung ranch Arnold wore shoes of certain marked peculiarities. These shoes were on the feet of the dead man. Arnold wore a black broadcloth suit, much the worse for wear, one lapel having distinguishing marks. This suit covered the body of the corpse. Arnold carried a gold-headed cane. This cane was found a short distance from the tree, under which the body was found. Upon one of the fingers of the dead man was a ring. When Mrs. Buckley saw it she declared that it was one she had presented to Arnold and that an inscription which she gave would be found on the inner side. The ring was removed and the inscription was there as described. At the inquest two physicians swore that it was a case of murder and the jury returned a verdict setting forth that John C. Arnold had met his death at the hands of some person unknown to them.

The body was taken to San Francisco and interred in the Arnold lot in Lone Hill Cemetery. Three months later John C. Arnold in the flesh and the picture of health reappeared in San Francisco. He had come by steamer from Santa Barbara and was amazed when he learned that he had been looked upon as dead. Although put through a gruelling examination of Capt. I. W. Lees, then San Francisco's chief of detectives, he could give no explanation of the mystery that surrounded the crime of the almond orchard. All he could say that he had gone toward Los Gatos, had had a number of drinks near that town and that he remembered nothing more until he awoke in a stage coach going toward Santa Barbara. He knew that he had changed clothes with someone and was sure he had been robbed but as to the identity of the man who looked like him and who wore his clothes, he had not the faintest notion. The Mexican who had accompanied Arnold to Los Gatos was never found and the name of the man buried in the Arnold plot has never been discovered. On account of his striking resemblance to the playwright Captain Lees thought he ought to be a relative but investigation on this line came to nothing. Arnold lived for several years after his reappearance in San Francisco.

In 1879 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the city to open Market Street through the Plaza, close San Jose and Guadalupe Streets and sell the vacant lands adjoining Market Street. There was so much opposition to this that the street commissioner saw fit to do his work in the dark. The people awoke one morning to find the trees and shrubbery in the line of the street cut down and destroyed. The square remained in a dilapidated condition for several years. In 1887 it was selected as the site for the city hall.

In 1879 former Sheriff John H. Adams and former County Clerk Cornelius Finley were murdered by bandits in Arizona. They were on their way to Tucson from their mine when they were shot and killed from ambush by Mexican bandits. Both of the murdered men held office at the court house in San Jose when Vasquez was tried. Adams was one of the bravest officers in the state and Finley was extremely popular on account of his courtesy and generosity.

In January, 1879, J. C. Keane was appointed city clerk to fill the vacancy caused by the disappearance of W. N. Castle, a defaulter. Castle fled to Oregon and there ended his life with a pistol bullet.

In February, 1878, the city library was turned over to the city.

A systematic system for the improvement of St. James Square was adopted in 1869. The grounds were laid out with walks, grass, was planted and a superintendent was employed. The system was improved in the winter of 1887-88 and after a few years it was brought to its present beautiful condition.

In May, 1879, the new constitution was adopted and in the fall of that year a Workingmen's party was organized. It was in existence for two years.

San Jose had a sensation in 1881 when Dick Fellows, the champion lone-hand highwayman of California, came to San Jose to put the officers on their mettle and furnish columns of scare-head matter for the daily newspapers. Fellows, whose real name was Geo. B. Lytle, was a school teacher and lecturer before he became a lawbreaker. It was claimed in his behalf that he fell from grace in order that he might assist a near relative, a poverty-stricken widow. About forty years ago he robbed eleven stages within a space of three weeks, his operations extending from Santa Barbara to San Jose. When he entered Santa Clara County, the sheriffs of half a dozen counties and Wells-Fargo & Co.'s large force of detectives were at his heels. He was captured near Mayfield by Cornelius Van Buren, foreman of the Coutts ranch, a former constable and justice of the peace, and turned over to Constable E. E. Burke, of Santa Clara, so that he could be taken to the county jail at San Jose. On the way to the jail from the Market Street depot Fellows asked if he might be permitted to have a drink before becoming the inmate of a cell. Burke made a mistake in consenting to the request. They

passed the court house and entered a saloon at the southwest corner of First and St. John Streets.

Fellows got his drink and then made a break for liberty. Out of the door he went and dashed up St. John Street toward Market. After he turned the corner he was lost sight of. The escape occurred after dark and therefore the search was conducted under unfavorable conditions. A few days passed and then Fellows was recaptured in a cabin near the Guadalupe mine by Chief-of-Police Dan Haskell and Juan E. Edson, a local detective officer. He was taken to Santa Barbara for trial on one of many charges. Conviction followed and a life sentence was imposed. After the trial he tried to escape, reached the street, mounted a horse and might have been successful in getting away if the horse had not bucked and thrown him from the saddle. After serving as a convict for twenty years he was released on parole. In 1917 Juan Edson was first tortured and then killed at his ranch near Tepic, Mexico, by a band of marauding Indians. Honest, brave and fearless Dan Haskell became shot gun messenger for Wells-Fargo & Co. in Shasta County after his term of chief of police had expired. In October, 1905, while in the performance of his duty he was shot and killed by a highwayman, who was attempting to hold up the Redding stage.

In 1882, Jan Wasielewski, a Pole, murdered his wife at Los Gatos. He had been but a short time out of prison where he had served a sentence for cattle stealing. In 1877 he married a pretty Mexican girl. After his conviction on the cattle stealing charge he told his wife that he would kill her if she obtained a divorce. The threat was unheeded and when Wasielewski came out of prison he found that she not only secured a divorce but had married again. Then he planned to kill her. In June, 1882, he went to her home in Los Gatos, met his wife out of doors and stabbed her thirteen times. Leaving her dying on the ground the murderer fled, to be captured in March, 1884, by Juan Edson and Sheriff Ben F. Branham, of Santa Clara County. Before he reached the county jail in San Jose the prisoner feigned insanity. He would not speak and would not eat only enough to keep him alive. After his trial he sent out a bulletin giving notice that a great meeting of the angels would come off in a few days, that it would last two weeks and that in all that time he would be "immortal to the world." The meeting came off, according to his statement, and for two weeks not a morsel of food passed his lips. He was tried in May, 1884, and his defense was insanity. A commission of medical experts refused to uphold this plea and he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. At the execution a novel feature was introduced in making a hair from the head of the murdered woman act as the last instrument in the hanging. In former hangings a piece of chalk line attached to the rope was always used, but Sheriff Branham had tested the hair, found that it would work and this hair stood between Wasielewski and death until it was severed by the knife of the executioner.

In 1882 the Democratic State Convention was held in the California Theater on Second Street. The leading candidates for Governor were Gen. George Stoneman, a noted cavalry commander during the Civil War, and George Hearst, father of William Randolph Hearst, proprietor of many newspapers in California and the East. Stoneman was nominated and elected. At this convention W. A. January, of San Jose, was nominated for state treasurer. He also was elected. Another nomination was that of James H. Budd for congressman from the San Joaquin district. He was elected, served one term at Washington and was afterward elected governor of the state. In the nominating convention he was opposed by Hon. B. D. Murphy, of San Jose. The contest was very close.

One of the most sensational murders ever committed in California occurred in June, 1883. It brought into vicious prominence one Lloyd L. Majors, the most dangerous criminal ever harbored by Santa Clara County. He had no love for newspapermen, though he tolerated them when he thought he could use them. When he could not use them and found their pencils turned against him, he hated them with the hate of a coarse, lying, revengeful brute. During his life of forty-two years, much of it spent in San Jose, he had been wagon-maker, lumber dealer, lawyer, temperance lecturer and saloon keeper. He was not a handsome man; in truth he was positively ugly. He had a hideous disfigurement of the lower lip, his forehead was low, his eyes cold and snaky, and his face wore an habitual scowl. In the late '70s, while he lived in San Jose, several buildings owned and occupied by him at different times, were burned. The public prejudice against him, caused by these burnings, caused him to leave the city and settle in Los Gatos. At this place he opened a saloon and to it came one Joseph Jewell, a good looking painter and grainer and recent arrival from the East. Majors quickly sized him up and when he suggested to Jewell a plan to rob and if necessary kill W. P. Renowden, an aged rancher living in the Santa Cruz hills, who was reported to have $20,000 hidden on his ranch, Jewell readily agreed to

undertake the job. As assistant to Jewell Majors suggested John Showers, an illiterate ne'er-do-well, who had been doing odd jobs about town and whose favorite lounging place was Majors' saloon. Provided with implements of torture to be used if Renowden under murderous pressure should refuse to disclose the hiding place of his money, the pair left Los Gatos one night and proceeded to the ranch. Arrived there they found that Renowden had a visitor, a friend from Glenwood named Archie McIntyre. Renowden was shot by Jewell and Showers killed McIntyre. Though mortally wounded Renowden refused to tell where his money could be found and was then subjected to a nameless torture. Even when suffering the keenest agony the old man stubbornly held his tongue. A second bullet ended his life and the murderers returned to Los Gatos and informed Majors that their mission of robbery had failed. They were supplied with money and horses and quickly rode out of town to escape arrest. Majors, fearing that he might be suspected of complicity in the murders, saddled a horse and rode to the Renowden ranch to cover up, if possible, all traces of the crime. At the time he supposed that both dead bodies were within the house, while, as a matter of fact, Renowden had been killed on the outside and at some distance from the building. Hurriedly, Majors applied the match and when he saw the flames leap up he remounted his horse and rode like the wind to his Los Gatos home. The ranch house burned to the ground and the next day the charred remains of McIntyre were found in the ashes and outside, untouched by the fire, was the body of Renowden.

When Majors learned that his night ride had availed him nothing he tried, by lies and evasions to keep the officers from suspecting that he was the principal in the double crime. He talked freely to the historian and other press representatives, not thinking that much of what he said would be used against him at his trial. Showers was arrested at Gilroy and made a full confession. Then the hand of the law reached out and gathered in Majors. A few days later Jewell was arrested in Fresno County.

The three prisoners were lodged in the county jail at San Jose. In due time Jewell was tried, convicted and hanged. Showers, who was used as a state's witness, pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, was given a life sentence. A few years later he was killed by a fellow convict. Majors was tried in San Jose for the murder of Renowden, convicted of murder in the second degree and sentenced to life imprisonment. District Attorney Campbell was not satisfied with the verdict and so had Majors indicted for the murder of McIntyre. A change of venue to Alameda County was taken and after a lengthy trial Majors was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged. The sentence was executed in May, 1884.

In 1886 a most important proposition was presented to the voters of San Jose. The rapid growth of the city created a demand for extraordinary expenses, which could not be met without a large increase in the rate of taxation. The channels of the streams needed to be improved so as to prevent overflow. A system of up-to-date sewerage was necessary and there was a rapidly growing demand for increased school facilities. A tax sufficient to meet the requirements would have been a burden against which the people would have protested. An attempt was made in 1874 to break the charter rule which forbade the council to create any debt. A resolution was adopted by the council directing the drafting of a bill to be presented to the Legislature, authorizing the city to issue bonds to the amount of $40,000, the proceeds to be used in the building of school houses. The bonds were to run twenty years and to bear eight per cent interest. Nothing further was done in the matter and it rested until 1880. At the city election held that year the matter of issuing bonds, in connection with other propositions, was submitted to the people. The result of the vote was as follows: To incur a debt to build a new city hall—for, 842; against, 1096. To open Second Street through St. James Square—for, 192; against, 1649. To establish a free public library—for, 1232; against, 605.

This disposed of the question of a city debt for another six years. In 1886 a proposition was submitted to the people at a special election, asking for the issuance of bonds in the sum of $300,000 for public sewers, new city hall, iron bridges, improvement of squares and improvement of streets. It required a two-thirds vote to carry any of these propositions and they were all lost. Within twelve months the people experienced a change of heart. The great tide of immigration that was flowing into the southern counties had attracted the attention of the board of trade and strenuous efforts to turn the stream in the direction of San Jose were being made. Public meetings were held and the council was petitioned to call an election asking the people to vote for or against the issuance of bonds for the following purposes: Completing main sewer, $150,000; branch sewers, $135,000; building new city hall, $150,000; cross walks and parks, $50,000; wooden bridges, $15,000. Total,

$500,000. The vote was in the affirmative on all these propositions. The bonds were issued payable in twenty years and bearing interest at five per cent. They were sold to A. Sutro, of San Francisco, who paid one-eighth of one per cent premium.

Early in 1888 it was discovered that the election which authorized the issuance of these bonds was not held strictly in accordance with the statutes. The irregularity claimed was that the notice was one day short of the time required by law. There was some difference of opinion as to whether or not this was a fatal error, but the purchaser of the bonds did not wish to leave the matter undecided, and asked that it be definitely settled. There was a proposition to make up an agreed case and submit it to the courts for adjudication, and another proposition to call a new election, issue new bonds and cancel the old ones. The latter method was considered somewhat hazardous, as the people had on three occasions rejected the proposal to create a debt against the city and there was a chance that the necessary two-thirds vote might not again be obtained. But the chance was taken, a new election was called and the proposition to issue new bonds was carried by a practically unanimous vote. The new bonds were issued and the old ones burned in the presence of the mayor and common council and a large gathering of citizens.

In April, 1888, a board of fifteen freeholders, to frame a new charter for the city, was elected as follows: L. Archer, C. W. Breyfogle, J. H. Campbell, A. W. Crandall, G. E. Graves, A. Greeninger, V. Koch, L. Lion, B. D. Murphy, D. B. Moody, H. Messig, C. L. Metzger, John Reynolds, John W. Ryland, D. C. Vestal. The charter was prepared and submitted July 6, 1888. It was defeated.

In 1886 the Democratic state convention was held in the Auditorium on San Fernando Street. E. B. Pond of San Francisco was nominated for governor. During the session Hon. Stephen M. White made a speech in which he asked the convention not to indorse him as a candidate for the United States Senate.

In 1886 B. F. Branham, sheriff of the county, was beaten for reelection on account of the action of the Mexican voters, who resented the killing of Pedro Pacheco, a gambler. In the early part of 1886 he committed his first crime. While out walking on North Sixth Street with a pretty Mexican girl a stop was made in front of The Villa, a notorious resort near Washington Street. Pacheco asked the girl to come inside and have some refreshments. The girl refused and then, as he afterward testified, he seized her in his arms and carried her into the house. Some hours later the girl escaped and told her story to Police Officer Richard Stewart, who had seen her approach The Villa. Upon her mother's complaint Pacheco was arrested for a statutory offense. At the trial District Attorney Campbell made out a strong case and Pacheco was convicted and sentenced to ten years' confinement in the state prison. On the eve of his departure from San Jose, to serve his sentence, he asked permission to go to Concord, Contra Costa County, his former home, to settle some business affairs and bid goodbye to his relatives, pioneers of the state and for one of whom the town of Pacheco, in the same county, was named. The district attorney gave his consent and Pacheco left the county jail with Deputy Sheriffs Healy and Bane as his guards. They were instructed to keep continually by Pacheco's side and to take him to San Quentin after he had concluded his business in Concord.

Arrived at the Contra Costa town the trio stopped at a hotel for refreshments. As soon as he entered the door Pacheco made a dash for the rear, where a horse, saddled and bridled, was awaiting him. Healy hurried after him but Pacheco was beyond shooting distance when the deputy reached the street. In the Mt. Diablo Range the fugitive found friends who advised him to get to Mexico as soon as possible. The advice was followed and a place of safety might have been reached but for Sheriff Branham's activity. Believing that Pacheco would ride south, Branham started out by way of one of the mountain passes to intercept him. At Bakersfield the sheriff learned that Pacheco was quartered at a Mexican ranch some miles away. He commandeered a farmer's wagon, obtained the assistance of a local officer, and, concealed in the bed of the wagon, the twain were driven to the ranch. They were near the house when they saw Pacheco and a companion in the yard, a short distance from their horses. Now was the time for action. The officers were driven forward and two rifles covered Pacheco to enforce the command to surrender. Instead of complying, Pacheco ran to his horse, mounted it and was in the act of drawing his pistol when the rifles spat out bullets that found lodgment in Pacheco's body. He fell over, mortally wounded and died in a short time.

The news of the shooting created a sensation in Central California. In San Jose the Mexican element denounced Branham as a murderer and threats to get even with him were freely made. The way to reprisal was shown when Branham entered the fall campaign for reelection. Before the Pacheco epi-

sode he had been considered invincible. But this year he met his Waterloo. To arouse public sentiment against him a fund was raised and the county was thoroughly canvassed, the late Juan E. Edson taking the most active part in the campaign of vengeance. As a result of the opposition Branham was defeated by Jonathan Sweigert. Shortly after his defeat Branham left San Jose to engage in mining in the northern part of the state.

One of the notable trials was that of the Dixon- Allen case. It excited nearly as much interest as that of the famous trial of Tiburcio Vasquez, the bandit. The plaintiff was Anna E. Dixon, late Normal School student, nineteen years of age, and the defendant was Prof. Charles H. Allen, principal of the school. Miss Dixon was a buxom demi-blonde, as pretty as a picture and chuck full of animal spirits. She had strong lungs and she chose occasions to make annoying use of them. Her love of mischief made her, while a student, the despair of her teachers and a source of grief to Professor Allen. Nothing against her character was ever alleged, but her pranks, according to Allen's allegations, interfered seriously with the discipline of the school. Once he wrote her mother asking her to withdraw her daughter from the school, saying that the girl's deportment had not been such as to satisfy the faculty that she was a suitable person to enter the work of teaching. As the mother declined to act, a meeting of the faculty was held and Miss Dixon was dismissed from the school. The charges against her were made up of small things. It was alleged that she sneezed with a whoop and in unexpected places; that she was in the habit of screaming without provocation and in such a manner as to nearly raise the roof of the school building; that she went out sometimes without a chaperon; that she sent in misleading boarding house reports; that she was boisterous and paid scant attention to the rules of the school and as a crowning delinquency was the propounder of conundrums, one of which had shocked Professor Allen and excited the risibilities of many of the teachers.

After the dismissal a series of communications appeared in the columns of the *Mercury* They ridiculed Professor Allen and declared Miss Dixon had been dismissed because she sneezed. Allen replied by asserting that the girl's conduct in her classes and around the building had been such as to show she was full of tricks and almost destitute of those womanly and honorable characteristics that should be the prime requisites of a teacher. This article was made the basis of a libel suit. Miss Dixon sued Professor Allen for $10,000 damages for defamation of character. D. M. Delmas, now of Los Angeles was her attorney and Thomas H. Laine and W. A. Johnston were engaged by Professor Allen to conduct the defense. The case came to trial in November, 1881, and ran for over a week. Each day the court room was crowded to the doors. It was a battle of legal giants. Delmas was in the height of his power, while Laine and Johnston were looked upon as two of the shining lights of the San Jose bar. Delmas, in his closing argument, was at his best, and a more powerful and eloquent address was never heard in a San Jose court room. He said, among other things, that he was not trying the case to get damages—he did not want them—but he did want a verdict that would be a vindication for his client. Laine, suave, dignified, eloquent and persuasive, held the close attention of court, jury and spectators in a masterly plea for Professor Allen, while Johnston, precise, clear and logical and with the law at the tip of his tongue, gave Laine able support. The judge, in his charge, held that the article written by the defendant contained terms of disparagement and that these terms were actionable in law. If, however, the jury should find that Professor Allen acted in good faith and for the protection of the school, then these circumstances were to be considered as mitigating the damages and that no other than compensatory damages should be allowed. The jury brought in a verdict in favor of Miss Dixon and assessing the damages at one thousand dollars.

At the first meeting of the Board of Normal School Trustees, after the trial, Professor Allen tendered his resignation. The board refused to accept it and reelected him as principal for another term. Miss Dixon returned to her home and after a time married and settled down to domestic life.

In 1881 an electric tower was erected at the crossing of Santa Clara and Market Streets. The plan originated with J. J. Owen, publisher of the *Mercury*, and the architect was John Gash. It stood 208 feet above the street, was constructed of tubular iron and supported a number of lamps aggregating 24,000 candlepower, making it the largest light in the United States and the third largest in the world. Besides this there were in other portions of the city twelve masts 150 feet high supporting in all ninety lamps for lighting the streets. The tower was known all over the world, and before its destruction in 1917 it had small lights running from the ground along all the supports. Lighted at night it presented a beautiful spectacle. A high wind toppled it down so that its removal became necessary as a measure of safety.

On May 4, 1887, Chinatown, located on the ground at the southeast corner of Market and San Fernando Streets, was destroyed by fire. The Chinese occupied quarters on San Fernando Street, below Market, until there was secured a lease of the Heinlen property, between Fifth and Seventh Streets and Jackson and Taylor Streets. Shortly after its establishment in this section a rival Chinatown, under the management of "Big Jim," a notorious Chinese politician and gambler, was started on the banks of the Guadalupe nearly on a line with the Heinlen town. It was kept up a few years and then went out of existence.

In 1887 inflamed public sentiment operated disastrously in the case of Charles Goslaw, of Los Gatos. The murders committed in and about that pretty foothill town, now one of the most peaceful and law-abiding on the Coast, had aroused the people, and the latest had brought them to a white heat of indignation and resentment. This one had been committed on the main street of the city. Two Mexicans quarreled and one of them, Encarnacion Garcia, killed the other. A mob of citizens gathered, the slayer was seized and without ceremony hanged from the bridge over Los Gatos Creek. It was reported at the time that Goslaw threw the loop of the rope over the murderer's neck. Not long after the tragedy, Goslaw, who was a house-mover, went to San Jose, leaving in charge of his house-moving tools an old man named H. A. Grant. He returned in an intoxicated condition to find that Grant, without permission to do so, had moved the tools to another part of town. Goslaw became furiously angry. He swore that he would find Grant and give him a sound drubbing. After taking a few more drinks to brace him up, he went to Grant's cabin and assaulted the old man. His fists were his only weapons, but as Grant was physically his inferior there is no doubt that finding his task an easy one he allowed his rage to carry him further than he had intended. Leaving Grant bruised and helpless on the floor, Goslaw went downtown, found the constable and asked to be arrested for battery. There was clear proof that he never intended murder and that he had no thought that the beating would result in death. He was arrested for battery and allowed to go on his own recognizance. A few days later Grant died. Then it was that outraged Los Gatos cried for vengeance. The carnival of crime that had given a black eye to the town must be stopped and the only way to stop it was to have the extreme penalty visited upon every person in Los Gatos and vicinity who should take the life of his fellow man. Grant's death caused the rearrest of Goslaw, this time for murder. He was tried in the Superior Court at San Jose and, having no attorney, the court appointed a young man who had just been admitted to the bar. Thus handicapped, Goslaw had slim chance of escaping conviction under testimony adduced by the prosecution, supplemented by the powerful arguments made by the district attorney and his aids. The jury found Goslaw guilty of murder in the first degree and the death sentence was imposed. Without money and lacking powerful friends, Goslaw was unable to take further steps that might have saved his neck. His newspaper friends did what they could, but no headway against the tide of inflamed public opinion could be made. But they resolved that when the time came for marching him to the scaffold he should not be in a condition to realize his position. Therefore some of these friends stayed in the death cell all of the night preceding the execution. They plied Goslaw with liquor which he was quite willing to drink so that when the sheriff came to take him to the scaffold he was so far gone in liquor that he could neither stand on his feet nor understand what the sheriff wanted. In that maudlin condition he met his death and the persons who were responsible for this condition have never regretted their work. They felt at the time that a judicial murder was about to be committed and that it was a humane act to ameliorate if they could not deaden the victim's mental agony. In their opinion Goslaw should have been convicted of manslaughter and it was afterwards their belief that had the trial been postponed for six months such a verdict would have been rendered.

On July 2, 1892, San Jose was visited with the most disastrous fire in its history. Half the block—the southern half—between San Fernando and Santa Clara Streets and First and Second Streets was burned. Among the fine buildings destroyed were the Lick House, the South Methodist Church, the California Theater and Krumb's Brewery.

In the early '90s a mystery case baffled the ingenuity of the city and county officers. Henry Planz was a bookkeeper at the Fredericksburg Brewery on the Alameda. As far as anyone knew he was without enemies. He was a tall, straight fellow, twenty-five years of age, single and lived the ordinary life of the young men of his time. On the evening of November 10, 1892, he came to San Jose and next morning his dead body was found hanging from the limb of a pepper tree on the northern side of Julian Street, not far from the bridge over the Guadalupe. When the officers arrived it was at first supposed that Planz had committed suicide, but investiga-

tions made after the body had been cut down soon dispelled this theory. It was a case of murder beyond the shadow of a doubt. An examination of the contents of the stomach of the dead man showed that he had been poisoned and there were evidences about the clothing which denoted that the body had been dragged for some distance before it was suspended from the limb of the tree. The heels of the shoes, seat of the trousers and back of the coat were abraded and dusty and there was ground-in dust on the back of the head. When the body was cut down a scarf tied over the face was found. At the inquest the conclusion was reached that Planz was dead before the hanging and that the murderer or murderers had driven along the street in a wagon containing the dead body and that the body had been dragged over the dusty street to the pepper tree. A verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown was rendered.

The mystery became a state-wide sensation. Detectives came from San Francisco to assist the local officers in trying to ferret out the truth, but nothing came of their efforts. A number of years afterward the pepper tree was cut down, but while it remained on Julian Street is was one of the sight-seeing (?) attractions of San Jose.

In 1896 a still greater sensation agitated San Jose and Central California. It was a sextuple murder committed by James C. Dunham, a young man who had heretofore borne an unblemished reputation. A few years before he had married the stepdaughter of Colonel McGlincy, an orchardist, whose home was on the Los Gatos road about six miles from San Jose. After their baby was born they separated on account of Dunham's cruelty, the wife taking refuge in the home of her mother, Mrs. McGlincy. The other inmates of the household, besides father, mother and daughter were James Wells, Mrs. Dunham's brother, a servant and two hired men. One night Dunham came to the house, for the purpose it was supposed, to induce his wife to again live with him. When he arrived late in the evening, McGlincy and Wells were gone, having left on hour or so earlier to attend a meeting at Campbell. Dunham entered the house, took off his shoes and ascended the stairs to the second story, where his wife's bedroom was located. What transpired in that room between husband and wife will never be known. But the fact remains that the woman was choked to death, although the babe was not harmed. There must have been a struggle for the servant coming out of her room adjoining was met by Dunham and killed. The double murderer then ascended the stairs to find Mrs. McGlincy on the first floor. She had heard the noise upstairs and had come out to investigate. Dunham killed her and then calmly waited for the return of McGlincy and Wells. At last they came and as they entered the front door Dunham shot and killed McGlincy. Wells then rushed forward, was shot, but despite his wound, grappled with Dunham and threw him to the floor. But the murderer was the stronger and soon Wells was a corpse.

Across the back yard was the barn where the two hired men were. One of them heard the shots and rushed out to ascertain the cause. A bullet from Dunham's pistol ended his life. The other hired man, fearing for his own life, retreated to the loft of the barn and covered himself up in the hay. Dunham rushed over to the barn for the purpose of making a clean sweep, but failed to find his man. His murderous work over, he mounted a horse, and still in his stocking feet, rode toward San Jose. Next day he was seen on Smith Creek by Elmer Snell and Oscar Parker, the last named the keeper for the Morrow ranch. Dunham appeared on horseback at Parker's cabin, about a mile south of the hotel, asked for something to eat and having been accommodated rode on up the canyon toward Indian Gulch. Next day Sheriff Lyndon of Santa Clara County, Sheriff Phillips of Santa Barbara County, a force of deputies and a large body of citizens, arrived at Smith Creek. Phillips brought two bloodhounds and near Indian Gulch, pieces of sacking which had been used to cover Dunham's feet, were found. Nearby the horse he had ridden was also found. Nothing else was ever discovered. The officers spent days in the search without result. As Dunham was without money and without food, had no shoes and had left his horse, the officers concluded that he had found some wild place in the hills and had there committed suicide. For years afterwards the papers chronicled the arrest of suspects, but in every case the man arrested proved not to be the McGlincy murderer.

In 1897 a new charter for the city was adopted. By a concerted resolution of the Legislature it became the organic law of the city on March 2 of that year. Under the old charter the mayor held office for one year. The new charter extended his term to two years. The first election for city officers took place on the second Monday in April, 1898. The charter provided that all elections subsequent to the first should be held biennially on the third Monday in May. Mayor Koch, who had been elected in 1896, held over until 1898.

In 1897 a Grand Army veteran named Schofield was killed at his ranch on the Llagas, a

few miles west of Madrone. His wife and Dan Dutcher, a hired man, were arrested for the crime. Before his trial Dutcher confessed that he had killed Schofield to protect Mrs. Schofield, who was being threatened with a shotgun when the fatal shot was fired. There was an acquittal in each case.

On April 18, 1906, a severe earthquake shook up Central California. San Jose suffered considerably. A number of frame houses in the business section were wrecked, but the real center of destruction was reached in the business district. The big three-story Phelan building, corner of First and Post Streets, fell flat and three persons were buried in the ruins. At the corner of Santa Clara Street and Lightston Alley, the large three story building occupied by stores and the Elks' Hall became a shapeless pile of brick and mortar. Outside of the business district several large edifices suffered. The handsome and massive brick Catholic Church of St. Patrick at the corner of North and Santa Clara Streets was a picturesque ruin, its solid tower and front wall lying across the street, its rear and side walls thrown down into the auditorium. The fine high school on Normal Square crumbled and the large wooden Grant school on Empire Street was twisted out of shape to fall a mass of ruins a few days after the quake. Further down town the tower and spire of the First Presbyterian Church on Second Street, near St. John, lay across the thoroughfare, its shattered walls telling the story of ruin. Immediately after the earthquake fire broke out on Second Stret near San Fernando. The three-story brick Martin building had been hurled to the ground and instantly flames burst from the wreckage. The Lieber building next north was on fire in a few minutes and then the conflagration enveloped the five-story Dougherty building, spreading thence to the three-story Louise building on the corner of San Fernando Street. There was but one other fire. It broke out in the El Monte lodging house on Locust Street and seven people were roasted to death. Material injury was done to the new Hall of Records, the Dougherty residence, a wing of the Hotel Vendome, the First Methodist Church, the Fifth Street and Golden Gate canneries, the Rucker building, St. Mary's Church, and many other structures. Following the quake martial law was declared and kept in force for several days. The total loss by earthquake and fire was $3,000,000. Killed, sixteen.

The recovery from the dreadful visitation was rapid. Inside of a week repairs were being started and soon the debris disappeared and building operations were commenced. Two years later there was nothing to indicate that destruction had ever visited the Garden City.

In 1906 there was very little street or other municipal improvement, except to make repairs in fire houses and furnish new appliances and do the city's work in repairing the damages done by the earthquake. In 1908 a pronounced street paving movement was inaugurated by Mayor Davison. During his incumbency miles upon miles of paving work was done and the program he had laid out but not finished during his term was afterward carried out by his successors, Monahan and Husted. From 1908 to 1912, bonds for $355,000 were used for sewers, bridges, creek alterations and Alum Rock Park improvements.

In December, 1911, the city, by special election, took in as new territory East San Jose, Gardner and West San Jose.

In 1912 and 1913, under Mayor Monahan's administration, the horses were taken out of the fire department and motor-drawn trucks, engines and carts were put in.

In 1914-15, while Husted was mayor, the Canoas Creek bypath was diverted so that in the rainy season the waters would not flood Cottage Grove and adjoining sections.

On October 30, 1917, the Coyote bridge collapsed beneath the weight of three heavy cars loaded with prunes. A boy riding on a bicycle was on the bridge at the time and was instantly killed. In the spring of 1918, a special election gave the city the power to use $65,000 remaining in the sewer fund for the erection of a new concrete, steel-reinforced bridge. A contract was awarded and the work was completed in the spring of 1919.

In 1915 the following freeholders prepared a new charter giving San Jose a commission form of government: Elmer E. Chase, Robert R. Syer, W. L. Atkinson, L. E. Petree, Roy Newberry, G. M. Fontaine, John D. Crummey, W. J. Close, Walter L. Chrisman, H. J. B. Wright, Victor Challen, Chas. M. O'Brien, John J. Miller, Irving L. Ryder, V. Koch. The charter was filed February 15, 1915, adopted at special election April 19, 1915, and ratified by the Legislature, May 4, 1915. The charter went into effect July 1, 1916. The important provisions were: Elective officers, the city auditor, police judge and seven councilmen; the initiative and referendum by which the people reserve to themselves the power to adopt or reject ordinances at the polls independently of the council; the recall, by which any elective officer may be removed from office by the electors; the election by the council of a city manager, who shall be the official head of the city with power to appoint a city treasurer, city engineer, city attorney, board of health, health officer, chief of police,

chief of the fire department, board of education, board of library trustees, superintendent of parks; the election by the council of a city clerk, civil service commission and city planning commission; the removal of the city manager at any time by a majority vote of the council. At the first election Elmer E. Chase, W. L. Atkinson, Chas. M. O'Brien, and Elton Shaw were chosen as councilmen, the two first named to serve for six years, the two last named for four years. Ben Sellers, J. F. McLaurin and A. C. Jayet were the hold-over councilmen under the old charter. In 1918 Sellers and McLaurin went out and Matt Arnerich and E. S. Williams were elected in their places. In 1918 Williams resigned on account of removal from town and Dr. E. O. Pieper was chosen to fill the vacancy. At the May election in 1920, Joseph Brooks, D. M. Denegri and William Bigger were elected, Pieper, Shaw and O'Brien retiring.

When the new council organized in July, 1916, Thomas H. Reed was chosen manager. He served for three years and was succeeded by Dr. W. C. Bailey. The other officers of the city in 1920 were J. Lynch, city clerk; Roy Walter, city auditor; Louis Lightston, tax collector; C. B. Goodwin, city engineer; N. Bell, acting health officer; John C. Black, chief of police; H. Hobson, chief of the fire department. Dr. Bailey resigned after a three years' service and was succeeded by C. B. Goodwin. William Popp was appointed city engineer.

In 1917 immediately following the declaration of war the city manager appointed a committee to prepare a Loyalty Day celebration which resulted in the most stirring parade ever seen in San Jose. The most striking feature of it was thousands of school children bearing flags, who after marching through the streets, massed in front of the city hall and sang patriotic songs. The activities of San Jose during the war period—1917-18—will be found in another chapter.

In March, 1920, the city voted bonds in the sum of $700,000 for improvements in the high and grammar schools. The permanent properties of the city as shown in the first report of the city manager are as follows: Lands, $628,250; buildings, structures and improvements, $2,307,142.50; equipment, $140,083.45; total, $3,075,475.95.

In May, 1920, at the regular city election a proposition to increase the tax rate by adding 35 cents on each $100 valuation for three years, as a temporary expedient, was carried. The withdrawal of liquor license money caused by the prohibition law shortened the city finances so that an additional tax for a short period became necessary in order to place the city government in proper working order.

The mayors of the city from 1850 down are: 1850, Josiah Belden; 1851-2-3-4, Thomas W. White; 1855, S. O. Houghton, 1856, Lawrence Archer; 1857, R. G. Moody; 1858, P. O. Minor; 1859, Thomas Fallon; 1860, R. B. Buckner; 1861-2, Joseph W. Johnson; 1863-4-5-6-7, J. A. Quinby; 1868-9, Mark Leavenworth; 1870-71-72, A. Pfister, 1873-4-5-6-7, B. D. Murphy; 1878-9, Lawrence Archer; 1880-1, B. D. Murphy; 1882-3, Chas. J. Martin; 1884-6, C. T. Settle; 1886-7, C. W. Breyfogle; 1888-9, S. W. Boring; 1890-92, S. N. Rucker; 1892-94, H. E. Schilling, 1894-96, Paul P. Austin; 1896-98, V. Koch; 1898-1902, Chas J. Martin; 1902-1906, Geo. D. Worswick; 1906-8, H. D. Matthews; 1908-12, C. W. Davison; 1912-14, Thomas Monahan; 1914-16, F. R. Husted.

CHAPTER XVII.

San Jose and Santa Clara Activities During the Great European War—Liberty Loan, Red Cross, Y. M. C. A., Belgian Relief and Other Noteworthy Drives—The Men and Women Who Did the Work.

The part played by San Jose and the other towns in Santa Clara County in the Great European War was both patriotic and self-sacrificing. During the hurry and stress of the grave and arduous responsibilities of the occasion, when even the average, easy-going citizen was called upon to bear unusual burdens, no one realized that the activities in which they were engaged constituted the making of history. What the city and county did is realistically and finely told by Mrs. Edith Daley in her pamphlet written for the Santa Clara County Historical Society. From that labor of love the historian has compiled the following interesting facts:

On April 6, 1917, President Wilson signed the resolution of Congress declaring the "existence of a state of war" and asking that all the resources of the United States be "directed to prosecute hostilities against the German

Government to a successful conclusion." On April 12, 1917, San Jose inaugurated the loyalty movement in California. On that day more than 10,000 loyal citizens led by City Manager Thomas H. Reed, marched through the city's streets while the Stars and Stripes waved above them and the bands played "Dixie" and "America"—and the thrilling "Marseillaise." That night in a great mass meeting in the high school auditorium hundreds unanimously pledged hearts and hands to the country's cause.

On May 3, 1917, the announcement was made that the first offering of bonds under the finance law would be $2,000,000,000. Liberty Loan issue, open to popular subscription at par; subscriptions to be received until June 5; bonds to be dated July 1 and ready for delivery then. Santa Clara County's quota was about $2,000,000.

On May 14, 1917, the details of the Liberty Loan were telegraphed all over the country. Officers' training camps opened. Men flocked to fill them. Pacifists were abroad in the land, their voices raised in protest against the country's war policy. The espionage measure was passed May 14. One began to hear the ominous words "slacker," "disloyalty," and "sedition." The old easy settled routine of things was sadly disturbed at the time of the beginning of the first Liberty Loan drive.

California was divided into two districts with the Tehachapi the dividing line and Los Angeles and San Francisco headquarters. The northern district was divided into sixteen subdistricts with a competent bond seller in charge of each. Before the real campaign started voluntary local bond subscriptions began to come in. The Knights Templar and Observatory Parlor of the Native Sons were the first fraternal organizations to buy bonds. Senator Frank H. Benson and Judge Urban A. Sontheimer are on record as having advocated the early purchase of Liberty Bonds by the Native Sons.

May 23, 1917, by telegraphic designation, the Secretary of the Treasury and A. Kains, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, appointed a local committee for handling the campaign in Santa Clara County, particularly to receive bond subscriptions. The following men were named: John Brooke, vice-president Safe Deposit Bank, chairman; W. K. Beans, president of Bank of San Jose; W. E. Blauer, manager local branch of Bank of Italy; W. S. Clayton, president First National Bank; T. S. Montgomery, president Garden City Bank and Trust Company; Wilbur Edwards, president Security Savings Bank.

The opening of the Second Officers' Training Camp preceded the first bond drive. Very few San Joseans ever knew that the work of interviewing and examining all the applicants for shoulder straps and military titles was done by a working volunteer committee of three. W. S. Clayton, A. B. Post and V. J. LaMotte did this patriotic service, rejecting the men they considered unfit and sending the others to San Francisco for acceptance or rejection by the "higher powers."

The little old oak table in room 401 in the First National Bank building could unfold an interesting tale if it had a voice. Beside it the committee of three met the embryo officers and here also the real work of the first Liberty Bond drive had its beginning. On the evening of May 24, 1917, a few San Jose men gathered in this room to talk over the task that confronted the nation and the task that awaited them.

It was a poorly attended meeting. No extra chairs had to be brought in. Around the worn old table were W. S. Clayton, Dr. W. C. Bailey, John Kuster, E. K. Johnston, H. L. Baggerly, J. D. Farwell and perhaps one or two others whose names are forgotten. No records were kept. Only the little room and the oak table can tell the whole story. It was an earnest gathering and the power generated here won a smashing victory in bonds with which to back up the boys.

This office had no telephone so on May 26 these volunteers moved into rooms 701-702. This was E. N. Richmond's office and he donated its use during the entire period of the first and second bond drives. In the new headquarters there was another small but significant meeting on the evening of "moving day," May 26, 1917. At this memorable time a complete working committee was named. John D. Kuster, manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company was made county chairman and Dr. W. C. Bailey secretary. The bank committee previously named by Beans and McAdoo was supplemented by other appointments, making the personnel of the original bond workers as follows: John D. Kuster, Dr. W. C. Bailey, John F. Brooks, E. N. Richmond, J. D. Farwell, Howell D. Melvin, H. L. Baggerly, Elton R. Shaw, Geo. N. Herbert, Alfred B. Post, Wm. E. Blauer, E. K. Johnston, Walter Mathewson, V. J. La Motte, W. S. Clayton, G. R. Parkinson, Herbert Robinson, H. G. Coykendall, Chas. R. Parkinson and Wilbur J. Edwards.

Work began in earnest. Telephones and automobiles were requisitioned. The committee forgot to look at the clock. On May 25, Senator James D. Phelan telegraphed from Washington "We are fighting for our liberty with the weapon nearest our hand. The Liberty Bond is such a weapon." Sunday, May

27, congregations in San Jose churches, listened to eloquent appeals to their loyalty and patriotism. In one church the pastor changed "Jerusalem" to "America" with telling effect, his text reading: "If I forget thee, O America, let my right hand forget its cunning."

The committee on public meetings consisted of Elton R. Shaw, E. K. Johnston and E. N. Richmond. On May 29, the first big luncheon was held at the St. James hotel. The speech of the hour was made by Max Kuhl and the spirit of the gathering was President Wilson's message: "The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all act and serve together."

On Decoration Day hundreds gathered in St. James Park to hear Rev. J. W. Kramer's wonderful tribute to his country and his dramatic appeal for every loyal citizen's loyal support in the hour of America's need. "Old Glory," said the speaker, "May it wave and wave and never be furled until it is folded over the grave of dethroned Prussianism! May it wave and wave until war shall only be a fit inscription for the gates of hell! And wave and wave until all suffering humanity shall feel the warmth of its loving embrace!" On this Decoration Day, C. E. Kratt, the first pharmacist to enlist, left San Jose to join the colors, and J. D. Chase, Jr., secretary of the County Council of Defense since its organization, enlisted as a private in the National Guard.

Every bank in the county was alive to the need and subscribing liberally. On the night of June 6, City Manager Thomas H. Reed and Cyrus Peirce, of San Francisco, addressed a mass meeting at the Victory Theater at which Judge W. A. Beasly presided. E. N. Richmond acted as bond seller and $44,650 was subscribed on the spot. Only about 1000 attended this first mass meeting, but each of the 1000 men and women went away fully determined that San Jose should do its full duty.

Music for this meeting was furnished by W. E. Johnson, assisted by Dr. Charles M. Richards and the following quartet: Mrs. Charles Braslan, Mrs. J. C. Elder, Roy Thompson and Warren French. When W. E. Johnson sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," and "The Star Spangled Banner" that night in June he little thought how many times his appealing voice would wake San Jose audiences to heights of patriotism in the days to come—days that were to bring him heart-breaking news in the casualty lists from his "Mother England."

On June 8, 1917, led by Charles R. Parkinson, the Rotarians started a "Shoe Leather Campaign" of the residential and business districts with an accompanying "boost" program of patriotic mass meetings. That evening at the high school members of the committee addressed the student body numbering 1500. Louis Campiglia, Rotarian president, heartily sanctioned the "Shoe Leather Campaign." Following the meeting 100 high school boys under the direction of John Lynch, president of the student body, formed a special committee to canvass the residential district. There were committees appointed to interview all lawyers and, indirectly, their clients. This committee consisted of F. H. Bloomingdale, David M. Burnett, L. Petree and L. B. Archer. All lines of business were segregated and a committee appointed for each list. No business house was forgotten. For instance: Elmer E. Chase was given canneries; Dr. David A. Beattie, doctors and nurses; A. G. DuBrutz, plumbers; Ferdinand G. Canelo, drygoods and department stores; Robert F. Benson, automobiles and accessories. Barber shops fell to the lot of Wm. L. Prussia. Jay McCabe, being known for his versatility, was handed a list which designated priests, and Chinese and Japanese settlements. For Jay's assistance leaflets were printed in Japanese, Chinese and Italian.

The speed was increased and nobody shirked. In competition with the high school solicitors Capt. Charles Parkinson of the Rotarians worked his bunch of live business men to the limit. Among the speakers at the meetings held in the various schoolhouses were D. M. Burnett, Judge Urban A. Sontheimer, E. N. Richmond, Chas. M. O'Brien, Chauncey F. Tramatolo, Dr. F. H. Patterson, George N. Herbert, Arthur M. Free, A. G. DuBrutz, W. L. Atkinson, Elton R. Shaw, W. S. Clayton and City Manager Thomas H. Reed. Everybody was working and working hard. The office of secretary was no sinecure. Dr. W. C. Bailey was a whole battery of big guns, and Chairman John D. Kuster a regular vitalizing current of energy.

About this time the "four minute men" made their entrance, speaking in the theaters. The men who won applause and bond subscriptions in four minutes were City Manager Reed, Councilman W. L. Atkinson and Deputy District Attorney Fred L. Thomas.

A unique break in the routine of probate proceeding occurred in Judge P. F. Gosbey's court room when he gave permission to trustees of various estates to use funds for the purchase of Liberty bonds. Thousands of dollars, otherwise unavailable, were loaned to Uncle Sam by this order which the Judge expressed himself as "glad to make."

By Wednesday, June 13, 1917, the San Josean who appeared without a Liberty Loan button was not popular. Banks remained open

in the evening from seven to eight for the benefit of subscribers. Up to this time only 361 out of 1628 subscribers had bought bonds directly from the banks. The banks were subscribing heavily, a large percentage of the entire loan being taken by them. Many significant subscriptions were made. The scholarship fund at the high school purchased a $1000 bond. The First Methodist Church purchased bonds after hearing an address by Rev. W. L. Stidger, the pastor, in which he said: "We are fighting today for the same thing that Jesus Christ died for—the conservation of human liberty and freedom."

Little Chester Olson, a twelve-year-old newsboy, read a flaming poster that said: "Those that stay at home must feed the boys at the front." Chester was patriotic—he had $10 in the bank. He asked father and mother for something. They agreed to help him. Proudly Chester went to the First National Bank and negotiated for the purchase of a $50 bond—$10 down and $2.50 a month. He made $1.43 in three days. Business was good and Uncle Sam needed the money. Later Chester's older brother donned a uniform and the little newsie was gladder than ever to be a bond owner!

The first Liberty loan went through with a whoop. For San Jose the number of subscribers was 4774; for the county 2228, making a total of 7002. The amount of the loan subscribed by San Jose was $1,611,300, averaging per capita $337. For the county the subscription was $707,050; per capita average, $317. The total bond subscription for the city and county was $2,318,350, with a per capita average of $331, and only six and one half per cent of the entire population subscribing. Invaluable aid during this and the second Liberty Loan drive was given by Fred Lewis Foster, the able and patriotic assistant secretary of the Chamber of Commerce. He was combination patriotic assistant secretary, counselor, solicitor and publicity man and working quietly but efficiently he did a tremendous service.

On June 20, 1917, after the "smoke of battle" had cleared away, Dr. W. C. Bailey, president of the Chamber of Commerce and secretary of the Liberty Loan committee, issued the following letter, addressing it to "The Citizens:" "Now that the first installment of the Liberty loan has passed into history," wrote Dr. Bailey, "as Secretary of the Liberty Loan Committee, and in behalf of the committee, I wish to congratulate you upon the wonderful success of the issue and to rejoice with you in this great exhibition of solid financial assistance to the government in time of need. We simply could not fail. Returns are sufficient to show that this loan knew no territorial divisions, no financial cliques, no racial factions, but that it was a grand outpouring of the gold of the whole country by the rich and poor for united American democracy. We are proud of our local participation and we take this opportunity to congratulate all those who helped in any way to make this first installment of the Liberty Loan so splendidly successful.

"W. C. BAILEY,
"Secretary Liberty Loan Committee."

Senator Frank H. Benson is the man who introduced the original state council of defense emergency measure requested by Governor William D. Stephens, to the senate. This was done on March 28, 1917, the measure passing without a dissenting vote. This proposed state council of defense, to be composed of three members appointed by the governor, was to be empowered to investigate and report on all of California's resources and military needs.

Local members of the council appointed by the governor were Judge P. F. Gosbey, chairman; Henry M. Ayer, chairman board of supervisors; Arthur B. Langford, sheriff, Arthur M. Free, district attorney. Later Derol J. Chase was made secretary, and George E. Hamilton, of Santa Clara, and H. L. Haehl, of Palo Alto, were added to the council's membership.

Derol Chace made an unselfishly patriotic secretary, giving not only his entire time, but the use of his automobile to the work of the council. Not every one was quite clear just what duties belonged to this body of men, for the reason that their work was of such a nature that much of it was a secret shared only with their Uncle Sam. The objects for which the nation-wide councils were formed were to safeguard the welfare of the people during the war, to increase food production and promote conservation; to co-operate in carrying on business and industrial pursuits in a manner as near normal as possible; to classify all unofficial military organizations and supervise their activities. In short, this council was to co-ordinate patriotic effort. There was one camp at Sixth and Santa Clara Streets, where companies B and M and a sanitary detachment were awaiting orders. Lieut. L. M. Farrell commanded the real fighting contingents. Maj. F. H. Paterson headed the sanitary detachment and called for volunteers. Telegraphic reports grew disquieting and the Sixth Street camp was very real. It began to disturb mothers and sisters, sweethearts and wives. Then, unexpectedly, that corner lot camp was broken up. Companies B and M left April 2, 1917, under orders.

Dominic DiFiore, University of Santa Clara graduate, enlisted in the aviation corps and said goodbye. Local regiments were forming. Maj. Herbert L. Partridge, retired, was acting colonel of one regiment. Capt. Russell B. Tripp, N. G. C., retired, acted as adjutant, and Capt. R. B. Leland, formerly of the National Guard of Iowa, served as quartermaster. Four local companies were headed respectively by Lieut. Argyll Campbell, Lieut. William L. Howe, Lieut. Byron W. Gray, all formerly of the N. G. C., and Capt. Clyde A. Bostwick, formerly of the Missouri National Guard.

Then City Manager Reed began the organization of the Home Guard which was to take the place of departed companies B and M. A committee of patriotic citizens met at the chamber of commerce—just eleven men—and decided to have a city Loyalty Demonstration. Ten Spanish War veterans, led by Capt. B. B. Kavanaugh, presented themselves at this meeting and offered themselves as a nucleus for the Home Guard.

San Jose's part in the great World War was really started at this meeting. The following Tuesday there was a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. W. W. Campbell came down from Mt. Hamilton to tell about the stars. There came a time when three blue stars shone in the window of his mountain home—Kenneth, driving an ambulance on the fighting line in Italy; Douglas, Captain Douglas Campbell, later with the Aviation Corps in France; and Wallace, with the fighting engineers. The local Knights of Columbus and many other organizations adopted patriotic resolutions and the Sons of Veterans offered their loyal services.

Not everyone knew there were two Councils of Defense in the city. On Saturday, April 7, the North Ninth Street Council paraded. Led by Capt. Harry Vance, aged thirteen, came a guard of fourteen. The contingent consisted of a hospital corps of Red Cross nurses. Capt. Claire Declaire, seven years old, led them. The fighting squad, besides the captain, was officered by three first sergeants, Ernest Declaire, Ralph Guther and Milton Dampier.

At the time of the first registration, County Clerk H. A. Pfister took his place on the Council with a plan for handling the big task. "It's a big job," he said, "but I can do it and want to do it for the cause." June 17 was named by the President as Registration Day, for all men between the ages of 21 and 31. Foreign speaking residents were reached through the officers of their societies and a speaking committee. Sheriff Langford, assisted by Dan J. Flannery, covered Chinatown.

Finally a halt came. Postage stamps cost money. Down in their pockets went the members of the Council to the depth of $5 per member. Derol Chace was elected treasurer by acclamation. On May 31, 1917, he resigned from the Council, shouldered a real gun and marched away.

W. C. Short, of the firm of Short & Ryan, was appointed to fill the vacancy left by Derol Chace's enlistment. The Council almost went down for the third time in the struggle over registration and naming exemption boards and war gardens and so forth. Plans changed. It was decided that County Clerk Pfister should have charge of all registration outside of San Jose and City Manager Reed and City Clerk Louis Bailey all that within the city limits.

One patriotic endeavor for which great credit is due the Council was the launching and helping to bring to success the 1917 war garden campaign. The Council's efforts were successful in obtaining lower water rates and free water for many vacant lot gardens in order to promote food production. Meetings were held from time to time whenever matters of grave importance had to be discussed, new members were added until at the November 16th meeting the personnel of the Council was as follows: Mrs. J. P. Shambau, chairman of the Women's Committee; Mrs. W. H. Shockley, chairman of women's committee on food conservation; Mrs. John G. Jury, chairman largest group of women's activities; George E. Hamilton, chairman committee on commercial economy; Miss Stella Huntington, chairman collection of books and periodicals; H. M. Ayer, chairman fire protection; H. B. Martin, food administrator; H. W. McComas, four-minute men; Byron Millard, city fuel administrator; E. A. Wilcox, county food administrator; D. J. Flannery, general speakers' bureau; J. M. Parker, Liberty loans; Judge H. D. Tuttle, non-war construction; E. A. Richmond, chairman Red Cross; Fred L. Fehren, Stanislaus plan; W. S. Clayton, chairman war donations; Joseph E. Hancock, war gardens; Prof. H. B. Leland, chairman war history; Dr. James B. Bullitt, chairman war savings stamps; C. S. Allen, war service league, and Mrs. L. T. Smith, women's mobilized army. The name of the Council was now changed to the Santa Clara County Division of the State Council of Defense.

On May 5, 1917, the Young Men's Christian Association started work on a national campaign for $3,000,000 for war work. Of this amount, Santa Clara's quota was $5000. This fund was raised at the request of Uncle Sam and was to be used for work among the soldiers and sailors of the United States. The

request included a call for 1000 of the Association's best trained secretaries to work with the soldiers. For this drive California was divided into nine sections with nine executive secretaries in full charge of the financial features. The Santa Clara County division, with San Jose as headquarters, included Santa Clara, Monterey, Santa Cruz and San Benito Counties.

R. H. Gossom, a well known "Y." worker, had complete charge of the district, and John R. Mott, General Secretary, was at the head of the National Campaign. The San Jose campaign received the hearty endorsement of the local "Y." directors on May 9, 1917, at which time R. H. Gossom was present at the meeting. Hiram A. Blanchard, president of the San Jose Association, was delegated to select a district committee to operate the "drive," with the able assistance of John D. Crummey, vice-president, and Geo. C. Wilson, secretary. At a dinner on May 11, State Senator Herbert C. Jones explained the Association's objective. It was stated that the plan of mobilizing 1000 secretaries included extra equipment, educational and for amusements, for the benefit of the soldiers at every army post. This equipment was to include 200 pianos, 200 buildings, 200 moving-picture machines, 200 phonographs, 40,000 pounds of ice per day, 1000 pens and barrels of ink for the home letters. There were to be added 95 trucks and tons and tons of reading matter. Plans were completed and at a "Y." dinner on May 22, Senator Herbert C. Jones presiding, two "Generals" were chosen to head friendly opposing teams in the campaign for the $5000. These generals were District Attorney Arthur M. Free and Senator Frank H. Benson, who was also general chairman.

At Grace Baptist Church on Sunday, May 20, Frank D. Keene, who had left the College of the Pacific to join the colors under the standard of the Marines, and Hector Sawyer, local high school boy, also a "soldier of the sea," told an interested congregation of what the "Y." means to the enlisted men. These San Jose boys were home on their first shore leave and gladly enlisted their time in the cause of the "Y."

On the evening of May 22, the generals, captains and enthusiastic workers gathered for dinner at the Y. M. C. A. and the following morning, May 23, the campaign for "$5000 in two days" began with a rush. The two teams, headed respectively by District Attorney Arthur M. Free and Senator Frank H. Benson, had ten sub-teams, each with a captain and two workers. Others were to be added as needed. The captains of the Free team were: E. N. Richmond, Judge F. B. Brown, A. S. Bacon, Rev. J. A. Sutherland, L. D. Bohnett, J. D. Crider, C. E. Kelsey, Prof. C. M. Osenbaugh and W. G. Rambo. Benson's team was captained as follows: E. R. Wagner, D. J. Denhart, H. M. Barngrover, L. P. Edwards, Rev. George I. Long, J. D. Crummey, W. L. Atkinson, H. A. Blanchard, A. G. Wilkins, and C. F. Crothers.

The dollars rolled into headquarters in a steady steady stream and in two days San Jose went "over the top." This did not end San Jose's gift to the Y. M. C. A. During the dark days overseas and the time of dread and waiting here eight Y. M. C. A. secretaries left San Jose to minister to their soldier brothers. They were George C. Wilson, local Y. M. C. A. secretary; Rev. William L. Stidger, pastor of the First Methodist Church; Rev. O. P. Bell, former pastor of the United Presbyterian Church; Senator Frank H. Benson, John H. Tupper, Jesse H. Hedger, Fred Evans, Charles A. Miller, and Rev. E. A. King. The intimate experiences of these unarmed crusaders for human liberty are chapters of history written by the white light of unselfish service.

Other men came into the work particularly for overseas service, but in the person of George C. Wilson, San Jose's Y. M. C. A. sent a real secretary to the front. This was his life work, the great endeavor that held his heart in its keeping and to him came the gravest experience. For more than seven months in the St. Mihiel and other salients, he was constantly under airplane and shell fire. One night on an errand of mercy to the boys at the front, the truck in which he was riding through the blackness of the unlighted night along a perilously shell-pitted road, collided with another machine. In the terrific smash Wilson was very seriously injured. Wandering away in a delirious condition he stumbled and fell into a shell hole and was gassed. Some time passed before he was rescued. Invalided to the south of France he refused to be an invalid and soon returned to the horror of actual fighting scenes to minister to "his boys."

Jesse Hedger, previously in active "Y." service at home, just "had to go." When the call came, Rev. O. P. Bell went to France and found his work among the Russian soldiers. Rev. E. A. King went to France after the signing of the Armistice to carry out an educational campaign among the soldiers. Karl Kennedy, a former San Jose lawyer, went from San Francsco as athletic instructor about the same time.

With its members numbering 100, the first Red Cross membership drive in April, 1917, was conducted by Mrs. A. A. Fowler. The Red Cross Christmas Roll Call that com-

menced December 11, 1917, under the direction of the Woman's Army added more than 17,300 names. Early in April came the plea for funds with which to purchase material for the making of hospital garments. These appeals alternated with the ones for old linen, old muslin, bedspreads, and turkish towels. Three rooms in the New Century building at the corner of Second and Santa Clara streets, were donated by the De Saisset estate for the surgical dressing department of the Red Cross.

On June 12 the garment rooms opened at 41 South Second street, their use being kindly donated by the Phelan estate through Mr. N. C. Darby.

On June 19 came the first call for comfort bags for the boys of Companies B and M, then stationed in Nevada. The W. C. T. U. assisted in preparing 125 comfort bags. Though shipped immediately through some inadvertence they failed to reach the boys until almost a year later when a letter of thanks arrived. It came from Captain L. La Hue, and was written before sailing for France.

The first work under the direction of Mrs. Hobson was prepared by Mrs. David Burnett, Mrs. S. Van Dalsem, Mrs. W. R. Wilson, Mrs Fillipello, Mrs. R. Syer, Mrs. A. D. DuBrutz, the Misses Dorothy White, Ida Wehner, Sybil Hayes, Miriam Hayes, Cecille Brooke and Miss Chapman. The first cutting of garments was done by Mesdames W. Gross, W. Van Dalsem, P. F. Gosbey, S. W. Gilchrist, Arthur Langford, Charles Wayland, Walter Murray, W. G. Alexander, George Muirson, Ernest Conant, L. Blackford and other willing volunteers whose names failed to be recorded.

The first society to volunteer as a society was the P. E. O. organization. These ladies offered their services through Mrs. W. C. Bailey and worked through the entire war period later taking charge of the knitting rooms at the Theatre building. Late in the fall of 1917 the production and garment rooms were moved from South Second street to a suite of five rooms in the Theatre building.

San Jose had many busy Red Cross circles, each doing its best under a capable chairman to keep us up with the quotas alloted. Among those circles were St. Vincent's circle, Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, chairman; Eastern Star circle, Mrs. A. B. Langford, chairman; College Park circle, Mrs. M. Candee, chairman; Moreland circle, Mrs. LeRoy Anderson, chairman; Hester circle, Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, chairman; Y. W. C. A. circle, Mrs. Mary Bolan, chairman; Normal Training school, Miss Margaret Gleason, chairman; School Women's club, Miss Edith O'Brien, chairman; Ladies of Maccabees, Mrs. Nellie Thompson, chairman; Rachael Fox Union circle at Burbank, Mrs. Maude P. Boynton, chairman; Glen Eyrie W. C. T. U. circle, Mrs. A. C. Saunders, chairman.

This pioneer year in war work was filled with difficulties, but it perfected an organization, and when the report came in for the first year's work, under the guidance of Mrs. W. B. Hobson, it was a document to be proud of. In 1917 the total receipts, $20,401.65; disbursements, $926.30. Total number of articles completed by San Jose Chapter, 22,287. From May, 1917, to May, 1918, the sewing rooms completed 8133 pairs of pajamas; knitted garments, 190,025. For the same period the production in the surgical dressing rooms amounted to 228,264 articles. Refugee work comprised 3032 garments. For local use the production rooms completed 266 pneumonia jackets and 2800 masks. From May, 1917, to May, 1918, the garments and surgical dressings numbered 152,487. From May, 1918, to May, 1919, the production totaled 153,338. For the entire period the dressings and garments numbered 287,825. The Junior Red Cross produced 2316 garments.

The Home Service Department of the Red Cross assisted 1452 families from May 18, 1918, to April 30, 1919. The money expended amounted to $6,488.88, and of this disbursement, $2,178.33 came back.

From May, 1917, to May, 1918, the sewing rooms completed 8133 pairs of pajamas. Of knitted garments: socks, sweaters, wristlets, helmets, mufflers, shawls and stockings—a total of 190,025. There were in this quota 12,806 socks and 3662 sweaters. For the same period the production of the surgical dressing rooms amounted to 228,264 articles, including 5-yard rolls, pads, pneumonia jackets, masks, compresses, drains, tampons, bandages, front line parcels, heel rings and sponges. Of compresses alone there were 183,723 made. Refugee work comprised 3032 garments. Of miscellaneous garments there were 26,305 completed. This list included aviators jackets, pillow cases, bed socks, helpless case shirts, pajama trousers, boys' suit, boys' trousers, drawers, undershirts, underdrawers, bed shirts, ambulance covers, ambulance pillows, ice bag covers, convalescent covers, bed jackets, hot water bag covers, girls' petticoats, girls' dresses, napkins, scrub cloths, wash cloths, handkerchiefs, tray cloths, quilts, comfort bags, operating leggins, sheets, unhemmed squares.

From May, 1917, to May, 1918, the garments and surgical dressings numbered 152,487. From May, 1918, to May, 1919, the production totaled 153,338. For the entire period dressings and garments numbered 287,825. Nor was the Junior Red Cross doing "junior"

work along the lines of production. With a junior membership of 13,120 the garments produced were 2316.

By the President's proclamation June 18-25, 1917, was Red Cross week, and a nation-wide campaign opened. San Jose did her part nobly. At the time of the opening of the Red Cross campaign the officers of the local Chapter were Dr. M. E. Dailey (since deceased), chairman; Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, vice-chairman; W. T. Rambo, secretary; V. J. LaMotte, treasurer. One of the first Red Cross benefits was a dance and Red Cross drill given May 24 by the G. C. Review, No. 4, Ladies of the Maccabees, Captain Amy Thompson. A. D. Ferrari, of the Italian-American Progressive club, came forward with a suggestion for co-operation.

On May 27 Dr. M. E. Dailey received a telegram from John J. Clymer, director of the Pacific Division of the Red Cross, appointing a meeting in San Francisco. Dr. Dailey, Dr. W. C. Bailey, J. O. Hayes and W. C. Andrews attended this meeting. The result of this conference was a meeting of the local chapter on June 6. At this time Samuel G. Tompkins was appointed chairman for the Santa Clara County campaign and Arthur M. Free was made campaign manager. Karl Stull as chairman headed the activities of the following publicity committee: Alvin Long, J. O. Hayes, Jay McCabe, H. L. Baggerly, W. L. Prussia, S. R. Walls, R. O. Bell, Judge W. A. Beasly, E. M. Rosenthal, J. E. Hancock, Alexander Sheriffs, C. M. Osenbaugh, Dr. M. E. Dailey and John D. Kuster.

The executive committee included Samuel G. Tompkins, chairman; Arthur M. Free, campaign manager; S. W. Waterhouse, Henry M. Ayer, D. J. Flannery, Karl Stull, W. T. Rambo, Alexander Sheriffs, Judge W. A. Beasly and A. P. Murgotten, secretary.

On May 9, 1917, the San Jose chapter of the Red Cross met at the Chamber of Commerce to arrange for the coming drive. The Chamber of Commerce, by Joseph T. Brooks, secretary, offered the use of a room in the building for headquarters and the services of the office force

Hiram A. Blanchard, with the assistance of 150 girls, compiled a roster of 10,000 names for the assistance of the campaigners. A club women's committee under the direction of Mrs. W. B. Irish was appointed and Mrs. Stull, publicity; Arthur Holmes, round up; Mrs. W. B. Irish, musical entertainment; D. J. Flannery, waste paper; H. A. Blanchard, cards, etc.; L. M. Simonson, treasurer and cashier; committee on lodges and societies, W. G. Alexander, W. F. Curry, Ed Distel; newspapers, Sheldon Wills, J. O. Hayes, H. L. Baggerly, Buel Anderson; stunts, Jay McCabe, R. O. Bell, Alvin Long; outside press, Alvin Long; pulpits, Arthur M. Free; theaters, Gene Rosenthal; schools, J. E. Hancock, C. M. Osenbaugh, M. E. Dailey, Alexander Sheriffs.

Then the publicity committee worked overtime. Full page ads appeared in all the papers. No one will ever forget the immense Red Cross poster that lifted against the sky on top of the First National Bank Building. With its statue of Liberty and pertinent question "Will you fight or give?" no one could escape it. It veritably "shouted from the housetops!" Then team captains were chosen. Those selected for the work of raising the mercy fund were D. M. Burnett, Henry G. Hill, John P. Fitzgerald, Dr. Charles M. Richards, Charles M. O'Brien, S. W. Waterhouse, Richard Bressani, John J. Jones, Judge F. B. Brown and Herbert Jones.

San Jose had $100,000 to raise and 200 workers for the job. Karl Stull chalked returns on his blackboard and the first day's effort went down as $14,600. Just then Jack Graham's war song, "We'll Fight for Yankee Doodle," made its appearance and became a feature during the Red Cross drive, being used by theater orchestras and bands all over the country. Lodges contributed liberally; there were all kinds of benefits for the Red Cross. Mrs. B. E. Laughlin wrote and personally supervised the beautiful presentation of a children's cantata, "An Evening in Dreamland." The charms of the dreamland were enhanced by pupils of Miss Hughes and Helbert Hitching, who gave a program of dances, and the pupils of Mrs. Theresa Parker and Prof. De Lorenzo, who gave voices of song to fairyland.

The never-to-be forgotten pageant was a gigantic Red Cross benefit, staged by 1500 performers and witnessed by more than 5000 people on June 1. The pageant of history and allegory was written by Miss Helen Stocking, with music by Miss Ruth Cornell, and song verse by Clarence Urmy. Joseph E. Hancock, president of the Drama Association, was responsible for the pageant, which was given under the directing genius of Garnet Holme.

Alexander P. Murgotten, secretary of the committee, donated needed office supplies and the Argall brothers quartet voluntecred their services for the entire Red Cross campaign. Frank Sabatelli's gift for the cause of humanity should not be forgotten. His subscription was $100, and he was only earning $2 a day as a common laborer. The largest single contribution was secured by D. M. Burnett's team—$2500 given by the estate of E. Mc-

Laughlin. The waste paper campaign, engineered by Dan Flannery, was a valuable asset in the final computation of funds. The women's team under Mrs. Lilian Arnold turned in over $2000. Hundreds of dollars were given at a mass meeting at the Victory Theater. The speaker was Lieutenant Goldsworthy, a wounded soldier.

On the night of June 27, San Joseans were astonished to see the lights in the cross on the tower of the First Methodist Church turn from white to red. Rev. W. L. Stidger, the pastor, gave the following explanation: "I consider that lighted cross turning its face north, east, south and west as the symbol not only of that Christ who died for liberty and freedom, but I also feel that it symbolizes in an especial way the light that the whole Red Cross movement is spreading in the dark places of the earth in these cruel war times." Paul D. Cambino, whose services for the changing of these lights were lent by the Blake Electrical Company, did his "bit" in this unique transformation. Cambino had never climbed a tower. The wind was blowing, too, but he swallowed his fear, climbed to the top and made the change.

Sunday morning, June 24, the final appeal of the campaign was made. Spontaneously, patriotically, whole-heartedly, the appeal was answered and all day Monday the dollars rolled in. Monday afternoon and evening Manager Clover, of the T. & D. Theater, gave the entire proceeds to the Red Cross. W. E. Johnson and the Argalls sang; Helbert Hitching presented an attractive program of dances; an orchestra composed of members of local union No. 153, under the direction of Carl Fitzgerald, volunteered their services; Joseph Blum, manager of the Jose Theater, lent two of his best acts; Judge E. M. Rosenthal acted as stage director. Jay McCabe's able committee sold candy. The only thing they were not able to do was to make change! These patriotically energetic salesmen who forgot their arithmetic under Jay's direction were: W. L. Prussia, Ernest Lion, Henry Hirsch, Leroy Parkinson, Dr. James Kramer, Dan Flannery, R. O. Stewart, F. O. Reed, Karl Stull and Arthur Holmes. The drive was a success. Chas. M. O'Brien's team led with $15,229.61, and the sought for $100,000 became $135,000. Generous assistance was given by Nellie Farliepp, Belle Gallagher and Mrs. Floy Johnson, of the court house. One of the heaviest burdens fell upon Louis Simonson, expert accountant and under sheriff. He devoted all his time to the work and the sheriff's office was transformed into a Red Cross headquarters. His assistants were Eleanor Brown, Dicey Baugh, Marguerite Vella and Mrs. J. F. Charles.

The next was the book drive, started in the War Service Committee of the American Library Association. Not with howitzers and shrapnel was the tedium of camp life to be destroyed, but by books, papers and magazines. The call was for $1,000,000 for reading matter, the biggest movement of the kind ever contemplated. At five cents per capita, San Jose's quota was $1750. Mrs. John E. Richards, president of the board of library trustees, presided at a preliminary meeting held at the city library to arrange the campaign. Senator Frank H. Benson drew the secretaryship. Charles F. Woods, recently appointed librarian, explained the purposes of the drive. The active campaign commenced September 24, 1917, with Librarian Woods in charge. He was ably assisted by Miss Stella Huntington, county librarian.

Over 200 posters in red, white and blue placarded the town. Each donation of $1.00 or more entitled the giver to an engraved name plate in one of the books purchased. "Send your name to the front if you can't go" was a drive slogan. Day by day the amount increased. Then came Saturday, September 27, 1917,—the last day of the week's drive. It was a great "Tag Day." A bevy of San Jose's pretty girls, under the direction of a committee headed by Mrs. A. A. Fowler, played "tag" all day. The members of this committee were Mrs. A. A. Fowler, Mrs. J. E. Richards, Mrs. Chas. F. Woods, Mrs. G. W. Hommedieu and Mrs. Nina Moon. Tag Day brought $300 and the end of the drive for funds. Librarians Woods and Huntington with the assistance of the interested committees and volunteer workers had "put it across." Other book drives followed. The cry from overseas was answered by San Jose.

On May 1, 1917, San Jose high school students heard the war garden program outlined by Prof. H. B. Crocheron, of the Department of Agriculture, University of California. He held the official appointment made by Dean Hunt, of the College of Agriculture, to enlist the help of boys too young to enlist for other service. At the time of his visit to San Jose he found that the high school agricultural department had 114 pupils interested in practical farm production. These student-farmers constituted an agricultural club, under the direction of Prof. J. R. Case, Jr. This first meeting resulted in the enlistment of 350 high school boys who pledged themselves to crop production and to assist with the year's harvest.

Food production plans occupied the earnest attention of the council of defense. A citi-

zen's committee under the leadership of E. E. Chase became interested. The Rotary Club stood solidly behind the campaign. By May 2, 1917, plans were well under way to supervise intensive gardening. Every man, woman and child who owned or could borrow a bit of land made up a committee "of the whole." Campiglia advised the Rotarians of the campaign progress in other sections—and San Jose just rolled up its sleeves and went to farming.

The response to the appeal for vacant lots was an avalanche! All schools received visits from the committee. By May 3 the Horace Mann children had taken 30 lots, each having more than 4000 square feet. The Grant and Longfellow children planned to cultivate their own back yards. School heads agreed to farm lots themselves or in co-operation with the children. Rotarians grabbed a piece of land some distance from town and planted 50 acres of corn. They also offered special inducements to school children in the form of prizes. Then work began in earnest. Weeds and dry grass trembled and tin cans knew their hour of doom had come. First of all, the vacant lots must be well "soaked" or the ground would be lumpy at the plowing. This watering was undertaken by the Rotarians. The council of defense and other interested organizations found the San Jose Water Company eager to help by reducing rates for home gardens and donating water for vacant lots. The San Jose fire department, under Chief Edward Haley and Assistant Chief Herman Hobson, volunteered to do the flooding of the lots. The street department, directed by Chief Engineer Walter H. Hunt, were to furnish teams and a plow and do the needed work on as many lots as possible. The Bean Spray company offered a tractor for plowing the larger lots and groups of lots.

Then the 100 Boy Scouts of the First Methodist Church, under the leadership of Rev. Frank McLain, each pledged himself to "feed a soldier." They promised to forget vacation —and they kept that promise. They put on an unexpected and novel program. One evening in May, headed by two stalwart policemen and armed with rakes and hoes for weapons, they marched through the down town streets. The Scouts bubbled over with patriotism. One little laddie said: "Maybe I'm too little to carry a gun, but I can make a garden!" For months Rev. Frank McLain, Mr. Farrier, of the First National Bank, George Norris and Donald Arguello had worked on the Boy Scout movement in San Jose and their efforts found recognition in the cheers that greeted this patriotic parade of volunteer food producers.

The Rotarians did more than make speeches and cheer. They dug in their individual gardens and they dug down deep in their pockets and put up several hundreds of dollars to finance the work of getting the vacant lot gardens ready to plant. They secured the services of C. H. Waterman, who took charge of their planting campaign for 30 days. It was a unique campaign, for it was the first time in the history of the city that its government turned gardener! Firemen to do the flooding, police department volunteering to transport the hose from place to place, and the city's teams to do the plowing!

The firemen had the worst of it. Their work was done between the hours of eight in the evening and four the next morning—but not one of them complained. There was difficulty in finding the lots. Frequently instead of one vacant lot they found four and the middle of the night was a mighty inconvenient time to find out which lot to flood! All night, night after night, the fire boys worked. They "dyked" the lots until each one looked like a miniature Holland—then turned on the water.

A conference of all the local food production experts was held at the high school cafeteria on May 10, 1917, E. E. Chase, chairman of the original food supply committee, presiding. Earl Morris, county horticultural commissioner, was made chairman of the campaign committee and the personnel of those attending the conference were: E. E. Chase, W. L. Atkinson, representing the Rotary Club; Alexander Sheriffs, city superintendent of schools; Arthur M. Free and J. D. Chace, Jr., of the Council of Defense; Prof. J. R. Case, Jr., of high school agricultural department; C. H. Waterman, general campaign supervisor; Karl Hazeltine and Ernst L. Conant. Arthur Free toured the schools of the county. J. J. McDonald donated a plow, teams were loaned by John R. Chace and the Standard Oil Company, and over 500 high school and normal school students enlisted for the work. Over 200 lots were cultivated. Andrew P. Hill's back yard was an incentive for greater garden effort, for nothing was wasted there, not even space.

The winners of the first and second prizes offered by the Rotary Club in the schools were: Gardner School—Herbert Hyer, Jack Hewitt. Lowell School—Willie Jury, Harris Willson. Washington School—Frank Guerra, Emilio Gagliardo. Hawthorne School—Mario and Frank Duino, first, and George Straight, second. Grant School—Louis Arnone, first, and Denward and Fred Davis, second. Horace Mann School—Albert Hachlen and George Bliss, first ,and Vivian Thornton, Thelma Lanz, Alvis Davis, Ruby Withers,

Thelma McGary, Carol Ames, second. Longfellow School—Byron and Thelma Hunt, first, and Walter Donley, Emile Ricca and Cecil Morehead, second. Lincoln School—Ray Nicholas and Jack Gilleran.

No story of this 1917 garden activity would be complete without special mention of Rev. J. H. Wythe, who, during the entire period, was deeply interested in the movement and who aided its success in every way, not only because of his government appointment on this commission but because of his love of gardens. During 1918 Prof. Joseph E. Hancock was given the chairmanship of war garden activities by C. C. Moore, chairman of the state council of defense. Professor Hancock had an extensive campaign planned when the armistice removed the pressing necessity for increased food production.

Wednesday, September 26, 1917, San Jose bade goodbye to Companies B and M, California volunteers, trained at Fort Mason, who passed through on their way to "somewhere in France." That same day J. D. Kuster, W. S. Clayton, V. J. LaMotte, Victor Palmer and Dr. W. C. Bailey went to San Francisco to consult with the general executive committee. Friday the local meeting was held to arrange for the opening of the loan campaign October 1. The committee personnel remained the same as in the first loan, John D. Kuster, chairman, and Dr. W. C. Bailey, secretary.

The city was divided into four districts, each with well defined street boundaries, and a competent executive head named for each district. Joseph M. Parker was made chairman of ward one; Arthur M. Free, ward two; A. L. Hubbard, ward three; and H. A. Harms, ward four. Each chairman appointed a working committee of from 50 to 100 in his district with captains and lieutenants so as to quickly organize effective work.

At this time the Eighth regiment, comprising over a thousand men, Colonel George M. Weeks commanding, arrived at Camp Fremont after a two months' trip from the Philippine Islands. The famous California Grizzlies were forming and camped at Tanforan, prominent among them being Major Robert I. Bentley, Captain Cedric R. Richmond, Captain Ellsworth E. Chase and Lieutenant Wilmer Gross. The cross above the hallowed grave of Lieutenant Wilmer Gross "somewhere in France" casts its shadow on the hearts of the home-folks for the continuance of whose liberty he made the supreme sacrifice.

Sunday, September 30, 1917, the Argall Brothers quartet made their last appearance as a singing group at the Methodist Church. Charles was soon to leave for France.

Joseph M. Parker's committee met Sunday at the Vendome Hotel and for each of the six precincts in the first ward a chairman and his aids were named. Precinct No. 1—Henry Ayer, chairman; William Watson, Joseph Hartman, William I. Geoffroy, W. F. Curry, and Dr. A. A. Cavagnara. Precinct No. 2—Joseph Magistretti, chairman; D. M. Denegri, J. Cailleau, Eugene Pezolo, F. W. Hogan. Precinct No. 3—John V. Slavich, chairman; A. P. Lepesh, August P. Minjoulet, Gus Wendt, N. A. Pellerano. Precinct No. 4—J. J. McLaurin, chairman; Matt Glennon, W. P. Isham, A. R. Kennedy. Precinct No. 5—W. L. Atkinson, chairman; Dan J. Flannery, George H. Anderson, George McDonald, J. R. Kocher, James Gillon, A. N. Losse. Precinct No. 6—Alexander Sheriffs, chairman; Harry Morris, J. F. O'Keefe, Miss Lynch, Mrs. Fred Keller, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. J. J. Conniff, Mrs. Baggott.

Other war leaders hastened to perfect their working force. Free learned that Al Hubbard was coming over in his ward to appropriate some of the best workers. Hubbard made approaches to Billy Prussia, who was counted on by Free as a soliciting prize winner. That would never do. Free called a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce. Hubbard called a meeting at the same time and place! They compromised! It was the best compromise in the world. They simply agreed to combine forces and fight side by side to a victorious finish with the following committeemen:

Free's workers—S. W. Waterhouse, James Finley, C. A. Hall, Walter Lillick, Juanita Halsey, Jennie Sheriffs, R. R. Syer, E. M. Rosenthal, S. Trapani, Jese Levy, Alexander Hart, Joe Millard, Bert Gassett, Judge P. F. Gosbey, Elmer E. Chase, Tom Bodley, Fannie Morrison, Mrs. C. A. Wayland, Dr. William Simpson, Dr. J. J. Miller, Gus Lion, Frank O'Connell, Alfred Madsen, Karl Stull, Mrs. Fosgate, Dr. David A. Beattie, Tom Watson, Mrs. T. L. Blanchard, Walter Chrisman, L. Maggini, Sam E. Smith, Samuel Tompkins, R. C. McComish, Captain Bailey, Captain Campbell, Mrs. Mae Faull, Mrs. Henry Lion, Mrs. S. Ogier, Robert Borchers, A. C. Kuhns, Ralph Lowe.

In ward four H. A. Harms, chairman, put his sign and seal on the following gentlemanly solicitors, each to name other able assistants: C. W. Davison, Judge Urban A. Sontheimer, E. P. Bonar, J. B. Chiappe, F. A. Gunn, J. M. McKiernan, C. H. James, Mrs. D. H. Roberts.

Word came that on the following Friday, October 5, more than 700 boys would pass through San Jose on their way to Camp Lewis. The reception and supper given them

in St. James Street next to the Park, followed the city's goodbye to 126 of the local boys, who left that day for army camps.

October 6, John D. Kuster received a telegram from Mrs. E. R. Brainard, chairman of the Woman's Liberty Loan committee for California, asking that women be appointed for county work. Mrs. C. A. Wayland was given the honor of the first appointment as chairman and immediately began to perfect an organization. The women entered into the campaign with as much fervor as the men.

Mrs. Charles C. Wayland's committee of women was co-operating with the men's liberty loan committee and the women's council of defense.

Judge William A. Beasly headed the speakers' committee and secured Charles K. Field, editor of the Sunset Magazine, who addressed an immense audience in the First Baptist Church the next Sunday evening. Other speakers who gave their services during the campaign under Judge Beasly's direction were J. S. Williams, Dr. J. W. Dinsmore, Arthur Free, Victor LaMotte, Senator Herbert H. Jones, A. C. Kuhn, Fred L. Thomas, M. E. Griffiths, Victor Palmer, F. M. Coleman and Senator Frank H. Benson.

H. W. McComas was made chairman of the four minute men—Arthur M. Free, Senator Jones, Grant Bennett, Dr. James B. Bullitt.

Friday, October 19, 1917, saw a wonderfully inspiring parade of school children. More than 5000 were in line. The parade, fifteen blocks long, was led by City Manager Reed and Charles Parkinson. Much of its success was due to the efforts of Dr. M. E. Dailey, Agnes E. Howe and Alexander Sheriffs.

The President's proclamation had designated October 24 as Liberty Day, and Joseph M. Parker, Chas. R. Parkinson, Henry Ayer and Joseph T. Brooks went to Camp Fremont to confer with the officers there about having the troops take part in the day's demonstration. Dr. James B. Bullitt, J. S. Williams and Victor Palmer did valiant work and so did Billy Emerson, San Jose's veteran newsie.

On Liberty Day with its jostling crowds lining the streets, there passed such a spectacular parade numbering more than 15,000 persons as had never before thrilled the hearts of San Joseans. The Eighth Regiment came from Camp Fremont, 800 strong. There were seven bands, besides numerous drum corps, all the schools, and fraternal and civic organizations. Chief of Police Black led the parade with City Manager Reed as grand marshal and Sheriff Arthur B. Langford as chief aid. At St. James Park, following the parade, refreshments were served to the Eighth Regiment, after which Arthur M. Free delivered an eloquent and stirring address. Deputy District Attorney Griffith addressed the crowd from an auto near the Park, again from the steps of the Garden City Bank, and a third time at the corner of St. James and First Streets.

The men who gave their time and energy to make this parade an unforgettable event were Joseph M. Parker, Chas. R. Parkinson, Thomas H. Reed, John D. Kuster, A. E. Holmes, Karl Stull, Howell D. Melvin, Dr. W. C. Bailey, Henry M. Ayer and Arthur B. Langford.

At the last moment the Boy Scouts were called upon and they enlisted full of enthusiasm. The second Liberty loan campaign ended Saturday night, October 27, with a subscription of $3,365,100—another over subscription. San Jose's number of subscribers was 4722; county subscribers, 3250, making a total of 7972, an increase of 970 over the first loan. San Jose's subscription was $2,305,650. The average subscription per capita was $488.

Now came the second Y. M. C. A. drive. The National War Council recommended the raising of a fund of $35,000,000, to serve the soldiers and sailors of the allies and all prisoners of war. The plan for Santa Clara County was outlined in San Jose on November 19, 1917, at a dinner in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium. The speakers were Senator Herbert C. Jones and Judge W. A. Beasly. Then church meetings and school meetings, the high school boys being enthusiastic workers. They subscribed $970. Nine San Jose girls, Malva Beatty, Grace Limerick, Julia Holdridge, Hazel Dickinson, Georgine Fink, Beth Crummey, Lilah Seiley and Lola Burdick, made "earn and give" pledges of $10 each. The children in the kindergarten wanted to help, and a special fund took care of their pennies and dimes. More than 350 committeemen helped to carry on the second "Y." drive. These men constituted more than twenty teams. On November 20, Senator Jones announced that the drive was "over the top," having $5000 more than the $25,000 quota.

The Women's Mobilized Army proved its ability as a power for accomplishment through campaign after campaign for war funds and strenuous bond drives. Mrs. L. T. Smith became colonel for the Santa Clara County Army, and Mrs. D. A. Beattie, as lieutenant-colonel, looked after San Jose. Eleven other workers were appointed to lead the activities of the various districts of the county. These were: Mrs. W. B. Allen, Palo Alto; Mrs. S. L. Berry, Mountain View; Mrs. James Glendenning, Santa Clara; Mrs. A. A. Halsey, Cupertino; Mrs. Geo. Parso, Campbell; Mrs. W. G. Tomlinson, Saratoga; Mrs. Z. L. Riggs,

Los Gatos; Mrs. O. H. Barnhart, Morgan Hill; Mrs. W. B. Holschaw, Gilroy; Mrs. J. P. Shambo, Evergreen, and Miss Nellie Evans, Milpitas. This permanent organization effected for the period of the war, included beside the colonel and twelve lieutenant-colonels, a major for each school district. Each major appointed captains and under each captain were several lieutenants. In San Jose the majors named by Mrs. D. A. Beattie were Mrs. P. F. Gosbey, Mrs. N. H. Booker, Mrs. J. J. Byl, Mrs. J. E. Hancock, Mrs. F. A. Von Dorston, Mrs. C. C. Little, Miss Wehner, Mrs. Nicholas Bowden, Mrs. Willis Clayton, Mrs. A. B. Brown, Mrs. George B. Seeley, Mrs. Charles Parkinson and Mrs. S. D. Farrington.

This magnificent organization, perfected in a short time, numbered 1400 women banded together to answer with unselfish service every appeal made to them. Nine tremendous war activities called for their best endeavor. The December, 1917, Red Cross membership drive was the Mobilized Army's initial service. Mrs. A. A. Fowler was chairman of this activity. The second campaign came in 1918, when they helped to carry out the successful Thrift and War Savings Stamp drive under the chairmanship of Mrs. F. M. Eley.

The third Liberty loan, April, 1918, proved the quality of women's service under the guidance of Mrs. C. A. Wayland, chairman. The Red Cross campaign in May, 1918, War Savings Stamp drive in June, 1918, and the registration of all children under six years of age, also in June, were directed by members of the Women's Army. In October, 1918, came the fourth Liberty loan, and no one will ever forget the Volunteer Day preceding it on September 7. On this day members of the Women's Mobilized Army served in the regular polling places throughout the country, more than 850 volunteering for this work in San Jose. The result of efficient organization became apparent when a "check up" of the day's returns showed that about 65 per cent of Santa Clara county's quota had been volunteered in one day. The United War Work campaign in November, 1918, and the Liberty loan drive closed the book of the Women's Mobilized Army history. No tabulation of campaign returns or bare record of work can ever tell the story in its entirety. The members of this army made every sacrifice, some of them even the sacrifice of health in the patriotic endeavor to leave nothing undone that would speed the coming of the day when peace should dawn on a war-worn world.

Among the thousands of appealing incidents during the work of the Women's Army are two particularly worthy of special mention. In San Jose Precinct No. 10, Mrs. E. H. Baker made no changes in the personnel of her workers during the entire war period. The faithful coterie of women were: Mrs. E. H. Baker, Mrs. L. L. Lamar, Mrs. C. E. Parsons, Miss M. Blomdohl, Mrs. C. O. Neale and Mrs. E. Perkins. The other instance of valiant service was that of Mrs. J. M. Church Walker, in charge of the mountain district above Los Gatos. This little woman having no other way to do her work walked every step of the necessary sixteen miles to organize her district.

The latter part of 1917 was a great succession of drives. The first week in December the National War Council of the Young Women's Christian Association issued a call for $4,000,000 for the purpose of establishing social and rest centers for heroic nurses at the front. Santa Clara County's quota was $16,000. At a meeting on December 5, Mrs. L. T. Smith made her appointments for the county, and Mrs. D. A. Beattie named the following team captains for San Jose: Mrs. Robert Syer, Miss Maud Blackford, Mrs Peter Dunn, Miss Bertha Fair, Mrs. C. C. Little, Mrs. Stephen Maynard. Each captain selected ten to twelve women for patriotic service. San Jose responded, as it always did, with an oversubscription. Not only San Jose but the County. The quota was reached with $4000 to spare.

During the summer of 1918 the local Y. W. C. A. made a gift beyond price to the cause of suffering humanity when Miss Mary Helen Post offered herself through the Association for overseas work.

The Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. C. A. received appointments at the same time from President Wilson. The big task before these organizations was to raise funds for the special needs of the soldiers. The Knights undertook to raise $50,000 for the entire county, San Jose's share being $10,000. It was to be a fund for all, a work for all, regardless of creed or fraternal affiliation. Plans for the campaign were made in December, 1917, at a luncheon at the Hotel Vendome, at which time Rev. Edward J. Hanna, the guest of honor, expressed his pleasure in the co-operation of different organizations. "For the first time in its history," said Bishop Hanna, "the country has placed its moral and physical welfare in the hands of the religious men of the nation. The best way to make good soldiers is to educate men to high ideals."

The drive, scheduled originally for December 19, opened at that time in the residential districts only, the business district not to be canvassed until after Christmas. Charles M. O'Brien led the K. of C. forces as chairman of a committee consisting of J. F. Brooke, D. M.

Burnett, Jay McCabe, F. G. Canelo, F. J. Somers, Robert Benson, W. F. Benson, J. S. Williams, John J. Jones, Dr. B. L. Wise, Frank Martin, F. J. Reidy, R. Bressani, N. A. Pellerano, M. E. Griffith and D. J. Flannery. Peter Dunne was assigned to the Alameda; Joseph A. Bihn and James Hancock led the campaigners in the Willows; J. S. Cunan, E. S., San Jose, Joseph Solari and C. O. Wendt were committeemen to cover "the city."

Christmas time, several other drives in progress—and $10,000 to raise! That meant $1000 every day for ten days! The vaudeville show for the Camp Fremont boys had just been given by the Knights of Columbus and stimulated interest in the drive. Then the war fund received a Christmas gift from Manager James Beatty of the Liberty Theater. This gift was 2000 theater tickets to be sold for the benefit of the campaign.

The day after Christmas the drive began in earnest. Judge W. A. Beasly, C. C. Coolidge and John J. Jones called upon all the attorneys. Doctors and dentists received visits from Drs. Philip Wise, Arthur T. McGinty and Dr. Murray. John F. Brooke, J. R. Ryland and David Burnett visited all fruit canners. Frank J. Somers, Will Prussia and F. J. McHenry claimed the territory on the east side of First Street from Santa Clara. The west side of the street was canvassed by F. G. Canelo, Jay McCabe and Henry Hoff. Santa Clara Street was assigned to Charles L. Barrington, P. J. Foley and H. J. Dougherty; Second Street between San Antonio and San Fernando was claimed by Joe Solari, Frank Reidy and W. J. Benson. John S. Williams, N. A. Pellerano and Richard Bressani covered Market Street.

Daily luncheons with encouraging reports spurred to greater endeavor and on December 30, when Chairman Charles M. O'Brien announced that the quota had been reached with a generous margin there was a burst of enthusiasm.

The gift of $10,000 to the war fund did not end the local offer of Catholic helpfulness. Father Walsh and Father Cox, of Santa Clara College, followed the flag overseas, and Father T. C. O'Connell, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, spent more than a year on the fighting front, offering his chaplaincy in the service of the boys.

The first idea of Christmas cheer came to Eleanor A. Brown, and she talked it over with five other San Jose girls—Marion Goldsmith, Marion Cassin, Maud Thomas, Evelyn Johnson and Luita Arnold.

At the Chamber of Commerce on November 1, 1917, there was a meeting. Eleanor Brown and her five girl friends met with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Rotary Club, the Red Cross, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. C. A., and the Woman's Club and other organizations to make plans and perfect some kind of working committee. J. J. McDonald was made chairman and Luita Arnold secretary. Other present were Mrs. Charles Osenbaugh, Brownie Schillingsburg, Mrs. W. B. Irish, Mrs. Arthur Langford, Mrs. Claude Winans, Dr. M. E. Dailey, Charles R. Parkinson, W. T. Rambo, and Joseph T. Brooks. The intention was just to lovingly send to each boy in trench or camp, a Christmas remembrance "from the folks at home." Committee leaders were quickly selected. Finance, Eleanor Brown; publicity, Mrs. A. B. Langford; to secure the names of the boys, Mrs. W. B. Irish; supplies, Mrs. Claude A. Winans; box packing committee, Mrs. N. J. Gray. Later Mrs. F. J. Loel, Mrs. S. L. Cunningham, Mrs. W. M. Beggs, Mrs. J. J. McDonald, Judge W. A. Beasly and Jay McCabe were added to the general committee. More and more were added until San Jose simply became a committee of the whole to see to it that not one boy from home was forgotten. Mrs. Claude A. Winans shared her committeeship with Mrs. Bert Goldsmith,, Mrs. J. E. Hancock, Mrs. D. L. Smith and Mrs. A. D. Grant. That gave the Woman's Club a place of prominence in the supply department and the club recognized its Christmas honors by offering to pack the boxes.

The Boy Scouts accomplished wonders raising in one day $1175.80. The original plan called for 500 boxes. There were at least 900 that went as Christmas cheer to the boys at the front. In addition to the box 300 pounds of candy were sent. The boxes contained raisins, prunes, nuts, candy, cakes, toilet articles, local papers, Jack Graham's songs and San Jose's Christmas greeting. The first thing to catch the recipient's attention would be the city's greeting. Its warm-heartedness must have seemed like a handclasp across the distance—the handclasp of a friend!

"San Jose bids her soldier boys, wherever they may be, a Merry Christmas. We would like to have you think of San Jose not as a collection of houses and stores, a mere hive of busy people, but as a living personality whose heart warms to you who have left home to defend our beloved country in this time of danger. We would convey to you a bright reflection of our Christmas cheer. We miss you from our firesides and amid the rejoicing of the holiday season we are at once sad and proud that you are absent. We call upon you the blessing of Him in whose name the Christmas feast is spread. Christ was born to bring peace and goodwill unto all the world. You

have given yourselves to the same cause; for peace and goodwill cannot thrive in the same world with Kaiserism. As on Christmas day your thoughts turn lovingly toward home, our hearts' best wishes go forth to you. Thomas H. Reed, City Manager of San Jose."

In preparation for the third Liberty loan, Dr. W. C. Bailey was made chairman for Santa Clara County, John D. Kuster declining to serve again. Dr. Bullitt, Judge Gosbey and Joe Brooks, a chorus of Normal School girls, forty voices strong, and numbers of patriotic citizens carried out an educational campaign that covered the county. H. D. Melvin visited all lodges and patriotic pledges were secured with the assistance of J. E. Hancock, Judge Gosbey, S. G. Tompkins, Arthur M. Free and Alexander Sheriffs, speakers of powerful conviction. Dan J. Flannery's Speakers' Committee consisted of A. V. Shubert, Victor Challen, Arthur Curtner and Judge Urban A. Sontheimer.

H. W. McComas, chairman of the Four Minute Men marshaled his force of twenty-five speakers early in the campaign. The Woman's Mobilized Army, with its powerful organization of more than 1400 under the colonel, Mrs. L. T. Smith, the lieut.-colonel, Mrs. D. A. Beattie and Liberty loan chairman Mrs. C. A. Wayland combined with the War Work Council.

Saturday, April 6, 1918, designated "Liberty Day," opened the third Liberty Loan drive with one of the grandest educational military demonstrations in Luna Park ever staged in Santa Clara County. As a result almost $1,000,000 of Santa Clara County's quota of $2,605,000 was raised. The committee in charge of the Luna Park spectacle was a bank committee, consisting of Geo. B. Campbell, cashier of the Security State Bank, chairman; J. H. Russell, R. D. Pearce, D. S. Glendenning, C. A. Baronne, Bank of Italy; A. D. Baker, W. E. Drew, First National Bank; Waldo E. Lowe and M. B. Davis, Bank of San Jose; Lester Hyde and Percy Thompson, Garden City Bank; Harold Ahlman, George Pierson, Security State Bank.

The burden of the campaign fell to the lot of the ten committeemen under the Liberty loan leaders. These committeemen were John D. Crummey, Alexander Sheriffs, A. D. Curtner, Louis Campiglia, Henry M. Ayer, Chas. M. O'Brien, Chas. R. Parkinson, Elton R. Shaw, E. A. Richmond, Alexander Hart, Walter G. Matthewson, Howell D. Melvin. Henry Hirsch became special inspector for the San Jose district to see that the plans were carried out.

Not every one purchased bonds voluntarily. Everywhere workers met concrete evidence of insidious German propaganda. The list of those refusing to buy bonds increased to such an extent that the Santa Clara County investigating and educational committee, with John D. Kuster as chairman, came into the campaign. Other members of this organization were J. W. Grimes, Albert Kayser, V. H. Wylie, A. A. Halsey, A. M. Free, F. J. McHenry, Fred L. Fehren, A. G. Du Brutz, Judge P. F. Gosbey, Sam G. Tompkins, Herbert C. Jones. These men did not shirk their unwelcome task. Over 900 cases were investigated and the members' services were invaluable.

On April 16, 1918, San Jose was electrified by the news that Lieut. Douglas Campbell had won the French War Cross by bringing down a German plane and capturing the pilot.

Shortly before noon on Liberty Day, April 26, the message came that San Jose and the county had gone "over the top." It was a great campaign that ended officially on May 4, 1918, with not only the full quota of bonds subscribed and the population requirements met, but an amount credited to Santa Clara County for more than $800,000 above the allotment and 12,136 more investors than during the second loan. The most sanguine hopes that came into existence with the organization of the War Work Council in March, 1918, had been realized. Each member of the Council gave to the members of the Women's Mobilized Army the fullest credit for the splendid results.

During the strenuous campaign an advisory committee met every day at the War Work Council headquarters to "talk things over and devise ways and means." Of the following faithful members of this committee many gave at least fifty per cent of their time to the work and others, finding that business interfered with their patriotism simply gave up their business, devoting all their time and energy to the interests of "backing up the boys": Byron Millard, A. B. Post, Judge W. A. Beasly, Dr. James B. Bullitt, S. G. Tompkins, W. S. Clayton, W. E. Bauer, V. J. La Motte, Louis Campiglia, Arthur M. Free, H. L. Baggerly, Wilbur J. Edwards, E. K. Johnston, H. G. Coykendall, W. G. Alexander, Frank J. Somers, George N. Herbert, John D. Kuster and D. T. Bateman.

Special committeemen were Thomas H. Reed, Karl M. Stull, Victor Palmer, Alvin Long, Sheldon R. Wills, F. A. Nikirk, Frank L. Baker, D. J. Flannery, Victor Challen, Judge Urban A. Sontheimer, Arthur B. Langford, Brooks Tompkins, F. E. Chapin and Wilson E. Albee.

Preparations were now made for the fourth Liberty loan drive. One or two changes altered the war work council chart. Dr. W. C.

Bailey became chairman of the Santa Clara County War Work council; Joseph M. Parker, chairman of the Santa Clara County fourth Liberty loan committee; Louis Campiglia, chairman San Jose War Work council; E. H. Foster, secretary; Arthur H. Curtner, treasurer; Dr. James B. Bullitt, statistician.

The campaign did not open officially until September 28, 1918, but long before the "big day" everyone was at work. The 750 men of the war work council and the 1400 workers of the women's army comprised the Volunteer day force to take charge of the "voting booths" in every precinct and polling place throughout the county. Arthur Curtner gave a "get acquainted" dinner to all district leaders at the Montgomery Hotel on the evening of September 20th, J. M. Parker making the principal speech. Blind Al Herr, newsboy, bought the first bond on Monday, September 23. His cane guided him to headquarters. Some throats choked a bit when Blind Al held out fifty dollars for some unseen hand to take.

Volunteer day, September 27, 1918, will go down in history as one of the greatest days in the chronicles of the county. On that day, practically without any solicitation, the county subscribed $3,258,650 to the fourth Liberty loan bonds, $1,701,250 of that amount belonging to San Jose. The honor flag offered for the largest number of subscriptions in a precinct in proportion to the population went to precinct No. 37 in charge of F. A. Van Dorsten, director, and Charles M. O'Brien, vice chairman. Out of 373 registered voters 62 per cent made bond subscriptions. This precinct at Wilson's garage, 899 South Fifteenth street, listed among its workers Joseph T. Brooks, Edward Johnson, Ben Brown, H. Trephagen, Mrs. W. G. Alexander, May Hoffman, Hattie Hoffman, Miss Jones, Mrs. H. H. Madsen, Mrs. L. P. Edwards, Mrs. P. D. During, Mrs. C. B. Mason and Mrs. J. R. Bailey.

The honor flag for the largest amount of subscriptions totaling $68,850, was proudly carried away by Crandallville precinct No. 2 in charge of Alexander Sherriffs, vice chairman, and W. J. Lean, director. Other workers were W. B. Irish, Daisy Cozzens, Reta Angus, Hattie Prindiville, Mrs. R. H. Topham, Anna Mathews and Bessie Crowfoot. D. M. Denegri did yeoman service among the Italian-speaking population, obtaining notable results from the employees of the Greco cannery. All canners and their hundreds of workers stood solidly behind the loan. William Halla covered Chinatown and found bond subscriptions piling up after the news came that young Sing Kee, son of Chung Kee, had been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Sing Kee, the only Chinese soldier in Company G, Three Hundred and Sixth Infantry, deserved that decoration and the Croix de Guerre which came to him later. He stood for 48 hours at an advance post with wireless apparatus sending messages back to his commander after the post had been abandoned by the entire company. Sing Kee fought in many battles and spent a month in the hospital at Tours following a severe experience with mustard gas during a Hun attack. A letter of congratulation went to Sing Kee from his fellow townsmen of the War Work Council. The Japanese subscribed $50,000. The service flag dedicated at St. Joseph's on Oct. 6, 1918, held almost one-third of the San Jose stars. On Saturday, Oct. 19, 1918, bells, horns and whistles announced victory. Santa Clara County was credited with an oversubscription of $826,650.

Judge P. F. Gosbey of the Council of Defense made the following acknowledgment of Parker's able leadership: "I wish to express the appreciation of the Santa Clara county division of the Council of Defense for the excellent work done by J. M. Parker during the fourth Liberty loan campaign. It was largely due to his efforts and to those of his able assistants that the campaign was carried through in this city and county to such great success. The result will always stand as a monument to Joseph M. Parker's ability and loyalty." In the fourth loan San Jose had 20,075 subscribers. The total bond subscription was $3,595,000, per capita average of $179. For the county, subscribers 11,662, amount $1,899,700, per capita $163. City and county subscribers, 31,735; amount $5,494,700, per capita $173. In this loan 29.4 per cent of the population subscribed as against 19 per cent subscribing for the third loan.

While priest and Protestant clergymen ministered to the men of all nationalities and creeds on the battlefields where all differences were forgotten in a common cause, in the homeland there developed a new bond of brotherhood. A splendid demonstration of this broader understanding was the "Seven in One" campaign in November, 1918, when seven great war work organizations united under one banner. Santa Clara County sounded an unanimous call for Arthur D. Curtner to be its drive leader. This intensely patriotic American was an outstanding figure because of his magnificent service in all war work undertaken by the community. The assisting committee represented each local organization. Y. M. C. A., Herbert C. Jones; National Catholic War Council, including Knights of Columbus, M. E. Griffith; War Camp Community Service, E. N. Richmond; Y. W. C. A., Mrs. L. T. Smith; Jewish Welfare Board, U. S. army and navy, J. H. Levy; Salvation Army, J. M.

Parker; American Library Association, Stella Huntington. Santa Clara County's quota was raised with an oversubscription of $25,000.

The fifth Victory loan drive was carried to success against great handicaps. The war was over and there was indifference in the public mind. J. M. Parker was the drive leader par excellence. He stirred up the workers and all went well. W. S. Clayton and John R. Chace broke their own records by securing $318,000 in bond subscriptions in four days. A unique stunt was the Volunteer Day air circus staged by James B. Leaman, F. E. Chapin and A. E. Holmes. Airplanes from Mather Field circled above the county, dropping 15,000 Victory loan dodgers. On May Day, 1919, came the big reception and parade to honor the boys who had gone to the front and had come back heroes. On the night of May 10, 1919, the drive passed into history—an oversubscription, as usual.

With the establishment of Camp Fremont only twenty miles away, and soldiers coming to San Jose by hundreds, a place had to be provided where they might rest, read and write and eat. The Chamber of Commerce lost no time. Its president, Dr. W. C. Bailey, immediately appointed Chas. R. Parkinson chairman of a committee to provide a soldiers' recreation fund. An old fund left over from a rose carnival amounting to several hundred dollars, with accrued interest, was in the hands of Alexander Hart, the carnival treasurer. This amount was turned over to the committee as a starter and made possible the opening of rooms in the Chamber of Commerce building. Help was needed, as the boys kept coming, and accordingly a committee of eight was appointed by the Women's National Council of Defense to co-operate with the Chamber of Commerce. The members were Mrs. Nicholas Bowden, Mrs. D. A. Beattie, Mrs. Lester Morse, Mrs. J. W. Davy, Mrs. W. L. Woodrow, Mrs. J. E. Hancock, Mrs. Louis Sonniksen, Mrs. R. R. Johnston and Mrs. C. R. Parkinson, chairman. There was a reception and 200 soldiers attended. Forty women made themselves responsible for the club. Mrs. W. L. Woodrow was appointed chairman of the canteen; Mrs. Frank Leib, secretary; Mrs. S. A. Appleton, treasurer; Mrs. C. R. Parkinson, director of service. Upon the abandoning of Camp Fremont the club was closed. The dishes and furnishings were given to worthy charities and to the center for women in industry established by the Y. W. C. A.

To help the Belgians San Jose did her part from first to last. In January, 1915, at the call of Herbert Hoover, Dr. W. C. Bailey, president of the Chamber of Commerce, called an important meeting, which resulted in $2,600 worth of foodstuffs being sent to Belgium. The drive for funds was engineered entirely by the Chamber of Commerce with Fred L. Foster as the capable and energetic publicity agent. The real organization was perfected in the fall of 1915, and headquarters established in a room in the Chamber of Commerce building.

The first work under the new organization, with Mrs. J. W. Davy chairman, was the raising of a voluntary subscription of $2400 for the purchase of new clothing. After the big mass meeting which resulted in the shipment of warm new clothing, the monthly pledges became a feature of the relief. These pledges, voluntarily signed, were the means of sending from San Jose $400 a month in the beginning; that increased to $600 and the last month's gift amounted to $1300. Approximately $15,000 totaled the local subscriptions to this relief fund and that amount does not include the first funds of $2600 for foodstuffs and $2400 for new clothing, which were forwarded through the Stanford Fund before the San Jose organization was complete.

In all there were four drives for clothing. Two of them were made in conjunction with the National Red Cross. More than 25 tons of clothing were shipped overseas as the result of appeals made during these four drives. One remarkable record of helpfulness was made by the Comforts Forwarding Committee of the Christian Science Church, who gathered at their North First street headquarters one-tenth of all the clothing sent to Belgium during the last drive. From the Home of Truth on North Fifth street there has been issued no record of the unlimited amount of money and clothing they have sent across the sea. Working independently they forwarded hundreds of dollars and box after box of clothing directly to Madame de Hemptine, a Belgian woman who conducted a refugee house at Calais. From first to last no money was used for administration of this great mercy fund. Every cent collected for Belgian Relief went to Belgium, sent by Jack Russell, of the Bank of Italy, who acted as treasurer.

The committee who served with Mrs. J. W. Davy in this great humanitarian work were Miss Ida Wehner, Mrs. W. A. Beasly, Mrs. S. G. Tompkins, Mrs. Charles R. Parkinson, Mrs. Thomas Blanchard, Mrs. Edwin A. Wilcox, Mrs. Everett Bailey, Mrs. D. A. Beattie, Mrs. J. E. Bell, Mrs. W. A. Johnson, Mrs. A. P. Post, Mrs. W. P. Lyon, Mrs. H. L. Baggerly, Mrs. George Herbert, Mrs. Nicholas Bowden, Mrs. David Burnett, Mrs. Edward Sterling, Mrs. Paul Clark, Mrs. Louis Sonniksen, Mrs. Willard C. Bailey, Mrs. Leonard Stocking, Mrs. Robert Syer, Mrs. E. C. Singletary, Mrs. George B. McKee, Mrs. Glendenning, Mrs. E.

C. Richmond, Mrs. Jay Elder, Mrs. M. E. Faull, Mrs. Charles R. Wayland, Mrs. Arthur Field, Mrs. T. H. Reed, Mrs. W. L. Woodrow, Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, Mrs. W. A. Waterhouse and Mrs. W. W. Campbell. In the schools Miss Mary Helen Post was in charge of the work at the Normal, Mrs. Mary Smith, Washington School, and Miss Elizabeth McSwain at the high school.

Thousands of dollars went from San Jose for Armenian and Serbian Relief. During two intensive drives for the suffering and starving people across the sea the local response amounted to more than $38,000.00.

When the appealing needs of the Armenians became urgent, a meeting at the Y. W. C. A., on March 11, 1918, started the first big drive. Judge F. B. Brown led this campaign and J. D. Crummey took the treasurership. The amount apportioned locally was $12,000 with $3000 to come from the county outside of San Jose. The one fact of this relief fund being administered by a New York man who paid all expense so that every cent collected might go to Armenia was a feature of the drive. The entire quota was met under the efficient leadership of Judge Brown and Mr. Crummey aided by the following executive committee, Captains and assistants at headquarters:

Executive committee: Judge F. B. Brown, Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Rev. R. S. Emrich, Rev. E. A. King, Hon. H. Jones and Mrs. D. A. Beattie. At headquarters: Mrs. Flickinger, Mrs. Hull and Miss Bishop who represented Mr. Crummey. Captains: Mrs. F. M. Eley, Mrs. D. W. Gilchrist, Mrs. J. W. Lewis, Mrs. M. V. McCurdy, Mrs. Charles Crothers, Mrs. A. T. Hermann, Mrs. E. A. Wilcox, Mrs. L. Richards, E. V. Busch, A. G. Wilkins and George N. Herbert.

James Beatty, manager of the Liberty Theater, presented the committee through George N. Herbert's team with 200 theater tickets for each month of the year, a gift that supported 10 children for the entire period. The crest of giving came on Saturday, March 6, 1918, with a response of $4,222.00 San Jose's entire Armenian subscription during this "Judge Brown drive" took care of 1598 children, 1000 men and 1000 women in the destitute country that looked to California for help and did not look in vain.

The second drive for allied relief, headed by Charles M. O'Brien, chairman, and carried out with the machinery of the War Work Council, began January 14, 1919. With a quota of $22,000, asked over $23,000 was given. The armistice silenced the guns and out of that silence the cry for help came. From the beginning the Joffre Club, Club La France, the San Jose branch of civil and military relief under the direction of Mrs. Victor Cauhapé sent hundreds of dollars and tons and tons of supplies, while societies and individuals adopted French orphans.

The county members of the War Work Council did their part nobly during the war. They were:

Alviso—Geo. E. Nicholson, chairman; W. F. Robideaux, D. B. Wade, W. F. Zankors, A. Standish, J. M. Fords, Geo. T. Gallagher, H. J. Richards, committeemen.

Cupertino—W. B. Calvert, chairman; John Ludy, Paul Goodhue, Chas. Lowe, Dr. A. M. Coleman, Anton Pichetti, C. L. Rich, vice-chairman. Committeemen—G. A. Blair, C. D Bambauer, W. A. Buick, Grant Barton, A. McDonald, I. A. Ball, F. A. Ball, Paul Coolidge, M. L. Dow, K. A. Friedrich, C. R. Forge, E. H. Freeman, J. Frost, Paul Jones, W. Jellyman, H. H. Mosher, E. J. Parrish, W. Pasly, Jas. Patterson, E. N. Pettit, F. M. Pfeifer, Chas. Rostand, F. A. Taft, O. B. Woods, C. E. Warren.

Campbell—J. C. Ainsley, chairman; W. Eckles, J. E. Weisendanger, W. T. Hobson, John F. Duncan, Geo. L. Parso, Earl Knapp, vice-chairmen; J. L. Hagelin, Hiram Hutton, A. C. Keesling, W. H. Lloyd, Geo. Payne, S. G. Rodeck, Harry H. Smith, C. H. Whitman, H. E. Brandenberg, B. O. Curry, Dr. C. M. Cooper, William Coupland, E. A. Colby, Frank Dunucan, C. E. Hanger.

Evergreen—J. P. Shambeau, chairman; committeemen—Albert A. Anderson, Peter Bennett, A. H. Burk, R. H. Beck, H. L. Coates, W. L. Edwards, John A. Fair, I. Gover, Fred Hassler, Henry I. Hart, M. J. Haley, John S. Hensell, J. O. Hansen, Henry Krehe, W. A. Kammerer, Clem A. Kettman, Frank H. Kampfen, Theo. Klein, A. L. Leal, Fred May, Fred Martin, N. Macher, L. Monferino, A. R. McClay, August Nelson, F. W. Osterman, Manuel Pereira, Wm. Provan, Francis Smith, Michael Tierney, Fred Weld, E. B. Williams.

Gilroy—E. D. Crawford, chairman; committeemen—John Abincino, A. S. Baldwin, Dan Burr, A. W. Cox, H. Carl, Percy Dexter, C. H. Emlen, W. G. Fitzgerald, H. Hecker, H. S. Hersman, Chas. Lester, Tracy Learned, A. A. Martin, R. M. Martin, Fay McQuilkin, H. E. Robinson, Wm. Sawyer, G. A. Wentz.

Los Gatos—J. D. Farwell, chairman; J. A. Case, J. W. Crider, L. E. Johns, H. L. Lloyd, Ed Howes, J. C. Walker, C. F. Hamsher, Z. S. Riggo, C. H. Squire, Dr. H. E. Smith, J. B. Stewart.

Morgan Hill—C. F. Drewry, chairman; John Acton, Wm. H. Adams, J. C. Ahern, Robt. Britton, B. Bosqui, Chas. Beck, D. H. Bechis, Luther Cunningham, F. V. Edwards, E. F.

Eastman, R. H. Patchell, Irwin E. Payne, H. A. Pepen, C. P. Simpson.

Burnett—Peter Raggio, chairman; P. H. Kirby, P. A. Walsh, E. L. Norton.

Encinal—Frank Stevens, chairman; H. A. Peppin, Burt Stevens, Peter Ramelli.

Llagas—T. A. Hester, chairman; W. H. Adams, Harry Wright, C. P. Simpson.

Machado—R. K. Patchell, chairman; Robert Britton, D. W. Strickenberg.

San Martin—R. S. Robinson, chairman; Chas. Beck, H. Robinson, M. T. Gwinn.

Uvas—Giles Bradley, chairman; Ben Bosqui, Ed Eastman.

Milpitas—E. P. Giacomazzi, chairman; G. A. Abell, Lawrena Barker, A. L. Crabb, Lawrence Hansen, Dr. R. J. Smith, A. M. Silva, Jr.

Mountain View—W. L. Camp, chairman; Dr. C. E. Adams, F. B. Abbott, W. F. Bubb, A. M. Crittenden, Geo. Chickorich, C. H. Clark, H. G. Childs, H. G. Copeland, L. Drake, T. J. Evans, Edwin Earl, Hans Ehlers, M. Farrell, Chas. A. Gray, Fred P. Hauck, W. F. Hyde, B. W. Hollman, Barney Job, A. Jurian, Frank Jackson, W. N. Jess, P. Klein, J. E. Johnson, Jas. Logue, Chas. N. Lake, F. Marcov, J. S. Mockbee, Chas. E. Marcum, P. D. Newman, F. S. Oliver, Geo. S. Parkinson, A. S. Robinson, H. A. Rengstroff, P. M. Smith, Geo. Swall, Guy Shoup, J. J. Taylor, L. H. Watson, O. W. Whaley, R. O. Winnegar, S. A. Winnegar, Chas. W. Wright, Wm. P. Wright, R. H. Walker.

Berryessa—Harry Curry, chairman; Albert Foster, Floyd Lundy, W. E. Moore, Joe Rodrigues, J. W. Smith.

Eagle—L. F. Graham, chairman; C. A. Borchers, James T. Murphy, John P. Vennum.

Orchard—J. J. O'Brien, chairman; W. B. Clark, Frank A. Leis, Richard McCarthy.

Mt. Hamilton—Dr. Wm. W. Campbell, chairman; Dr. R. C. Aitken, Mr. Beach, R. H. Tucker, J. Hoover, Dr. J. H. Moore, E. H. Robinson, Lester Hubbard, Paul Gerber, F. Knobloch.

Palo Alto—G. R. Parkinson, chairman; B. G. Allen, W. H. Adams, J. R. Andrus, L. E. Bassett, Jas. Basye, W. J. Biehl, L. S. Bean, Ira G. Betts, J. H. Borden, M. A. Buchan, L. L. Burlingame, J. D. Byxbee, Jr., Geo. F. Brown, Geo. J. Carey, Ed Cashel, A. M. Cathcart, C. E. Childs, A. B. Clark, B. W. Crandall, H. F. Congdon, C. P. Cooley, W. A. Cooper, D. C. Craig, William Transton, J. L. Dixon, J. Dudfield, I. J. Dollingo, Rev. David Evans, O. M. Easterday, Chas. Ellett, Alfred Engle, J. F. Farrell, R. S. Faxson, Mrs. Fred Fowler, Mrs. Marion H. Fowler, James Frazer, Dr. D. Chas. Gardner, C. H. Gilbert, Rev. J. M. Gleason, J. E. Greene, R. L. Green, N. W. Gleaser, F. W. Heckett, V. V. Harrier, Theo. J. Hoover, T. Hopkins, Rev. Walter Hays, E. A. Hettinger, J. E. Hesston, C. A. Huston, W. O. Horabin, A. M. Hackett, J. Jury, F. K. Kasson, W. H. Kelly, Miss Mary I. Lockey, Kee Leung, P. M. Lansdale, Egerton Lakin, J. B. Larkin, G. Laumeister, George Lillie, R. N. Malone, Miss Maud Manaton, C. D. Marx, W. R. Mendenhall, G. E. Mercer, F. J. M. Miles, J. P. Mitchell, W. E. Miller, H. J. Moule, A. L. Murry, A. K. Macoon, J. E. McDowell, W. H. Nichols, Louis Olsen, E. T. Pennock, Prof. G. F. Pierce, Capt. S. M. Parker, G. C. Price, W. W. Price, J. F. Pryor, Robt. C. Ray, O. O. Rhodes, Roger M. Roberts, F. Schneider, A. Seale, H. W. Simkins, J. R. Slonaker, N. B. Smith, J. O. Snyder, W. E. Southwood, Mrs. Maud A. Stratton, R. E. Swain E. C. Thoits, Ray Saylor, T. Goshida, J. C. Thiele, M. H. Tichnor, Monroe Thomas, S. D. Townley, Louis Taylor, T. Uchizono, S. M. Vandervoort, D. S. Watson, R. J. Wells, Ray Lyman Wilbur, Geo. Williams, E. I. Irving, Herbert Wilson, Chas. Weeks, W. K. Woolery, A. E. Worthy, R. H. Wiley.

Pala—Charles Turner, chairman; J. W. Anderson, Edward I. Field, J. P. Lacerda, Andrew Patton, J. F. Pyle.

Saratoga—Dr. I. G. Hogg, chairman; Rev. B. Z. Bazata, L. C. Dick, S. P. Patterson, J. L. Richards.

Sunnyvale—C. C. Spaulding, chairman; F. X. Boden, J. M. Brown, F. E. Cornell, Frank Farry, F. B. Hughes, W. A. Larman, Rev. C G. Marshall, Rev. H. J. Roberts, W. R. Roberts, C. W. Shepard, C. W. Spalding, Leo. H. Vishoot, J. H. Hendy, F. C. Wilson, J. C. Sutherland, J. F. Holthouse, A. P. Freeman.

Valley View—J. L. Mosher, chairman; Nelson Barton, Oscar Benson, Jerry Cannon, Fred P. Hauck, Harry Johnson, Jack Mayne.

Santa Clara—Dr. A. E. Osborne, chairman; P. A. Brangier, Alfred L. Brown, W. T. Brown, Jos. Boschken, Robert Fatjo, Chas. Grimmer, P. Hayes, Geo. Hamilton, Ralph Martin, J. B. O'Brien, I. A. Pomeroy, Geo. A. Penniman, Robert Porter, Henry R. Roth, Chas. D. South ,F. R. Shafter, W. S. Sullivan, Dr. L. Stockton, F. A. Wilcox, B. F. Weston, I. A. Wilcox.

Franklin—S. W. Pfeifle, chairman; John Barry, F. H. Buck, J. Jepson, Fred G. Wool.

Oak Grove—O. Christofer, chairman; C. W. Aby, Chas. Frost, Jr., A. C. Robertson, J. H. Swickard.

Santa Clara County sent to the front nearly 3000 soldiers. Following are the names of our men who made the supreme sacrifice:

Elias Ananstasion, Joseph F. Andrade, Harvey C. Barnes, Joseph Basseile, Robert J. Bennett, Barnard M. Bustard, Antonio Camastro, Joseph L. Cancilla, Louis V. Castro, Hugh L.

Carney, Harrison J. Cleaver, Charles C. Crews, Arthur C. Chiles, Charles C. Cook, William Couch, William F. Covill, Thomas J. Clunie, William M. de la Rochelle, Frank Devoney, John J. Dorsey, Robbecole Disappa, Ray F. Dugdale, Norman Dunbar, Elmer H. Flagg, Elmer L. Fresher, James G. Ferguson, Hiram B. Fisher, Ben Garcia, Toney P. Gomes, Lorne A. Goode, Wilmer J. Gross, Fred A. Hall, Carl J. Hagel, Frank J. Hagen, Jr., Walter Hartman, Walter A. Hilden, Mervyn J. Hoadley, Maltria Hugeback, Jarvis J. Johnson, Joseph F. Kelly, Arthur C. Kimber, Ralph V. Leggett, Walter Logan, Leo J. McCauley, Maurice F. Manha, Lester J. McKinley, David E. McComel, Bruno Montorosso, Frank J. Murrin, Salvatore Muro, Daniel J. Narvies, Allan H. Nichols, Frank H. Nichols, Frank J. Nunes, Mervin Neugrass, Charles H. Pappassi, Antone Parades, Joe Prader, John E. Pashote, Albert G. Perkins, Manuel Q. Perry, A. E. Preston, John F. Pereira, Paul J. Pinnola, Angelo R. Pinto, John Pourroy, John Regan, Ernest R. Rines, Leon Roberts, Joseph L. Rose, Manuel R. Rose, J. S. Rumsey, Seeley T. Shaw, Fredrick E. Sanders, Elvyn B. Sedam, Gilbert Spencer, Harry N. Schneider, Lawrence W. Schrier, Ira M. Smith, Anton Sigurd, Sidney W. Simpson, Thomas Short, John G. Sturlo, Joseph V. Spingola, Verne I. Taylor, John L. Timosci, Frank B. Tost, Nick J. Vaccarello, Manuel J. Vargas, John J. Voss, Clark B. Waterhouse, Harold Woolf, Albert F. Wooley, Earl C. Young.

CHAPTER XVIII.

History of the Lick Observatory on the Summit of Mt. Hamilton—The Eccentricities of James Lick, the Philanthropist—What He Did for San Jose.

The greatest work of man in Santa Clara County and San Jose's greatest asset is the Lick Observatory on the summit of Mt. Hamilton, which is provided with the best and most complete astronomical appliances in the world. The distance from San Jose to the summit of the mountain is twenty-seven miles, but in an air line it is much shorter, so that if one stands in the streets of the city and looks at the Coast Range mountains he will see, a little south of east, the great white dome glittering in the sunshine and looking benignly on the valley. The drive to the summit is entrancing. The visitor motors out on Santa Clara Street and across Coyote Creek enters Alum Rock Avenue, a continuation of Santa Clara Street, and the broad, fine highway to the baths, mineral springs and scenic beauties of the City Reservation. A little over three miles from San Jose the visitor turns to the right and begins to ascend the first ridge of mountains. The road is winding, but broad and safe, and the grade is easy. The beautiful valley, with San Jose in the center, spreads out before him.

He passes over this ridge and plunges into Hall's Valley; crossing which, with its lovely homes and ranches, he begins to ascend another ridge. This is soon crossed and the visitor descends again into a little valley through which runs Smith Creek, a favorite trout stream. Here he finds a large hotel and garage, and before him looms Mt. Hamilton, seven miles up the hill. The beautiful scenery of the Coast Range is seen as the last climb up is made. The road winds in and out through shady nooks, around bold promontories and up and up, often doubling upon itself, while the higher one climbs, the grander the majestic panorama of mountains and valleys that spreads out on every hand, and soon the great valley of Santa Clara, with San Jose but a shady spot, peeps over the two intervening ridges. The crookedness of the road may be imagined from the fact that there are 365 turns between the base at Smith Creek and the observatory on the summit.

The Lick Observatory was the donation to the University of California by James Lick, who became immensely wealthy through mining and real-estate ventures. The prominence which he achieved by his princely gift to science caused people from all over the county to recall incidents of his life, and these have been gathered and woven into a connected narrative, which is herewith presented.

James Lick was born in Fredericksburg, Pa., August 25, 1796. His ancestors were of German extraction and spelled the family name "Lük." His grandfather had come to America early in the century and had served in the army of Washington during the Revolutionary War. Nothing is known of the life of James Lick until he arrived at the age of twenty-seven and entered himself as an apprentice to an organ maker at Hanover, Pa. He worked here for a short time and in 1819 took a posi-

tion in the employ of Joseph Hiskey, a prominent piano manufacturer of Baltimore, Md. An incident of his experience there has been recalled.

One day a penniless youth named Conrad Meyer applied at the factory for employment. He attracted the fancy of James Lick, who took the stranger in charge, provided him with food and proper clothing and secured for him a place in the establishment. The friendship thus formed lasted through life. In 1854 the pianos of Conrad Meyer took first prize in the London International Exhibition, their maker possessing an immense factory in Philadelphia and ranking as one of the most eminent piano makers in the United States.

In 1820 James Lick left the employ of Hiskey and went to New York, expecting to start in business on his own account. This venture was restricted by his lack of capital, and, if attempted at all, was brief, for in the following year he left the United States for Buenos Ayres, South America, with the intention of devoting himself there to his trade. He found the Buenos Ayreans of that period a singularly handsome and refined race of almost purely Spanish extraction, and attaining by their mode of life in that fine climate a remarkable physical development. By careful attention to business he prospered among them, accumulating a competence during the first ten years of his stay. "In 1832," writes his friend, Conrad Meyer, in the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, "I was in business on Fifth Street, when I was suddenly surprised one day at seeing James Lick walk in. He had just arrived from South America and had brought with him hides and nutria skins to the amount of $40,000, which he was then disposing of. Nutria skins are obtained from a species of otter found along the River La Plata. He said that he intended settling in Philadelphia, but in a few days left for New York, and from there sailed to Buenos Ayres. There he filled several piano orders, settled his affairs and sailed for Valparaiso, Chile, where for four years he pursued his vocation. His next venture was in Callao, Peru, where he lived for eleven years, occupying himself in manufacturing pianos and making occasional investments in commercial enterprises. That he was successful is shown in the statement made by himself that in 1845 he was worth $59,000. Resolving to try California, he sold his stock for $30,000. This money, which was in Spanish doubloons, he secured in a large iron safe which he brought with him to California. Among the odd articles which James Lick brought from Peru was the work-bench he had used in his trade. It was not an elaborate affair and the object of its deportation to California, the land of timber, hardly appears, unless he had acquired an affection for this companion of his daily labors. He retained this bench through all his California experiences."

Mr. Lick arrived in San Francisco late in 1847. At that time there was little to indicate the future prosperity of the Pacific Coast. California Street was its southern boundary, while Sansome Street was on the water front. Sand dunes stretched out to the horizon on the south and east, an occasional shanty breaking the monotony of the landscape. Mr. Lick quietly invested money in these sand hills, paying dollars for lots that were not considered by the inhabitants to be worth cents. He came to Santa Clara County at an early day and purchased the property north of San Jose, on the Guadalupe, which was afterwards known as the Lick's Mills property. He also bought the tract of land just inside the present southern city limits which was afterwards named the Lick Homestead. All these lands were then vacant and unimproved.

During seven years after his arrival in California Mr. Lick did no business other than the investment of his money. The first improvement of his property was made on the Lick Mill Tract. An old flour mill had stood upon the property when he bought it in 1852, and this fact may have influenced him in his decision to build his own mill on the site of the old one. In 1853 he began to lay plans and gather material for the construction. In 1855 the work started and to those who saw the structure rise, it was the wonder of the time. The wood composing the interior finish was of the finest mahogany, finished and inlaid in the most elegant and expensive style. The machinery imported for the works was of a quality never before sent out to the Pacific Coast. The entire cost of the mill was $200,000. When put in operation it turned out the finest brand of flour in the state.

There is a romantic legend preserved in the memory of the old acquaintances of James Lick which explains the origin of this mill. The tale runs that when Lick was a boy he was apprenticed to a miller, who, besides being possessed of a competency and a flourishing business, had also an exceedingly pretty daughter. Strange as the assertion may seem to those who were acquainted only with the unlovely old age of this strange character, James Lick was a comely young man, and upon him the miller's daughter cast approving eyes. Lick met her more than half way and a warm attachment sprang up between the apprentice and the heiress. The old miller, however, soon saw the drift of matters and interposed his parental authority to break the course of true love. Young Lick declared he loved the girl and wished to marry her. Thereupon the miller became indignant and, point-

ing to his mill, exclaimed: "Out, you beggar! Dare you cast your eyes upon my daughter, who will inherit my riches? Have you a mill like this? Have you a single penny in your purse?" To this tirade Lick replied that he had nothing as yet, but one day he would have a mill beside which this one would be a pigsty.

Lick at once departed and after a time drifted to California, seeking the fortune he determined to possess, a determination that never afterwards for a moment left him. Nor did he forget his last words to the miller. When he was a rich man he built this mill, and when he had finished there had been nothing left undone which could have added to the perfection of its appointments. Its machinery was perfect and its walls, floors and ceilings were of costly woods. Not being able to bring the miller to view the realization of his boyish declaration, Lick had the mill photographed within and without, and although his sweetheart had long since been married, he sent her father the pictures and recalled to him the day he boasted of his Pennsylvania mill.

Although the mahogany mill gratified Lick's pride in its construction and in the brand of his product, it was not a financial success. The periodical floods of the Guadalupe River inundated the land about it, destroyed his orchards and roads and interfered with the operation of the mill.

In the year 1873 he surprised everybody by the gift of the whole property to the Thomas Paine Memorial Association of Boston. For some years he had been a close student and great admirer of the writings of Paine, and he took this means of proving the faith that was in him. On January 16, 1873, he made a formal transfer of the property to certain named trustees of the association, imposing upon them the trust to sell the property and donate one-half of the proceeds to the building of a memorial hall in Boston, and so invest the other half that a lecture course could be maintained out of the income. The association sent an agent to California to look over the acquisition, with power to deal with it. Without consulting Mr. Lick, the agent sold the property for about $18,000, at which proceeding the donor was so disgusted that he lost all interest in the advancement of the theories of the famous infidel.

The next scheme of improvement to which Lick turned his attention was the erection of the Lick Hotel in San Francisco. He had bought the property for an ounce of gold dust soon after his arrival in California, and until 1861 it had lain idle and unimproved. The lot originally extended the entire length of the block on Montgomery Street from Sutter to Post, and the hotel would have covered this space had not Lick sold the Post Street corner to the Masons. At the time of its construction the hotel was the finest on the Pacific Coast. Its interior finish was, in the main, designed by Lick himself, who took special pride in the selection of fine materials and in their combination in artistic and effective forms. The dining room floor was a marvel of beautiful woodwork, made out of many thousand pieces and all polished like a table.

That part of the history of James Lick which lies between the years 1861 and 1873 is full of interest to those who desire to form a correct estimate of the man. The course of affairs had amply justified his early judgment of the future values of California real estate. His sand-hill lots, bought for a song in 1848, grew to be golden islands of wealth in the rising streams of California trade. The investments in Santa Clara County all yielded rich returns. By the very bulldog tenacity with which he hung to his transactions, he became during the '60s one of the wealthiest men on the Pacific Coast. His reputation, too, was state-wide, made so not only by his wealth but also by the rumor of his eccentricities.

It is very probable that the advancing age of James Lick acted upon his nature in developing into active eccentricities the natural peculiarities of his disposition. Most of the pioneers who remember him during the first decade of his California career, describe him as a close, careful, self-contained man, cold and somewhat crabbed of disposition, going his own lonely way in business and in life. Those who knew him between 1861 and 1873 intensify these characteristics and declare him to have been miserly, irascible, selfish, solitary; one who cherished little affection for his race or kin, and whose chief delight appeared to lie in the indulgence of the whims of a thorny and unfragrant old age. Others who knew him say that beneath the ice of his outward nature flowed the warm currents of a philanthropic heart.

The stories of Lick's eccentric career are numerous and amusing. Most of his time after the completion of his hotel was spent in and about San Jose. At first he lived upon his mill property, and upon it he began early to set out trees of various kinds, both for fruit and ornament. He held some curious theories about tree-planting and believed in the efficacy of a bone deposit about the roots of every young tree. Many are the yarns told by old residents about his action. It was a frequent sight to see him going along the highway in an old rattle-trap, rope-tied wagon, with a bearskin robe for a seat cushion, stopping every now and then to gather in the bones of some dead animal. There is a story extant,

and probably well founded, which illustrates the odd means he employed to secure hired help at once trustworthy and obedient. One day while he was planting his orchard a man applied to him for work. Lick directed him to take the trees he indicated to a certain part of the grounds and there to plant them with the tops in the soil and the roots in the air. The man obeyed the directions to the letter and reported in the evening for further orders. Lick went out, viewed the work with apparent satisfaction, and then ordered the man to plant the trees the proper way, and thereafter to continue in his employ.

Another story, similar to this, is handed down and is entirely authentic. Lick at one time was the owner of what is now the Knox block, on the northwest corner of First and Santa Clara streets. A fire having destroyed the buildings, much debris of burnt and broken brick was scattered about the lot. One day while Lick was viewing the ruins a young man applied to him for work and was instructed to collect a certain quantity of bricks and pile them neatly in a corner. This he did, and on reporting was told to take the same bricks back and pile them neatly in another corner. Without protest the young man executed this singular order, and was at once regularly employed.

When Lick found that the floods interfered with the improvement of his mill property, he transferred his operations to the tract of land south of San Jose, for a long time known as the Lick Homestead Addition. Presently the residents of San Jose witnessed a strange spectacle. Day after day long trains of carts and wagons passed slowly through the city, carrying tall trees and full-grown shrubbery from the old to the new location. Winter and summer alike the work went on, the old man superintending it all in his old rattle-trap wagon and bearskin robe. He imported from Australia some rare trees and had brought with them whole shiploads of their native earth. Once he conceived the idea of building conservatories superior to any on the Coast, and for that purpose he had imported from England the materials for two large conservatories after the model of those in Kew Gardens, London. His death occurred before he could have these constructed and they remained on the hands of his trustees until a body of San Francisco gentlemen contributed funds for their purchase and donation to the use of the public in Golden Gate Park, where in full construction they now stand, to the wonder and delight of all who visit this beautiful resort.

It was in the year 1873, when James Lick was seventy-seven years old, that he began to make those donations of the then vast estate which he possessed. For many years preceding the bequest he had been a wide reader. He studied everything written by and of Thomas Paine and made his own works conform to Paine's opinions. It is related that while he was engaged in the improvement of the Lick Homestead property he became involved in an argument with the late Adolph Pfister, who served several terms as mayor of the city, over some religious subject, when Pfister suggested that Lick put to practical proof the merits of Paineism as contrasted with other moral agencies, by the erection of a grand college on his property for the education of young men in the Paine doctrine. Lick was impressed with the idea and it is not improbable that it found form in the gift of the mill property to the Paine Association of Boston.

On February 15, 1873, Lick executed two gift deeds, one to the California Academy of Science, the other to the Society of California Pioneers. To the first named he granted a lot of forty feet frontage on Market Street, near Fourth, San Francisco, and to the last named a lot of like dimensions on Fourth Street near Market. These gifts he clogged with certain conditions which were deemed irksome by the trustees. The matter was at issue when Lick died, but after his death a compromise satisfactory to the donees was effected.

The trust deed by which Lick gave all his remaining property to charitable and educational objects was dated June 2, 1874. Among the provisions of this instrument was one giving to San Jose $25,000 for the purpose of establishing an orphan asylum, and another appropriating $700,000 for establishing an observatory on land belonging to Lick, near Lake Tahoe. An investigation of the appropriateness of the site was at once set on foot. It was soon ascertained that the severity of the climate in winter about the chosen location would seriously interfere with the effective operations of the telescopes and with the comfort of the visiting public. Lick then determined to make a change of site and looked favorably toward Mt. St. Helena, in Napa County. He visited St. Helena and ascended part way to its summit, but before he had pursued his investigations far enough to reach a conclusion his mind was directed to Santa Clara County.

Although out of the large amount of property distributed by Lick, San Jose received but $25,000, the people of the city were very grateful and acknowledged their gratitude in a well-worded series of resolutions prepared by Judge Belden and adopted by the mayor and common council. The resolutions were beautifully engraved and officially transmitted to Mr. Lick

in San Francisco. Other recipients of the millionaire's benefactions had either responded coldly or had made no response at all. Therefore the action of San Jose greatly pleased Lick and caused him to think that he had not done as much as he should for the county that had long been his home. The resolutions reached him at a time when he was in doubt as to the location of the observatory, and he consulted his confidential agent, Thomas E. Fraser, as to the availability of the mountain summits east and west of San Jose. Fraser referred Lick to Mt. Hamilton and was instructed to ascend the mountain's top and make thorough investigations. In August, 1875, Fraser, accompanied by Mayor B. D. Murphy, went to the summit, found it free from fog, equable of climate and generally suitable for the observatory's location. Mr. Lick then addressed a communication to the board of supervisors offering to locate the observatory on Mt. Hamilton if the county would construct a road to the summit. The facts concerning the building of the road will be found in the chapter on County Government and Good Roads.

In the meantime, Lick had found that his deed of trust did not express his intentions; that a strict construction of its terms would postpone the carrying into effect of his benefactions until after his death. He wanted the work to be pushed forward during his lifetime. After duly considering these matters, he addressed a communication to his trustees, setting forth his conclusions and intentions, revoking the deed and asking them to resign. The trustees consulted a lawyer and upon his advice declined to resign, for the alleged reason that they had already converted about a million dollars of the real estate into money and could not be relieved from responsibility by the dictum of Mr. Lick. This brought about a controversy with the trustees which at first threatened disaster to the beneficiaries. John B. Felton was Lick's attorney, and instead of precipitating his client into a lawsuit he used the columns of the newspapers so vigorously that the trustees became disgusted and made up an agreed case by which the courts relieved them of responsibility and annulled the deed.

On September 21, 1875, a new and final deed was executed, with Richard S. Floyd, Bernard D. Murphy, Foxan D. Atherton, John H. Lick and John Nightingale as trustees. The clause in the deed in reference to the observatory is as follows:

"Third—To expend the sum of seven hundred thousand dollars ($700,000) for the purpose of purchasing land and constructing and putting upon such land as shall be designated by the party of the first part, a powerful telescope, superior to and more powerful than any telescope yet made, with all the machinery appertaining thereto and appropriately connected therewith, or that is necessary and convenient to the most powerful telescope now in use, or suited to one more powerful than any yet constructed; and also a suitable observatory connected therewith. The parties of the second part hereto, and their successors shall, as soon as said telescope and observatory are constructed, convey the land whereupon the same may be situated, and the telescope and observatory and all the machinery and apparatus connected therewith to the corporation known as 'The Regents of the University of California"; and if, after the construction of said telescope and observatory, there shall remain of said seven hundred thousand dollars in gold coin any surplus, the said parties of the second part shall turn over such surplus to said corporation, to be invested by it in bonds of the United States, or of the city and county of San Francisco, or other good and safe interest-bearing bonds, and the income thereof shall be devoted to the maintenance of said telescope and the observatory connected therewith, and shall be made useful in promoting science; and the said telescope and observatory are to be known as 'The Lick Astronomical Department of the University of California.'"

In making the new deed Lick selected Mt. Hamilton as the site for the observatory, and the trustees, acting with the Regents of the State University, secured an Act of Congress setting apart the public land at the summit for this purpose. This tract contains 500 acres and is so situated as to prevent settlement in the immediate vicinity of the observatory, or the inauguration of any enterprise in that neighborhood that would be inimical to the interests of the institution.

John B. Felton charged $100,000 for his legal services in annulling the first deed, and presented the bill to the new trustees. They refused to allow the claim until Lick would sign a written authorization. Felton and Trustee Murphy called on Lick and asked him to sign. "Mr. Felton," said the old philanthropist, "when we made a contract on which that claim is based, we supposed that to cancel my first trust deed would be an arduous matter, involving much expense, a long delay and years of the most elaborate and expensive litigation. The whole entanglement, however, was adjusted in a few months without any difficulty, with little outlay and with only a formal litigation. I think, under the changed circumstances, you ought to diminish the amount of your fee."

"Your proposition, Mr. Lick," replied Felton, "reminds me of a story I once heard about a countryman who had a bad toothache and went to a rustic dentist to have the offender extracted. The dentist produced a rusty set of instruments, seated the patient in a rickety chair and went at work. After some hours of hard labor for himself, and the most extreme agony to the countryman, the tooth was extracted and the dentist charged a dollar for his work. A few months later the countryman had another attack of toothache and this time thought best to procure a metropolitan dentist. He went to the city, found the best dentist in it and offered his swollen jaw for operation. The expert dentist passed his hand soothingly over the man's face, located the tooth with painless delicacy, produced a splendid set of instruments, and before the countryman knew it, had the tooth out. His charge was five dollars. 'Five dollars!' exclaimed the countryman. 'When Jones, down at the village, pulled my last tooth it took three hours, during which time he broke his chair, broke my jaw, broke his tools and mopped the whole floor with me several times, and he charged me only a dollar. You ought to diminish your bill.'" Lick saw the point, signed the authorization and Felton got his money.

In 1876 Lick had trouble with his trustees. One of the duties Lick wished first performed was the erection of his family monument in Fredericksburg, Pa. During the arrangement for this work the causes for the retirement of the second board of trustees arose. One of the members of the board was John H. Lick. Although James Lick had never been married, John H. was his son. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1818, about the time James Lick made a hurried departure to New York, thence to South America. Some years after Lick came to California he sent for his son, then grown to manhood, and kept him for several years at work in the mahogany mill. Here John H. remained until August, 1871, when he returned to his Pennsylvania home. When James Lick made his first deed of trust he directed the payment to his son of $3,000. With this pittance John H. was naturally dissatisfied, and therefore in the second deed he was given the sum of $150,000 and made one of the trustees. To him, as trustee, was delegated the power to contract for the Fredericksburg monument, but for some reason he failed or refused to sign the contract. When this fact was made known to James Lick he became very much incensed against his son, and in the weakness of old age he included the whole board in his ill-humor and suddenly demanded the resignation of the whole body. The trustees were acquiescent and a new board was appointed. Captain Floyd, having been in Europe during this last trouble, was not included in the old man's wrath, and therefore was made a member of the new board.

James Lick died October 1, 1876, before the new board had fully organized. He was eighty years of age. His body lay in state in Pioneer Hall, San Francisco, and was followed by an immense concourse to Lone Mountain Cemetery, there to rest until a more fitting burial place might be ready for its reception. Some months before his death, in a conversation with the late B. D. Murphy of San Jose, Lick expressed the desire to be buried on Mt. Hamilton, either within or at one side of the proposed observatory, after the manner of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's Cathedral, who was buried in the crypt in 1723.

Immediately after the death of his father, John H. Lick returned from the East and secured letters of administration upon the estate. This was understood to be the beginning of an attempt to annul the trust deed. After testing several points in the courts, the trustees finally effected a compromise by which they were to pay John H. Lick $535,000 in full of all claims against the estate. The Society of Pioneers and the Academy of Science had been made residuary legatees by the deed and their trustees insisted that this payment to John H. Lick should be made pro rata from each of the bequests. After nearly a year of litigation the courts decided that the special bequests could not be disturbed and that the compromise money must come from the shares of the residuary legatees.

As soon as possible after the completion of the road to the summit, work on the buildings was commenced. Early in 1887 the work had progressed sufficiently to permit the request of James Lick in regard to a burial place to be complied with, and on the ninth of January the body was brought to San Jose, whence, followed by a procession of officials and citizens, it was conveyed to the mountain. A tomb had been prepared in the foundation of the pier which was to support the great telescope, and in this, with imposing ceremonies, the coffin was deposited. The following document, signed by the trustees and representatives of the State University, Academy of Science, and Pioneers, and the Mayor of San Jose, was sealed up with the casket:

"This is the body of James Lick, who was born in Fredericksburg, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1796, and who died in San Francisco, California, October 1, 1876.

"It has been identified by us, and in our presence has been sealed up and deposited in this foundation pier of the great equatorial telescope, this ninth of January, 1887.

"In the year 1875 he executed a deed of trust of his entire estate, by which he provided for the comfort and culture of the citizens of California; for the advancement of handcraft and redecraft among the youth of San Francisco and of the state; for the development of scientific research and the diffusion of knowledge among men, and for founding in the State of California an astronomical observatory, to surpass all others existing in the world at this epoch.

"This observatory has been erected by the trustees of his estate and has been named The Lick Astronomical Department of the University of California in memory of the founder. The refracting telescope is the largest which has ever been constructed, and the astronomers who have tested it declare that its performance surpasses that of all other telescopes.

"The two disks of glass for the objective were cast by M. Feil, of France, and were brought to a true figure by Alvan Clark & Sons, of Massachusetts. Their diameter is thirty-six inches and their focal length is fifty-six feet, two inches. Upon the completion of this structure the Regents of the University of California became the trustees of this Astronomical Observatory."

The members of the third board of trustees were Richard S. Floyd, president; William Sherman, vice-president; E. B. Mastick, treasurer; Charles M. Plum, George Schoenwald.

The contract for the great lens was made with Alvan Clark & Sons, of Cambridge, Mass. In 1882 the flint glass was cast by M. Feil & Sons, of Paris, but it was not until 1885 that a perfect crown glass could be obtained. The Clarks succeeded in obtaining a true figure in 1886, and on the 27th of December of that year the great glass reached Mt. Hamilton. The mounting of the instrument and other details of construction occupied eighteen months more time, and in June, 1888, the whole work was completed. The transfer of the observatory from the trustees to the regents of the university took place on June 1, 1888, being fourteen years from the date of James Lick's first deed. The total expense of construction was $610,000. A balance of $90,000 remained as the nucleus of an endowment fund. Profs. Simon Newcomb and Edward S. Holden were the scientific advisers of the three boards. In 1885 Professor Holden was appointed president of the University of California and director of the Lick Observatory on the understanding that he would fill the former office until the completion of the observatory and thereafter the latter office.

The observatory consists of a main building containing offices, computing rooms, library (of 8,000 books and 5,000 pamphlets), and the domes of the thirty-six-inch equatorial and the twelve-inch equatorial telescopes; of detached buildings to shelter the Crossley reflector, the meridian circle, and other instruments, and to provide safe deposit rooms and photographic dark rooms; of instrument shops; of dwelling houses; and of other buildings, reservoirs, pumping stations, etc.

The principal equipment provided by the Lick trustees consisted of: A 36-inch equatorial refractor, objective by Alvan Clark & Sons, mounting by Warner & Swasey. This instrument has also a photographic correcting lens of thirty-three inches aperture, figured by Alvan G. Clark. By placing the latter lens in front of the 36-inch objective, the telescope becomes a photographic instrument. A 12-inch equatorial refractor, objective and mounting by Alvan Clark & Sons. A 6½-inch meridian circle instrument, objective by Alvan Clark & Sons, mounting by Repsold. Many smaller telescopes and other pieces of auxiliary apparatus.

Other important instruments were presented to the Lick Observatory in later years, as follows: A 36¼-inch reflecting telescope, presented to the Lick Observatory in 1895 by Edward Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, England. The mirror was constructed by Sir Howard Grubb, and the mounting by Dr. A. A. Common. The cost of a building to receive this instrument and the expense of transporting the instrument and iron dome from England were met by subscriptions from prominent citizens of California. A 6½-inch comet-seeker, objective by John A. Brashear, the gift of Miss Catharine Bruce. A 6-inch photographic telescope, with objective by Willard and mounting by John A. Brashear, all the gift of Regent Charles F. Crocker. A 5-inch telescope, with interchangeable photographic and visual objective, by Alvan Clark & Sons, the gift of Miss Floyd, daughter of Captain Floyd. The Mills three-prism spectrograph, the gift of D. O. Mills. Delicate seismographs, the gift of William Randolph Hearst.

In order that the program of determining the radial velocities of the brighter stars might be extended over the entire sky, D. O. Mills provided funds in the year 1900 for a well-equipped expedition to the southern hemisphere. The equipment included a 37¼-inch Cassegrain reflecting telescope, with modern dome; a three-prism spectrograph; a two-prism spectrograph; a one-prism spectrograph; an instrument shop, and other accessories. The D. O. Mills Observatory, administered by the Director of the Lick Observatory, is located on the summit of Cerro San Cristobal, at an altitude of about 2900 feet above sea-level, in the northeasterly suburbs of Santiago, Chile. This important observatory was supported by

Mills until his death in 1910, and the support has been continued by his son, Ogden Mills.

Many auxiliary instruments, such as spectrographs, seismographs, clocks, chronographs, photometers, etc., have been purchased from time to time.

The magnifying power of the great telescope may be changed from about 270 to 3,000 by changing the eye-pieces, in very much the same way that the magnifying power of a microscope may be changed. The power employed depends upon the object under observation and upon the state of the atmosphere.

The height of the marble floor of the main building above mean sea-level is 4209 feet. On a closely connected peak half a mile to the east of the observatory, and fifty feet higher, are the reservoirs from which water for household and photographic purposes is distributed. Springs on the north and south slopes of the mountain, about a mile east of the Observatory and about 350 feet and 630 feet, respectively, below it, supply excellent water. Another peak seven-eighths of a mile to the east is the summit of Mount Hamilton; it is 180 feet higher than the Observatory, and supports the reservoirs supplying power for raising the movable floor in the dome of the great telescope. This system receives its supply from the winter rains falling on the roofs, the water being pumped to the reservoirs on the higher peak. The movable floor in the dome was the first of the kind to be constructed. It is 60 feet in diameter, and can be raised or lowered through a distance of 16½ feet, its purpose being to bring the observer within convenient reach of the eye end of the telescope.

The Observatory is open to daytime visitors every day of the year, but visitors are expected to leave the premises at or before sunset. The Observatory is open every Saturday evening to visitors who arrive before 9 p. m., opportunity being afforded on clear nights to look through the 36-inch refractor and the 12-inch refractor usually.

Visitors who come in the daytime are usually conducted through the building and have the uses of the instruments explained to them. On Saturday evenings the scientific staff is on public duty. The annual number of visitors to the Observatory exceeds five thousand. While the Observatory has no financial interest in the coming of visitors, yet no pains are spared to make the time spent here interesting and profitable to them. There are no hotel accommodations at the summit.

The average population of Mount Hamilton during the past five years has been fifty. There is a public school on the mountain; the schoolhouse is the property of the Observatory; the teacher is supplied by Santa Clara County.

The directors of the Lick Observatory have been: Edward Singleton Holden, June 1, 1888, to December 31, 1897; James Edward Keeler, June 1, 1898 to August 12, 1900; William Wallace Campbell, January 1, 1901 to ——. Other astronomers on the staff have been: S. W. Burnham, 1888-1892; J. M. Schaeberle, 1888-1898; J. E. Keeler, 1888-1891; E. E. Barnard, 1888-1895; W. W. Campbell, 1891-; Henry Crew, 1891-1892; R. H. Tucker, 1893-; C. D. Perrine, 1893-1909; R. G. Aitken, 1895-; W. J. Hussey, 1896-1905; W. H. Wright, 1897-; H. D. Curtis, 1902- The list of assistant astronomers includes the names of A. L. Colton, J. H. Moore, Sebastian Albrecht, R. E. Wilson, R. F. Sanford.

Members of the staff have been detailed to take charge of the D. O. Mills Observatory in Chile, as follows: W. H. Wright, 1903-1906; H. D. Curtis, 1906-1909; J. H. Moore, 1909-1913; R. E. Wilson, 1913-.

The scientific staff has averaged: at Mount Hamilton, five astronomers, one assistant astronomer and two assistants; and in Chile, on the D. O. Mills foundation, one astronomer and two assistants.

The Regents maintain three salaried University fellowships in the Lick Observatory, which are open to well-prepared graduate students who have decided to make astronomy or some of the closely related sciences the basis of professional careers.

The Martin Kellogg Fellowship in the Lick Observatory, endowed by Mrs. Louise W. B. Kellogg, widow of President Martin Kellogg, provides opportunity to one holder each year for advanced study and research under liberal conditions.

The efficiency of the Lick Observatory has been greatly increased by generous gifts of funds for special purposes from Regent Phoebe A. Hearst, Regent Charles F. Crocker, Regent William H. Crocker, D. O. Mills, Ogden Mills, and others; and by grants of funds from the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the National Academy of Sciences, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

The investigational work of the Observatory has been exceedingly fruitful. The great telescope has surpassed the expectations of those who planned it; and its energetic use throughout the whole of every good night in the quarter century of its existence has enriched astronomical science in unexpected ways.

The leading discoveries that have been made embrace the following: Four satellites of Jupiter; twenty-nine comets; about 4400 double star systems; 250 spectroscopic binary stars;

a companion sun to the first magnitude star, *Procyon;* spectrographic observations showing that the sun with its system of planets is traveling through space, with reference to the general stellar system, at a speed of about twelve miles an hour; that the velocity of the stars increase with their effective ages; that the planetary nebulae are traveling through space with average speeds even higher than the average speeds of the stars; the North Pole Star found to be a triple star in 1899; an extensive series of photographs of the minor planet, *Eros,* and surrounding stars, with the Crossley Reflector, led to a new and accurate determination of the distance from the earth to the sun.

The following total solar eclipses have been successfully observed by expeditions whose expenses were defrayed by the friends whose names are recorded: 1889, January, in northern California, by the University of California. 1889, December, in French Guiana, by Regent Charles F. Crocker. 1893, in Chile, by Regent Phoebe A. Hearst. 1898, in India, by Regent Charles F. Crocker. 1900, in Georgia, by William H. Crocker. 1901, in Sumatra, by William H. Crocker. 1905, in Spain and Egypt, by William H. Crocker. 1908, in Flint Island, South Pacific Ocean, by Regent William H. Crocker.

In the early days of Santa Clara County Mt. Hamilton was called La Sierra de Santa Ysabel. The name Ysabel applies now to the creek that rises to the east of Mt. Hamilton and that passes along its northern and western base and then makes its way northward to the Bay of San Francisco. At the confluence with Smith Creek, Ysabel Creek changes its name to Arroyo Honda and still further north Arroyo Honda becomes Calaveras Creek. The valley through which Ysabel Creek flows, lying east of Mt. Hamilton, is called Ysabel Valley. The mountain was known as Santa Ysabel down to 1861 or 1862 when Rev. Leander Hamilton, an able and eloquent Presbyterian preacher, climbed the mountain as a member of a camping party. The striking beauty of the scenery inspired his ready pen and he wrote a number of articles describing the mountain and its surroundings which after publication were extensively quoted. The camping party, of which he had been a member, out of compliment to him renamed the mountain Mt. Hamilton and it soon became the popular name. Later, the United States Government surveyors put down the official name as Mt. Hamilton and at once the name Ysabel became but a memory.

CHAPTER XIX.

The Story of Alum Rock, San Jose's Beautiful Reservation of One Thousand Acres—Judge Richards' Description of Its Beauties and Attractions—The Claim of J. O. Stratton.

The following beautiful description of one of San Jose's greatest assets is from the pen of that artist in words, Judge John E. Richards. It was written several years ago for the board of park commissioners, a civic body that went out of existence when the new charter of 1916 went into effect.

"The major portion of what is now Alum Rock Park was originally a part of the public lands to which San Jose became entitled by virtue of its pueblo origin under the old Spanish regime. By an ordinance of King Philip II of Spain, each pueblo, upon its establishment, was entitled to four leagues of land. This law was in effect when the pueblo of San Jose de Guadalupe was founded in 1777. Its terms were not, however, taken advantage of until the pueblo had passed from the old dominion into American control. It then laid claim to its pueblo rights and these were accorded to it under an Act of Congress providing for the settlement of land claims in California, passed in 1851. The allotment and survey of these pueblo lands under the act extended the eastern line thereof to the summit of the first range of mountains which form the eastern boundary of the Santa Clara Valley, and thus included the tract of land which now comprises Alum Rock Park.

"That the canyon which embraces the Park contained valuable mineral and medicinal springs and that nature had there been lavish in her display of picturesque landscapes, in enchanting vistas of a mountain landscape and in the variety, beauty and luxuriance of tree and plant life, was early known to pioneer settlers in the Santa Clara Valley. The desire and attempt of private persons to acquire this favored spot awakened a determined effort in the direction of its appropria-

tion for public uses, which led to its official survey in 1866, and to the definite reservation of about 400 acres therein as a public park, by an Act of the California Legislature passed in 1872. By another Legislative act of the same year a board of commissioners was created for the control of the park, and for the construction of a highway into it from the City of San Jose. The beautiful highway which now bears the name of Alum Rock Avenue was laid out and constructed by this first board of park commissioners, which was composed of Gen. Henry M. Naglee, Edward McLaughlin and Dr. A. J. Spencer; and to these and other of our public-spirited citizens who thus early persisted in making the park available for the use and enjoyment of the people, a lasting debt of public gratitude is due.

"The original survey of the park gives its area as about 400 acres. To this was added in 1872 a donation of several acres, including 'Buena Vista,' a point of grand outlook, lying just south of the park proper, by Gen. Giles A. Smith, Cyrus Jones and Lewis A. Hicks, three liberal-minded citizens, who then owned a large tract of adjoining lands. About fifty-five acres more have been added by subsequent purchases in order to control the streams and springs which constitute its water supply. The present area of the park is about 460 acres and the distance from San Jose to its center is seven miles. Two excellent highways and also an electric railway, with cars leaving the park and San Jose every half hour, connect the city with the park. The rails are now on the ground for the construction of a thoroughly up-to-date broad gauge, rapid service railroad into the park by way of Berryessa.

"Alum Rock Park derives its name from the striking monolith which stands about the center of the park at a point where Alum Rock Avenue reaches the creek in its descent into the canyon. Rugged and scarred by its volcanic origin and chemical constituents, it rises a sheer 200 feet above the stream. Double sulphates of aluminum and sodium enter largely into its composition and furnish the residuum of alum dust found along its sides and in its crevices and from the presence of which it derives its name. Around the base and sides of the rock issue several mineral springs strongly impregnated with salt and other chemical properties. One of these pours its clear, cold waters into a stone basin just east of the rock. It is labeled 'Salt Condiment' and is said by physicians to possess excellent tonic and curative properties for those dyspeptically inclined. The original Indian name of the creek and canon was 'Shestuc.' Later the Spanish settlers named the stream 'Aguaje,' which means a 'watering place for cattle.' A portion of the creek, out in the valley and between San Jose and Milpitas became known in Mission days as 'Penetencia Creek' from the fact that the pious padres of Santa Clara Mission and the Mission of San Jose were wont to make penitential pilgrimages at stated seasons, to a grove of oaks which bordered the stream at that point and the name 'Penetencia' came thus to be erroneously applied by the early American occupants to the entire stream. The lands occupied by the park were also formerly known as 'The City Reservation,' but the appellation, 'Alum Rock,' has supplanted these early names and become the fixed and official designation of the park, creek and canon.

"Nature has arranged the topography of the park in three divisions, each possessing its own scenic attractions and each adapted to a particular use. The first of these embraces that portion of its area lying below Alum Rock and extending to the mouth of the canyon. This, by virtue of its level spaces and the picturesque meandering of its rivulet forms the ample and natural camping grounds of the park. Here gather annually an increasing number of lovers of outdoor life to pitch their tents beneath the shady oaks and sycamores along the winding stream; to enjoy the perfect climate of the park and to drink and bathe in its healthful and refreshing waters. The three chief natural features of this portion of the park are Eagle Rock, the Meteor and Inspiration Point. Eagle Rock is that bold and lofty escarpment which rises abruptly many hundred feet above the level floor of the park and forms a portion of its northern boundary. For many years successive families of eagles made their home among its crags and could be seen daily sweeping their majestic circles above Eagle Rock. From this lofty outlook thirty cities, towns and villages encircling the Bay of San Francisco and dotting the Santa Clara Valley may, upon any clear day, be discerned. Another natural curiosity of this park is the meteor. This immense black boulder of manganese stands half buried in the hillside a short way above the entrance to the park. Tradition will have it that this is a real aerolite which fell to earth within remembered time, but science insists that tradition is wrong in this regard and the oldest inhabitant declares that the meteor has been there from his earliest recollection. Which ever is right there can be no doubt that the meteor is a most interesting natural curiosity, which every visitor to the park should see.

"Overlooking this portion of the park also rises the wooded height which aptly bears the name of 'Inspiration Point.' From the

kiosk upon its summit the whole central portion of the park is visible and the view of its varied beauty and of the bay and the valley beyond, is indeed grand and inspiring. A byway which winds in and out among the oaks of the southern hillside leads to this elevation and the lover of nature who follows it to the summit will be fully repaid.

"The next and most important section of the park is that lying above Alum Rock and up to and including the baths and developed springs. The chief improvements of the park in the way of buildings, lawns, lake, driveways, deer paddocks, restaurant, gardens, bath houses and other facilities for the conservation and use of the mineral waters, are within this area, the cultivated portion of which contains about twenty-five acres. Here are the aviaries, where all sorts of birds, from the stately peacock to the pretty California canary, furnish endless enjoyment to children. Here also are the deer paddocks, where several species of these shy and graceful creatures may be seen. Across the way a big, ample and comfortable den in the mountain side is the home of a great, good-natured brown bear, while from the nooks of an enclosed sycamore some large gray squirrels and a family of chipmunks peer and chatter at whoever will offer them nuts to crack or hide for their winter store. A vine-embowered restaurant, with its wide and shaded porches invites to refreshment; and yonder the children's playground with all its accessories, and the dancing pavilion, resound through all the summer, with merry laughter and the rhythm of dancing feet. There are no 'keep off the grass' signs upon the lawns of Alum Rock Park and the one request which the commissioners make of the public is that they will pluck no flowers.

"The baths and offices are grouped near the mineral springs; and while not yet as elaborate in architectural or permanent in form as might be desired, the tub and plunge baths are capable of ministering to the comfort of a considerable number of visitors daily. The time will come, and that probably soon, when the people of San Jose will awaken to the real value of the park and especially of its mineral springs as features of public attraction worthy of world-wide fame, and will expend sufficient money in their improvement and development to put them on a par with other resorts of far less varied excellence to which many thousands of the world's seekers after health, rest and pleasure annually find their way.

"While the scenic attractions of Alum Rock Park are surpassing, its chief element of use and value consists in its mineral springs. No other place in California, or hardly elsewhere, possesses within a like area, such a variety of pleasing and healthful chemical waters. In the immediate vicinity of the park center and within a few hundred feet of the depot there are eighteen developed mineral springs besides a large number of other springs not yet developed and analyzed. An analysis of several springs, made some years ago by William Ireland, state mineralogist, shows the prevailing presence of soda, white sulphur, black sulphur and iron in the composition of their waters. He says: 'Sulphates are practically absent from these springs, which are highly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen. The absence of any notable quantities of carbonate of lime and comparative abundance of sulphuretted hydrogen give more than ordinary value to these waters from a medical standpoint.' Both hot and cold springs are to be found issuing in close proximity to each other. The soda springs are especially agreeable to the palate, while the sulphur springs are capable of furnishing an abundance of water for the tub and plunge baths. The park commission is proceeding as rapidly as possible with the development of these springs and their inclosure in artistic and substantial drinking founts composed of native sandstone, of which the park has an inexhaustible supply.

"Travelers from all parts of the world, who have visited the park, agree in the statement that the most famous and popular resorts of Europe have not the equal of these mineral springs in number and in variety and pleasing and health-giving properties of their waters; all that is needed is their development to give them and the beautiful park, which contains them, world-wide fame and patronage.

"Just above the springs the visitor enters the picnickers' paradise. A Japanese tea garden stands invitingly at its entrance, and beyond the canyon widens sufficiently to provide a secluded little vale covered with spreading oaks, alders, maples and sycamores through which the creek makes its rippling way, and among which may be seen on every pleasant day, parties of picnickers enjoying their luncheon or reclining in shady nooks along the whispering stream. Beyond the picnic grounds a winding path follows the creek to its forks, about a quarter of a mile above the springs; and thence up either branch of the divided rivulet one may wander along shady and romantic trails to 'The Falls'.

"These beautiful cascades may be found a little way up either fork of the creek and will amply repay the effort to reach them. Tumbling down over moss-covered rocks into deep, fern-embowered pools, they present artistic visions of nature in her most entrancing

moods. The park extends some distance beyond The Falls, but only the persistent climber or the occasional disciple of Walton will venture to follow the stream beyond The Falls and up into the wilder fastnesses of the canyon to their source.

"Aside from the aviaries and animal enclosures and from the area of cultivated gardens and grounds, Alum Rock Park is the abiding place of a considerable variety of wild birds and animals and displays a great luxuriance of native trees, plants and flowers. The dainty California canary, the cheery linnet, the shy wood-thrush and the bustling little wren inhabit every bower, while the quail's piping note or rapid whirr, and the yellowhammer's loud, clear call, are frequently heard among the wooded hills. The loiterer along quiet bypaths often hears the scramble of a startled coon or sees the graceful form of a silver fox outlined against the green hillsides, or even catches a glimpse of a wild deer gliding through the undergrowth; while the camper or picnicker can strike up friendship any hour with whole families of brown squirrels with which the canyon abounds and which through long immunity have lost their fear of man and will come and frisk around the feet of children or even eat from out their hands.

"The flora of the park is also of great and, fact, of almost infinite variety. Practically all of the trees, shrubbery and flowers, which are distinctively Californian, flourish here. During spring and summer, the California poppy, the golden rod, the yellow buttercup and the mariposa lily glorify its banks and brown uplands, while within the canyon's shaded dells bright Indian pinks, fragrant Solomon's seal, dainty bluebells, tall, wild tulips, lusty lupins, the blue and scarlet columbine, the delicate and aromatic shooting star and a hundred other varieties of wild flowers, abound. All winter the toyon bushes and the madrone trees fling the glory of their red clusters of berries along the hills and stream where the abundant brown bulbs of the buckeye tell of a springtime of fragrant blooming. Thus at every season of the year the park is beautiful.

"The foregoing sketch gives but glimpses of the attractions of Alum Rock Park. It must be seen to be appreciated and those who once visit it for even a hasty hour, carry away impressions of its variety and beauty which remain with them a pleasing memory forever.

"'The quaint madrone, the laurel trees
And countless shrubs that cover
The mountain sides; the soft, warm air
The blue sky bending over;
"'Make it a spot, when weary-worn,
You seek with loved companion,
And find the gods of rest and peace
Dwell in this matchless canyon.'"

Since the above sketch by Judge Richards was written the park has undergone many artistic changes and improvements strictly up-to-date. More land was acquired until now the park comprises about 1000 acres. The broad gauge railroad over a newly constructed road now enters the canyon, while automobiles, provided with proper parking grounds, come by the thousands every week. Eleven years ago the park commission began to carry out a system of permanent improvements. The tea garden was removed and a first-class cafe has taken its place. Instead of two roads to the park in the old days there are now three, the third leaving the main road at the summit and half-circling the park along a beautiful winding way high up in the hills to the heart of the park. A new bath house has been constructed at a cost of $78,000. The cafe cost $4500. The springs have been encased with cement walls and the creek has been walled up to protect the park from the occasional winter floods. More improvements are contemplated. Since the adoption of San Jose's new charter in 1916, the park has been under the control of the city engineer, C. B. Goodwin.

An interesting story concerning the park was furnished in the experiences of J. O. Stratton. For many years he was the proprietor and manager of a hotel in the park. This hotel had been built by Woolsey Shaw, who in the late fifties had acquired by preemption and purchase over 700 acres of what was then called the Alum Rock ranch. This tract extended some distance beyond the tract afterwards claimed by the city of San Jose. While Shaw was in possession of large portions of the park (then called the City Reservation) suit against him was brought by the city under the claim that about 450 acres held by Shaw was part of the pueblo lands belonging to the city. Before the suit ended Stratton had bought from Shaw that section of the Alum Rock ranch that took in the hotel, bath houses and several outbuildings. All three improvements had been made by Shaw shortly after he had entered into possession of the land. The suit was decided in favor of the city and immediately thereafter Shaw and Stratton were dispossessed. This was in the '70s. While the suit was pending Stratton offered to give up the land he had bought from Shaw if the city would pay him $3000 for the improvements. The petition was referred to the Alum Rock Commissioners, and

after the court decision they presented a report awarding Stratton $1000, the actual value of the lumber purchased for the erection of the buildings. Stratton accepted the award, but when he asked the council to confirm the commissioners' report, he met with a refusal. The council claimed that it had no jurisdiction. In other words it could not deal with matters of equity. Stratton admitted that he had no legal claim for reimbursement but thought it no more than just that the city should pay him for his improvements, first because the city was then using them and secondly because he had bought from Shaw in good faith, believing that Shaw had lawful title to the lands. Year after year Stratton presented his claim for reimbursement and year after year the council refused to grant it. At last Stratton gave up in despair. He died many years ago and his heirs have never made any attempt to have the decision of the council reversed.

CHAPTER XX.

The Attractions of the Big Basin, or California Redwood Park—How It Was Preserved by the Efforts of a San Josean—The Annual Forest Play in a Natural Setting.

San Jose points with pride to its great subsidiary attraction, the California Redwood Park, or Big Basin, as it is more popularly known. It consists of 14,000 acres of *sequoia sempervirens* trees and is the oldest living grove in the world. It is about twenty-five miles from San Jose in the heart of the Santa Cruz Mountains and is reached by fine highways from San Jose and Santa Cruz. The history of its preservation is graphically told in the following article written by Wilson E. Albee and published in the San Jose *Mercury* of April 22, 1917:

"Giant redwoods, mighty with the strength which had withstood the ravages of centuries, quavered at the menacing snarl of the saw mill; trembled with the throb of its engines; moaned with the scream of the ripping, tearing steel teeth, cutting through the heart of the forest, nearer and ever nearer, and from their towering height beckoned across the mountains for rescue; beckoned to those who were that those yet to come might feast on their grandeur. And there was one to answer.

"Across the range above Wright's station, a spark smouldered and burst into flame. Whipped into fury by the mountain breezes, it spread, eating its way swiftly and licking clean the forest behind it, sending up a pall of smoke seen 'round the world. From England came the call for the story and pictures, showing not only the fire, but the big trees which it menaced. Andrew P. Hill, with camera and plates, plied his art preservative for a day among the Santa Cruz Trees near Felton, meeting, at the end of his expedition, with the unalterable opposition of Mr. Welch, proprietor of the hotel, who stated that the trees were a perquisite of his hostelry and that he would do his own advertising of them. Words followed: blows might have, but what did happen was a firm determination on the part of Mr. Hill that those trees should belong to the people.

"This was in March, 1900. Prior to that time Mr. Hill had taken numerous pictures of the trees, spending days among them alone with his thoughts and his camera. Perhaps it was this association with the big things of the forest which added depth and breath and height to the idea which first came to him during the argument with Mr. Welch. Perhaps some part of that great strength of the forest was imparted to him, adding its power to his, that he might the better fight his battle of preservation, and perhaps it was from the vastness of the forest that he drew some of that determination which withstood hunger and privation while the fight was on, enabled him to surmount obstacles, accomplish the impossible and carry the Redwood bill through the state senate and assembly in spite of the determined opposition of the controlling element and the governor of the state.

"It was following his argument with Mr. Welch at the hotel near Felton that Mr. Hill met John E. Richards, then an attorney, now judge of the Appellate Court, on the train. Mr. Hill told of his determination to get the big trees for a public park. Mr. Richards was impressed. That night Mr. Hill wrote out his idea in a letter to Mrs. Josephine Clifford McCrackin, whose home had been burned along with twenty-three others in the recent forest fire. Mrs. McCrackin forwarded the letter with her approval to the Santa Cruz *Sentinel* and it appeared in that publication in the morning, the first article ever published

advocating public ownership of the trees. On the evening of that same day there appeared an article by Mr. Richards upon the same subject in the San Jose *Herald*.

"Mr. Hill, upon his return to San Jose, called upon Judge M. H. Hyland and Judge A. L. Rhodes. Both were taken with the idea and Judge Rhodes urged that Mr. Hill should make the preservation of the trees his life work. In reply to a letter sent the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce, a resolution favoring the project was passed and Mr. Hill was asked by J. F. Coppe, secretary of that body, to have a like resolution passed by the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. This was done, Mr. Hill appearing before that body and was appointed chairman of a committee to work for the preservation of the trees.

"After some communication with Mr. Coppe of Santa Cruz, it was decided to throw the project into line with the educational institutions of the state so as to keep it out of politics as much as possible and the first meeting was called to be held at Stanford University in April, 1900. Arrangements were made with Dr. David Starr Jordan, then president of the university, who lent his hearty co-operation to the movement. At this meeting there were present delegations from the Academy of Science, the University of California, University of Stanford, Sierra Club, San Jose and Santa Cruz Chambers of Commerce, Santa Clara College, San Jose State Normal School, delegates from the University of the Pacific being invited but unable to attend.

"Up to this time those interested in line with the first idea of Mr. Hill, had been thinking only of the Santa Cruz grove. Just at this time Mr. Hill received a letter from Mr. Coppe stating that Dr. Anderson, of Santa Cruz, a prominent botanist, had asked that the attention of the committee be called to the Big Basin trees saying: 'As your enthusiasm is for these smaller trees, so will it grow in proportion to the size, the grandeur and the vastness of those in the Big Basin.'

"The proposal was taken up with Dr. Jordan and it was learned that Professor William R. Dudley, of the Stanford botanical department, and Charles B. Wing, a young teacher of the institution, had made a complete survey of the Big Basin and that for seven or eight months attempts had been made to purchase the land for the university. The land belonged to a number of lumbermen, however, and the figure for purchase was too high. Professor Dudley, when informed of the proposition of public ownership hailed it with joy and entered with great zeal and enthusiasm into the proposed work.

"In order to learn more of the Big Basin possibilities a committee was appointed by Mr. Hill composed of W. W. Richards, Carrie Stevens Walter, Rollie S. Kooser, Mrs. Stephen A. Jones and Andrew P. Hill. This committee was joined in Boulder Creek on May 15, 1900, by a delegation from the Santa Cruz Chamber of Commerce, among whom were J. F. Coppe, secretary; J. Q. Packard of the smelter trust; H. L. Middleton, representing some of the lumber interests and Charles Wesley Reed, a member of the San Francisco board of supervisors. The next morning the party went to the tie camp where they were cutting trees from five to twelve feet in diameter. About 300 acres of the basin had been cut in the three previous years during which a mill had been operating. Passing the camp they proceeded to Slippery Rock where they made a permanent camp and it was on May 18, 1900, while the committee was seated about the campfire that Mr. Hill suggested the organization of a club, the object of which would be the preservation of the trees. The club, known as the Sempervirens, was organized and Charles Wesley Reed elected its first president and Mrs. Carrie Stevens Walter, secretary. The camp where the organization was affected, was named for the club.

"The committee traversed the basin in all directions and took numerous photographs. It was while they were driving along the China Grade road beyond the property owned by Mr. Tray, that Mr. Hill noted the ridge between the San Lorenzo and Boulder Creek on one side and the waters of the Pescadero on the other. Pointing to this, he stood up in the carry-all and said: "We will build a road over that ridge from the Santa Clara County." Some objection was raised immediately by some of the Santa Cruz members, but soon they saw that the construction of such a road would be of value to them and they became supporters of the proposal.

"Several months previous to this time a committee had been appointed to get a price on the land. No action had been reported by them. A railroad had already surveyed a way into the basin and preparations were being made to cut the whole area of 15,000 acres. Action must be taken quickly if the trees were to be saved. In the face of some opposition Mr. Hill took the upper hand, met with Mr. Middleton, conferred with Dr. David Starr Jordan and Professor Dudley and the head of the Stanford law department and an option on the land was executed at Stanford.

"Up to this time everything had proceeded nicely. Steps were taken to have a bill introduced in congress for the purchase of the Big Basin, but, owing to the fact that there

was another big tree bill before that body, the action was withdrawn. Mr. Reed was appointed at a meeting held in the Palace Hotel in San Francisco as a committee of one to draw up a bill to present to the State Legislature. It was presented by Assemblyman George H. Fisk of San Francisco, but before long it was reported back by the assembly committee on ways and means with the recommendation that it 'do not pass.' The senate finance committee returned a like recommendation and another meeting was called at the Palace Hotel where it was reported that the bill was 'dead.' Mr. Hill refused to understand what the word 'dead' in this instance meant. He insisted that the bill could be passed no matter how 'dead' it was, and because of his enthusiasm and determination he was unanimously elected to go to Sacramento and take charge of the bill.

"Hardly had Mr. Hill reached Sacramento when he found that it would be a stiff fight to get the bill appropriating the needed $250,000 passed. He went to Alden Anderson, formerly of San Jose, then lieutenant governor. Mr. Anderson suggested that changes be made in the bill in order to get it through the committee and that the support of Grover L. Johnson be obtained. Mr. Johnson became a friend of the measure immediately upon its presentation to him by Mr. Hill, and called the bill from the table onto the floor of the house and had it reported back to the committee. Mr. Hill was given a hearing and the bill was re-written and returned with the recommendation that it 'do pass.'

"This was encouraging, but Mr. Hill soon discovered breakers ahead. He learned that a certain controlling 'push' would not let the bill pass and that it would cast him $5000 to get it through. He determined that there was but one way to swing this opposition in favor of the measure and immediately took train for Santa Clara. Here he called upon Fr. Robert E. Kenna, then president of Santa Clara College, and after outlining the situation to him asked that the Catholic church be committed to the bill. Fr. Kenna made a trip to Sacramento with Mr. Hill to see for himself the actual conditions. Upon their return Mr. Hill spoke at a meeting of the Jesuits, gained their support and persuaded them to send a committee into the basin to examine the trees and report back whether or not they were worth saving. Upon the return of the committee action was taken without delay and practically the whole power of the church was placed behind the measure for saving the trees. Mr. Hill returned to Sacramento with a new courage. Through a request of Fr. Kenna, D. M. Delmas consented to go before the legislature and speak for the bill. His address, made after a visit to the Big Basin, was one of the most powerful ever delivered upon a public project, and created a strong sentiment for the bill.

"Hope for the passage of the bill was strong at this time. Then came word that the governor was opposed to having the bill come up to him because of the size of the appropropriation. New conditions were imposed which at first seemed impossible to meet. It was hoped that the conditions would prove an insurmountable obstacle to the advocates of the bill, but the opposition failed utterly in their estimation of Andrew P. Hill. They required a new contract on the land. Although his funds furnished by the Sempervirens Club was growing low Mr. Hill left immediately for San Francisco. Opponents watched him go. They did not expect him to return.

"In San Francisco he met Mr. Middleton and asked for a new contract on the land. 'You cannot get it,' answered Mr. Middleton. 'It is not a question of whether or not I can get the contract,' replied Mr. Hill. 'The only thing is that I must have it. What are your conditions?'

"The conditions named were that Mr. Hill secure a guarantor who would pay the sum of $50,000 in case the state should decide to purchase the property and not be in a position to make an immediate first payment. Mr. Hill hesitated but a moment. 'I will have that sum guaranteed to you before 12 o'clock tonight,' he said.

"At 8:30 o'clock that evening Mr. Hill called upon Dr. Jordan at Stanford. Dr. Jordan could not make the guarantee. Telephoning ahead that he was coming, Mr. Hill started for Santa Clara, where he outlined the situation to Fr. Kenna and suggested that if he did not have the money it was certain that 'Jimmie' Phelan or his sister, Mrs. Sullivan, could furnish it. For some time Mr. Hill argued and planned and finally, with a laugh, Fr. Kenna agreed. Immediately Mr. Middleton was communicated with.

"The cars had all stopped running and Mr. Hill walked to San Jose, reaching the office of the San Jose *Mercury* at one o'clock in the morning. Going to the office of Harry G. Wells, then editor, he said, 'Mr. Wells, I want you to write the greatest editorial you have ever written.' 'You are too late,' returned Mr. Wells, 'the paper is already on the press.' Mr. Hill persisted, outlining his plan for laying a copy of the *Mercury* with the editorial on the desk of every senator and assemblyman that morning. The request was granted, Mr. Hill writing the editorial, and

150 copies were run off, Mr. Hill taking them on the 4:30 o'clock morning train.

"The appearance of the editorials on every desk at 8 o'clock in the morning created a stir in the legislature, because they showed that the 'impossible' conditions imposed for the passage of the bill had been met in every detail. Nor was this all of the plan of campaign worked out by Mr. Hill. At 11 o'clock that morning Fr. Kenna himself arrived in Sacramento. After visiting the church he went to the capitol building and was assigned a room in the Board of Education. For the greater part of the day Mr. Hill brought individual members of the senate and assembly to him for conference. A poll had been taken and it was found that there were only seven senators willing to vote for the bill.

"Just at adjournment time Senator Shortridge, upon request of Mr. Hill, asked that the legislators remain to hear Fr. Kenna speak. They all remained and Fr. Kenna was ushered to the speaker's chair to address them. His plea for the bill was simple, beautifully worded, but determined. Out of the thirty-three senators there were eighteen Catholics. When the vote was taken on the bill, which had already passed the assembly, there were thirty-two favorable votes, the only one in opposition being that of the chairman of the finance committee who stated that he hoped it would carry but that it would not be consistent for him to vote for it.

"There remained but one thing more; the securing of the signature of Governor Gage who had strong objections to signing. Mr. Hill worked ceaselessly. The money given him by the Sempervirens Club had long been exhausted. His own personal funds were gone with the exception of money he had carefully saved for the last big play of his campaign, that of telegraphing to organizations in all parts of the state to bring pressure on the governor.

"For days he had been living in a dingy back room with no running water or other conveniences. Day after day he ate 15 cent meals, some days only one of them and upon one occasion his only food during the day was an orange someone gave him.

"Mr. Hill arranged with the governor for a date upon which a public hearing was to be granted when reasons why he should sign the bill could be presented. The date of the hearing was flashed over the state and the meeting was crowded with interested advocates. Among them were Prof. William R. Dudley of Stanford; Prof. Senger of the state university; the grand president of the Native Daughters and the grand president of the Native Sons, with J. Z. Anderson representing the California Pioneers. There were many others making a determined stand for the measure.

"Then, as a master stroke, a thing which hitherto had been done upon but a small scale, Mr. Hill sent out his prepared telegrams to all parts of the state. Nearly all one day one man in the telegraph office worked on these. All the next day he received hundreds of telegrams from organizations and individuals directed to the governor, urging him to sign the bill.

"The plans were a success. Governor Gage signed the bill and in March, 1902, 3800 acres in the Big Basin, one of the most wonderful groves of trees in the world, passed into the hands of the people of California; a park in which they might find refuge from the rush and dust of the cities; where they might rest from their toil and where they might find themselves among the truly great things of nature—the mighty redwoods of the forest. And for this the people have, more than anyone else, to think Andrew P. Hill."

After Mr. Albee's article was written, more land was secured, so that now the park consists of 14,000 acres. The Sempervirens Club also secured a state appropriation of $70,000 for building a road into the park. The road was built and now thousands of people visit the great redwood forest every year. A hotel has been erected and also many cottages and there are fine tenting accommodations for campers. In 1919, as a fitting climax to their efforts, the members of the Sempervirens Club presented a beautiful forest play which will live in history a monument to the artistic, literary and musical talent of Don W. Richards and Thomas V. Cator, the author and composer of the play. Over 5,000 people were present at the production. There was a natural auditorium and the talent was among the best in San Jose and vicinity. Vocalists from other parts of the state also participated. The theme of the play, "The Soul of Sequoia," was carried on by aesthetic dances, vocal numbers and spoken words. The unique features were memorable. The play consisted of a prologue, four episodes, each presenting a different form of dramatic expression; and an epilogue. The first episode was in the form of a dance pantomime typifying the awakening of life. The second was in the cantata form, showing the sowing of the seed of forest life. Grand opera was the third—Indian in theme—which told of the death of Sequoia, the spirit of the forest. The last was the saving of the trees from the axe of the woodsman. Among the leading actors was one of the mountain deer, which, lured by the calls

of the assistant park warden, had been tamed sufficiently for the appearance in the play.

The production of 1920, held on July 3, outrivaled that of 1919, both as to performance and number of spectators. This out-of-door spectacle, which will be given annually, will make San Jose the Oberammergau of America. At the 1920 performance Dean Hanson was the musical composer, Mr. Cator having retired.

The officers of the Sempervirens Club are as follows: President, Andrew P. Hill; honorary presidents, Chas. Wesley Reed, Mrs. W. C. Kennedy; vice-president, Judge J. R. Welch; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Charles Pease; consulting attorney, Herbert C. Jones; depository, First National Bank. Directors—Judge J. R. Welch, H. L. Middleton, Rev. Z. Maher, Mrs. A. T. Herrmann, A. P. Murgotten, A. P. Hill, Judge J. E. Richards, Herbert C. Jones, W. R. Flint, Dr. James B. Bullitt, Mrs. S. A. Jones, Col. C. B. Wing, Judge Isaiah Hartman.

The following excerpt is taken from the prelude to "The Soul of Sequoia," written by Don W. Richards: "Through countless ages these redwood trees have stood, sublime, magnificent, their utmost branches sweeping the very sky, their feet carpeted by the virgin soil from which in long-dead centuries they sprang. They rise like pillars of a majestic temple, dedicated to the worship of their Creator; a sacred grove, where mortals may, with reverent hearts, draw near to the Father of the Forest.

"So we came wandering here in these Cathedral aisles, adventuring, seeking the Spirit of Romance, with wistful ear striving to catch the echo of some mystic melody from out the past. Here in this peaceful spot where dreams are born, strange fancies hovered to us. It seemed as if the spirit of the woodland whispered tales of immemorial lore. Perhaps it was the west wind sighing low in the branches, the stream weeping for days that are gone, the rustle of wood-folk in the thicket, but we heard—

"We shall try to lift the curtain for you, to people the woodland with nymphs and elves, to wake the Wild God and draw from him the ethereal strains that piped the dancers to Sylvan revelry. For you we have invoked the elements to reveal that solemn festival, the Ritual of the Sowers. From her long sleep Waona comes with Sequoia, her brave lover, her voice thrills through the forest but dies away in sadness o'er Sequoia's slain body. The Padres, intoning the Misericordia, enter in time to save the Indian Maid from self-inflicted death. And last, Brundel, the woodsman, meets his master, the destroying axe is broken and the forest is preserved for ages yet unborn. The spirits of the Forest gather to pay homage to the trees, and in song and in dancing to rejoice in their delivery from destruction."

CHAPTER XXI.

The Public and Private Schools of San Jose—The Growth of the High School—The State Normal School—College of Notre Dame—College of the Pacific—St. Joseph's School.

The first record of the establishment of public schools in San Jose is a document found among the old archives of the pueblo and purporting to be a contract made in 1811, between the commissioners of the pueblo on behalf of the families thereof, and Rafael Villavicencio, for the instruction of the children of the pueblo. Having been sent to the commander at Monterey, it was returned with additions and modifications, and the document thus amended became the first school law of the city of San Jose. Following is the text: "I return to you, that the same may be placed in the archives, the obligation which the inhabitants of the neighborhood have made with the infirm corporal, Rafael Villavicencio, who transmitted it to me by official letter on the thirtieth of last September, in which he obligated himself to teach the children of this pueblo and vicinity to read, write and the doctrine, and to be paid therefor at the rate of eighteen reals per annum, by every head of a family, in grain or flour. As in this obligation of both parties the conditions are not expressed, which I consider ought to be, I have thought proper to dictate them, that you may make it known to both parties in public, with their consent, and that it be signed by you, the Alcalde, the Regidores and the teacher, and registered in the archives. First, the pay, annually, of eighteen reals by each and every head of a family, I think is quite sufficient for the teacher, and as it is all they can give, in virtue of which the commissioners

will be obligated to collect the same at the proper time in order to deliver it to the teacher. The teacher, in virtue of the pay that is to be made to him, will also be obliged to perform his obligation with the greatest vigilance and strictness, without giving his attention to anything else but the teaching. As the hours are not expressed in which the attendance of the children ought to be at school, they will be these: Six in a day—three in the morning and three in the afternoon; in the morning from eight o'clock until eleven, and in the afternoon from two until five, it being the duty of the commissioner to compel the fathers to make their children attend, and to see that the teacher in no instance fails. Every Thursday and Saturday afternoon the children will not write or read, but explanations will be given them these two afternoons, of the doctrine (faith), at which the commissioner will attend and advise the teacher that he must answer for the much or little explanation which he may make. When the teacher observes the absence of any of the scholars at the school, he will notify their fathers, who will give some satisfactory reason why they were absent on that morning or afternoon; and if they should be absent a second time, then he will notify the commissioner, who will compel the fathers to send their children, without receiving any excuse or pretexts, particularly from the mothers, because they will all be frivolous, since the children have sufficient time to do all that they are required to do. Lastly, during the time in which the children are at school, their fathers will be exempt from being responsible to God for them, and the teacher will be the one who is thus responsible, as he will also, in consideration of his pay, be responsible for the education and teaching of the holy dogmas of the religion; and the teacher is he who must be responsible to God, the parish priest, and to their authority.

"It is also understood that the fathers are obliged to examine their children at home as to the advancement which they may make, and to complain to the commissioner when they see no advancement, in order that he may remedy the matter, if necessary. As the teacher is responsible in the divine presence for the education and good examples of his scholars, and as he must answer to the state for the fulfillment of his obligations, he has the right to correct and punish his scholars, with advice, warning and lashes, in case of necessity; and particularly he ought to do it for any failure to learn the doctrine, for which he ought not to accept any excuse, nor to pardon anyone from punishment who fails to learn it, or who does not commit to memory the lesson which may be given him."

At the present day the parish schools of one hundred years ago have developed into such institutions as the College of Notre Dame and St. Joseph's School, presided over by men and women who have abandoned the world to devote their lives to this work.

The first American school teacher was Mrs. Olive M. Isbell. In February, 1847, she taught the children of families at the Santa Clara Mission.

The first Protestant school of which there is any record was opened by Rev. E. Bannister in 1851, and was called The San Jose Academy. In it were taught not only the English branches, but the classics. At first it was a private enterprise, but in the same year it was incorporated with a board of nine trustees.

In 1853 a school for young ladies, called the Bascom Institute, was opened. It was under the auspices of the Pacific Conference of the M. E. Church and was managed by nine trustees. Mrs. R. C. Hammond was the first principal. She was succeeded by Samuel Lea, with Orrin Hinds as assistant. The institution prospered until 1859.

The first common school was organized by a committee of citizens in March, 1853, and was taught by Rev. Horace Richardson. In June of the same year the committee opened another school in the Baptist Church and employed Orrin Hinds as teacher.

Of those whom the discovery of gold brought to this coast, a large proportion were men of liberal education, many of them collegians and fit to take the highest rank in the various professions. By reason of their intelligence and mental culture these men were put to the front in public affairs. They determined that the new state should have every facility for popular education that could be afforded. Legislation on the subject commenced early and was characterized by a spirit of liberality which was met with enthusiasm by the people at large. As a result of this legislation Santa Clara County was, in 1855, divided into sixteen school districts. Having a large number of educated men to draw upon for a supply of teachers, the schools from the start became wonderfully efficient. The liberal salaries paid teachers attracted the best educational talent from the older states, and almost from the beginning the common schools of California took rank with the very best in the Union. Especially was this the case in Santa Clara County, where the liberal appropriations of the state were supplemented by equally liberal ones from the county funds.

The San Jose Schools

From an interesting history of the San Jose high school written by Judge Perley F. Gos-

bey, himself a former teacher and president of the board of education, the following excerpts are taken:

The first mention of a high school in the city of San Jose appears in the minutes of the board of education under date of December 12, 1865, when the superintendent of schools was instructed by the board to purchase five chairs for the use of the high school. At this time the public schools of the city were held in various parts of the city, in small houses. They were located in St. James Square, Washington Square, on Thirteenth Street, and on Market Street. There was also a one-room building. The school which gradually grew into and was finally named a high school, was located on the Fourth Street side of Washington Square, where the Normal grounds now are, and faced San Antonio Street. It consisted of one room, but there were no certificates of graduation or diplomas issued to those who completed the course of study. There was another school, consisting of two rooms, located in the second story of a block on the north side of Santa Clara Street, between Second and Third streets, in what was known as Armory Hall.

The early records show that the board of education was composed of six members, who were elected from two districts. District No. 1 was located in the southern part of the city, while District No. 2 was in the northern part. Each district elected three trustees.

In January, 1867, the board took the first steps for purchasing six lots on the north side of Santa Clara Street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, for the location of a new schoolhouse, and during that year the mayor and common council, together with the board of education, purchased the site and adopted plans for building the Santa Clara Street schoolhouse, which was subsequently called the Horace Mann School. This building was occupied by both the high and grammar schools, and on August 18, 1868, the board of education prescribed the first course of study for the high school, which was as follows: Wilson's Fifth Reader, Russell and Murdock's Vocal Culture, Robinson's High Arithmetic, Robinson's Elementary Algebra, Korles' Grammar, Warren's Physical Geography, Quackenbos' Philosophy, Quackenbos' History U. S., Wilson's Larger Speller, Cutler's Anatomy, Wood's Botany, Porter's Chemistry, Robinson's Elementary Geometry, Payson and Dutton's Bookkeeping. The high school course of study was for two years. On January 17, 1870, the board of education authorized the teaching of Latin in the high school. In 1871 the board of education prescribed as a course of study for the high school the following: Reading, spelling, English grammar, physical geography, arithmetic, algebra, physiology, U. S. history, natural philosophy, bookkeeping, rhetoric and astronomy. There were then but two years in the high school course, and in 1873 the first formal graduating exercises took place, diplomas being awarded the graduates. In this class there were eight who received diplomas. Their names were: Kate Tower, Mary Bowman, Belle Churchill, Frances Freeman, M. C. Harris, Angelo Heinlen, William Lucky and Charles Moore. In 1877 the course of study was increased from two to three years, and in 1897 it was extended to four years.

In 1897 a new school building was erected on Washington Square to meet the demands and requirements which were so urgent at that time. This was a three-story building, constructed of brick and stone, which was shaken down and demolished by the earthquake of April 18, 1906. The destruction of the building made it necessary to accommodate the high school in the Lincoln school building, which was done by holding half-day sessions for the grammar and primary school and a half-day session for the high school. From and after the destruction of the high school building in 1906 to the end of the school year 1907-08, work in the high school was arduous and unsatisfactory, both on the part of the teachers and students, but by hard, persistent and patient labor, the school was kept well together, and for the year 1907-08 the largest class in the history of the school was graduated from it.

After the high school building had been wrecked by the earthquake the board of education immediately began to make its plans for building a better and more up-to-date high school to meet the demands and needs of the times. They resorted to a bond election and the citizens of San Jose, by an overwhelming vote, bonded the school district of San Jose for $175,000 in the first issue for bonds for the building, and an additional $20,000 for furnishing and equipping said building, as well as laying out the grounds and sidewalks. The board was particularly fortunate in the selection of Mr. F. S. Allen of Pasadena as architect of this new building. The plans, arrangements and equipment are very elaborate and complete, and the citizens of San Jose may rightfully boast of now having one of the best high schools in California. On Thursday, June 18, 1908, the first exercises were held in the new building, when a class of one hundred students were graduated from the high school, the exercises being held in the new auditorium.

During the summer months the finishing touches were put upon the building; furni-

ture, apparatus and appliances were installed, and on the opening of the school in September, 1908, there was a finely equipped high school for the education of the boys and girls of the city of San Jose.

Within the last decade the people of California have come to recognize the expediency of perpetuating this early style of architecture and to see in it many advantages not found in the types of construction requisite in more severe climates. Many buildings, both public and private, are now patterned after the ideas of the Mission Fathers. This is particularly true of the public schools, which, with their large rooms and the necessity of wide and extensive passages, lend themselves most admirably to this manner of building.

The San Jose high school is perhaps the first high school building constructed on the university plan. It consists of five separate and distinct buildings, so grouped and connected as to form one general whole. The administration building, with its massive towers, is the central feature; on either side are the classical and science buildings; at the rear of these are the domestic science and manual arts buildings. They are all of the same type of architecture, with rough cement plaster exteriors and red tile roofs, and are connected by three cloisters. One of these runs through the towers between the east and west entrances and is crossed by the other two which extend from the classical and science buildings to the rear end of the group. Each of these two side cloisters leading to the side entrances of the assembly hall in the main building. The east cloister also passes an open court around which are located the various departments of the manual arts building.

Beyond the front gateway is a patio about 150 feet square, with broad concrete walks leading to the front buildings. The three great arches between the towers form an entrance to the main cloister, which stretches away to the right and left, nearly 150 feet in either direction. From this cloister a stairway ascends to the offices of the department of education in the west tower. The location of these offices is so arranged that they in no way connect with the high school proper.

From the main entrance three large double doors open into the assembly room. This room is 112 feet in length and 97 feet in extreme width; it has a slanting floor one-half its length and is capable of seating 1200 people in opera chairs. It has seven pairs of outside double doors, two exits from the ends of the stage and one through the library connecting on the right through a large archway. Five hundred of the opera chairs have tablet arm rests for study purposes and the room is provided with reference reading tables and chairs. The 200 ceiling lamps are so arranged next to the arches as to shed a soft, mellow light toward the stage, permitting no light to shine directly in the eyes of the audience. The floor of this room, as well as of all the other rooms in the first story, is a peculiar kind of asphaltum imported from Germany, and is laid upon a heavy concrete base. It is water, fire and vermin proof, is easier to walk upon than wood or concrete, and embodies the highest points of sanitation. The rooms of the second story are floored with polished Michigan hard maple.

In the principal's office stands a large, especially designed Frick master clock, which automatically rings the bells for class changes and operates the secondary clocks in the various rooms, affording synchronized time throughout all buildings. This clock automatically silences all bells from Friday evening until Monday morning and controls the current for charging the storage battery from which the energy is obtained for operating the clocks and bells. The storage battery is charged from the 110-volt alternating lighting service by means of a Sirch rectifier, and is the first installation of this kind ever used for this purpose.

This building, though only one story in height at first, was so planned that a second story was added, thus giving six additional class rooms. It contains the sewing and cooking rooms, with their special furniture; kitchen, pantry, storeroom, a girls' dining-room fitted with tables and chairs, a girls' locker room fitted with steel lockers, and toilets, also a shower bath room with seven showers and ten dressing rooms. The walls and ceilings of these rooms are all finished in white enamel.

Besides numerous recitation rooms, the classical building contains the women teachers' room, the girls' rest room and the offices of the principal. The two stairways are of reinforced concrete, while the interior walls are of steel studding, metal lath and plaster, thus making the building practically fireproof. However, at numerous places in the hallways are located fire hydrants and a fifty-foot length of fire hose. They are connected with the artesian well and an electric pump. All class rooms are provided with closets for books and other necessaries, while the special rooms have many supply closets and storerooms.

The laboratories are equipped with chests of thirty-two small drawers for sundry supplies, and each instructor's laboratory and the principal's office has a sectional filing case for students' papers, letters, catalogues, etc.

The manual arts building is located in the rear of the science building, and, like the domestic science building, was at first one story in height, but was raised an additional story, adding nine more class rooms. It contains an office for the department, a bench and lathe room for wood working, metal and machine room for metal working, two recitation rooms and a supply room; also the boys' locker and bicycle room, with toilets, and a shower bath room with twelve showers and twenty dressing rooms, which, like those of the girls' side, have their walls and ceilings done in white enamel. Here also is located a small office for the use of the school paper published by the student body, and a boys' lunch room with a long lunch counter running from end to end.

The science lecture hall, the four science class rooms, the large assembly hall and the class rooms for history and English literature are all equipped with currents for lantern use; the windows of these rooms are darkened with opaque black shades.

In the principal's outer office is located the central office of a modern telephone exchange which connects with all rooms of the five buildings and was the gift of the architect. There are also intercommunicating phones between the science department, stage and boiler room, that can be used when the central exchange is closed.

The electric plant which supplies lights and the different kinds of power for pumps, fans, air compressor and experimental work at the instructors' and students' tables in the eight science laboratories and science lecture hall, is believed to be one of the most complete of its kind ever built. The power is obtained from a 2300-volt alternating three-phase current and runs from the street through an underground iron conduit to a strictly fireproof transformer room adjoining the boiler room. Here it passes through three large transformers and enters the house as 110 and 220-volt alternating and three-phase current.

The fireproof boiler house, with white enamel walls and ceilings, is located in the rear of the main building and contains two large oil-burning boilers that supply steam through an eight-inch main to the 8,000 feet of steam coils that stand in front of the two great steel ventilating fans, which by the aid of two ten-horse electric motors, supply the buildings with nearly 4,000,000 cubic feet of moderately heated fresh air per hour. There are over 500 feet of electric lighted concrete air tunnels leading away from the fans. The ventilating of the toilet rooms, shower bath rooms and chemical laboratory is independent of the main system.

One of the late improvements to the high school is a large two-story building, located on the southwest corner of the square, east of the main building, which is used for the commercial department and the gymnasium.

Besides the high school there are nine grammar schools in San Jose. The buildings are practically all new, those not new having been modernized in every particular. Three-fourths of the school rooms of the city schools are of convertible open-air design, having open-air windows from the floor to the ceiling on one side of the room and French doors enclosing the entire opposite wall of the room. Practically every elementary school owns the entire block upon which the school is situated. The board of education adds $10,000 worth of playgrounds into the department each year regularly. Teachers are selected by an examination conducted by four principals and the superintendent in the elementary schools, and in the high school upon the recommendation of the principal of the high school, the head of the department concerned, and the city superintendent of schools. The maximum salary paid in the grades amounts to $1,560, and in the high school $1,900, with $2,100 for elementary school supervisors and $2,400 for elementary principals.

Physical education has been developed to a considerable extent, having four teachers of physical education in the high school and at least one teacher in each elementary school especially equipped to lead in this work. Thirty minutes have been added to the elementary school day in order to give sufficient time to physical education. The high school has a gymnasium and swimming pool, which are used by three thousand different students each week, including day high school students and evening high school students, and elementary pupils on Saturdays.

The schools have had medical examination for ten years, with a school physician and medical and dental clinic. The board of education has purchased free eyeglasses for those who needed them, and in some cases it is furnishing free milk for those suffering from malnutrition. Clothes and shoes are furnished to those who need them in order that they may attend school. Stammering and stuttering pupils are given special attention. Cafeterias are operated in the high school and in one elementary school.

There is a kindergarten in each elementary school, and in 1921 there was added an extra kindergarten in each school where foreign children predominate. The school system has a school librarian conducting her work along the lines adopted by the county librarian. Practical education is carried on to a considerable extent both in the grades and the day

and evening high schools. About one-half of the teachers engaged in this line of work come from the trades, and the other half are school men and women prepared to do this work. Thirty-three hundred and ninety-six students were enrolled in the evening high school in 1921 with an average night attendance of 700. This work will be nearly doubled for the coming year, according to present plans. In the classes of Americanization the foreign-born purchased $65,000 of bonds and thrift stamps, which was, on the average, more than the regular American citizen purchased. Sixty-two of the foreign-born of this class entered the army, not because they were drafted, but because of a desire to fight for American ideals. There are twelve teachers, Mrs. Nellie Chope is principal.

The school department on March 9, 1820, submitted to the voters a proposition to bond the city for $400,000 for high school purposes and $300,000 for the elementary schools. The bond issue was carried by a seven-to-one vote. It was necessitated by the fact that the board of education desired to largely extend technical and physical education, and because the number of pupils had increased from 3639 to 9557 during the past twelve years, while the number of teachers had increased from 116 to 251.

Twenty-five large class rooms, a study hall and eight immense concrete shops were built at the high school in 1921, while a whole square block was purchased for playground purposes. The following lines of work are taught in the Polytechnic high school, which occupies half a block on San Fernando Street between Seventh and Eighth: Woodwork, electrical work, auto construction and repairing, carpentry and building, lumber and planing-mill work, sheet metal work, and oxygen and acetylene welding and cutting. At each elementary school a large addition, comprising in most cases eight rooms, has been built. Over $100,000 worth of elementary school playground have been added. Lunch rooms and indoor gymnasiums have been provided at each school. All new rooms that have been built are convertible open air in type.

The appraised value of the high school plant in the spring of 1920 was $600,000. The expenditure of the $400,000 raised by bond issue increased the valuation to $1,000,000. The grammar school buildings and lands are valued at $736,000.

The average high school attendance in 1922 was 1934. R. B. Leland is the principal. There are twenty-four regular and thirty-five special teachers. The grammar school, kindergarten and special teachers number 168.

Following are the names of the city superintendents of schools since 1860: R. P. Thompson, Rev. L. Hamilton, W. Tonner, D. S. Payne, W. C. Hart, J. M. Littlefield, Chas. Silent, W. B. Hardy, E. A. Clark, J. O. Hawkins, L. J. Chipman, J. G. Kennedy, J. B. Finch, A. W. Oliver, J. G Kennedy, L. F. Curtis, F. P. Russell, A. E. Shumate, Alex. Sheriffs, W. L. Bachrodt.

The State Teachers' College

The State Normal School, now the State Teachers' College, was established by an act of the Legislature, May 2, 1862. It was located in San Francisco and opened its doors with thirty-one pupils. Its usefulness in providing efficient teachers for the public schools of the state was at once recognized, and in 1876 an appropriation was made for the erection of suitable buildings. One of the most memorable battles ever witnessed in the legislation of the state took place on the question of selecting a location for this institution. Nearly every county in the state offered a site and some of them large subsidies in money. San Jose offered Washington Square, containing twenty-five acres, for the use of the state, and the offer was accepted. A large and fine wooden building was erected under the superintendency of Theodore Lenzen, the architect. This building, with all its contents, including furniture, library, apparatus, museum and charts, was burned to the ground, February 11, 1880. The Legislature was then in session and a bill was immediately introduced for an appropriation to rebuild, the school in the meantime occupying rooms in the high school building. An effort was made to change the location of the institution and the fight of 1870 was renewed. But San Jose was again successful and an appropriation was made with which another and stronger building was constructed. This building was used until the earthquake of 1906, when it was so greatly damaged that its demolition became a necessity.

The new building was completed in 1910. It is situated on the Fourth Street side of the Normal campus, with its entrance opposite San Antonio Street. The structure is two-storied and is laid out in the form of a quadrangle. The building is an adaptation of the Mission style of architecture and is made of reinforced concrete, covered with gray plaster, trimmed with brick and roofed with red tile. The quadrangle, whose extreme length is over 400 feet and whose extreme width is about 250 feet, is composed of three main divisions, united by continuous open arcades, an upper and a lower. To the right, on the approach from the gates, is the science wing of the building; to the left is the library. The two sides of the quadrangle are connected at the rear by the administration building, and in

front by a single arcade, open on both sides. In the center of this are three arches, a little higher than those of the rest of the arcade, which form the entrance to the building.

Passing under the central arch, one enters the great court. On either side rise the central arches of the upper and lower arcades. The latter are plain concrete archways, while the former are supported by pillars of stained Oregon pine. Directly in front, a little to the left of the entrance to the administration building, rises a tall Gothic tower. The lower floor is a locker room for the girl students, while the upper is occupied by the preceptress. Where the library wing meets the administration building is a large room devoted to the first and second grades of the Training school. Above the library are large reception rooms and special rooms of various kinds. In the center is one of the most beautiful rooms in the building. It has great arched windows which, on the north side, form a bay. This is the music room. Then there are the society rooms and the drawing rooms. In the science wing are recitation and lecture rooms, with seats arranged in tiers. On the lower floor is the kindergarten. In the basement are engine rooms and store rooms.

As adjuncts of the teaching departments are the Short Story Club, organized in 1904 by Dr. Henry Meade Bland; the Men's Club, the Psychology Round Table, the Art Club, the Dailean Society, the Mandolin Club, the Newman Club, the Y. W. C. A. and the Basket Ball Association, Sappho Club, Athenian Socitety, Eurosophian Society, and Browning Club. Basket ball and tennis courts are on the campus.

The Training school has a faculty including eight department supervisors, four assistants, librarian and special supervision of domestic science and penmanship. About 600 children are in attendance. In addition to the regular subjects there are classes in typewriting, printing, home problems, household science and decoration, cooking, sewing, manual training, physical training, including folk dancing and military drill, and primary handwork. Classes in the violin and piano give children further opportunities, and the Training school orchestra adds its part. A minimum of one year's teaching of one period a day is required of all except experienced teachers and university graduates. The minimum for experienced teachers is one term of twelve weeks, and for university students, two terms.

One of the important departments of the Normal School is the library, which for the most part was the work of Miss Ruth Royce, who for thirty-five years was the librarian, leaving office in 1918. In her hands the library grew from a small number of books to a collection of over 18,000. She was succeeded by Helen Evans, whose competency was quickly recognized. The arrangement of books in the library is known as classification. There are many kinds, but here the decimal classification of Melvil Dewey is used. This classification divides all knowledge into ten parts—general work, philosophy, religion, sociology, including economics, education, etc.; philology, natural science, useful arts, including agriculture, domestic science, etc.; fine arts, literature, history, including geography, travel and biography. All books of the history of San Jose are found together on the shelves. There is a collection of standard books for children and also a department for the Training school.

Another noteworthy department is the kindergarten, directed by Miss Isbel O. Mackenzie. It prepares teachers for the kindergarten and first grade. The rooms are located in the extreme south end of the main building, affording a southeasterly exposure. Plenty of light, air and sunshine make an attractive and wholesome setting for the fifty or more little ones who spend three and a half hours of their day here, to afford the would-be teachers an opportunity for practice teaching. The furniture and decorations conform to sanitary standards. Growing plants and flowers arranged and cared for by the children give a standard to the students which is worthy of being emulated by the kindergartens of the state. The magnificent school grounds, planned in 1870, seemed to have been designed by men of vision for the future generations of children. The kindergarten teachers, as well as the students, gather under the trees for recreation and work. Another kindergarten is an experimental school of the most approved type and is conducted in a building of its own. Gas stoves and dining room equipment in one of the rooms give opportunity for the re-living of home activities. Social instincts are stressed through self-organized groups in the arrangement of the luncheon and through the cooperative work done in the various community problems. The large materials afford opportunity for the physical and social development of the child. Individuality is expressed in the choice of materials. The Stanford-Binet tests are given to obtain the mental age of the child, and daily charts are kept on file for each child. Concentration and initiative are emphasized at all times. In Miss Mackenzie, a teacher of long experience and broad sympathy and understanding the kindergarten has as director one of the ablest in the State of California.

The state branch school has as president Dr. William West Kemp, who assumed of-

fice on July 1, 1920. He succeeded Dr. Morris Elmer Daily, who died July 5, 1919, after having served as president for nineteen years. Between July, 1919, and July, 1920, L. B. Wilson, the vice-president, acted as president pro tem. A temporary assembly and gymnasium and a cafeteria are among the latest improvements. The course of study embraces everything necessary for the instruction of students who desire to be teachers. It embraces, art, mathematics, music, English, physical training, history, bookkeeping, household arts, kindergarten, drawing, agriculture, geography, zoology, physiology, industrial arts, expression, psychology, civics, pottery and manual arts. The teaching force numbers sixty-six. The average attendance of students for the year 1919 and 1920 was 500.

The conversion of the Normal School into a State Teachers' College took place in 1921. The first term in October showed an attendance of 800, the largest of any similar institution in the state. The institution having attained college status offers in addition to the regular courses, junior college courses. Plans for a new building have been adopted and the conditions for the home economics and manual arts departments will soon be bettered. The last named department will have courses in auto construction and repair, electrical wiring, plumbing, tinning, machine shop practice, foundry work, pattern making, cabinet making, carpentering, printing and mechanical drawing. The new building will face Seventh Street.

College of Notre Dame

The massive buildings and beautiful grounds of the College of Notre Dame, standing in the heart of San Jose, in no way indicates the small beginning from which they sprung. In 1844 a band of devout Sisters established a mission school in the Willamette Valley, Oregon. In 1851 other Sisters of the order started from Cincinnati to join in the work on the Willamette. They were to come by way of the Isthmus and Sister Loyola of Nouvain and Sister Mary of Nismes, came down from Oregon to San Francisco to meet them. Finding they would be compelled to wait some time for the arrival of the vessel from Panama, these Sisters accepted the hospitality of Martin Murphy, of Mountain View. They looked through the valley of Santa Clara and were charmed with its natural beauties and advantages. At this time Father Nobili was laying the foundations of Santa Clara College. He suggested that the Sisters establish an educational institution in San Jose and the suggestion was supplemented by the urgent entreaty of Martin Murphy and other citizens. The Sisters were easily persuaded. They chose the present site for their building, purchasing at first a tract of ground 101¾ by 137½ feet. There was no Santa Clara Street then and no improvements near the tract. San Jose had but twenty-six houses and they were nearly all on Market Street or further east. The ground was grown up with mustard and weeds, through which an acequia, or water ditch, flowed sluggishly. Having made their choice of location the Sisters did not delay their work. Levi Goodrich, the architect, was employed, and in August, 1851, the school was in operation. From this small beginning has arisen one of the great Catholic educational institutions in the United States. The foundations for the present main building were laid in 1854. Mr. Kerwin was the architect, but having buildings under his direction in course of construction in other places, was not able to give proper attention to the San Jose building. In consequence the chapel wing of the structure would have been a failure, had not Sister Loyola come to the rescue, and as architect and overseer, calculated all the details. In 1855 the college was incorporated by the State Legislature and subsequently the same body so extended the original charter as to confer all the rights and privileges of collegiate institutions in the United States. In 1862-63 the main building and the eastern wing were completed. The latter runs back to a depth of 250 feet. The west wing is 103 feet deep.

In 1866 Levi Goodrich erected the select school. In 1869 Theodore Lenzen continued the building and in 1876 Mr. Readney made the last addition and erected the day school. In 1900 the secondary department was accredited to the University of California, which privilege entitles its certified graduates to admission without matriculation examinations, to the State and Stanford Universities, to any Western college and to the State Normal schools.

The grounds of the college are spacious, artistically laid out and ornamented by choice shade trees, shrubbery, flowers and lawns. It is generally conceded that the college offers ideal conditions to the earnest student and is a paradise of opportunities for the lover of nature. The calm atmosphere in which the students dwell, in the midst of beautiful environment, the harmony of regularly recurring duties, the beauty and sublimity of the liturgical year, all are potent factors in deepening, rounding and refining character.

The aim of the college is that of Christian education, as understood by the Catholic Church, not only in intellectual but in moral development. While maintaining a high standard of study, the formation of character is the main object of the teaching given.

The college has a farm house and orchard on the Los Gatos road. Thus supplies of eggs, vegetables and fruit, are daily available. Notre Dame Villa, a charming estate, comprising 100 acres on the picturesque hills of Saratoga, adds a delightful recreation resort, health factor and natural botanical garden, to the resources of the college.

The health of the students is an object of constant solicitude. Plain and wholesome fare, beautiful and extensive grounds, which afford opportunity for frequent exercise, frequent walks and excursions to points of interest—all conduce to develop and preserve health and strength. The students are also provided with out-door games, including tennis, basketball, volleyball and other athletic amusements. Daily open air drills in physical culture are given, and no student is relieved from physical training unless by written request from her physician. In case of sickness the students are given the best medical attendance and care in well-kept infirmaries.

To well-equipped buildings, laboratories, libraries, etc., the college adds the advantages accruing from opportunities to hear lectures in literary and scientific subjects by notable lecturers, as well as season concerts by world-famous artists. For class instruction and recitation the stereopticon and the balopticon are employed with most satisfactory results. As before noted the estate at Saratoga offers invaluable opportunities for field work in the natural sciences. Excursions of this nature are likewise made to points of scientific interest in the valley.

The government is mild but firm, as the happiness and mental development of the students are closely connected with good order. As the Catholic religion is professed by the members of the college, the exercises of religious worship are Catholic, but students of any denomination are admitted, provided they are willing to conform to the general regulations of the school.

The institution embraces the following departments: The Collegiate, consisting of the College of Letters and Social Science and the College of Music; the Secondary, including four years of work preparatory to the Collegiate course. Graduating honors are awarded to students completing the work of this department; the Preparatory, including the work of the grades. Students completing this department receive certificates; the Commercial department includes thorough courses in bookkeeping, commercial law, commercial arithmetic and correspondence, typewriting, stenography and stenotypy; diplomas are awarded.

The Notre Dame College of Music—a department of the college—has, from its commencement up to the present time, maintained the highest standard of effort in this special educational field. The most distinguished artists of the season for concerts in the commodious Notre Dame Hall, are secured yearly.

College of the Pacific

The College of the Pacific is the oldest incorporated educational institution in California. It was granted a charter by the Supreme Court July 10, 1851, under the name of the "California Wesleyan College." The board of trustees at its first meeting, August 15, 1851, voted to change the name to "The University of the Pacific," and the Legislature sanctioned the change in a new charter granted March 29, 1852. The institution was known by this name until July 24, 1911, when, in accordance with the changes in its plans and purposes, the name was again changed by court proceedings to the College of the Pacific. Until 1871, when it was removed to its present site, the University of the Pacific was located in Santa Clara.

In the late '50s the University founded the first medical school in the state. This was afterwards incorporated as the Cooper Medical School of San Francisco. The school was later acquired by the trustees of the Leland Stanford Jr. University and now forms its medical department. In 1896 Napa College, situated at Napa, Cal., was consolidated with the University of the Pacific and its graduates are now enrolled among the alumni of the College of the Pacific.

The college was founded upon coeducational principles and women are admitted on precisely the same footing as men. In equipment and teaching force the college is prepared to give thorough instruction of collegiate grade, to maintain high standards of scholarship, and in every way to carry out its aim to be a college of first rank, limited in its attendance to 500 students. It is located at College Park, a suburb of San Jose, on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway and about ten minutes' ride by electric car from either San Jose or Santa Clara. The campus is two blocks from the old Mission road, the Alameda, now a part of the State Highway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, one of the most beautiful residence avenues in the state.

The beauty and fertility of the famous Santa Clara Valley, with its invigorating climate, give the surroundings of the college a pleasing and attractive aspect. The campus commands a view of both the Santa Cruz and Mt. Diablo ranges, which lie on ether side of the valley. Twenty-eight miles away is Mt. Ham-

ilton, on the summit of which, reached by one of the finest and most picturesque drives in the state, stands Lick Observatory.

In the spring of 1910 the college trustees purchased a tract of seven acres on the Alameda, two blocks distant from the old campus. Additional land, adjacent to this property, was later acquired. The president's home is now located on the new campus. Plans have been made to erect additional buildings there as need may require.

There are seven buildings on the college grounds. East Hall is a three-story brick building. The east wing of the third floor is used as a dormitory for men. The remainder of the building contains class rooms, laboratories and library. South Hall was once used entirely as a dormitory for women. Owing to the growing needs of the conservatory, it is now partially adapted for the use of conservatory teachers and students. The Conservatory of Music is a large and well-appointed building erected in 1891. It contains an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,000, the offices of administration, teaching and practice rooms, and also the well-situated and pleasingly furnished rooms of the two of the women's literary societies, Emendia and Sophoclectia. Helen Guth Hall is a beautiful dormitory for women. The building is modern, well equipped and furnished, and provides a comfortable home for the women living on the campus. The gymnasium is constructed in the same style of architecture as the dormitory for women. It is situated in a eucalyptus grove and has a floor of standard size for athletic contests. It has well-appointed rooms and shower baths and is fully equipped for physical training work. It also has an excellent stage for student productions. The Jackson-Goostall Observatory houses the astronomical instruments, the college safety vault and the office of the *Pacific Weekly*. Seaton Hall is a new building erected in 1915 to replace Central Hall, which was destroyed by fire. It contains the kitchen, an attractive dining room, and a spacious and beautiful social room for the use of all the students. The president's house is a fine structure on the Alameda at Emory Street.

The equipment is up-to-date and extensive. The burning of West Hall in June, 1914, destroyed practically the entire library of the college. But the insurance funds, supplemented by additional appropriations and generous gifts from many friends, have furnished the college with a new and up-to-date library. It contains over 9,000 volumes and valuable accessions are being constantly received. It is now housed in the second floor of East Hall.

The entire ground floor of East Hall is occupied by the science departments. The physics laboratory occupies a well-lighted room fitted with necessary tables, and furnished with gas and electricity. There is a good equipment in mechanics, heat, electricity, light, and sound for the general course in experimental physics. The chemical laboratories have been rearranged and considerably enlarged. The fume hoods have been replaced by a commodious outdoor laboratory having long tables furnished with gas and water. There are three laboratories, a balance room, a store room and a dark room. The biological laboratories are provided with the most modern student equipment to be obtained and are particularly well located for ready access to fresh and living material in great variety and abundance. The geological laboratories are well equipped. They offer for study a collection of fossils, a complete set of the Ward series of casts, and a good supply of minerals, rocks, topographic maps, and lantern slides.

The Observatory is furnished with a six-inch equatorial telescope, a four-inch portable telescope with altitude and asimuth mounting, a transit and zenith telescope, sextants, and other necessary equipment. The six-inch telescope was manufactured by Alvan Clark & Sons, and is furnished with all necessary accessories, such as a driving clock, finely divided circles, filar micrometer. The transit and zenith telescope, manufactured by Messrs. Fauth & Company, is of the pattern extensively used on the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey. These instruments afford ample facilities for the study of practical astronomy.

During the summer of 1910, a new pipe organ of exceptionally fine concert type, of three manuals, with all the latest improved mechanical attachments and combinations, was built for the Conservatory of Music by the W. W. Kimball Company of Chicago. It is the largest pipe organ in any Conservatory of Music west of Chicago and one of the largest pipe organs in California. To meet the needs of the increasing pipe organ classes, a two manual pipe organ, formerly belonging to the First Methodist Church in San Jose, and given to the college by that church, was entirely rebuilt, and is installed in the College Park Church adjacent to the campus.

The college stands for moral culture and the growth of character. Its government rests upon the principle that self-control is the central power in a highly developed life. Rules are few and simple and are designed to protect and assist the students in making the most of their college life. The social life of the college is pleasant and helpful. Friendship is

fostered between the faculty and the students. In general the students are given such freedom as will not interfere with their class work or allow them to lose sight of the fact that the primary object of attending college is study.

Students are admitted to the college without condition as to religious belief or church membership. But all patrons, whatever their views concerning religious doctrines and social usages, are expected to recognize the spirit and purpose of the college as indicated in its history, and to cooperate in promoting its endeavors in the field of education. Unless excused for good reasons, students are required to attend assembly exercises, not only because these exercises consider the spiritual needs of the college community, but also because they conserve the unity of student life, and give an opportunity for announcing college events and promoting college interests. Students are expected to attend church at least once each Sunday and to observe the day in a proper manner.

The courses of instruction include ancient languages, philosophy, history, religion, poetry, astronomy, biology, zoology, physiology, botany, embryology, neurology, bacteriology, chemistry, assaying, economics, geography, commerce, psychology, pedagogy, engineering and applied mathematics, geometry, English, German, French, geology, graphic arts, music, physics, public speaking, Old Testament history, Spanish and lectures.

An adjunct of the college is the College Park Academy, J. William Harris, principal, a preparatory or high school department of the college. It fits for college entrance in the classical, scientific and engineering departments.

The number of students, accredited to the college in 1922 is as follows: College of Liberal Arts, 350; Conservatory of Music, 173; School of Art, 41; School of Expression,, 52; Academy, 73; repeated names, 211. Tully Cleon Knoles, A. M., D. D., is the president of the college and under him are forty-five instructors.

In 1921 an offer from Stockton for the removal of the College to that city was accepted. It will be some time, however, before the new buildings for the College can be erected.

Other Institutions

Prior to the earthquake of April 18, 1906, St. Joseph's grammar school was maintained in a building at the rear of St. Joseph's Church on the northeast corner of Market and San Fernando Streets. The 'quake did such damage to the building that a removal to another place became necessary. A site was purchased at the northeast corner of Park Avenue and Vine Street, the grounds running to the corner of Locust Street. On the tract two large buildings, one for boys and one for girls, were erected. The school is now conducted by the Brothers of St. Mary and Rev. Father Adam, S. M., is in charge as principal. In addition to the regular high school and grammar courses, with their moral and religious influences, there are fine playgrounds, two moving picture outfits, a wireless system of telegraphy and a spacious auditorium. It is the intention to provide in the near future a wireless telephone station. There are fifteen rooms in each school with laboratories, dormitories, etc. The pupils of both schools number 700. In the girls' grammar school the eighth grade graduates are entitled to admission to the College of Notre Dame.

The Church of the Holy Family (Catholic) maintains a convent at 136 Vine Street. Here the Italian contingent find everything necessary for religious and scholastic work.

In the matter of private schools San Jose is provided with Heald's Business College, the Garden City Business College, several Conservatories of Music, the International Correspondence School, and many small schools of music, dancing, elocution and dramatic expression. There are ninety-one public schools in the county, outside of San Jose. Miss Agnes Howe is the County Superintendent.

CHAPTER XXII.

The Public Utilities of San Jose—The Early Service of the Gas and Electric Companies—The San Jose Water Company and Its Sure and Steady Progress—The Street Railways In and Out of the City—The Post Office.

In 1860 San Jose was large enough to warrant the introduction of illuminating gas. On October 6 of that year James K. Prior, Thomas Anderson and James Hagan formed the San Jose Gas Company. This corporation had a capital stock of $21,000 and the period of existence was fixed at forty years from the date of the filing of the certificate. Gas was first lighted in the city on January 21, 1861. It was supplied to eighty-four customers. There were seven street lights. The price of gas was ten dollars per 1000 cubic feet. The sales of gas for the first year amounted to 165,000 cubic feet. Railroad communication between San Francisco and San Jose was not established until 1864. Before that date coal was brought to Alviso in sailing vessels or in barges and from Alviso landing to San Jose, a distance of nine miles, over roads which were in bad condition at all seasons of the year and during wet weather were impassable owing to the overflow of streams which enter the bay at or near Alviso. During the periods of overflow the coal used for gas making was carried from Alviso on pack mules. It is recorded that often these mules with their burden of coal would be swept away by the torrent while fording some stream and both mule and coal lost beyond recovery. So there is probably quite a deposit of coal and mules somewhere in the Alviso flats.

The first gas holder built in San Jose had a capacity of 8000 cubic feet. The material used in the construction of its tank was redwood planks three inches thick. This gas holder was in continuous use for twenty-eight years. When torn out in 1888 the redwood tank was found to be in as good condition as when it was built. Some of these very redwood planks were used in the construction of buildings about the gas works.

In 1865 a special committee of the city council made an investigation of the business and profits of the San Jose Gas Company. The report showed that the original investment in 1860 was $21,000; that during the first five years of its existence the total expenditure for betterments, materials and labor was $53,637.93; that the receipts from gas sales during that period amounted to $75,617; that the founders of the Company had divided in dividends $19,979.52, or about the equivalent of the original investment. Amended certificate of the incorporation of the San Jose Gas Company was filed February 25, 1879. The capital stock was increased to $600,000, divided into 6000 shares of $10 each. The company had no liabilities.

On February 25, 1882, the San Jose Brush Electric Light Company was organized. Term, fifty years; capital stock, $100,000. Directors, James A. Clayton, Pedro de Saisset, Thomas Rea, T. S. Whipple, San Jose; Geo. H. Roe, San Francisco.

The articles of incorporation of the San Jose Brush Electric Light Company were amended May 16, 1887. Power was given to purchase, lease and sell lands, tenements and hereditaments.

The incorporation of the Electric Improvement Company took place on March 30, 1887. Place of business, San Francisco; capital stock, $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of $100 each. Directors, Frank Butterworth, August J. Bowie, Jr., Louis T. Haggin, San Francisco; W. H. Howard, San Mateo; Frederic Sharon, Belmont; Henry C. Dreger. As an offshoot of the above named company, the Electric Improvement Company of San Jose was incorporated, March 29, 1889, with a capital stock of $100,000, divided into 5000 shares of $20 each. The directors were C. W. McAfie, T. C. Van Ness, A. J. Bowie, San Francisco; and H. J. Edwards and James W. Rea, of San Jose.

The San Jose Light & Power Company was incorporated June 20, 1889. Term, fifty years; capital stock, $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each. Directors, Chas. Otter, H. H. Kooser, E. W. Clayton, Chas. A. Hagan, H. J. Edwards, C. T. Ryland, Amasa Eaton.

The San Jose Lighting Company was incorporated June 3, 1895. Term, fifty years; capital stock, $250,000. Directors, Chas. F. Wilcox, Joseph R. Patton, W. H. Sumner, R. L. Stock and J. J. Sontheimer. On February 1, 1904, the place of business was changed from San Jose to San Francisco.

July 1, 1902, the Electric Improvement Company and the San Jose Light and Power Company were acquired by the United Gas and Electric Company. In merging these two

companies, a lease of the building on Market Street, formerly occupied by the *Evening Herald*, was acquired. There was also a concentration of all the gas interests of the new corporation on San Augustin Street on the former site of the San Jose Light and Power Company. At that time the intention was to build a high-pressure pipe line up the peninsula as far as San Mateo, but the project was never undertaken.

Many names familiar to the gas men of the Pacific slope were connected with the business of gas lighting in San Jose. The late Chas. W. Quilty, who was the second vice-president of the Pacific Coast Gas Association, was for many years president of the San Jose Light and Power Company; and the late Harry J. Edwards, affectionately spoken of by his friends as "genial Harry Edwards," was intimately connected with the lighting interests of San Jose almost from the inception of the business. He was the manager of the Electric Improvement Company and afterwards manager of the United Gas and Improvement Company, and the district manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company until his death in 1909. James K. Prior remained in the gas business in San Jose until March, 1899.

After a few years of business the United Gas and Electric changed its name to that of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. In 1909 the company moved into new and more commodious quarters at the southwest corner of Second and San Antonio Streets.

In February, 1917, the Jones improved oil generator, a vast improvement on the old equipment of generators was installed at the gas works. The superintendent of the gas works is Robert E. Hargreaves, who has occupied that position since 1904. John D. Kuster, a man of force and an extremely popular citizen, succeeded Harry Edwards as manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. He was formerly manager of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's branch at Fresno.

San Jose Water Works

The San Jose Water Company, afterwards the San Jose Water Works, was organized November 26, 1866, by Donald Mackenzie and John Bonner, of San Jose, and R. Chabot, of Oakland, with a capital stock of $100,000. The city of San Jose and the town of Santa Clara granted the company exclusive privileges for the term of twenty-five years. To carry out the plan of the owners, tanks were constructed, engines built, and the city of San Jose was supplied with water from artesian wells. At the end of two years the supply thus obtained was found insufficient for the growing wants of the community, therefore the right to use the water of Los Gatos Creek was obtained. A new company was formed in 1868 with the capital increased to $300,000. The officers were: N. H. A. Mason, president; D. Mackenzie, vice-president; W. B. Rankin, secretary; C. X. Hobbs, superintendent, and E. McLaughlin, treasurer.

On the formation of the new company, work to bring the waters of Los Gatos Creek to San Jose was begun. Reservoirs were made and pipes laid throughout the city, thus affording, for those times, a generous supply of water. Since that time other water rights have been acquired.

The equipment consists of the water from Los Gatos Creek and its tributaries, and Campbell Creek, besides a number of reservoirs, and is placed in divisions. The main surface supply of Los Gatos Creek is used for the San Jose division. The Los Gatos town system derives its main surface supply from Beardsley Creek and Cavanagh Creek. The Saratoga system depends on the high-line system operating on the hill sides between Los Gatos and Saratoga. In case of emergency Saratoga can draw on Beckwith Springs for surface supply. The stored water consists of the Lake Ranch reservoir, Howell reservoirs (2) for San Jose and Los Gatos; for supplementary supply to San Jose there are five pumping stations as follows: main station in the rear of the local office on Santa Clara Street, between the two bridges, with a capacity of from 6,000,000 to 9,000,000 gallons per day; station No. 2 on Monte Vista Avenue, near the O'Connor Sanitarium, with a capacity of from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 gallons per day; station No. 3, at Seventeenth and Santa Clara Streets, with a capacity of from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 gallons per day; station No. 4, on Bascom Avenue, with a capacity of from 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 gallons per day, and station No. 5, at Cottage Grove, with a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons per day. The supplementary supply of Los Gatos consists of two pumping stations, one at the Tisdale residence, capacity 800,000 gallons per day, and the other, called the hill well, with a capacity of 100,000 gallons per day. There is also the Alum Rock station, which has a capacity of 100,000 gallons per day.

The company has about 14,000 subscribers. All the surface water is filtered through sand, then treated to a weak solution of chlorine—two parts to a million gallons of water—so as to kill typhoid and other disease germs. No case of typhoid or other contagious disease has ever been caused by water supplied by the San Jose Water Company. The water, therefore, which is used by the consumers,

is absolutely pure. The company maintains its own laboratory and after tests have been made, samples of the water are sent to the State University as a check upon the San Jose analysis.

The annual report of the president for 1919 shows that the year closed with a surplus of revenue over expenses and dividends of $11,950.60. In addition to this increase there was carried to the reserve known as premium on capital stock, $7,725,000, thus making a total of $19,675.60 increase in these accounts. As on December 31, 1919, the company had no accounts payable on its books, and as all outstanding notes had been paid from sales of stock, the San Jose Water Works was then and now is, out of debt. The present officers are: Joseph R. Ryland, president; Paul S. Williams, vice-president; H. S. Kittredge, secretary, and J. B. Harmon, assistant secretary.

During 1919 the total revenue amounted to $256,460.16; total expense, $134,841.09. Profit for the year from operation, $121,619.07; dividends for year, $111,276.00; interest, $6,162.75; total, $117,438.75. Increase in surplus from operation, $4,180.32. The assets and liabilities for the year were: assets, $2,243,626.61; liabilities, $2,243,626.61. Under the head of liabilities is placed the capital stock, $1,009,100.00. The net assets are given as $2,089,810.34, showing that surplus of assets over par value of stock, is $80,710.34.

The Street Railroads

The Legislature of California in March, 1868, granted a franchise to S. A. Bishop, Charles Silent, Daniel Murphy, D. B. Moody and their associates to construct a horse railroad along the Alameda from San Jose to Santa Clara. Messrs. Moody and Murphy, having declined to avail themselves of the franchise a new directorate was organized. S. A. Bishop was elected president, John H. Moore, treasurer, and Charles Silent, secretary. Work was first started August 31, and the cars made their initial trip on November 1. In 1869 the line was extended eastward along Santa Clara Street to the Coyote bridge and afterward across the bridge to McLaughlin Avenue. In 1887 the company obtained a franchise from the city and constructed San Jose's first electric road.

The First Street Railroad was built in 1870 by S. A. Bishop, and was the first narrow gauge street railroad track laid in the United States. Its original route was from the San Pedro Street depot, along San Pedro, Julian and First Streets, to Reed Street. Bishop sold his interest to F. C. Bethel, who sold to Geo. F. Baker, and he to Jacob Rich. Under Rich's management the route was changed to conform to the general system of street railroads so as to run from the Market Street depot along First Street, Willow Street and Lincoln and Minnesota Avenues in The Willows.

On February 11, 1876, the board of supervisors and the mayor and common council of San Jose granted a franchise to C. T. Bird, Chas. B. Hensley, John Auzerais, F. J. Sauffrignon, J. C. Bland, Oliver Cottle, Isaac Bird, F. Brassy, T. W. Spring, James R. Lowe, R. C. Sivan and S. Newhall, to establish a street railroad. The enterprise developed into the Market and Willow Glen Railroad Company and was incorporated February 23, 1876, with J. J. Denny, John Auzerais, Isaac Bird, F. J. Sauffrignon and C. T. Bird as directors. C. T. Bird was president, John Auzerais, treasurer, and F. Brassy, secretary. The route originally authorized was from the intersection of Julian and Market Streets, along Market, San Fernando, San Salvador and Bird Avenue to Willow Street. When the First Street Railroad extended its line down Willow Street, the road was discontinued from the corner of Delmas southerly. The route was afterwards changed so that it ran from the depot at Market Street along Market, San Fernando and Delmas Avenues. This action was taken after the road had passed to the control of Jacob Rich.

The mayor and common council of the city of San Jose granted to the Southeast Side Horse Railroad Company on February 26, 1877, a franchise for a narrow gauge road, to Jacob Rich, C. G. Harrison, W. S. McMurtry, J. G. McMillan and S. W. Boring. The officers were: Jacob Rich, president, and S. W. Boring, secretary. The same parties afterwards procured a franchise for a narrow gauge road, taking for its starting point the corner of Second and San Fernando Streets and running thence to Market and Santa Clara Streets; on Santa Clara street to the Alameda, and thence to the town of Santa Clara. The Southeast Side Company deeded all its franchises to the new corporation, named the People's Horse Railroad Company. The road is no longer in operation as originally laid out. After a short service it was taken over by Jacob Rich.

In the '90s all the roads in San Jose and running out of it were controlled by Jacob Rich and J. H. Henry, the latter succeeding S. A. Bishop, who had passed from earth. Bishop was a man without enemies. Everybody liked and respected him. He radiated good humor and was greeted with smiles whenever his short, roly poly figure waddled up Santa Clara Street. Before coming to San Jose he had been manager of the great

Beale ranch, with headquarters at Fort Tejon. Indians were numerous and hostile during the last few years of his management, and he had many exciting experiences with them. One story of thrilling adventure he was never tired of telling. As the historian remembers it, he said that while he was one day looking for stray cattle, a band of Indians suddenly appeared on the trail in front of him. In attempting to escape, his horse was shot and killed. "I had a rifle," he went on, "but after I had dropped a dozen of the redskins my ammunition gave out. I cast aside the rifle and occupied myself in dodging arrows until a section of my ear was nipped off. Then I turned tail and ran like a whitehead. But I didn't start running until I had picked from the ground the section of ear clipped off by an arrow. I had the presence of mind to do that, for if I came out of the rumpus alive I knew I could get one of the boys at the fort to sew the piece on again. Well, I hot-footed it for a near by canyon, hoping to find there a cave or some rocky shelter. No such luck, for I soon bumped up against a wall and found myself in a regular cul-de-sac. No thoroughfare beyond, high rocky wall in front and on one side, and on the other side a vertical precipice half a mile in depth. I knew I was up against it, so I proceeded to say my prayers. As I prayed the Indians approached cautiously, but when they saw how I was fixed they let out a series of yells that actually froze the blood in my veins. Then they made a rush for me, each Indian with a big carving knife in his hand. I believed I was looking death in the face, so I shut my eyes and waited for the end. Yes, I shut my eyes—" Bishop would always stop at this point and shiver. "Well," an excited listener would ask, "how did you escape? What did the Indians do?" "They killed me," would come the calm reply and then Bishop would laugh until the tears came.

After operating his road for many years, Jacob Rich got into financial difficulties. The German Savings Bank of San Francisco took over the First Street and Willows road and J. B. Harmon for a time tried to operate the horse railway in the second ward. Finally L. J. Hanchett secured control of all the city roads, uniting them under the Peninsular system. In the meantime, the old horse railway line which ran along Fifth Street to Empire, along Empire to Fourteenth and thence to Mission Street was discontinued and standard gauge electric roads had been extended along Julian Street to the Coyote. Hanchett sold to the stockholders of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and they named the San Jose system, the San Jose Railroads. These stockholders also purchased the out-of-town interests of all the street railway companies, incorporating under the name of the Peninsular Railroad Company, with Frank E. Chapin as superintendent. Now, San Jose has street railways in every direction and country railways running to Berryessa and Alum Rock Park, and along Santa Clara Avenue, and an intersecting street to Toyon station, on the east; to the Willows, Los Gatos, Campbell and Saratoga on the south; to Cupertino on the west, and to Santa Clara, Los Altos, Palo Alto, Mayfield and Stanford University on the northwest.

San Jose is connected with practically every town and resort in the county with railway service. The Santa Clara Valley has a network of railway tracks, lines radiating from San Jose in every direction. The San Jose Railroads System has nearly one hundred miles of track.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company has its offices in a new two-story concrete building on Market Street, near San Fernando. It has over 14,000 subscribers and its wires reach every city, town and village in the county. H. Winkle is the manager.

San Jose Post Office

The first mail communication established in the United States between San Jose and the outside world was in April, 1847, when Assistant Quartermaster-General J. L. Folsom established a weekly mail between San Francisco and Monterey by way of San Jose. Prior to this time, under Mexican and Spanish rule, the only means of communication had been by mounted messenger.

Under the postal system established by the military authorities, Jacob D. Hoppe acted as postmaster. Mr. Hoppe was a native of Maryland, and came to San Jose from Missouri in 1846. He was a member of the firm of Hoppe, Hawkins & Company, who kept a general merchandise store in a small frame building on South Market Street. In 1850 the firm built a new two-story adobe building on the northeast corner of Market and Santa Clara Streets. The post office was moved to a room on North Market, in the rear of the store. John R. Wilson, S. A. Clark, V. Staley and Judge R. B. Buckner were employed in the store and assisted with the mails. Hoppe was a prominent figure in the early history of San Jose, and his place of business was headquarters for the local politicians. Besides being postmaster he held the office of town councilman before San Jose had arisen to the dignity of a city government. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention and of the second city council in 1851. It

is said that he decided the destiny of San Jose. When he was about to build his new adobe block he took a fifty-cent piece from his pocket, threw it in the air, and said: "Heads, San Jose; tails, Santa Clara." The coin came down heads and the block was built in San Jose. So great was his popularity that an old pioneer said that the whole town would have followed him to Santa Clara if the coin had shown tails. He was killed in April, 1853, in the explosion of the steamboat Jenny Lind, about four miles from Alviso.

John R. Wilson was the second postmaster of San Jose, having been appointed by President Fillmore, August 7, 1851. S. A. Clark was Wilson's deputy. At the time of Wilson's appointment postage was forty cents per half ounce, prepayment being optional with the sender. Shortly after his appointment the pony express was established and overland postage was reduced to ten cents. Wilson resigned in 1852, and removed to Alviso, where he was engaged for several years in the warehouse business. Then he returned to San Jose, his death occurring a number of years ago.

In the latter part of 1852 Arthur Shearer was appointed postmaster, holding the office about one year. The office was removed to a building on Santa Clara Street, where the Auzerais House now stands. At this time there was a monthly overland mail and a weekly mail from San Francisco and Monterey. The next postmaster was Major John Patrick, a native of Arkansas and a veteran of the Mexican War. He died in 1869. During his term the office was moved to South First Street, opposite El Dorado Street.

Gen. Charles E. Allen was appointed postmaster July 15, 1856, and chose Ralph Lowe as his deputy. The office was again moved, this time to West Santa Clara Street, near Market. Allen was a pioneer of 1849. He was the first county assessor, afterwards county judge, and in 1855 was commissioned brigader general of the First Brigade, Second Division of the California Militia. He declined the reappointment as postmaster tendered him by President Buchanan, but remained in charge of the office until his successor was appointed by President Lincoln in 1861.

Simon M. Cutler succeeded General Allen in July, 1861. He was the first postmaster of the new Republican party. He removed the post office to South Market Street. He died in 1868 and his brother, James M. Cutler, acted as postmaster until 1869. Judge Chas. G. Thomas was the next appointee. The office was moved to South First Street, opposite El Dorado Street. The business of the office increased until it became necessary to employ four clerks. Judge Thomas, who had been justice of the peace prior to his appointment as postmaster, died in 1875.

President Grant appointed Dr. E. A. Clark postmaster in May, 1873. The increase in the business of the office made it necessary to secure more commodious quarters. The office was moved to the corner of Santa Clara and Market Streets, in the Hensley, afterward the Rea, building, where it remained until July, 1888. Dr. Clark was a native of Ohio and came to California in 1850, settling in Santa Clara County. He had served as deputy assessor of internal revenue, deputy county recorder and city superintendent of schools, resigning the last position to become postmaster. He died in 1894.

S. B. Anderson was appointed postmaster by President Hayes April 4, 1877. He had served as deputy postmaster for ten years. When the office was removed to the Hensley block, the merchants of that vicinity subscribed a sufficient sum to pay the rent of the building. The money appropriated by the government for rent was used entirely in the payment of clerk hire and incidental expenses. The department did not approve of the postmaster's action, and he was removed from office. Anderson was a veteran of the Civil War, and has been dead for more than twenty years.

Daniel C. Bailey succeeded Anderson, taking office in April, 1878. He was reappointed by President Arthur, August 1, 1882, and served until July 1, 1886. After repeated attempts Bailey succeeded in having a free delivery established October 1, 1885. The principal objection of the department to the establishing of free delivery was the poor system of street numbering then in vogue. Bailey immediately took steps to have the houses and business buildings renumbered, and finally secured the adoption of the present system. The carriers were then granted him. Bailey was a native of Maine and came to California in 1851. He was in the grain business until 1871 when he was elected county recorder. He died several years ago.

Samuel H. Wagener came after Bailey, his appointment by President Cleveland being made in April, 1886. He had never taken an active part in politics and his appointment displeased the politicians and bettered the service. He retained efficient clerks and carriers and all his appointments were made on merit. During his term the office was removed to the corner of First and San Antonio Streets. Wagener was a druggist. He came to San Jose in 1877, after having served as treasurer and mayor of Muskegon, Mich. He has been dead many years.

Dr. Thomas Kelly was commissioned as postmaster by President Harrison May 1, 1890. During his term the office became first class and the civil service rules were extended to all free delivery offices. Dr. Kelly was a veteran of the Civil War, and died a few years after the expiration of his term of office.

John W. Ryland, appointed postmaster August 24, 1894, died in 1922. He was a native San Josean, was educated in Santa Clara College and Hastings Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1879. He was a Democrat and was a candidate for state senator in 1886, running in a Republican district and losing by only six votes. In 1892 he was defeated for Congress, although he carried his own county against a usual Republican majority of five hundred. The appointment as postmaster came to him without solicitation. Few postmasters have met with so many difficulties as did Mr. Ryland. Before his time much of the clerical work had been done by carriers, while the eight-hour law governing carriers' time, had never been strictly enforced. The Post Office Department issued orders that this law must be enforced; also that carriers must not perform any clerical work. To provide for the performance of this work and at the same time maintain the efficiency of the local service, Mr. Ryland found it necessary to reorganize his office and also rearrange his carrier routes. In doing this he made many improvements, the most important of which was the delivery of the afternoon mails from San Francisco nearly an hour earlier than had been the custom.

Maj. W. G. Hawley was the next postmaster. He received his appointment from President McKinley in 1898 and served until his death, September 4, 1912. From that date until October 16, 1912, I. A. Ball was the acting postmaster. On October 16 John R. Chace received a recess appointment, which lasted until July, 1913, when Byron Millard, postmaster until June, 1922, received a regular appointment from President Wilson. Mr. Millard made a most efficient officer. He carried through many improvements and the office for nine years was one of the best appointed and best managed in the state. The receipts for the calendar year 1921 were $233,048.79. In 1920 the receipts for the year were $214,647.44; in 1899, $49,201.57. I. A. Ball, a veteran in the service, is the assistant postmaster. In April, 1922, Millard was succeeded by John R. Chace, who took charge in June.

The post office is now located at the southeast corner of Market and San Fernando Streets, on the site of old Chinatown, destroyed by fire in 1887. During the congressional campaign of 1888 Hon. Thomas J. Clunie promised the voters of San Jose that if they would send him to Congress he would secure an appropriation for a post office building for the city. He was elected and kept his promise, securing with the aid of Senator Hearst and Hon. W. M. Markham, an appropriation of $200,000. The ground cost $39,454.67. The cost of the building, which is built of sandstone, was $138,852.21, leaving a balance of $21,693.12.

The basement of the building is used for the heating and ventilating apparatus. In the south end is a room where the bulky articles of the parcels post are routed and distributed. The first floor is used entirely by the post office and consists of one large room, money order and registry rooms and departments for general delivery and parcels post. The two large rooms on the second floor are for the use of the internal revenue officers and the Government Weather Bureau, the latter directed for many years by Maurice Connell, one of the survivors of the Greely Arctic Expedition. He died in 1921 and was succeeded by E. S. Nichols.

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Clubs of San Jose's Men and Women—Daughters of the Revolution—The Carnegie Library and the Free County Library—The American Legion—The County Pioneers—Sainte Claire Club, etc.

San Jose can show as large a number of Women's Clubs as any city of its size in the Union, for the women of the city are intelligent, cultivated and refined, and if they do not arrogate so much to themselves as do their sisters in Boston or Philadelphia they are found as eagerly pressing on in the paths of art, literature and music.

The San Jose Woman's Club is the largest of these organizations, its object being to promote acquaintance, good-fellowship and cooperation among the women of the city and vicinity, and to furnish a civic center where questions of importance to the community may be freely discussed and acted upon in the hope of promoting the interests and welfare of all concerned. The club was born in 1894, and the work is done in departments. The charter list of membership was, at the start, left open for one month. At the expiration of that time the enrollment showed forty names. The number steadily increased until the membership reached 200. During the great European war, the number dwindled to one hundred and fifty, but after hostilities had ceased there was a steady gain in membership. The club has never lost sight of the ideals upon which it was founded and is recognized as a power for good in the community. Its motto is: "All for one and one for all."

In 1897 the club joined the General Federation of Clubs and in 1900 became affiliated with the State Federation. During the first three years of its existence the directors served in turn as president, and in 1898, Mrs. Stephen A. Jones was elected as its first regular president. She served two years, and was followed by Mrs. E. O. Smith, the founder of the club, in whose fertile brain was conceived the plan for a club house and the division of the work into departments of civics, music, art, literature, travel and social and household economics. This arrangement has continued to the present time. At the beginning of Mrs. Smith's second term of office her health failed, and the vice-president, Mrs. W. C. Kennedy, was obliged to carry on the work For the two years following, Mrs. Kennedy was the president, and it was during her incumbency that the money ($4000) was raised by entertainments for the building of the present club house on South Third Street, now Santa Clara. It was also during this period that an auxiliary to the club was formed. This consisted of the daughters of the members, who were permitted to use the club house for their meetings. About fifty young ladies responded and their club, which later was named To Kolan, came into being. In appreciation of her labors, Mrs. Kennedy, upon retiring from office, was elected an honorary member.

Mrs. Alex. P. Mungotten served as president, 1904-06; Mrs. W. B. Hill, 1906-08; Mrs. Viola Price Franklin, 1908-09; Mrs. A. A. Fowler, 1909-11. It was during Mrs. Fowler's administraton that the club took up the matter of incorporating as a body, the original incorporation of a part of the club as a "Club House Association," not having proved satisfactory. The by-laws were amended and the whole club was reincorporated under the name of "The San Jose Woman's Club."

From 1911 to 1912, Mrs. J. V. Haley served as president. The following came in turn: Mrs. C. E. Randall, 1912-13; Mrs. O. P. Shrout, 1913-14; Mrs. J. E. Hancock, 1914-15; Mrs. Fred Schumacher, 1915-16; Mrs. Paul Clark, 1916-17; Mrs. N. J. Grey, 1917-18; Mrs. S. Wills and Mrs. A. D. Grant, 1918-19; Mrs. F. H. Easty, 1919-20; Mrs. Eva E. Stahl, 1920-21.

The clubs in the County Alliance are as follows: Manzanita Club, founded in 1884, Mrs. Milo P. Phelps, president; The Monday Club, founded in 1904, Mrs. Fred Fehren, president; Out-Door Art League, founded in 1904, Mrs. J. W. Davy, president; The Art History, founded in 1883, Mrs. Nicholas Bowden, president; To Kolan Club, organized in 1902, president, Mrs. Willard Hayden; Willows Reading and Study Club, organized in 1897, Mrs. J. R. Henwood, president; Short Story Club, a branch of the Pacific Short Story Club, organized in 1911, Mrs. W. C. Kennedy, president; Santa Clara Woman's Club, founded in 1904, Mrs. A. E. Osborne, president; The Shakespeare Club, of Santa Clara, Miss Laura Mills, president; Mountain View Woman's Club, Miss Emma Stevens, president; County Woman's Club, Campbell, Mrs. J. Fred Smith, president; Morgan Hill Woman's Club, Mrs. Giles Bradley, president; Sunnyvale Woman's Club, Mrs. Sophie Durst, president; Palo Alto Woman's Club, Mrs.

Emily S. Dixon, president; Gilroy Woman's Club, Mrs. Catherine T. Ryan, president.

Besides the County Alliance there is a County Federation of Clubs, composed of the following: Manzanita Club, San Jose Woman's Club, Santa Clara Woman's Club, Palo Alto Woman's Club, Mountain View Woman's Club, To Kolan, Perdita Circle, Los Gatos; History Club.

Other clubs not affiliated with the San Jose Woman's Club or the County Federation are The Fortnightly, founded in 1899, Mrs. J. D. T. Tuthill, president; Sempervirens Club, A. P. Hill, president, and Mrs. W. C. Kennedy and Chas. Wesley Reed, honorary presidents; the Chautauqua Circle, Miss Lulu Blanchard, president; The Art History Club, Mrs. Nicholas Bowden, president; The Eastern Star, Mrs. A. E. Dickenson, worthy matron; the different circles, guilds, societies and alliances of the churches; the Parent-Teachers' Association of the public schools; the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. I. and Y. L. I.; the different courts, the different Parlors of the Native Sons and Daughters, the Women's Relief Corps and the Congress of Mothers, and many others.

Newman Hall and Club

In 1904 Archbishop Riordan furnished the money for building Newman Hall for the Catholic girls attending the State Normal School. The location is on South Fifth Street near the corner of San Fernando Street and close to the Normal grounds. It is a handsome, imposing structure, an adaptation of the Roman-Corinthian style of architecture, and is admirably arranged for the purposes for which it was constructed. It was Archbishop Riordan's idea to provide a place where the Catholic Normal girls might meet to be further instructed in the Catholic doctrine and at the same time have a rest and club room. A chaplain was furnished and when not engaged in religious services the girls of the club—for a club was formed—give entertainments, hear lectures and have the benefit of the well-stocked club library. There are eighty members of the club and the finances are looked after by the Catholic members of the Normal alumni. Mrs. R. Johnson is president of the student body. The upkeep of the institution is in the hands of the Catholic women of the city of San Jose.

Sainte Claire Club

There is no finer nor more picturesque building in San Jose than the one occupied by the Sainte Claire Club. It is situated on St. John Street at the corner of Second, and was built by Senator James D. Phelan in 1894. The club was organized November 15, 1888, and for five years occupied rooms in the Rucker block. Dr. Pierce was the first president and C. M. Wooster, secretary. In 1906 the new building was shattered by the earthquake, causing the club to seek quarters elsewhere. In 1907, repairs having been made, the club moved back to the old stand. The membership at present is 100. Luncheon is served every day. There are nine living and bath rooms on the third floor, card room and library on the second floor and social hall, dining room and kitchen on the first floor. The officers for 1920 were J. M. Parker, president; K. H. Plate, vice-president; Chas. A. Barker, secretary. Other directors, A. E. Holmes, H. A. Pfister, James W. Findlay, F. A. Wilder. Following are some of the names of the deceased members: Hon. B. D. Murphy, W. P. Dougherty, Judge James R. Lewis, Col. A. K. Whitton, Ralph Lowe, Peter Etchebarne, Isaac Loeb, Gabriel Loeb, J. Naglee Burke, D. W. Burchard, James M. Rucker, Dr. G. W. Seifert, Harry Edwards, Peter C. Colombet, O. A. Hale, Judge Bond, J. R. Patton, L. A. Sage, Capt. N. D'Oyly, James H. Lyndon, W. J. Wilcox, Chas. Chapman, Hon. C. T. Ryland and J. F. Green.

Two of the above named, Hon. C. T. Ryland and Hon. B. D. Murphy, were able lawyers and orators. In the late '70s the Democrats controlled the State Legislature, holding 83 out of a total of 120 votes. A United States senator was to be elected that year and the candidates were C. T. Ryland, James T. Farley, Mark McDonald and Niles Searles. Ryland was easily the ablest of the candidates. He as a San Josean of lofty intelligence and scrupulous honesty. A native of Missouri, he came to California when a boy of nineteen. He drove a mule team across the plains and arrived in California with only a few dollars in his pocket, but his laudable ambition and strong character soon led him into one good position after another. He was clerk of the Board of First Instance in San Francisco and afterwards was private secretary to Peter H. Burnett, first governor of California. He married the governor's daughter, was admitted to the bar and in time rose to be one of the leading business and political factors of the state. His career as a lawyer opened in San Jose, and after years of success he gave up the law to enter the banking business. It was thought by his many friends in San Jose that he would have a walkover in the race for the United States senatorship, but these friends failed to take into account the fact that he was not a wire puller and that he had pitted against him some of the seasoned politicians of the state. But he made a game fight and

it took twenty-five ballots to decide the issue, Farley winning without a vote to spare.

Hon. B. D. Murphy, of San Jose, was then a member of the State Senate. He was not a candidate for United States senator, but one of his staunch friends, Hon. Tom Fowler, who represented several counties in the San Joaquin Valley, resolved to give Barney a complimentary vote. Tom, a big, bluff Westerner, dealt in horses and talked "horse" from morning until night. His nominating speech was impromptu and Hon. John A. Hicks, the San Jose realty dealer, who was then a member of the Legislature and heard the speech, says it was about the richest thing that ever came out of the mouth of a California solon. Fowler first likened Barney to a horse and, as Hicks remembers it, he spoke somewhat after this fashion:

"It gives me great pleasure on this momentous occasion to place in nomination a thoroughbred who never had the blind staggers. He sees straight and goes straight for what he sees. He is gentle when handled right and if she have the courage a lady can drive him. He is neither wind-galled, spavined nor has the heaves unless he is heaving some Republican maverick out of his way. True, he will kick up his heels when he feels good, but you may bet your bottom dollar that he will never kick over the traces. He is all wool and a yard wide thoroughbred and he can trace his lineage back to old Brian Boru who assisted St. Patrick in driving the snakes out of Milpitas. And, gentlemen, he is not a crib sucker, although if he lands in the senatorial crib he will make suckers out of all who oppose the principles of our noble party. Look at him and note that he measures up to the standard set by those matchless steeds that have been world beaters since the days of Alexander Yoell. Moreover, and don't let the fact escape your memory, he has horse sense, and that is saying a good deal in these days of windy rhetoric. And he'll stand without tying and doesn't need any sugar to make him good, because he's good all through and all the time. He doesn't need a cinch, though it's a cinch that he'll make good, even if he has to take the bit between his teeth. Take him, don't pet him, for he'll do his work without petting, feed him three times a day, and between meals if you feel like it, for he is a good feeder and will come a-running to the manger, and you'll get more than your money's worth. Gentlemen, I am proud to place in nomination the Honorable Barney Murphy, of San Jose."

At the conclusion of the speech the great chamber resounded to the laughter and applause of the assembled legislators.

Columbia Circle, C. L. S. C.

Chautauqua is represented in San Jose by Columbia Circle, which was organized in 1888. Mrs. Harriet M. Newell was the first president. Other presidents were Mrs. Addie Garrigus, 1894-1900; Mrs. Louisa George, 1900-06; Mrs. Mattie Herrington, 1906-07; Mrs. Mary Haywards, 1907-08; Mrs. Maria Morse, 1908-09; Mrs. Ida Wadams, 1909-10; Mrs. Sarah Baker, 1910-11; Mrs. Mabel Withrow, 1911-12; Mrs. Lulu Blanchard, 1912-20. Mrs. Blanchard was reelected for another year in 1920.

It has been the pleasant custom of the circle to hold recognition exercises at the close of each year and graduate the class finishing the course according to the plan followed at Chautauqua headquarters. This marks the conclusion of four years' reading laid down by the program of Chautauqua, and each year Columbia Circle enjoys a day that leaves the final hours of its study a pleasant memory to each member. On Monday, June 14, 1920, the class of that year, the eighth to pass through the "Golden Gate" of Mrs. Blanchard's leadership, was graduated. This class was one of the largest, number eight—Mrs. Flora Bates, Mrs. Anna Candee, Mrs. Blanche Graham, Mrs. Edith Jensen, Mrs. Kate McChesney, Mrs. Edna McIntyre, Mrs. Eltha Parner, Mrs. Calla Sherman. After a program of songs, recitations and reading of "The Year Book," Mrs. Blanchard, made her usual address, telling how much Chautauqua should mean to readers and students and how much it had done for her. She announced that five new readers had been enrolled for the next year, the European year, and narrated some of the history and aims of the organization.

Lecticonian Society

San Jose's first duly organized debating society was the San Jose Lyceum. It was in existence during the early part of the '70s and was succeeded by the Lecticonian Society. There are many San Joseans today who are proud of the fact that they were once Lecticonians, for the organization which kept its head above water for twenty-odd years, did noble work as an educator. It turned out orators, statesmen and divines, and gave to business and professional men the ability and confidence to speak fluently and entertainingly in public. Some of the old members were J. C. Black, C. C. Stephens, J. M. Young, T. E. and J. G. Kennedy, J. R. King, J. L. Crittenden, M. H. Hyland, L. F. Curtis, C. M. Shortridge, Chris Bergstrom, H. D. Burnett, A. C. Blane, Geo. D. Smith, Alex. Underwood, C. W. Quilty, J. J. McLauren, Tom C. Barry, Dr. J. L. York, E. T. Sawyer, W. Finley, H. C.

and C. E. Gunn, John McNaught, John E. Richards, R. J. Stevens, Holton Webb, E. J. McCutcheon, E. K. Dunlap and J. E. Rymal. Of these Barry, Quilty, Shortridge, the Gunns, Dr. York are dead. Of the living, J. E. Richards is judge of the Appellate Court; Black is the dean of the San Jose bar; Stephens is a leading lawyer of Los Angeles; Bane is one of the big oratorical guns of the First M. E. Church; Underwood is a wealthy business man of Monterey; Smith is a San Jose lawyer of fine attainments; Webb was justice of the peace at Riverside in Riverside County, and died over a year after being shot by an Italian who had been defeated in a law suit. Hyland, once Superior Judge is now a San Francisco capitalist. The majority of the Lecticonians had had little or no experience as speakers or debaters when they joined the society, but constant attendance and study made of them speakers and debaters such as any county would be proud to own. The society disbanded in the early '90s.

The Country Club

The Country Club, first known as the Golf Club, was organized twenty years ago by a number of business men who realized that out-of-door sports should go hand in hand with indoor amusement. A tract of land comprising eighty acres was secured near the Linda Vista links on the Alum Rock road and the Linda Vista Sanitarium was used as a club house. The charter had the following as charter members: T. Ellard Beans, Geo. M. Bowman, D. M. Burnett, W. S. Clayton, E. C. Flagg, Thomas A. Graham, A. D. Grant, O. A. Hale, G. W. Henderson, Ralph W. Hersey, A. C. Kuhn, S. F. Leib, J. C. Lewis, L. L. Morse, L. G. Nesmith, Joseph R. Patton, Hotel Vendome, Guy Vachell, A. K. Whitton, Philo Hersey and William Wehner.

In 1913 the club moved their quarters by purchasing 61½ acres on exceptionally good ground near the eastern foothills. Afterwards 31½ acres were leased from Mrs. Gordon. This tract adjoined the Country Club's land, and the combined acreage and splendid situation made the golf links one of the finest on the Coast, permitting a full eighteen-hole course. On one of the hills, the most commanding one, a club house, up-to-date in every particular was built at a cost of about $15,000. The cost would have been much greater if the lumber had not been purchased from J. A. Chase, a lumber dealer and a club member. Mr. Chase also designed the building. The pipes were laid in two days by fifty club members in overalls and jumpers. After their work had been finished they were treated to a fine lunch prepared by the lady members and served on tables under spreading oak trees. The present officers of the club are V. J. LaMotte, president; J. R. Chace, secretary; First National Bank, treasurer; William Hirst, manager of the club house. The members number 350.

The Pioneers' Society

The California Pioneers' Society of Santa Clara County was organized June 22, 1875, with 274 charter members. The first officers were Judge A. L. Rhodes, president; John M. Murphy and Peter O. Minor, vice-presidents; Alex. P. Murgotten, secretary; John H. Moore, treasurer; directors, Coleman Younger, Cary Peebels, Davis Divine, A. Pfister and B. D. Murphy. Of the charter members the secretary is the only surviving member. The first annual meeting was held in O'Donnell's Gardens on June 22, 1876. At its first quarterly meeting, held in September, 1876, in Music Hall, Hon. David Belden delivered an address, replete with droll humor and beautiful sentiment. Hon. C. T. Ryland was the speaker at the next quarterly, December 20, 1876, and English words were woven into a splendid tribute to the pioneers.

Two memorable social events mark the history of the old-timers. The first was given on September 8, 1877, to celebrate the admission of California into the Union. The California Pioneers of San Francisco, Native Sons and Mexican Veterans were invited guests. The parade was one of the largest ever seen in San Jose. It consisted of the Native Sons, San Francisco Pioneers, and Santa Clara County Pioneers. There were floats representing pioneer times, such as, "On an Emigrant Train," and "The Steamer California," manned by men who came on that vessel. A local ox carried a pack of an old emigrant's outfit. There was also a mining scene, "Working the Claim," which was very realistic. To make the parade seem real one of the valuable oxen hauling the emigrants dropped dead while on the march. At O'Donnell's Gardens, one of the largest barbecues in the history of the state was carried out successfully. In a trench 200 feet long, three feet deep and three feet wide there were spitted twenty-seven hogs, twenty-five sheep and sixteen beeves. Over 10,000 people were introduced to one of the finest meals they had ever tasted. An English guest said he had eaten the roast beef of old England for forty years, but he felt that he had never partaken real roast beef until that Saturday. Uncle Ike Branham was the chief cook and his assistants were A. Legarde, S. O. Broughton, Henry Lux, D. A. Laddy, A. L. Bascom, J. H. M. Townsend, Geo. Cross and R. T. O'Hanlon. The next great event was

the State Inauguration Day, celebrated on December 20, 1899, and here the success of an earlier day was repeated. It was the grandest celebration San Jose had ever had. Mayor C. J. Martin was president; Alex. P. Murgotten, secretary; Mrs. E. O. Smith, program director, and Gus Lion, financial director; S. W. Boring, grand marshal. The old capitol was reproduced and there were three days of joymaking.

Many of the early pioneers have gone over the range, but a few are left in the society. In order to keep up the interest the membership now includes all those who have resided fifty or more years in California. At the last annual meeting held at Alum Rock Park on June 5, 1921, officers for the ensuing term were elected as follows: President, William E. Gage; first vice-president, H. C. Morrell; second vice-president, F. B. Kennedy; third vice-president, J. J. Sontheimer; secretary, A. P. Murgotten; treasurer, Mrs. A. P. Hill; auditors, Mrs. M. H. Hermann, J. G. Glendenning, C. C. Smith, W. D. Dampman, W. H. Lawrence. Following is the list of active members: W. C. Andrews, Chas. L. Adams, Mrs. J. Appleton, H. W. Arbogast, J. Q. A. Ballou, Mrs. E. D. B. Bradley, Mrs. Lulu Blanchard, J. C. Black, L. A. Booksin, M. A. Boulware, Miss L. A. Brimblecom, J. B. Burrell, Mrs. E. C. Best, W. K. Beans, Otis Blabon, Dr. J. M. Bowen, W. S. Clayton, Chas. Cable, Mrs. J. R. Cornell, Geo. O. Comstock, J. B. Collins, Harry W. Coe, Mrs. M. T. Daunes, H. A. De Lacy, W. D. Dampman, Mrs. W. D. Dampman, Chas. Doerr, Mrs. C. Dickson, Peter J. Dunne, Mrs. L. A. Erkson, Mrs. Mary A. Estes, Mrs. L. A. Fowler, Chas. Frost, Mrs. Chas. Frost, Perley F. Gosbey, J. D. Guerraz, Chas. T. Givens, J. W. Gould, H. Guerraz, Miss M. E. Gordon, J. E. Gordon, J. G. Glendenning, Phil Herold, S. N. Herring, Mrs. S. H. Herring, Mrs. M. H. Herrmann, J. H. Hamon, Mrs. J. H. Hamon, Andrew P. Hill, Mrs. A. P. Hill, Mrs. Eliza Isom, Mrs. A. C. Joseph, Mrs. N. A. Jennings, Mrs. Mary H. January, A. W. Kennedy, F. B. Kennedy, Frank Kenyon, J. A. Lovell, Mrs. Mattie R. Lewis, A. B. Langford, Alex. P. Murgotten, Mrs. A. P. Murgotten, H. C. Morrell, Mrs. H. C. Morrell, Antone Matty, Mrs. Riley Montry, Thos. Monahan, E. C. Munn, Mrs. E. C. Munn, E. L. Moody, N. E. Manning, Archie McDonald, Mrs. A. McDonald, Mrs. A. W. McDaniels, H. S. McClay, Mrs. E. McCracken, Mrs. R. T. O'Hanlon, Jacob Overton, John F. Pyle, H. T. Pyle, Mrs. Mary J. Pyle, F. G. Pyle, Mrs. M. Palmer, Mrs. E. H. Potter, N. A. Pellerano, Henry A. Pfister, Leonora Rider, John E. Richards, L. D. Stephens, Albert Schroeder, Fred M. Stern, Chas. D. Sykes, S. P. Sitton, Mrs. J. E. Saulsbury, C. C. Smith, Mrs. J. C. Selby, Mrs. M. E. Searles, Mrs. S. M. Smith, Mrs. K. Travis, Mrs. J. M. Tarleton, Mrs. C. M. Tennant, Otto F. Van Dorsten, Mrs. Frances Verser, Mrs. L. J. Watkins, E. H. Wemple, Mrs. J. C. Wool, Mrs. G. F. Williams, H. J. Wallace, Mrs. Chas. Doerr, Jasper S. Scott, Mrs. Frank Fuller, W. J. Cartner, Gustave Nelson, Mildred M. Overfelt, Irving P. Henning, Edward Godfrey, Matilda Godfrey, Mary E. Hatch, Nils Anderson, Emily M. Hanson, Mrs. J. P. Hildreth, Mrs. Mary Stone, Mrs. Otto Van Dorsten, Mrs. Sue J. Seybolt, Eugene Knickerbocker, Mrs. Flora J. Saxe, Chas. W. Kenyon, Mrs. E. J. Kell, H. G. Dodds, Mrs. M. E. Pyle, Mrs. Mary Overfelt, O. F. Gohranson, W. F. Chipman, J. G. Reid, John Widney, W. E. Gage, Ed. Haley, Mrs. Emma Laird, Mrs. Luvena Selfridge, Mrs. Louise Collins, Geo. Bray, O. F. Gohranson, Jr., Mrs. B. F. Lirtzinger, Mrs. M. J. Ashmore, Mrs. J. D. Guerraz, Mary Z. Oakes, E. T. Sawyer. Charles D. Sykes, former president, died on July 7, 1920, at Boulder Creek.

The objects of the society are to cultivate social intercourse; to form a more perfect union among its members; to create a fund for charitable purposes; to assist in burying the dead and assisting the afflicted; to create a bond of regard and friendship among the members of the society; to establish a library, collect minerals, relics, heirlooms, curiosities and articles of intrinsic and historical value of pioneer days; to collect and preserve information concerning its members, and other pioneers; statistics and data of the pioneer history of the county and state; to receive donations and bequests, to hold and use the same so as best to transmit to future generations a faithful and correct history of the past, so as to maintain, as far as possible, a continuity of historic narrative for the future.

Harry Jubilee Bee, whose career has been sketched in an earlier chapter, died in San Luis Obispo in 1898. He was the oldest pioneer in California and he furnished much interesting material to A. P. Murgotten while that gentleman was publishing and editing *The Pioneer*. Bee took a prominent part in the first hanging of Americans in California. In July, 1849, Bee and a number of San Joseans were at work in the mines of Dry Creek, near the upper fork of the American River. The adjoining camp was occupied by a company of miners composed of Peter Haggerty, of San Jose, a man named Griffin, and five deserters from Stevenson's regiment. Three of the deserters were named Campbell, Freers and Davis.

Haggerty's party had good luck at the diggings and one day, about the middle of July, a large bag of gold dust was exhibited to Bee as a result of their labors. Haggerty was the treasurer and on that same day Griffin came to him and stated that the five deserters had concocted a scheme to steal the dust, and advised him to change the place of burial. This advice was followed, but it afterwards appeared that the five men were watching him while he was making the change. The next day the deserters came to Haggerty and demanded a settlement and a division of the dust. Haggerty went out to obtain the bag and was alarmed and surprised to find that it had been stolen. When he came back and announced the loss the five men began to laugh. As evidence to convict was lacking the deserters were allowed to leave camp. They were followed next day by Bee and Haggerty, who arrived in San Jose early in August.

The five deserters were there and in a short time they had gambled away the stolen money. In October they started back to the mines. On the road from the Livermore ranch, in Alameda County, to the San Joaquin Valley they fell in with a sailor, who was also on his way to the mines, and he was induced to become one of their party. When the San Joaquin was reached the party of six came upon two men—an American and a German. It was customary in those days, when one man met another on the road to exchange courtesies as follows: "Where have you been?" The answer would perhaps be: "I've been to the mines." Then the question would be: "How have you made it?" The interrogated party would open his shirt and disclose his pile, if he had any. It was so in the case of the German. He was asked the usual question and the bag of dust was disclosed. The American had no money.

That night the two parties camped near each other. In the evening Campbell proposed to rob the German and his companions, except the sailor, assented at once. After some argument the sailor was induced to go along. At midnight, Campbell, Freers and Davis relieved the German of his earnings, the sailor acting as guard, after which the victim was shot in the arm "for fun." The robbers then started back in the direction of San Jose. At a Mexican ranch near where the town of Pleasanton now stands, they stole six horses. The owner followed them to San Jose, and after learning that they had camped in the mustard, on the banks of the Guadalupe about two miles from the pueblo, he came to town and notified Harry Bee of his loss and discovery. The American had come in a short time before, having left the wounded German at Livermore's. Dr. Ben Cory was sent out to attend to him. Bee was informed of the robbery and from the description concluded that the Dry Diggings miners were the culprits. A search for them was at once instituted and Campbell, Freers and Davis were traced to the house of Woods, the alguazil, on Santa Clara Street. Bee suspected Woods of complicity in the hiding of the deserters and upon his statement Woods was removed from his official position by the alcalde, and Bee, who had before held the office, was appointed in his place.

Bee at once went at work. That night he raised a posse of men, among them Peter Quincy, Uncle Ike Branham, Charles White and Samuel Young. A short time afterwards Campbell and Freers were decoyed into Bee's shoe store in the old Lightston building, and arrested. A little later Davis was caught outside the building. Three days afterwards the three men were brought before the alcalde for trial, and mainly through the testimony of the sailor, who gave state's evidence and thus escaped punishment, the deserters were convicted and sentenced to be hanged. The same day—for the law moved swiftly in these times—the men were taken to Market Square and summarily executed. John Yontz acted as master of ceremonies, Bee having been released from that duty for the reason that he had just baptized the men and thus became their godfather. After life was extinct the bodies were taken to Santa Clara and buried in the Catholic Cemetery.

Lorenzo D. Stephens, a member of the Pioneers and the last surviving member of the famous Jayhawkers' party of gold seekers, whose terrible suffering in Death Valley in 1849 forms a thrilling chapter in the history of the California gold rush, died in an Oakland hospital in February, 1922, at the age of 93. His residence was in San Jose and for over seventy years he was a picturesque figure in the life of Santa Clara County. His wife died in January, 1922. He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Emma Falconer, of Berkeley, and a son, Dr. L. L. Stephens, of Seattle, Wash.

The records of the Jayhawkers shows that they were the first people with the exception of Indians to set foot in Death Valley; the first to discover silver in Nevada and the first to discover those nitre and borax deposits which have proved of such great value to the commercial world. Unwilling discoveries they were, during fifty-two days of existence with almost no food, and five days during which they were without a drop of water.

The party originally numbered thirty-five men and included one woman, the wife of a preacher, and several children. They set out

with ox teams from Galesburg, Illinois, on April 5, 1849, and passed safely through Salt Lake City late in July. The season was late when they arrived at the Mormon capital and reports were received telling of the awful experiences of the Donner party on the northern route to the gold fields—experiences which forced some members of that party into cannibalism to prolong life. Other wagons joined with the Jayhawkers in forming a train of 107 wagons at Salt Lake City with the idea of reaching California from Salt Lake by a southern route.

All went well until 250 miles south of Salt Lake, when, disregarding the advice of their guide, they started due westward in an effort to cut off several hundred miles. The distance by the map looked short and easy.

The train proceeded without incident until they came to a sheer precipice of a thousand feet or more in the Wasatch Mountains. Since progress seemed impossible the majority of the train resolved to follow the advice of their guide and turn southward again to the Santa Fe trail. The Jayhawkers, however, explored for a descent and found it. Not realizing what they were doing they then embarked on a journey across the Great American desert. Four months were required in traversing about 800 miles of this desolate region, fifty-two days of which they were without food, except as they killed their starving cattle. The little water found was mostly alkaline and unfit to drink. One member of the party, crazed by suffering, wandered away and was lost. Three other members of the party lay down on the trail and died.

The one woman of the part was forced to listen to her suffering little ones plead for a drink. Sometimes as many as five days would pass before they could plunge their swollen tongues in the alkaline springs. The wagons were cut to carts and the carts in turn gave way to pack saddles in an effort to facilitate progress through the sands.

The imprint of death was on the faces of the members of the party when two men forming an advance party sighted the ranch of Don Juan Salazar in the Santa Clara Valley. The plight of the party was made known and vaqueros went to their assistance. This rescue occurred on February 4, 1850, a date always observed in the reunions of the members of the Jayhawkers, which were held annually until three years ago, then ceased, as Lorenzo Dow Stephens was the sole survivor.

American Legion

The American Legion is a fraternal club. It was organized on October 4, 1919. The platform, as set forth in the constitution, is as follows:

"For God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes:

"To uphold and defend the constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one-hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

"The American Legion is to be commended in its efforts to enlist the membership of every honorably discharged soldier, sailor and marine who served his country in the late war. This organization has before it a great work if it is to accomplish its ideals in creating a true spirit of patriotism among the American citizens, which shall be as energetic and powerful in times of peace as was that spirit in the dark days of war. The Grand Army of the Republic has done a great work and has stood as a magnificent example before the American youth since the days of the Civil War, ever instilling in our people, by precept and example, love of country and enforcement of law and order. We cannot measure the benefits of this great organization nor ever pay the debt of gratitude which we owe it. But the ranks of the Grand Army of the Republic have become so diminished during the past few years that but a handful of the grand old veterans still remain. It is for this new organization, made up of the veterans of the World War, to assume the toga of its similarly patriotic predecessor, and carry forward its cherished ideals. There is no organization like the Legion, made up as it is of a million and one-half men and women who answered the call of home and country, which has forsworn any policy of a partisan or political nature, and whose whole endeavor is to furnish our country with protection, both from its enemies within as well as those without. It is an organization which caters to neither class nor mass, but stands for the enforcement of the will of the sovereign majority."

The Legion is open to army nurses as well as to former soldiers. The membership is 1045, mainly from Santa Clara County. The officers are: Archer Bowden, president; Frank V. Campbell, secretary. An employment bureau is maintained and the finding of seventy-five places per month has been the average.

Law Library and Bar Association

The San Jose Law Library was started in 1874 in the Knox Block. Its growth has been steady and now there are over 6000 books on the shelves. The librarian is Louisa J. Spencer, who has held the position for many years. The directors are O. D. Richardson (chairman), Judge S. F. Leib, N. Bowden, Judge John E. Richards and Judge H. D. Tuttle.

The Bar Association was formed in 1915. The officers are: John W. Sullivan, president; Matthew Mulcahy, secretary, and L. E. Petree, treasurer. The objects of the association are to advance the standard of the members in morals and professional duties, to prosecute members who are derelict in conduct, and to create a fraternal feeling among the members. John W. Sullivan is chairman of the committee on investigation.

Housewives' League

To combat the high cost of living by making war on the profiteers, the San Jose Housewives' League was organized in November, 1919. There were over 200 members on July 1, 1920. The officers are: Mrs. Paul Clark, president; Mrs. M. W. Capp, secretary, and Mrs. R. J. Lanford, treasurer. Mrs. J. E. Hancock is button and membership superintendent. The business of the League is to gather and publish recipes for sugarless and other cheap eatables; to investigate cases of profiteering and ascertain why the grocers have to charge so much when the producers receive so little; and to look into all matters connected with the high cost of living. Already much has been accomplished. Facts have been gathered regarding profiteering and when a case has been made the proper officials have been notified.

Daughters of the American Revolution

The Santa Ysabel Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized in San Jose November 10, 1896. The charter members were Mrs. Sutton Palmer, Mrs. William B. Gano, Miss M. Polhemus, Mrs. W. K. Beans, Mrs. M. G. Gates, Miss Edna Leib, Mrs. T. Ellard Beans, Miss Frances Beans, Mrs. Pedro Merlin Lusson, Mrs. Paul Furst, Miss Bessie Moore, Miss Rowena Beans, Miss Lida Leib. The regent, Mrs. Samuel Franklin Leib, was appointed by the then state regent, Mrs. Virginia Knox Maddox. Since then the list has been extended. The chapter meetings are held at the residences of the members. The genealogical standing of all the members is as follows:

Armstrong—Lida Campbell Leib, wife of Charles Dorsey Armstrong; descendant of Gen. William Russell; daughter of Judge Samuel Franklin Leib and Lida Campbell Leib, his wife. General Russell assisted in establishing American Independence while acting in the capacity of colonel from 1776 to 1783; afterwards was brigadier-general.

Austin, Gertrude May, wife of Paul Page Austin; descendant of Hezekiah Hutchins, who was a captain in Colonel Reed's regiment of New Hampshire volunteers, at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and who received his commission on the day of the battle. In 1776 he was captain of the fourth company of Lieut.-Colonel Welch's regiment and was present at the battles around Saratoga and at the surrender of Burgoyne.

Ballou, Katherine Jane Kimball, wife of John Quincy Adams Ballou, and descendant of Edward Ainsworth, a physician and farmer, who was a private in Colonel Bellows' regiment, raised in 1776 to reinforce the army in Canada. His name is on the payroll of Colonel Bellows' regiment of militia in New Hampshire, which went to reinforce the garrison at Ticonderoga when besieged by the British in June, 1777. Edward Ainsworth was called "Lieutenant."

Barkau, Ella Plate, wife of Fritz Barkau, descendant of Anthony Rutgers, who assisted in establishing American Independence while acting as chaplain in the second company of artillery in New York City.

Barstow, Mary Rhodes, wife of Alfred Barstow, and descendant of Anthony Rhodes, who was a private of the Fifth Company, commanded by Captain Carlisle, in Colonel Elliott's regiment. He also served as corporal in Captain Randall's company, Colonel Waterman's regiment.

Barstow, Grace (Miss), descendant of Anthony Rhodes.

Beans, Charlotte Bray, wife of T. Ellard Beans, and descendant of Dr. John Forman Grandin, U. S. N., who served as surgeon in the navy during the latter part of the Revolutionary War.

Beans, Rowena (Miss), descendant of Dr. John Forman Grandin.

Beans, Frances (Miss), descendant of Dr. Grandin.

Beans, Gertrude Moore, wife of William Knox Beans, and descendant of Lieutenant William Moore, who was sergeant in the Third Virginia Regiment in 1776; ensign in August, 1777; second lieutenant in 1777, and first lieutenant in 1780. In consideration of his services in the Continental Army he was given a grant of land—2,666⅔ acres.

Beans, Mildred Elizabeth (Miss), descendant of Lieut. William Moore.

Beans, Alice Adelaide Waite (Miss), descendant of Capt. Joseph Jewett.

Bradford, Alice Ballou, widow of Wager Bradford; descendant of Edward Ainsworth.

Connell, Nettie L. Bast, wife of Maurice Connell, and descendant of Capt. Jacob Clader, who enlisted March 1, 1776, in the company commanded by Rudolph Bernise, Second Battalion of the Men of '76. He became corporal July 1, 1776; captain, 1781. Also served sixty days' fighting Indians on the frontier.

Eustace, Bessie Moore, wife of Herbert Eustace, and descendant of Lieut. William Moore.

Furst, Evelyn Moore Grissim, widow of Paul Furst, descendant of Gen. William Russell.

Furst, Hannah Moore (Miss), descendant of Gen. William Russell.

Gano, Jeanette Lafayette Grissim, wife of William B. Gano, and descendant of Gen. William Russell.

Gates, Adaline M., widow of Freeman Gates, and descendant of Jonathan Palmer, who assisted in establishing American Independence while serving as first lieutenant in the Fifth Company of Colonel Selden's regiment of Connecticut volunteers.

Greenleaf, Mary Page Hathaway, widow of George Ravenscroft Greenleaf, and descendant of Capt. Philip Hathaway, Jr., who was captain in Col. Josiah Whitney's regiment. Served in Rhode Island in 1777.

Guppy, Lucia Sophia Chase, wife of Edward H. Guppy, and descendant of Capt. Cornelius Russell and Capt. Solomon Chase. Captain Russell was corporal in the Lexington alarm of May, 1775. Enlisted as private in 1775; advanced to first lieutenant and served as such until 1783. Was Washington's secretary and was with Washington at Valley Forge. Was officer of the day when Major Andre was hanged. Capt. Solomon Chase served in the regiment of his brother, General Jonathan Chase, and also as surgeon in another regiment.

Kittredge, Martha Shale Kirk, widow of Ashbel S. Kittredge, and descendant of Thomas Bedford, Jr., who was a captain in the Revolutionary Army. He several times refused promotion as he would not be separated from the boys of his company, who had been placed in his charge by their mothers.

Jordan, Jessie Knight, wife of David Starr Jordan, and descendant of Phineas Knight, who served as private in Capt. John Durkee's company, Col. Israel Putnam's regiment, from May to December, 1775. In Capt. Jonathan Brewster's company in 1776; in Col. Benijahs Leppingwell's regiment, 1777, and in Capt. John Riley's company, February, 1781, to December 31, 1781.

Ledyard, Mary Forman (Miss), descendant of Benjamin Ledyard, who was captain of the First Continental Infantry and distinguished himself at the battles of Monmouth and White Plains. . He was also one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. Miss Ledyard was also the great-great-granddaughter of Youngs Ledyard, who was first lieutenant of the Matross Artillery Company at Groton.

Leib, Lida Campbell Grissim, wife of Judge Samuel Franklin Leib, and descendant of General William Russell, Colonel of the Thirteenth Virginia, December, 1776; transferred to Fifth Virginia, September, 1778; taken prisoner at Charleston, May, 1780; exchanged, November, 1780; served until November 3, 1783, when he was made brigadier-general. Mrs. Leib was also the great-great-granddaughter of William Campbell, who was first lieutenant of the First Virginia State Regiment, and who was made captain January 16, 1779, and served until January, 1782.

Lusson, Elizabeth Stanley Newton, wife of Pierre Merlin Lusson, and descendant of Col. Thomas Newton, who was a member of the Constitutional Virginia Convention; Col. John Baylor, aide to Washington; John Wright Stanley, who melted his family silver and contributed $100,000 to Gen. Greene for arms and ammunition; Richard Cogdell, of North Carolina, member of the Provincial Congress and secretary of the Committee of Safety. Mrs. Lusson died in San Jose August 2, 1903.

May, Eliza Reed, wife of Alpha Child May, and descendant of Hezekiah Hutchins, who was a captain in Colonel Reed's New Hampshire regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne. He was in the Continental Army in 1778.

May, Cornelia Alice (Miss), daughter of Alpha C. May and Eliza Reed, his wife, and descendant of Stephen May, a soldier in the Continental Army, who served at Bunker Hill, Cowpens and Trenton. Also, a lineal descendant of Hezekiah Hutchins.

Maynard, Adele Merlin Lusson, wife of Blayney Easterly Maynard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Lusson and descendant of Col. John Armestead, Col. Thomas Newton, Col. John Baylor, John Wright, Stanley and Richard Cogdell, all of whom rendered valuable service during the Revolutionary War.

Maynard, Sue Davis, wife of Dr. Stephen C. Maynard and descendant of Jacob Yount, who served under General Greene during the memorable campaign of 1781, until the enemy evacuated Charleston and General Greene's army disbanded; also of George C. Yount, was a lieutenant under General Boone in the War of 1812.

Palmer, Maud Moore, wife of H. Sutton Palmer and descendant of Lieut. William Moore.

Parkinson, Edith Vallette, wife of Charles Roseberry Parkinson and descendant of Samuel Dinsmore, who was a private, January, 1776, in Capt. Nathan Watkins' company, Col. Edward Phinney's regiment. On the march to Ticonderoga he died of small-pox.

Pierce, Elise Furst, wife of Lester Pierce and descendant of Gen. William Russell; daughter of Paul Furst and Evelyn Moore Grissim, his wife.

Pierce, Marian Percey Thurston, wife of James Henry Pierce and descendant of Richard Thurston, who was captain of Second Company of Infantry of Rowley, now Georgetown, Mass., in 1757. In 1770 he was member of a committee to prevent British importations. His son, David, served at various times as a private during the Revolutionary War.

Plate, Mary Mizner, first wife of Karl H. Plate and descendant of Anthony Rutgers, who was captain of Second Company of Artillery in New York City. Mrs. Plate died in August, 1900.

Plate, Elizabeth Everett Groves, second wife of Karl H. Plate and descendant of Robert Clark, captain of Virginia troops in 1778; also of Capt. John Trigg, another captain of Virginia troops in 1778.

Polhemus, Margaret (Miss), descendant of Major John Polhemus, who, at seventeen years of age served in the provincial forces in the disastrous march against Fort Duquesne. In 1759 he was one of the volunteers who marched into Canada and did good service under General Wolfe. He received a captain's commission in 1775 in the First Battalion of Jersey regulars under Lord Sterling. His company, raised by him, was armed and equipped at his own expense. He fought in the battles of Ticonderoga, Long Island, Princeton, Germantown, Monmouth, Quebec, Brandywine and Valley Forge. At Valley Forge he was appointed major of his regiment, the Jersey Blues. He died in Philadelphia on his ninety-fourth birthday and was buried with military honors. He entered the war affluent and left it with but a pittance. Miss Polhemus is also a descendant of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Reed, Julia Russell, wife of Thomas Harrison Reed and descendant of John Davis, who served as substitute for his father in the Amboy expedition. In 1777 he enlisted in Captain Butler's company and was afterwards transferred to Captain McClelland's company. He was at Trenton and Princeton and crossed the Delaware with Washington. Took part in the battle of Brandywine. Was in the battle of Germantown, of Monmouth, Valley Forge and all the important events of 1778. He participated in the campaign of 1729 and was with Wayne in the attack on Stony Point. Was wounded in the attack on the block house at Bergin Point. Was one of the guards at the execution of Major Andre and went south with part of the Pennsylvania line in 1781. Was present at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered. Was honorably discharged in 1781, holding the rank of ensign.

Smith, Harriet Louise Corwin, wife of Prof. Leigh Richmond Smith, descendant of Capt. Thomas Lucas, who was first lieutenant in the regiment of Colonel Morgan in 1777. Was afterwards made captain.

Singletary, Florence Grigsby, widow of Emory Curtis Singletary, descendant of Massey Thomas, who served as a private in the company of Captain Gillson, Sixth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. John Green. He enlisted December 31, 1776, and served three years.

Thompson, Elizabeth Whitney Bland, widow of Col. Henry E. Thompson and descendant of Josiah Ballard, a private in 1777 in the company of Capt. John Trask, Col. David Leonard's regiment. Marched to Ticonderoga. He was also in the company of Capt. Ebenezer Goodale, Col. Samuel Williams' regiment in the same year, and marched to join the northern army.

Waite, Alice C., wife of Melville M. Waite and descendant of Capt. Joseph Jewett, who was captain in Colonel Huntington's Continental Regiment. After the siege of Boston they marched, under General Washington, to New York and remained in that vicinity until the close of the year 1776. He was at the Battle of Long Island. During the engagement Colonel Huntington's regiment was compelled to surrender, after an exhibition of great bravery, having been surrounded by the enemy. After the surrender Captain Jewett received several bayonet wounds from a dastardly foe, from the effects of which he died. He was of elegant and commanding appearance, of unquestioned bravery and much respected and beloved.

Weston, Abbie May Bunker, wife of Benjamin F. Weston and descendant of Jonathan Bunker, who enlisted in the Continental Army for the term of the war. He died in 1796. He served for three years and was in most of the big battles. Bunker Hill was named after his ancestor, George Bunker, who came to America in 1640. Mrs. Weston claims lineal descent from eight ancestors who served the country during the Revolutionary War.

Wright, Susie Davis, wife of Frank Vincent Wright, descendant of Benjamin Butterfield, who was a lieutenant in Col. Seth Warner's regiment of "Green Mountain Boys" in 1777. He served until 1780.

Wright, Edna Warren Leib, wife of William Hammond Wright, descendant of General William Russell.

Wyatt, Camille Palmer, wife of Ben Harrison Wyatt and descendant of Lieut. William Moore.

The present officers of the chapter are Mrs. Samuel Franklin Leib, regent; Mrs. Blayney Maynard, vice regent; Mrs. Maurice Connell, registrar; Mrs. Charles R. Parkinson, treasurer; Mrs. Elizabeth Everett Plate, corresponding secretary.

Musical Clubs and Record

Up to the '60s music in San Jose had not reached beyond the stage of very amateur performances. But when musical courses were placed on the list of studies at the College of Notre Dame, Santa Clara College and Prof. Freman Gates' San Jose Institute, the musical tone of the community was both strengthened and improved. Soon teachers of ability and eminence began to come in, the first of which were Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Hamm. They arrived in the '60s and soon made their work and influence felt. Mrs. Hamm, with her clear, bird-like soprano, had been an operatic singer in the East and Mr. Hamm, a basso, had appeared often in concerts. They opened a school, secured many pupils and gave many public entertainments. Among the local singers of those days were Ella Bassett (Mrs. Goodsell), Ella Cook (Mrs. Stark), Mary Rhodes (Mrs. Barstow), Beatrice Lawrey (Mrs. Hollenbeck), Mary Youngberg, George Pomeroy, D. B. Moody, Ben Caswell, Charles F. Macy, Elliott Reed, H. A. Keinath and C. C. Cook. Later came R. B. Crichton, W. A. Parkhurst, Grace Greene, Mrs. W. A. McLeod, Della Marvin, Jennie McLeod, Lois Singletary, Will Hervey, Elmer Chase, Henry C. Murgotten, and several others.

J. H. Ellwood arrived in the early seventies and in September, 1875, organized the Handel and Haydn Society with the following charter members: B. F. Caswell, J. H. Ellwood, George Pomeroy, W. A. Parkhurst, A. P. Murgotten, G. E. Lighthall, R. B. Crichton, Elliott Reed, Alfred Barstow, W. D. St. Claire, Charles E. Schroeder, E. Rousseau, J. W. Pembroke, C. T. Bird and Mesdames J. H. Ellwood, A. Barstow, B. L. Hollenbeck, E. P. Reed, Elliott Reed, L. A. Tuck, A. E. Pomeroy, H. S. Foote, A. M. Crichton, W. D. St. Clair, E. Rousseau and Miss Della Marvin, Allie Marvin, Lillie Johnson, Nora Willey, Mary Willey, Fannie Williams, Emma Pembroke, Sallie Webb. The original officers were: Elliott Reed, president; Mrs. B. L. Hollenbeck, vice-president; George Pomeroy, secretary; G. E. Lighthall, treasurer; W. D. St. Clair, librarian; J. H. Ellwood, conductor; Miss Lucy Washburn, pianist. The society was in existence for several years. It was succeeded by the Philharmonic Society, which also was short lived.

In 1883 Prof. J. W. Rainey and Clarence T. Urmy arrived in San Jose to add strength and artistic ability to the local musical coterie. Before them had come Henry L. Schemmel, pianist and vocalist ,and Miss Frederika Hoffman, a lover and interpreter of Chopin. Prof. Rainey was for many years a teacher of vocal music, while Mr. Urmy, after a long period of faithful and distinguished work is now a member of the faculty of the State Normal School, a power for good in the musical department. He is also one of America's popular poets, his published verse having been in evidence for twenty-odd years.

In the nineties a new artist appeared upon the scene in the person of Frank Loui King, a born musician, composer and leader. He established the King Conservatory of Music and was for several years dean of the Conservatory of Music at the College of the Pacific. He died several years ago. His family inherited his tastes, his son Frank Giorza King taking charge of the Conservatory of Music, while his daughter, Miss Luena King, won laurels both as a performer and composer. The air was charged with music with Ellwood and King in town. Several musical clubs and quartets were formed and many entertainments were given. The D'Ablaing brothers, Fritz and George, were the next arrivals. One was a violinist, the other a cellist, and their orchestra furnished San Jose some of the best music it had ever listened to.

Other teachers and performers were Prof. G. M. Schuck, Prof. Everett Pomeroy, Prof. Z. M. Parvin and Miss Emily Peelor. The Burrows Musical Kindergarten and the Faelton Fundamental System were first introduced to San Jose by Miss Peelor.

In later years San Jose has listened to the peerless singing of Mrs. Hillman-Smith, Mrs. D. J. Gairaud, Mrs. A. S. Bacon, Miss Lulu Pieper, Mrs. Mary Weaver McCauley, Miss Mary Webster, Georgia Ryder, Mrs. Mildreth Spencer Hartman, and the fine instrumental work of Clarence Urmy, Mrs. H. B. Worcester, G. C. Buchrer, Mrs. James J. Connell, Mrs. William J. Leet, Fred C. Brohaska, Tillie Brohaska, Miss May D'Oyley, Miss Isabel Longdon, Miss Augusta Schroeder, Miss Almee Auzerais and many others. Miss Grace Barstow makes violins artistically and plays

them exquisitely. Before her marriage to Prof. Joseph E. Hancock, principal of the Grant School, Mrs. Hancock, then Lessie Rainey, was an accomplished mistress of the violin. Since her marriage she has ceased playing that instrument in public, though she has not given up her musical studies. She is a musical composer of surpassing ability and her efforts in this line have been heard and appreciated in the several operettas produced at the Grant School.

The singing and acting of the late Charles W. Williams vastly entertained San Joseans for many years. Under his management there were produced at the Victory and California theaters those favorite light operas, "Olivette," "The Mikado," "Patience," "Pirates of Penzance," and "The Mascot." He was a singing comedian and would have made a fortune on the professional stage had he not elected to remain in San Jose and devote himself to newspaper work. He was the founder and for many years the publisher of the *Evening News*.

Of the singers in San Jose at the present time, there are Chester Herold, Amos Williams, Roy Thompson, Frank Towner, Dr. C. M. Richards, Dr. M. F. Hopkins, W. E. Johnson, Miss Olga Braslan, Miss Lulu Pieper, Mrs. Hillman-Smith, Mrs. A. S. Bacon, Mrs. D. J. Gairaud, Mary Webster and others. Among the teachers are Mrs. Hillman-Smith, Mrs. Gairaud, Miss Webster, Miss Louisa Simpson, Mrs. Kerwin, F. E. Blickfelt, Iva Brown, G. H. D'Ablaing, Blanche Fox, J. L. McDonnell, Mrs. E. B. McDowell, Bertha Semple, Miss Maud Caldwell, Walter B. Kennedy, Mrs. Daisie L. Brinker, Mrs. Ella Cook Stark, L. V. Brant.

The Y. W. C. A.

A matter of vital interest to Santa Clara County during recent years has been the erection and equipment of a structure for the Young Women's Christian Association. The idea of having an up-to-date plant, fitted in every way to aid in supplying the physical, social and spiritual needs of the girls and young women in San Jose and vicinity, was conceived in June, 1914, and carried out during 1915 and 1916, until its realization at the dedication of the building on May 14, 1916. Its cost in round numbers was $78,000, and the remaining $30,000, of the total subscription of $108,000, was used for furnishing and equipment for its various departments.

It was the result of months of careful planning and thought on the part of the women whose idealism, concurring with the power of the moment, served to produce it—a lasting monument to the vision and enterprise of the good people of San Jose. Men as well as women took hold with a will, and by their gifts, their vision of the needs of girls and young womanhood, and by their indefatigable energy, made its construction possible. The initial gift of $25,000 was made by Mrs. Maria P. Schofield, who, without girls of her own, reached out to the needs of all girls, and was quickly followed by contributions ranging from fifty cents to $2000.

The expert work of the National Y. W. C. A. secretaries was a revelation to the workers in San Jose, who had not before realized that women could be so efficient and far-seeing. The efforts of Miss Schooley, Miss Jaynes, Miss Lee and Miss Ristine will long be held in grateful memory by those who were privileged to share in them.

Mrs. D. A. Beattie was the first president and opened the first year's work with the following board of directors: Mrs. George Gilman, Mrs. J. B. J. Tuthill, Mrs. J. W. Crider, Mrs. W. C. Curtner, Mrs. T. A. Manning, Mrs. S. B. Squires, Mrs. Arthur Washburn, Miss Mary Helen Post, Miss Ruth Laird Kimball, Miss Frances Schallenberger, Mrs. Dr. Charles Hare, Miss Elizabeth Woodhams, Miss Carlotta Wood. Through the courtesy of the national board, the Association was able to have the services of Miss Julia T. Lee in following up the campaign work and later the directors secured for the general management, Miss Ada B. Hillman and an able corps of department secretaries. Miss Hillman served efficiently for three years and was succeeded by Miss Emma Palmer, an industrial expert. She is the present general secretary.

The beginning of an endowment fund was in a bequest of $500 from the late Mrs. Crummey. Other wills have been made, bearing the Association in mind, in bequests which will increase this fund.

Nothing short of a detailed description of the various departments of Association work could give any adequate idea of what is now being done for girls and young women in this building. It is impossible to estimate the value of this preventive and constructive work in the community, and so notable a beginning points only to enlargement and greater usefulness.

The officers for 1922 are Mrs. D. A. Beattie, president; Miss Lucy Tarleton, recording secretary; Mrs. Cassie Burnett, corresponding secretary; and Mrs. L. T. Smith, treasurer.

Club La France

The Club La France, of San Jose, was organized on October 26, 1902. The object was to get all the French-Americans together for benevolent, patriotic and social purposes. Ever since the organization the club has yearly

arranged for and carried out the celebration of the Fall of the Bastile on July 14. In 1920 the affair was held at Eastside Park. In addition to dancing, the singing of the Marseillaise and the Star Spangled Banner, Dr. A. C. Jayet delivered a stirring address, first in French and then in English. The club is caring for six orphans, made so by the European war, and a part of the proceeds of the celebration will go toward the maintenance of the orphans, the rest for the benefit of the French section of the public library. The officers of the society are: Jean Costere, president; Joseph Sabatte, vice-president; Justin Lasalle, secretary; directors, Frank Quement, Jean Verdier, P. Sabatte. During the war the club gave balls to raise funds for French and Belgian refugees, bought Liberty bonds, helped the Red Cross, and spent money freely for other things in aid of the American cause.

The Boy Scouts

The Boy Scouts of America were organized in 1910. In 1916 Rev. Frank J. McLain inaugurated the movement in San Jose by the formation of a troop of school boys. The public encouragement given induced the formation of other troops so that at the end of four years there were nine troops and one patrol in San Jose and six troops in the country. The oath is as follows: "On my honor I will do my best to do my duty to God and my country and obey the Scout law; to help others at all times, to keep myself physically strong, mentally awake, and morally straight." The Scout law imposes these rules: Be trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, kind, obedient, cheerful, thrifty, brave, clean and reverent.

In 1917 and 1918, while America was at war with Germany the Boy Scouts of the city and county did valiant work for the various committees, in planting war gardens, selling thrift and war saving stamps, Liberty bonds, Red Cross stamps, and in acting as distributors of patriotic literature. In fact they did everything that was required of them and more. J. H. Rainwater is the executive officer.

Loyal Italo-American Club

The Loyal Italo-American Club was organized in 1919 with a membership of five. In 1922 the roll showed over 600 names. The organizers were D. M. Denegri, president; D. Campisi, F. Ruiz, Frank Cavallaro and C. D. Cavallaro. It is the purpose of the club to bring Italians together and by cooperation instill into their minds a respect and admiration for American institutions. Love for American ideals should, according to one of their orators, be theirs always. The officers in 1920 were: D. M. Denegri, president; Joseph Spinelli, vice-president; R. O. Maino, secretary, and Paul Cavala, treasurer. On July 11, 1920, more than a thousand people attended the annual picnic at Eastside Park. The proceeds were used in fitting up the club rooms.

CHAPTER XXIV.

The Civic and Kindred Associations of San Jose—The Work of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association—One Hundred Per Cent Club and the Labor Organizations—Rotary and Civic Welfare Clubs.

The San Jose Chamber of Commerce is the successor in interest of the old San Jose Board of Trade. There was a board in 1874 but it was organized purely for commercial purposes. George B. McKee was president and E. H. Swarthout, secretary. The greatest problem with which it had to wrestle was the adjustment of the difference between gold and silver coin. In those times silver was at a discount of from one-quarter to three per cent, and to retail dealers this was a matter of considerable importance. They were practically compelled to receive silver from their customers and to settle with the wholesalers on a gold basis. At this time, too, the trade dollar came into circulation and tended to complicate matters. The board succeeded in putting all transactions on a gold footing. An attempt was also made to prevent the collection of the merchandise tax which was then imposed. Money was raised by subscription to contest the collection in the courts. Before anyone was found willing to act as defendant in a lawsuit the board dissolved and the money was used to assist Edward Martin, a merchant of Santa Cruz, in a suit involving the same question.

A Board of Trade to treat with matters of general interest, was organized September 27, 1886, with the following directors: D. B.

Moody, president; A. Friant, first vice-president; William Osterman, second vice-president; Frank Stock, treasurer; G. W. James, A. Barker, W. C. Andrews, P. Etchebarne, Joseph Enright. S. A. Barker was selected as attorney and E. B. Lewis as secretary.

Early in 1888, at the request of many prominent citizens the Board took in hand the matter of inducing immigration to the county. An executive committee, consisting of Dr. C. W. Breyfogle, A. Friant and J. H. Barbour, was appointed and for several months they gave almost their entire time to the work assigned to them. They sent an agent to Los Angeles to meet Eastern people coming into the state by the southern route and spent much money in advertising the resources of the county, both in California and the East. The rooms of the board in the Bank of San Jose building were supplied with a fine exhibit of the different products of the soil and excursions from various points were brought to the city. So effectively was the work done that the "boom" came before it was expected. In August the rush began and in a week from its commencement the sales of real estate ran up to a million dollars and the county recorder was compelled to quadruple his force in order to take care of the instruments presented for record. Values doubled before the month was out and hundreds of acres of new land in the vicinity of San Jose were subdivided into lots and sold. Country land was cut up into five and ten acre tracts and during the season these tracts were planted in trees and vines. The wild excitement subsided after a time, but there has been a steady increase in values ever since.

One of the first propositions brought before the board was that of building a mammoth hotel for the accommodation of visitors to the city. It had been advertised among tourists that San Jose had no adequate hotel accommodations for any considerable number of visitors, and although this was not true, it had the effect of keeping away many desirable tourists. The Board of Trade could not itself build the hotel, but it could and did, give the undertaking its active and moral support. Public opinion was practically unanimous in regard to the necessity of the enterprise and there were assurances that the capital stock would be promptly supplied. The question of location was most difficult to settle. It was proposed that permission should be asked of the city authorities to place the hotel in the center of St. James Park, but it was soon ascertained that the city could not grant this privilege. Negotiations were then entered into for the purchase of the Morrison lots, at the northwest corner of First and St. John streets, the intention being to erect a four-story block on the entire First Street frontage, from St. John Street to the Court House, Tyler Beach agreeing to turn in the St. James Hotel property to assist in the enterprise. In examining the title it was found that the property could not be alienated at that time, inasmuch as it included the interest of certain minor heirs. For this reason the project was abandoned, but the movers in the matter did not abate their efforts. A stock company was formed and the old homestead property of Josiah Belden, on First Street near Empire, was purchased. It contained eleven acres planted as a park. The owner at the time of the sale was C. H. Maddox and it required $60,000 to make the purchase. With this acquisition the Hotel Vendome may be said to have originated.

The company was organized August 11, 1887, with the following board of directors: J. B. Randol, Dr. W. S. Thorne, Dr. J. S. Potts, L. Lion, C. W. Breyfogle, A. McDonald, T. S. Montgomery, F. H. Mabury and Gus Lion. The stock was placed at $10 per share in order that all who wished might assist in this great improvement. Enough of the shares were soon sold to warrant the commencement of the present magnificent building. The estimated cost was $250,000. Afterwards additions were made, bringing the cost up to over $300,000.

In the spring of 1887, the board presented a petition to the mayor and common council, asking that body to call a special election to decide whether or not the city should issue bonds to raise money for necessary public improvements. Two elections for this purpose had been held before this, and on each occasion the bond proposition had been defeated. It was thought it would meet a similar fate now. The call was made, however, and the board, with the assistance of the press, presented the matter in such an urgent manner that the bonds were ordered to be issued. From this action came substantial bridges, a new city hall, important improvements at Alum Rock and St. James parks, a perfected sewerage system and convenient crosswalks.

The first executive committee of the board resigned in June, 1887, at which time a new committee, consisting of Henry Phelps, N. Cadwallader and W. T. Adel, was appointed. This new committee took up the work where the old committee had laid it down and successfully carried it forward. A display of county products was made at the Mechanics' Fair, San Francisco, at the Iowa State Fair, at Columbus, Ohio, at the Chicago World's Fair in 1893, and at the San Francisco Midwinter Fair.

In 1900 the board concluded to go out of business and let a new body, the present Chamber of Commerce, continue the good work. Much was done by the new body in the first years of its existence. New rooms in the old Music Hall building were taken and a renewed campaign of advertising was undertaken. The chamber was instrumental in securing appropriations for the State Normal and the public schools, and in inducing easterners to settle here. It had a fine exhibit of county products both at the St. Louis Exposition in 1904 and at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915. But it could have done more if it had not been handicapped by lack of money.

In 1919 it was resolved to undertake a determined campaign for money and new members. To make the venture certain of success there was in October of that year a reorganization and the election of the following officers: President, Joseph M. Parker; vice-presidents, John D. Crummey, E. N. Richmond; manager and secretary, Roscoe D. Wyatt; assistant secretary, Fred Lewis Foster; treasurer, W. S. Clayton. Directors—W. G. Alexander, Earle L. Bothwell, F. B. Brown, Jas. B. Bullitt, E. E. Chase, W. S. Clayton, John D. Crummey, A. D. Curtner, Arthur M. Free, Arthur E. Holmes, John D. Kuster, J. B. Leaman, T. S. Montgomery, Chas. M. O'Brien, Joseph M. Parker, E. N. Richmond. Members' Forum—Archer Bowden, chairman; Mrs. D. A. Beattie, Warren B. Reilly, Henry M. Ayer, Walter G. Matthewson, E. O. Billwiller, vice-chairman. In 1921 President Parker resigned and Dr. E. O. Pieper was elected in his place.

There was a continuous campaign for members and by July, 1920, there were 1500 members on the roll. The result of the work of the new organization is seen in the number of important tasks it has undertaken and carried to success. It has induced two new industrial organizations to locate here; it has induced the mayor and council to order the purchase of an automobile park on North First Street, and it has placed the water conservation scheme on a working basis. It has also lent its active support to increasing the municipal revenues, so that San Jose will be enabled to do the needed things the citizens so constantly demand.

Its program for the near future includes the adoption and carrying out of a comprehensive paving plan; the building of an intermediate bridge to assist in the development of East San Jose; co-operation with the board of education to maintain the highest standard of educational facilities, night courses, vocational classes and Americanization, and assist in bringing about polytechnic high school facilities; the further development of Alum Rock and the advertisement of the superior medicinal qualities of its mineral springs; the creation of public sentiment in behalf of a central athletic field for varied sports and ample space for safe and comfortable ascending and alighting of airplanes; a move for the early construction of the Skyline Boulevard and for connecting highways, to gain for Santa Clara County a further attraction for the tourist and to open up homesites of a type to invite the building of beautiful homes; the encouragement of home buying, the study of the industrial situation in San Jose and the selection of methods to induce new industries to locate in this vicinity.

In conclusion, it may be said that the present Chamber of Commerce, managed by "live wires," is looked upon, both in the community and outside of it, as one of the important, progressive civic bodies in California.

The Merchants Association

The Merchants Association was organized in 1901, with Chas. M. O'Brien as president. Its influence began to be felt after its removal to its new and commodious quarters at 74 North First Street, on November 8, 1915. It took over the entire upper floor of the San Jose Abstract Company building. The rooms are used by the Merchants Credit Bureau for offices of the superintendent of the credit bureau, and the merchants' patrol, for a meeting place of the board of directors and for the secretary of the Retail Grocers' Association. There is also a tastefully furnished reception room for visitors.

The credit bureau is a model of efficiency and is being copied by other cities of the state. It is in a position today to give an almost instantaneous rating of every buyer in the county by means of a card index system. When a new buyer appears in a store and asks for credit the merchant gets into touch by telephone with the credit bureau, obtains a rating on the customer and almost immediately knows whether it will be advisable to extend credit.

The idea of this institution was first worked out by private enterprise. The system was so meritorious that it was finally purchased by the Merchants Association, then reorganized and developed into its present efficient basis by the capable superintendent, Capt. E. R. Bailey, a former member of the San Jose police department. It is stated that over 1,000 ratings are given by the bureau to its patrons every month. Captain Bailey, besides superintending the department, is also in charge of the merchants' patrol system. Two patrol-

men are employed by the merchants to look after patrons' business places between sundown and sunrise. These men walk beats and ring in at regular intervals to the night police captain. They are subject to the discipline of regular police officers, although they may be discharged only by the patrol committee of the Merchants Association. These men try the locks of business houses, look after lights, and are a protection against fires and burglars. The efficiency of their work is revealed by interesting reports which are submitted at regular intervals.

The association has found that the experience obtained by Captain Bailey has been very effective in guarding against extensive operations by bogus check men in San Jose. As soon as a bad check is discovered Captain Bailey is instantly notified and all the merchants are then warned to be on the lookout. Bad check men, as a rule, attempt to pass several checks in a town before getting out. The association is growing rapidly and now has a membership of 231. The officers are: Warren Reilly, president; Karl Stull, vice-president; Robert R. Ayer, secretary, and Earl Bothwell, treasurer. The directors are W. B. Reilly, Henry Hirsch, Henry Hoff, Jay McCabe, W. C. Andrews, J. S. Williams, H. Melvin, Earl Bothwell, Karl Stull, Geo. Osen, G. H. Borchers, Walter Trinkler, J. Desimone, A. S. Appleton, N. A. Pellerano, Geo. Howes, A. B. Canelo, F. L. Foster, A. J. Hart.

The Rotary and Lions Clubs

The Rotary Club of San Jose, a branch of the national organization, was organized on May 22, 1914, with Henry Hoff as president and Alex. Sheriffs secretary. It consists of men selected from each district, business or profession and the aims are for the moral and financial betterment of the individual member, both in a practical way and a moral way; the betterment of the members' crafts or professions as a whole; the betterment of the member's home, his town, county and state, and of the society in which he lives. For its members the Rotary provides activity which will extend their horizon of business experience, stimulate their minds to travel in unfrequented channels of thought; arouse them to service for others; help them to attain their greatest possibilities; make them leaders among men. On the practical side the Rotary activity provides an opportunity for increased business thoroughness by the establishment of cordial, intimate, friendly relations between members. On the ideal side the Rotary activities provide members with codes of correct practices and high standards in business. The ideals are equally applicable to his personal habits as well as to his business conduct. The Rotary's slogan is "Service, not self. He profits most who serves best." The Rotary has a distinct field of its own and is mainly educational in character. It is different from other organizations by its limited membership and by its active concern in the individual member and in the individual member's business and by placing on the members the responsibility of awaking the respective crafts and professions to higher standards. At a meeting held on June 2, 1920, the following officers were elected: President, A. G. Du Brutz; secretary, Frank Baker; Arthur E. Holmes, treasurer. Other directors—Arthur Curtner, Geo. Parkinson, John D. Kuster, Seymour Kittredge. During the past year twenty new members have been added to the roll. In 1922 the officers were Dr. C. M. Richards, president; E. O. Billwiller, secretary; Arthur Holmes, treasurer.

The Lions Club, whose objects are similar to those of the Rotary Club, was organized March 24, 1920, by the election of the following officers: F. B. Brown, president; Warren Reilly, vice-president; T. S. Montgomery, treasurer, and L. M. Simonson, secretary. Both the Lions and the Rotarians are lending efficient assistance to the Chamber of Commerce.

The Civic Welfare Club

The Civic Welfare Club, of San Jose, was organized in November, 1919. The following officers were elected for the first term: President, J. D. Crummey; vice-president, Rev. A. W. Noel Porter; secretary, Josephine Rand-Rogers; treasurer, T. M. Wright; executive committee, C. S. Allen, L. D. Bohnett, Dr. N. H. Bullock, Chas. F. Crothers, J. D. Crummey, Herbert C. Jones, Rev. A. W. Noel Porter, Josephine Rand-Rogers, Clara H. Smith, Mrs. E. E. Stahl, Geo. S. Walker, Bert R. Ward, F. D. Wolfe, T. M. Wright. The constitution thus declares the object:

"The object of this organization will be to assist in maintaining the highest moral standards in the political, social and industrial life of the community. It declares for a vigorous enforcement of all laws that are essential to the promotion of the general welfare, and it will act upon this declaration whenever the occasion arises. It will loyally support the earnest efforts of all officials to execute such laws. In primaries and elections it will endeavor to ascertain the attitudes and standards of candidates for offices, the incumbents of which exercise powers affecting the public welfare, and will give such information to the electors. Its method in all activities will be so far as possible constructive. It will always co-operate to the end that the community

may become united in the support of measures affecting the public interest. In its political activities it will be strictly nonpartisan. It will not use its influence to advance party or individual interest. It will strive to be an organ of intelligent, disinterested and progressive public opinion.

"No candidate at a primary or election shall be endorsed by this organization until a referendum vote has been taken, and the returns show a majority in favor of such endorsement. The executive committee may also order a referendum for its guidance on any matter, and ten per cent of the voting members of the organization may on written petition require the executive committee to direct a referendum on any proposed measure or action, and to abide by the result of such vote."

During the few months of its existence the society has directed its efforts toward the suppression of gambling and "blind pigs."

The 100 Per Cent Club

In the fall of 1918 the 100 Per Cent Club of San Jose was organized. It is composed of business and professional men and its objects are to promote business, advertise San Jose and Santa Clara County and boost every project looking toward city and county advancement. The members consist of one man in each line of business or profession and the club follows in many respects the program outlined by the Rotary Club. Every year it gives in San Jose a grand industrial exposition, which attracts visitors from all parts of Central California. The opening exposition was held from May 29 to June 5, inclusive, and there was offered one of the most worthwhile programs ever prepared in California. There were daily aviation races and stunt contests in which fifty fliers competed; fireworks were turned loose from airplanes; three bands provided music and famous entertainers from the East appeared. In addition, there was a "Joy Zone," patterned after the famous avenue at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The educational and business phases of the affair were the industrial exhibits, the machinery exhibits, the automobile and air shows and the government demonstrations of recruiting work. The officers of the club are: President, Paul Rudolph; secretary, Alvin Long; executive committee, Z. O. Field, W. A. McDonald, F. M. Ely, Claude Stutsman, William Horwarth, J. F. Stover, E. L. Simpkins, L. H. Elmer, L. Austin, Alvin Long, William Horstman. The last named acted as manager of the exposition.

Labor Organizations

The free employment service in San Jose started up during the winter of 1915, when there was an acute period of unemployment. A committee of citizens representing civic, fraternal and labor bodies, solicited the necessary funds and established a Rest House for the unemployed at a building on the Alameda and started service in the city hall to supplement the work done at the Rest House. The experiment worked satisfactorily and practically eliminated the back-door solicitor and tramp. At the end of the winter the city authorities were induced to take over the work and under the new auspices it was continued with good results until April 15, 1918. No record was made of the calls and placements made during that period.

On April 15, 1918, the state established in San Jose, at 176 South Market Street, a branch of its regular employment service, under the direction of the State Labor Commissioner. This was in co-operation with the United States Employment Service, and the work was carried on as a state federal bureau until April 1, 1919, when the Government discontinued all free bureau service except in the large industrial centers of the Eastern states.

Since that date the San Jose bureau has been operated as a state institution, having no connection with the Government except that it is allowed the franking privilege on all return postal cards and official correspondence. Since its establishment more than 20,000 employers have been served and more than 40,000 men and women have been placed in earning positions. The manager of the State Public Employment Bureau is George Moody; assistant, Thomas A. Graham. The managers of the municipal bureau from 1916 to 1918 were M. Chestnutt and Dana Thomas. A. J. Rhein had charge of the bureau during that period, and during 1915-1916 Walter Henderson had charge of the Rest House.

The labor unions of San Jose are represented by the Building Trades Council, the Central Labor Council, and the Labor Temple Association. The Building Trades Council, for building trades only, was organized in 1901, with Ed White as president and C. H. Harrison as secretary. Other presidents were F. N. Smith, Wood James, Ed Lundy and T. A. Graham, who held office for seven years, and Fred Arberg. The present officers are Bert Rose, president, and J. F. Cambiano, secretary.

A short time after the Building Trades Council was organized the Federated Trades, afterwards the Central Labor Council, came into legal existence. It represents all the trades not covered by the other council. Before its organization there were a number of labor unions, and the amalgamation came about through a desire for co-operation and concerted action. The officers of the Central

Council are W. A. Wilson, president, and George Bachelder, secretary. When the Y. M. C. A. got into financial difficulties and was forced to give up its fine two-story building near the northeast corner of Second and St. John streets, the two labor councils became the purchasers, paying $13,500 for building and lot. At the time of the purchase the Labor Temple Association was formed. It consists of one member from each council. Louis Yates is secretary and manager. The affairs of the temple have been so well looked after during the eight years' ownership of the two councils that the original debt incurred has been practically wiped out. The business of the two councils is to see that labor receives its just compensation and that the interests of its members are properly taken care of.

The Progressive Business Men's Club was organized April 1, 1920. The objects are the same as the Rotary Club. The officers are: A. A. Zolezzi, president; J. B. Hiatt, secretary, and F. W. Sinclair, treasurer. There are seventy-nine members on the roll.

Commercial Club

The San Jose Commercial Club, dedicated to the upbuilding of Santa Clara County, was organized in October, 1921. The objects and purposes, in detail, are to promote the civic, business and industrial welfare of the community, to bring together upon common ground all existing organizations, to add the "personal touch" to business and professional relations, to supplement and amplify the work of existing organizations, to promote a closer business, professional and social relationship between San Jose and outlying communities and finally to develop broad qualities of leadership to insure steady, uninterrupted community progress. The officers are: Dr. Raymond T. Wayland, president; Alex. J. Hart, vice-president; W. J. Cross, honorary secretary. The directorate represents the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants Association, Auto Trades Association, Hundred Per Cent Club, Progressive Business Men's Club, Lions Club, Professions, Rotary Club, Press, Prune and Apricot Association, Packers, Realty Board, outlying sections.

In December, 1921, articles of incorporation of the Commercial Building Company, organized to erect a modern class "A" office building which will house the Commercial Club, were filed. The building will be located on the old Music Hall property on North First Street and will cost about $400,000.

Pen Women Branch

The San Jose Branch of the League of American Pen Women was organized March 23, 1922. The objects of the League are mutual benefit in creative work, betterment of literary and artistic production. The Edwin Markham Home was chosen as a fitting meeting-place. To further interest in books and Pacific Coast writers, the League will give an annual book fair. The officers are: Mrs. Katherine D. Cather, president; Mrs. Edith Daley, vice-president; Miss Mildred Hamilton, treasurer; Mrs. Elva S. Cureton, secretary; Miss Ruth Amet, historian. Those eligible are artists, writers and musical composers.

The Plotwrights

On June 8, 1921, the Plotwrights, an association of county fiction writers, was organized in San Jose. The following officers were elected: Homer Eon Flindt, president; Oscar L. Oliver, secretary; Eugene T. Sawyer, treasurer. The objects are sociability, the discussion of the technique of the salable manuscript, the giving of entertainments, the boosting of the beautiful valley of Santa Clara, and the reception and entertainment of visiting authors. The membership consists of the following writers: H. E. Flint, Austin Hall, J. B. Frisbie, James Hanson, Ray Hardin, Ray Hicks, A. Jamison Arroll, E. T. Sawyer.

The Western Aero Club

An Aero Club to promote aeronautics in the Santa Clara Valley was formed at a meeting of local aviation enthusiasts on July 12, 1920. The charter members were Johnny Johnston (instructor), Louis Normandin, Arthur Britton, Sanborn Young, Frank Puck, Paul Stephany, Fred Gurvine, J. R. Pennington, Clyde Arbuckle, J. R. Knutzen (vice-president), Roscoe Russell, William Brudwein, Charles Newman, C. H. Odell (secretary and treasurer), R. M. Scherf, W. G. Harton, Mrs. W. G. Harton, S. Metzgar, K. Rogers (president), R. A. Burgess, Mrs. Newbre, Frank Rose (aerial acrobat), W. Lidley, H. Coleman and Dr. Morris.

The name selected is The Western Aero Club and the headquarters will be the old site of the Garden City aviation field on Capitol Avenue, near Santa Clara Avenue. The club has ships and more are to be added in the near future. In Santa Clara is another club and the Pennington-Todd training field on the San Francisco road.

Aviation in San Jose took its first real start during the European war. The Garden City field was selected as a base of operations, and when not aiding the local war committees of San Jose in distributing Red Cross, Liberty Bond and other circulars, the aviators carried passengers for a ten to fifteen minutes' flight over the city. During this period many excursions from Camp Mather were made and hundreds of airships passed over the valley on their way to southern points.

The San Jose squadron was organized on December 1, 1921. On February 18, 1922, it appealed to Congressman Free to assist its members in securing a plane for training purposes. Mr. Free, upon receipt of this request, called at the war department and presented the matter to the heads of the air service.

Although the war department plans to cooperate with the San Jose squadron in every possible way and to include it in its future plans for the development of aviation on the Pacific Coast, theer were certain technical difficulties in the way of having an army plane allotted immediately for use at San Jose.

Mr. Free therefore appealed to the postoffice department, having heard that a JN plane owned by that department was at Crissey field, San Francisco, and might be available. Through the sympathetic cooperation of Hon. C. F. Egge, head of the air mail service, who took up the matter immediately at Mr. Free's request, the plane was secured and ordered to be delivered without charge and fully equipped for use to a representative of the San Jose air reserve squadron on April 3.

CHAPTER XXV.

Charitable and Humanitarian Organizations of San Jose—The Good Cheer Club, County Charities, Home of Benevolence—Pratt Home, Salvation Army, Notre Dame Institute, and Young Men's Christian Association.

The Associated Charities was organized in 1894, and while in existence met with the generous co-operation of the public. The directors represented the churches of every faith in San Jose, as well as other existing charitable bodies. The aims were to make investigation and keep a record of all cases of distress reported; to give temporary relief in emergency cases and then report them to the charitable organizations under the jurisdiction of which they belonged; to expose fraud and prevent duplicate giving; and to secure work for needy women and men. Annual entertainments were given, which always netted the society a sufficient sum to tide it over until the next year. The officers for the first year were: Alfred C. Bean, president; Mrs. T. Ellard Bean, vice-president; Mrs. W. B. Hill, secretary; James Bean, treasurer, and Miss Cora M. Bethel, superintendent; board of directors, Mrs. S. B. Hawkins, Mrs. T. Ellard Beans, Mrs. A. T. Herrmann, Rev. H. M. Tenney, Mrs. H. Branham, James Bean, Mrs. W. L. Woodrow, Mrs. W. B. Hill, Mrs. E. G. Williams, Mrs. Anna Taber, Mrs. Alfred C. Bean; honorary directors, G. D. Worswick, Mrs. S. C. Winchester, Rev. Father Gleeson, Mrs. Geo. M. Bowman, J. H. Campbell, Mrs. E. O. Smith, Mrs. H. Levy, Mrs. C. D. Blaney, Mrs. E. McLaughlin, Mrs. B. Cochrane, Mrs. Jackson Hatch, J. E. Knoche, James Rhodes, Mrs. W. P. Dougherty, Mrs. S. A. Jones, E. A. Hayes.

The association continued its beneficent work until 1917, when the Santa Clara County Charities was organized under the state law and with state and county aid. As its operations and aims were about the same as those of the Associated Charities, the latter organization concluded to disorganize and then to reorganize under the name of the Social Service Agency. This action was taken after it had turned over all its data to the County Charities. As the Social Service Agency it allied itself with the Good Cheer Club, and for several years assisted in the club's campaign work.

Miss Cora M. Bethel, former superintendent of the Associated Charities, is the investigator or superintendent of the County Charities, Ray B. Newman is the secretary, and fine offices have been fitted up in the county court house. The board of supervisors has discontinued its alms-giving system and has turned over all that business to the County Charities for investigation and action. The County Charities presents claims of applicants for relief to the board and the board makes the allowances. The state aid for the six months ending December 31, 1919, amounted to $16,723.16; supplementary, $1,012.03; total, $17,735.19. Total of all aid for the six months, $23,173.02.

In addition to its other work, the County Charities dispenses the Widows' Aid Pension. Nearly all the claims of applicants for aid are for groceries, clothing and other necessaries.

The Good Cheer Club

The Good Cheer Club, started in 1904, is the health organization of Santa Clara County. The objects are to promote health and efficiency in the community, to give systematic relief to the sick, poor and needy, and to es-

tablish a fund for these purposes. Annual membership fee, five dollars; life membership, twenty-five dollars. The officers are: President, De Lancey Lewis; vice-presidents, Mrs. Chas. Allen, Mrs. John E. Richards; secretary, Miss Emma Philbrick. It is supported by the Santa Clara County Welfare Association, consisting of the Florence Crittenden Home, the Anti-Tuberculosis Society and the Social Service Agency. It receives state and county aid and fees from patients. The average monthly cases exceed 1,000. The departments include mental, medical and dental clinics and social hygiene. There are nineteen physicians on the consulting list.

The work of the club is done by no other organization in San Jose, yet it is in close co-operation with all the other humanitarian agencies and at the least possible expense. It reaches not only the very destitute and deficient, but the large American middle class in need of assistance. This assistance the club is organized to give, not so much as a charity but as a public health service. Visiting nursing in the homes was started in 1904 and for several years that constituted the largest part of the work; but at last it became necessary to establish an office and dispensary, where applicants could be received, medicines and sick-room supplies distributed, surgical dressings made and sterilized, patients met by appointment, doctors consulted, etc. Each branch of work undertaken has been the direct result of a real need. One of these was the clinic where children could have continued treatment. Doctors cheerfully cared for patients through acute attacks. It seemed impossible at first for the club to successfully follow up these attacks, as each child had a different doctor and a different hour of appointment. But at last the club succeeded in opening a medical clinic through which children below par mentally and physically have been treated with wonderful results. Every child is given a thorough examination, the case is properly diagnosed, often by means of X-ray pictures and various tests. Treatment is then prescribed, medicine furnished, and when necessary the case is dismissed, continued or referred to other treatment. Many children have received expensive surgical corrective treatment and hospital care, with no expense whatever to the parents. Through the operation of the medical clinic was found an absolute need for a dental clinic. Before this, only emergency work had been provided through the generosity of first one dentist and then another, but it was found that nearly every child coming to the medical clinic needed dental care, hence the establishment of a dental clinic.

The social hygiene department was established on February 1, 1919, with the assistance of the State Board of Health. There are now 200 patients being treated. In San Jose there are clinics conducted daily in all departments. Branches of the club have been established in Los Gatos, Campbell, Mountain View and Santa Clara.

The nationalities of the new cases treated for one month in 1920 were as follow: American, 213; Italian-American, 86; Italian, 18; Spanish-American, 29; Japanese, 2; Swedish, 3; Portuguese, 1; German, 3; Spanish, 2; Jewish-American, 4; Slavonian-American, 1. Total, 362.

Home of Benevolence

The Home of Benevolence owes its existence to the efforts of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. This society was organized in 1867, as a result of a meeting of Richard Savage, internal revenue assessor; J. J. Owen, editor of the *Mercury;* Mrs. A. M. Gates, wife of the principal of the San Jose Institute; Mrs. J. C. Cobb, and a few others. At the organization meeting, on April 16 of the same year, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. J. C. Cobb; vice-president, Mrs. A. Pomeroy; secretary, Mrs. N. Hayes; treasurer, Mrs. C. R. Spaw. At the same meeting Mrs. W. N. Slocum, Mrs. G. Evans, Mrs. F. E. Adams and Mrs. E. J. Wilcox were appointed managers. The constitution stated the object of the society to be the rendering of assistance to sick and dependent persons residing in the city of San Jose.

Upon the acceptance of the constitution the following ladies were elected as a visiting committee: Mrs. R. B. Hall, Mrs. E. Alban, Mrs. China Smith, Mrs. Joseph Ingham, Mrs. D. L. Shead, Mrs. A. L. Rhodes, Mrs. D. T. Adams, Mrs. Wesley Tonner, Mrs. J. R. Whitney, Mrs. T. Ellard Beans, Mrs. Josiah Belden, Mrs. P. T. McCabe, Mrs. J. C. Smith; auxiliary committee, J. A. Quinby, J. J. Owen, D. S. Payne, E. J. Wilcox, Richard Savage and A. B. Hamilton. The amount of fees collected through enrollment was thirty-nine dollars. Thus was launched upon the tide of human woes and human blessings one of the most beneficent, yet unostentatious, of local forces; a power that for over fifty years has steadily and quietly gone about doing good. There have been no emoluments or honors connected with its offices, no worldly benefits accruing to any of its members.

In May, 1867, Mrs. Spaw tendered her resignation, which was accepted, and Mrs. N. Hayes, afterwards Mrs. Chas. J. Martin, was elected treasurer *pro tem,* and the names of Mrs. Norman Porter, Mrs. L. Archer, Mrs. R. B. Buckner and Mrs. R. T. O'Hanlon were

added to the list of members. During the second month, Mrs. James Hart, Mrs. J. Manly, Mrs. R. Savage, Mrs. Chas. Allen, Mrs. C. S. Crydenwise, Miss Sarah Severance, Mrs. K. Patterson, Mrs. S. A. Barker, Mrs. A. N. Hamm, Mrs. John Rouse and Miss Anna Cobb enrolled themselves as members. In August, Mrs. J. Lewis, Mrs. J. Cutler, Mrs. Stephen Thorne and Mrs. S. J. Churchill joined.

In 1872 the society incorporated under the laws of the state. At the same time T. Ellard Beans, T. W. Spring, A. C. Erkson and Mr. Rhodes were appointed as trustees, in addition to the presiding officers and board of managers. The event of the year was an appropriation of $500 from the state.

The Home of Benevolence was established by the society in 1877, and the same year the constitution was so amended as to provide rules and regulations for a home for destitute children and aged and infirm persons. The home was first located in a rented building on the corner of Third and Martha streets, Mrs. A. H. Anderson serving as matron. Special laws were made for the place. By permission of the board of trustees children under peculiar circumstances could be admitted, and all mothers who earn their living were allowed to place their children at the home by the day, paying a small compensation for the accommodation. Independent of the homeless children and helpless women who found shelter and care in the home during the first year of its existence, twenty-five tramps received "square meals."

An Authors' Carnival to raise money toward the building of a home that would answer all requirements was given at Music Hall on February 26, 1878. The officers at this time consisted of Mrs. Nellie Eyster, president; Mrs. M. X. McKee and Mrs. L. W. Moultrie, vice-presidents; Mrs. Louisa King, secretary, and Mrs. Frances D. Williams, treasurer; board of managers, Mesdames J. C. Cobb, C. R. Span, T. W. Spring, A. M. Gates, Ben Cory, P. D. Hale, Dr. Stone, E. Coombs, T. E. Beans, S. A. Clark, C. H. Allen, H. J. Haskell, Jackson Lewis, P. T. McCabe, A. T. Herrmann, M. Dimond.

The carnival was a success, the sum of $2,987.85 being netted to the society. In September, 1878, the home was removed to the old Schroeder place at the junction of First and Market streets. Here, with a family of nine children and two invalid women, the society took temporary possession, Mrs. A. R. Ransom as matron. The house being large and unfurnished, the draught upon the treasury to make it both habitable and comfortable was heavy. Various means to raise funds were discussed, among which was the proposition to have a course of scientific lectures by some of the savants of San Jose. About this time Geo. W. Fentress, city librarian, was authorized to offer prizes for the best poem and the best story by San Jose authors. That for the best poem, "An Arboreal Song of the Alameda," was unanimously awarded, by intelligent judges and critics, to its author, Mrs. Mary H. Field. The poem purports to be—

"The song of an ancient tree,
Which it softly crooned to me
As I walked on an autumn day
In the Alameda—the beautiful way—
The pride and glory of San Jose."

It tells in musical rhyme the history of the century's years, dating from the time when—

The gray old Mission Fathers nine sat
In the long refectory hall,
Lingering over bread and wine, and planning.
For the glory of God and the good of man, to
Plant some trees whose greenery
A screen from the burning sun shall be.

After much opposition from the brother Friars, who thought the plan of planting a "league of forest" too large to come within their compassing, it was done, and when the originator of the plan, the benevolent and weary Father de Catala, slept one night a bright vision hovered o'er him,

And he saw, as in a magical glass, that
The trees of his planting so stately grew,
They leaned their tops 'gainst the sky's soft blue,
While intertwining on every side,
The giant branches swept far and wide.
'Neath the lovely living arches' span
The broad, smooth highway level ran,
Its verduous vistas stretching on
Till the power of the raptured eye was gone.

The vision shifted many times, until there came to the Friars' view some of the scenes of today:

A surging crowd of an unknown name—
An endless, hurrying, jostling throng,
Full of laughter, and jest, and song—
The ceaseless tide of a city's street,
The stately coach and the lumbering wain,
Which came with rumble, and rush, and roar,
Swarming with people, behind, before,
Above, within, and under, too,

For aught the puzzled Friar knew.
Whose living monument stands today
In the Alameda—the beautiful way.

Mrs. Field presented the manuscript of the poem to the society and an illustrated edition of 1,000 copies was printed, the sale of which produced a modest revenue.

It being found necessary to incorporate the Home of Benevolence as an institution separate from that of the Ladies' Benevolent Society, a meeting to take the necessary steps was called on October 21, 1879, an election of officers followed and an application for a charter was made. In 1880, a house for the home was built on the Morey land on the corner of Martha and Eleventh streets. It consisted of eleven large rooms and two bathrooms. It was appropriately dedicated on September 5, 1880. It was then reported that there was not a dollar of indebtedness.

The event of the summer of 1882 was the furnishing of the two dormitories with thirty-six iron bedsteads, wire springs and hair mattresses, at a cost of $600. The children, irrespective of sex, were now taught to do their own bed-making. On January 21, 1885, the society accepted the deed of conveyance of the yearly revenue from the "Contingent James Lick Trust Fund" of $25,000 for the benefit of the Home of Benevolence. There were five acres in the original home tract, but six and one-half acres were afterwards added; also a hospital and a large addition to the building.

After the Santa Clara County Charities and the Good Cheer Club began to do city and county work, the members of the Ladies' Benevolent Society devoted their time mainly to the care and maintenance of the home, which at present has seventy inmates (children). The matron is Mrs. Skidmore. The officers of the society are: Mrs. Geo. B. McKee, president; Mrs. J. W. Blauer and Mrs. W. S. Clayton, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. G. Field, recording secretary; Mrs. Louis Sonniksen, financial secretary; Mrs. P. H. Jordan, corresponding secretary; Mrs. F. B. S. Williams, treasurer; trustees other than officers, Mesdames W. C. Bailey, F. O. Read, H. Center, J. R. Kocher, P. F. Gosbey, G. W. Borchers, G. D. Farrington, W. S. Van Dalsem, F. W. Moore, G. A. Muirson, C. R. Parkinson, S. A. Ogier, Joseph Pash, C. A. Wayland, J. W. Hamilton, J. W. Faull, G. A. Sweigert, and Miss C. Belle Eaton.

The Odd Fellows' Home

One of the finest institutions of the kind is the Odd Fellows' Home, located on Fruitvale Avenue about a mile south of Saratoga. It is a concrete building and was erected in 1912 at a cost of $300,000. There are eighty-two acres in the tract. In 1920 there were 174 inmates, fifty of them being women. The main building contains a ladies' parlor, library, assembly hall, reception room and rooms for the officers. A large part of the tract is planted in fruit trees and in 1919 fruit to the amount of $5,000 was sold. The home maintains hog and chicken yards and a vegetable garden, and in a large measure is self-supporting. The management is in the hands of a board of trustees consisting of John Hazlett, San Francisco; D. A. Sinclair, Oakland; Fred Pierce, Los Angeles; A. N. Bullock, Sacramento; Sam E. Moreland, San Jose. The superintendent is Dr. C. S. Arnold and his wife is matron. The average age of the inmates is seventy-six years and the cost of maintenance per inmate is $25.50 per month.

The Pratt Home

The Pratt Home, a gift from Mrs. W. W. Pratt, located on South First Street near the Market Street junction, was organized in 1891. Since then two annexes have been built. It has been used for the relief of homeless children and aged people of both sexes. The main building is spacious and well appointed and is surrounded by handsome grounds that are adorned with trees and shrubbery. At present there are fifty inmates. The following are the officers elected in May, 1920: President, Mrs. W. L. Woodrow; secretary, Mrs. A. T. Herrmann; treasurer, Mrs. J. E. Richards; financial secretary, Mrs. C. H. Hervey; assistant treasurer, Miss Mayo Hayes; first vice-president, Mrs. Ernest Lion; other directors, Mrs. William Bogen, Mrs. B. Laughlin, Mrs. W. G. Alexander and Miss Dockstader.

Notre Dame Institute

The O'Connor Notre Dame Institute, located at the corner of Second and Reed streets, was formerly the residence of Judge and Mrs. M. P. O'Connor. On July 16, 1883, they donated the residence to the Sisters of Notre Dame for use as an orphanage for girls. At present there are twenty-five inmates, though there are accommodations for fifty. The inmates are cared for and given a thorough education. Those who wish can afterwards enter the College of Notre Dame high school. Others are placed in good situations after having been thoroughly inducted into the mysteries of domestic science.

The Salvation Army and Volunteers

The Salvation Army has been a humanitarian force in San Jose for over forty years. It carries a message of relief and hope to the poor and sick and its services both in war and

peace have been important and far-reaching. The industrial department in San Jose, at 573 South Market Street, is conducted by Adjutant W. Boyd, while the hall on Post Street for meetings is in the hands of Captain W. Bamford.

The Volunteers of America organized in 1876, just after Ballington Booth had severed his connection with the Salvation Army and had formed the national organization of Volunteers. A home for men is located on North Fourth Street and an industrial department does business at 477 North First Street. Both of these places are administered by Staff Captain Rose Goth.

The work of the Salvation Army is illustrated in the story of old Bob Bennett. Fishermen and hunters in the Mt. Hamilton region will remember the old man, who lived the life of a hermit in a little cabin high up in a gulch that debouches into the Canyon of the Santa Ysabel. Old Bob is dead and the coyote yips and barks and the wildcat snarls and cries in the little flat where once was heard the plaintive strains of Old Bob's violin. The old fellow was a curious character. He was an Englishman, unmarried, and had no relatives in America. While a young man he followed the sea as a ship's carpenter. In middle life he came to San Jose and was employed for a number of years as a cabinet-maker in one of the city's large furniture stores. He had one besetting fault—overindulgence in strong drink—and inability to control the appetite sent him to the eastern hills for recuperation and reformation. But the habit of years was too strong to be easily thrown off. Some men in his situation might have fought the booze devil to a finish, but poor Bob was not a man of stamina. He was kind-hearted, honest and a hard worker, but he lacked the will-power to fight resolutely against his enemy. For a while he chopped wood, but ceased to manipulate the axe when the late W. T. Adel purchased Campoodie, a large flat below the Kincaid ranch, and engaged him to stay on the place and keep an eye on the improvements—an old log cabin and a recently built shack of two rooms. Bob stayed at Campoodie for a while, employing his spare time—which was about all his time—in making commercial use of the wood of the manzanita trees which grew in profusion above the flat. He was a cunning artisan, and having as his belongings a lathe and a full set of carpenter's tools, was able to fashion out of the seasoned manzanita all sorts of useful articles, from napkin rings to canes.

After he left Adel's place he located in a gulch across the Ysabel Creek. The spot had a fine spring, and near the water he erected a cabin and a workshop, and while he lived he turned out manzanita work that found a ready sale. His best patrons were the astronomers at the Lick Observatory. Bob was a natural musician, though he could not read a note of music. He played the violin and banjo with equal facility, and during the camping season he would entertain the Ysabel campers with his music. All the time the drink habit held him in a vise. Once a month he would send to San Jose for provisions and a demijohn of whiskey. The whiskey would last about a week and during that time Bob would indulge himself to the limit. As the years passed the habit grew stronger, would not be denied. He found that he could not wait for the monthly supply, so he tried shellac to tide him over the shaky time. One day his shellac gave out. But he had a bottle of wood alcohol. Perhaps he did not know that sudden death lurked in the bottle. Perhaps he did know, and was reckless of consequences. At any rate, he drank deeply of the poison and twenty-four hours later a rancher found him dead in bed.

Some time before his death, news of his unfortunate habit reached the lassies of the Salvation Army in San Jose. Two of them resolved to ride up to the place and use arguments and prayers to induce him to cut loose from John Barleycorn. Bob was shy and embarrassed in the presence of women, and when the Salvation Army lassies arrived he was shyer than ever, for he was just recovering from one of his periodical debauches. He greeted his visitors awkwardly and listened shamefacedly while they argued and pleaded. All the time he was fingering nervously the strings of his banjo. Argument was followed by prayers. The lassies knelt with heads bowed and prayed earnestly for the redemption of the man who stood above them. And while they prayed Bob, hardly knowing what he was doing, kept on with his banjo playing. He gave them as accompaniment to the prayer, "Old Dan Tucker" and "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," and other lively tunes. Once a lassie looked up, a smile on her face, but when she noted the rapt expression on Old Bob's face the smile fled and the eyes dropped.

Juvenile Court and Probation Office

In 1908 Judge M. H. Hyland of the Superior Court became convinced from observation and experience that the law was unfair in its treatment of offenders under the age of twenty-one. In his opinion they should not be treated with the same severity that marked the treatment of adult offenders. He was therefore instrumental in the establishing of a juvenile court. To carry out his idea it was necessary

that a probation officer should be appointed. There was no authority in law for the payment of a salary to this officer and for a time he had to rely on the enterprise and good sense of the board of supervisors. This body allowed his claim for expenses, but could go no farther in the matter. The first probation officer was Frank R. Shafter, who for some time had been actively connected with the Humane Society. He was succeeded by Geo. W. Lee, a Civil War veteran, and it was during Mr. Lee's incumbency that the State Legislature established the juvenile court and fixed a salary for the probation officer. From this time on the court waxed in influence and the probation officer found all the work he could do. Mr. Lee was succeeded by J. L. Montgomery, who held office until appointed as the head of the Preston Reform School at Ione. After him came C. H. Waterman and Mrs. Catherine Brattan, the present officer. She has as assistant E. A. Raymond. At the start the object of the probation office was to look after the interests of juvenile offenders, but latterly it has taken charge of state adult criminals who have been released from prison on probation. These offenders living in Santa Clara County are obliged to report to the probation office at stated times. Employment is found for them and they are given every opportunity to become good citizens. Of the 117 looked after in 1919, eighty-seven per cent have made good. In respect of the juveniles the probation officer, representing the juvenile court, hunts up cases of minors whose home life is not what it should be, or who have been regarded as bad boys or girls, made so by evil association and home surroundings, and as far as possible so improve the conditions as to give the subjects opportunity to lead moral lives. Many cases which might have come into court have been satisfactorily settled by the probation office. The juvenile court holds weekly sessions and offenders who are not released on probation are sent, not to prison, but to a reform school, convent or orphanage. Mrs. Brattan has been in office for seven years and has made a fine record for efficiency. From her last annual report the following statistics are taken:

New cases in which court action was taken —Male, 118; female, 44; total, 162. Cases settled informally—Male, 327; female, 97; total, 424. Wards placed on probation since January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920—Male, 38; female, 2; total, 40. Free homes found, 30 since January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920. Positions found, 60 since January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920. Families reconciled, 26 since January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920. Visits to homes, 242 since January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920. Investigations, 571 since January 1, 1919, to January 1, 1920.

The Coffee Club

The San Jose Coffee Club Association is a semi-philanthropic, co-operative membership association, organized for the purpose of establishing rest and reading rooms which are maintained by the proceeds of the lunch department conducted in connection. The idea was originated about twenty years ago by Ernest Fox, now of Stockton, who received his inspiration from the old English coffee houses and tea rooms. These places were, and in some places still are, the social centers of their respective communities, operated as they are along temperance lines, but partaking of the conviviality of the ancient taverns. The club has fine rooms in a building on South Second Street near the corner of San Fernando Street. Almost any day one may see in the clubrooms the well-to-do man of affairs rubbing elbows with the "down-and-outer," to their mutual profit. Thus the club has become the melting pot of the community, enabling all sorts and conditions of men to meet as equals, for all are treated with courtesy and respect. It was started with membership fees and donations amounting to about $600 and has grown to its present worth through the recapitalization of the accumulated profits, there being no dividends or disbursements among the members or directors, all accumulations remaining in the business to be used for improvements and extension work.

With a growth from $600 to $15,000 in cash value, of floor space from 900 to 12,000 square feet, wages paid annually from $1,000 to $12,000, foodstuffs bought from $3,000 to $27,000, and from 300 to 1800 people accommodated daily, it may be seen that the Coffee Club fills a need and meets with public approval. The officers and directors of the Coffee Club Association are: Charles F. Crothers, president; L. P. Edwards, vice-president; Mrs. Maud A. Jacks, secretary; Dr. E. R. Wagner, Dr. Edward Newell, Prof. C. B. Gleason, Mrs. E. H. Baker, Miss Alice Winans, A. D. Campbell and S. D. Mathews is the manager.

The Woman's Exchange

The Woman's Exchange was started in 1899 from money gathered by Mrs. A. T. Herrmann and Mrs. Collins. The main object of the exchange was to give to needy women unable on account of family ties to do work on the outside, the opportunity to make a living in their own homes by baking bread, cakes, pies, etc., to be sold at a very small profit by the exchange. The sale shop is in Central Market, with Miss Alice Myers as manager.

Mrs. Herrmann has been treasurer ever since the organization. She now acts as president also. The other officers are Mrs. M. V. Nye, vice-president; Mrs. Wallace, secretary. The only salaried officer is the manager.

Humane Societies

The Santa Clara County Humane Society came into existence over twenty years ago, but for a time no business was done. In June, 1909, a reorganization was effected, with Dr. John W. Davy as president. The original object was to prevent cruelty to animals and children, but when the probation office was established the society ceased to work for the children and gave its whole attention to dumb animals. In June, 1919, Dr. Davy resigned the presidency and was succeeded by Geo. F. Wakefield. At the election in June, 1920, the following officers were elected: President, G. F. Wakefield; vice-presidents, Dr. J. W. Davy, F. R. Shafter, Mrs. A. M. Olinder; secretary, Mrs. E. R. Croft; treasurer, Miss F. Ury; directors, Mrs. E. R. Croft, Mrs. G. F. Wakefield, Mrs. E. H. McCarthy, Mrs. E. A. Guilbault.

In December, 1919, the Humane Educational Committee was organized as an offshoot of the Humane Society by Mrs. G. F. Wakefield. It has twenty-one members and the object is to educate the young to being kind to animals by talks and lectures. These talks are given mainly in the public schools. On June 23, 1920, under the auspices of the committee, Mrs. Minnie Maddern Fiske, the distinguished actress, spoke at the Hotel Vendome on the conservation of food animals and the abolishment of the trap. She was introduced by Mrs. Wakefield. Mrs. Fiske first made fetching apology for her appearance, stating that she had hoped to arrive in time to put on "her beautiful dress," but as she looked very lovely in her satin traveling cloak with its corsage of orchid-tinged sweet peas, her appearance was delightfully satisfying and proved that a lecture may be twice as interesting when the lecturer retains her femininity.

Touching briefly on a recent moment of discouragement when after twenty years of incessant labor a small body of humanitarians found that conditions were no better but even worse, Mrs. Fiske told of the renewed courage that came to them with a suggestion from a man in Denver who had devoted the best years of his life to their particular study. It is no longer necessary, she explained, to apologize or offer explanation for the mental attitude of those who feel a very great responsibility toward the dumb creation, although fifty years ago anyone interested in it was laughed at, and the old criticism that such people were insensible to human need should be extinct by this time, for it is stupid and wicked. Nor are humanitarians sentimentalists. Booth Tarkington, the creator of Penrod, and James Metcalf, editor of "Life," both active humane workers, were cited as examples and no one would consider them sentimentalists.

The Jack London Society was formed in May, 1920. It is a national organization with headquarters in Boston. There are no officers and no dues. Each member, by his signature, agrees to leave any motion picture or other performance where trained animals appear, and to inform the manager of the reason for the departure. The movement was started after the publication of Jack London's two dog stories, "Michael" and "Jerry."

Young Men's Christian Association

The Young Men's Christian Association of San Jose was formed in 1867. For several years it had a precarious existence. In 1873 it "ceased to function" and its books and other furnishings were sold to the San Jose Library Association. A few years later it was on its feet again and in 1890 a fine two-story modern wooden building was erected for its use. The location was on North Second Street near St. John. For several years the association had its ups and downs, but as debts began to accumulate it was found necessary to sell the building and lot. The Labor Temple Association was the purchaser. Up to 1912 the Y. M. C. A. occupied rented quarters. In May, 1911, with new blood in its veins, the association started a campaign for funds for a new building and equipment. The first gift was that of Chas. D. Blaney for $5,000. This was followed by one from Mrs. Maria P. Schofield for $25,000. In all, in ten days' work, the sum of $160,000 was subscribed. A large lot on the southeast corner of Third and Santa Clara streets was purchased and ground for the new building was broken on April 18, 1912. The cornerstone was laid on August 20 of that year. The building is a credit to the city. It is of the modern renaissance design. The building is 132½ feet on the Third street side and 57½ feet on the Santa Clara street side. At the rear the gymnasium, which has a width of 40 feet, forms an L extending to the east 75 feet. The building is five stories and basement. It is of entire concrete construction with concrete stairways.

The basement has four first-class bowling alleys. Electric and steam driven pumps supply water from the artesian well and circulate the hot and cold water supply to the baths and different parts of the building. The ventilating and indirect heating system is in-

stalled and there is also the Rotex vacuum system of cleaning. The reading room is a portion of the west side of lobby and provides a very convenient place for the reading of the many periodicals, books and newspapers on file. Here is a correspondence table inviting the stranger to write the delayed letter. On the east side of the lobby are the billiard and pocket billiard tables. All the furniture here, as well as in all parts of the building, is of solid fumed oak construction. The gymnasium is 40 feet wide and 75 feet long. The floor is of white maple. It is provided with a running track 6 feet wide, the track being twenty-eight laps to the mile. The swimming pool is 20 by 60 feet. The floor of the pool is laid with vitrified tile and its walls are lined with glazed white tile. The edge of the floor around the entire pool, as well as the overflow edge which continues entirely around the pool, is constructed so as to keep the pool in the most sanitary condition and also provides good hand holds. The water is crystal clear, the pool having a capacity of over fifty thousand gallons. The twenty-two shower baths are constructed of marble and tile and nickel fittings throughout. The boys' department is located on the west portion of the second floor, with separate game and reading rooms, equipped to delight every active boy. The assembly room has a seating capacity of 250. A kitchen adjoins this room, providing means of serving banquets and suppers. The dormitories occupy the third, fourth and fifth floors. There are seventy-five rooms in all. Each floor is equipped with ample lavatories, shower baths, linen closets and trunk room.

Chas. D. Blaney was chairman of the building committee and his assistants were E. N. Richmond, Prof. J. E. Hancock, H. A. Blanchard and Geo. C. Wilson. Blanchard, then president of the board of directors. The Citizens Campaign Committee to raise the funds for the building had as chairman Henry C. Murgotten, who was assisted by Chas. A. Titus, special secretary, Y. M. C. A., and the following group leaders business men: J. S. Williams, C. H. Waterman, Fred M. Stern, W. L. Prussia, V. Koch, E. K. Johnston, J. W. Chilton, G. W. Borchers, H. M. Barngrover, L. B. Avery. Young men: W. E. Spearman, E. D. Shepherd, E. N. Richmond, F. H. Patterson, M. D., J. W. Nixon, Ed. Newell, M. D., C. W. Janes, Geo. N. Herbert, J. D. Crummey, C. D. Cavallaro.

The new building was opened on May 29, 1913. The association is conducted by the following business men of San Jose: Board of directors—A. S. Bacon, Frank H. Benson, H. A. Blanchard, Geo. B. Campbell, C. D. Cavallaro, John D. Crummey, D. J. Denhart, Geo. D. Gilman, J. E. Hancock, J. E. Hoblit, Dale Holland, Stanley D. Mathews, V. T. McCurdy, Dr. Edward Newell, W. B. Reilly, H. T. Reynolds, W. H. Stray, Dr. E. R. Wagner, C. H. Waterman, Dr. A. E. Dickinson; board of trustees—W. G. Alexander, Dr. D. A. Beattie, H. A. Blanchard, C. D. Blaney, D. C. Crummey, Chas. F. Crothers, W. S. Orvis, Dr. E. R. Wagner, Dr. C. M. Richards; the activities of the association are directed by these secretaries: R. C. Smedley, F. A. Saxton, G. E. Atkinson, H. V. Lucas, C. G. Mathews.

It is the business of the association to keep men on their feet; to help them to be physically strong, well and efficient. The total attendance at the gymnasium for the last year was 24,793. Shower baths to the number of 29,000 were taken and 21,600 swims were enjoyed in the big, crystal pond; 3,136 different men occupied rooms in the dormitory, some for one night, some for months, finding a clean, safe place away from home. Over 1,400 service men were helped since June 1, 1919. Ex-service men, numbering 427, were helped to find positions and 582 were given temporary help when they were without money. Hundreds were given counsel and advice on personal and business matters. Through lectures, entertainments, socials and personal service hundreds have found help at point of need. The association is distinctly a Christian Association. It does not force religion on anyone, but conducts a work intended to present Christian principles in a practical way. Geo. D. Gilman is president of the association, John D. Crummey is vice-president, R. C. Smedley is secretary, and Fred Saxton is physical director.

Boys' Outing Farm

After the earthquake of April 18, 1906, Mrs. Bertha M. Rice, a philanthropic woman of San Jose, visited San Francisco and what she saw enlisted her sympathies in behalf of the boys who roamed the streets in the Potrero district. Her sympathy soon found practical form and a few months after her visit she secured control of a large tract of rolling land in the foothills above Saratoga. The tract commands a fine view of the Santa Clara Valley and is in every respect admirably suited to the purpose she had in mind—to provide a place for boys' outing in vacation or other times. Her plans met the approval of many charitable and well-to-do women of San Francisco and funds were secured for the launching of the laudable undertaking. Every year since 1906 the boys of San Francisco and other cities of Central California have flocked to the place, finding there not only a healthful climate and beautiful surroundings, but all the

appliances for outdoor sports and recreation. The farm is supplied with a large cement swimming pool, a Greek Theater and many tents. The Boy Scouts have found the farm an ideal camping place and they come in numbers to the place every summer. Last year (1921) was the fourteenth annual encampment of the Scouts. Sunday evening services were held around a huge camp fire and many noted speakers came down to address the children. A number of San Francisco school teachers and scientists from the universities are assisting Mrs. Rice and her son, Roland, who is her right-hand man, in a course of nature study trips and lectures which have been inaugurated for the benefit of the children. Visits are made to the Lick Observatory at Mt. Hamilton, the State Redwood Park and other points of interest.

Red Cross Society

The San Jose Chapter of the Red Cross Society was organized in 1898 and the work it has done forms one of the brightest pages of history. The first thought of this mighty philanthropy that set the pulse of the whole world throbbing in sympathy, originated with Henry Dunant, an humble but noble-hearted Swiss, who while wandering over the battlefield of Solferino, in the capacity of a reporter, was so forcibly impressed with the necessity of immediate help for the multitude of mangled soldiers he saw lying there with their livid faces turned to the sky, crying out with their dying breath for a drop of water, that he determined to make an appeal to the world at large to relieve, if possible, the misery of those who risk their lives on the battlefield for their country. He wrote not of the glory of war, or in praise of its heroes, but on the horror of the sacrifice and suffering it involved, stirring the very heartstrings of the people and creating such enthusiasm for the cause that he was requested to appear before the public and explain his views. The meeting was held and Dunant set forth his plan of organized and systematized relief, in time of war, irrespective of friend or foe. At this meeting a call was issued for an international convention to be composed of those in sympathy with the noble design of its founder. The convention met in Geneva in 1863, held a four days' session and issued a call for a general convention in 1864. This second convention lasted two weeks and resulted in the adoption of a code of nine articles which afterwards became the basis of what is known as the Geneva Treaty. This code, which has been accepted and adopted by every civilized nation of the world, is the basis of the Red Cross Society.

The Geneva Treaty provided for the neutralization in time of war of the wounded, of persons and material for their care, of hospital nurses and hospital supplies. A flag as a common sign for hospitals, and an arm badge for convoys and attaches, was agreed upon. The flag adopted was a red cross on a white ground in honor of the country in which the charity originated. Wherever this little flag, blazoned with its red cross, is unfurled, it announces no idle dream of material glory, but regardless of country or creed, touches the heart of every soldier with the spirit of brotherly love. It is even on the battlefield "the touch of nature which makes the world akin." It gives place, too, for woman, with her tender and humanizing influences, even on the "battle's bloody marge." She need no longer sit with tearful eyes and folded hands, awaiting the dread issue of the conflict—she can serve under the flag of the Red Cross as an angel of mercy.

The organization of the Red Cross in America is mainly due to that noble woman, Clara Barton. The formation of the International Society came too late for its utilization in the American Civil War of 1861-65, in which Miss Barton took an honorable and active part. During the Franco-German war of 1870 she went to Europe, carrying on her deeds of mercy under the sheltering folds of the Red Cross. On her return to the United States she tried to have the American Government adopt the Geneva Treaty and persisted in her efforts during the administrations of Presidents Hayes, Garfield and Arthur. It was finally adopted by Congress on March 2, 1882. Miss Barton, who had previously organized a Red Cross Association, was made its first president, and the exceeding glory of having first planted this beneficent society on American soil belongs to her. After the acceptance of the Geneva Treaty, the National Association at Washington was formed, and that was quickly followed by state associations. No society, however, was formed in California until the breaking out of the American-Spanish War in 1898. During that war and through the strenuous days that followed the earthquake of 1906, the San Jose Chapter performed noble service. But its crowning efforts were exhibited during the European war of 1914-1918, particularly during the two years that witnessed America's participation in the struggle. The story of the self-sacrificing work of the chapter, which was organized in 1917, is told in another chapter of this history. It was the first chapter on the Coast to manufacture and ship garments to the refugees of France and Belgium. It has never been without funds. Overhead expenses were never

more than two per cent of the money handled. The society affords relief in times of peace as well as of war. The National Society was the great reliever of suffering during the floods at Galveston and Dayton, the fires at Boston and San Francisco, and the earthquake on the Pacific Coast. The organization is semi-military and always ready for work. The officers of the San Jose Chapter are Dr. J. B. Bullitt, chairman, and W. T. Rambo, secretary.

The W. C. T. U.

The National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which has several branches in Santa Clara County, the most important one being in San Jose, was organized in Cleveland, Ohio, in November, 1874, with Mrs. Wittemyer president and Frances Willard secretary. In 1879 California locals were formed in Grass Valley, Sacramento and Petaluma. A convention was held in Petaluma in that year and the California State W. C. T. U. was then organized. Mrs. G. S. Abbott of Oakland was the first president and Mrs. M. E. Congdon of Petaluma was the first secretary. The next year she was instrumental in organizing the San Jose branch, which had Mrs. Nellie Eyster as its first president. After the outside branches in the county were formed, Mrs. Fannie Woods was elected county president. Ever since its organization in Santa Clara County it has fought for good laws. It secured the passage of a bill forbidding the sale of liquor or tobacco to anyone under sixteen years of age. In 1893 a school suffrage bill championed by the W. C. T. U. was vetoed by Governor Markham. The present officers of the local branch are: Mrs. Laura Beal, president; Mrs. John G. Jury, vice-president; Miss Mary Burkett, corresponding secretary; Mrs. George Worley, recording secretary; Mrs. Addie L. Johns, treasurer.

There was a strong temperance movement in San Jose in 1874, and many women, afterwards members of the W. C. T. U., participated. The movement was started by Alex P. Murgotten, who obtained the requisite number of signatures to a petition asking the state legislature to pass a bill permitting a local option election in California. Other counties having filed petitions, the necessary act was passed March 18, 1874, which permitted every township or incorporated city in the state to vote on the question of granting or not granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquors. The supervisors of Santa Clara County issued the call on the third of June of that year and the election took place on June 27. Murgotten made a valiant fight to close the saloons, but he was without a strong organization, while opposed to him were the organized, determined and desperate band of saloonkeepers and winemakers. To aid his cause Sallie Hart came down from San Francisco, gathered a number of temperance women about her and made several speeches. One of the speakers hired by the saloonkeepers to bolster up their fight against Murgotten and his supporter was Rev. J. L. Hatch, who had succeeded Rev. Chas. G. Ames as minister of the Unity Congregation. Hatch was foot-loose at the time and made quite a stir while following up the redoubtable Sallie Hart. On election day there was intense excitement, for this was the first local option election ever held in San Jose. Rough measures were employed by adherents of the liquor-sellers and several attempts to mob the temperance women were made. In one, Sallie Hart had a narrow escape, and in another Mrs. L. J. Watkins and a number of her friends were subjected to harsh treatment. There were many refreshment booths about town and it was afterwards asserted that numbers of Murgotten's supporters, instead of getting into the thick of the fight and doing their utmost to defeat the saloonkeepers, passed the greater part of their time about the eating places. The result was that the temperance people were beaten, the vote standing 1430 for license and 918 against license.

Forty-one years elapsed before the temperance advocates made another attempt through local option to close the saloons of San Jose During this time the temperance cause had everywhere strengthened, and therefore with confidence the issue was submitted for the second time to the voters on Tuesday, November 7, 1917. Now there was strong organization, newspaper support, unlimited funds and a favorable public sentiment. The proposition submitted was not as drastic as that of 1874—it meant the closing of the saloons, but permitted private consumption in homes and the sale of wine and beer at restaurant and hotel tables. A heavy vote was polled 6,214 electors voting to close the saloons and 4,667 voting to keep them open as before. In January, 1919, the national prohibition law went into effect.

Community Shop

In the spring of 1921 the Community Shop was started for the purpose of giving assistance to the poor and needy of San Jose by the sale of articles donated by charitably disposed citizens. It is conducted in such a way that people in need of clothing and other necessaries may buy at a small price to prevent the feeling that they are objects of charity. The annual report, made in April, 1922, showed that during the year the receipts were $14,675.46. Disbursements: Good Cheer Club, $2,541; Santa Clara Tuberculosis Association, $2,541; Day Nursery, $640.25; Home of Bene-

volence, $640.25; Sisters of the Holy Family, $423.50; Catholic Children's Aid, $847. Playgrounds, $265; Palo Alto Convalescent Home, $415. Mrs. F. A. Nikirk is the president of the board of directors, and the shop is located on San Fernando Street, between Second and Third.

Fraternal Orders

San Jose abounds in fraternal societies, and among the great number the following may be mentioned: Free and Accepted Masons, including York Rite and Scottish Rite; Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Red Men, Woodmen of the World, Modern Woodmen, Order of Camels, Order of Amaranth, Grand Army of the Republic, with women's auxiliaries, Woman's Relief Corps, Ladies of the G. A. R., Loyal Workers; Junior Order of American Mechanics, Fraternal Aid Union, Order of Good Fellows, Royal Neighbors, B. P. O. Elks, Order of Moose, Order of Eagles, American Yeomen, Daughters of Isabella, Rebekah and Eastern Star, Fraternal Brotherhood, Sons of St. George, Pythian Sisters, Knights of Pythias, Pyramid of Sciots, Cheerful Workers, nine troops of Boy Scouts, Spanish-American War Veterans, Knights of Columbus, Young Men's Institute, Young Ladies' Institute, Ancient Order of Hibernians, Native Sons and Native Daughters of the Golden West, Daughters of Veterans, Foresters of America, Ancient Order of Foresters, Disabled American Veterans of the World War, Veterans of Foreign Wars, National League for Women's Service.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The Sanitariums and Hospitals of San Jose—The Splendid Appointments of the O'Connor Buildings—Columbia Hospital and the Santa Clara County Medical Society—Dr. Ben Cory.

The O'Connor Sanitarium, on San Carlos Street, was erected in the year 1887 by Judge and Mrs. M. P. O'Connor, with the intention of providing an institution for the care of the aged, the sick and the afflicted. The Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, at the invitation of the donors and suggestion of Archbishop Riordan, took possession of it on March 19, 1889. During the thirty years of its existence it has treated over 7000 patients.

It is advantageously situated in the beautiful and healthful Santa Clara Valley at San Jose, and within easy access of San Francisco. Fourteen acres of beautiful grounds surround the sanitarium and forever prevent the possibility of any adjacent structure crowding close enough to interfere with the present ideal conditions. The spacious grounds are tastefully laid out in lawns and orchard, orange plot and pinery. Traversing these are numerous concrete walks and driveways, which afford ideal opportunity for exercise and recreation.

The general plan of the building arrangement makes the most of the desirable location. The substantial brick buildings, grouped in architectural harmony, comprise a main building, two wings, chapel, kitchen, laundry, power house and stables. Isolated from these, stands the Isolation Building for contagious diseases. Numerous sheltered porches, a solarium, and a garden pavilion enable the convalescent to enjoy the benefits of the outdoor air. All the buildings are well lighted and ventilated.

The different departments are completely equipped, each to meet its own special needs. They comprise the surgical, medical, obstetrical, X-ray and electro-therapeutic departments, a clinical laboratory and pharmacy, and the isolation building for the care of contagious diseases.

The sanitarium is especially equipped for the care of surgical cases. The operating rooms are as complete and up-to-date in arrangement and equipment as it is possible to make them. The rooms are all sunny and well lighted. Owing to the favorable location of the Institution, the ideal climate, and extensive grounds, its facilities for the best treatment are ideal. Two large wards for male and female patients are maintaned and a smaller ward for chronic cases. In addition to these there is also a children's ward. Special attention has been paid to the needs of these little sufferers.

Extensive improvements have been made in the obstetrical division of the hospital. In addition to the private rooms, a newly remodeled and equipped ward has been arrranged. Adjoining this is the delivery room with interior finish, furnishings, and equipment planned to provide every convenience for the physician and safeguard for the patient. The nursery,

with its row of basket-beds, open grate fireplace and sanitary tubs, is ideally arranged.

The department of electro-therapeutics and radiography has been fully developed and equipped with costly paraphernalia and will prove of the utmost value in facilitating the diagnosis and treatment of various diseases and injuries. The equipment is of the very highest standard and latest design. The X-ray department has been enlarged and transferred to a suite of rooms in the surgical annex, where its convenience will be greatly increased.

Special apparatus consisting of a Kelly-Koett eye localizer for foreign bodies, a bullet, or foreign body localizer, a Roentgen stereoscope, and numerous minor accessories, all tend to enhance the value of this department. The electro-therapeutic room has a complete equipment for the use of electricty as a medicinal agent. An elaborate Wappler cabinet furnishes all varieties of the electric current. A pneumo massage apparatus is included. Special diagnostic instruments, electrically illuminated, of the latest approved models, facilitate the diagnoss of the diseases of all accessible organs and tissues. A large Victor eye magnet for the extraction of foreign bodies has also been installed.

The chemical and pathological laboratory has proved to be of great value to the hospital and the attending physicians. A complete equipment of all the apparatus, chemicals, and biological supplies necessary for modern analytical, bacteriological and pathological work is at the service of the attending physicians who desire to avail themselves of its advantages for the benefit of their patients or for original research work.

An isolation building was erected and opened for service during the year 1910. All highly contagious and infectious diseases—measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, erysipelas, etc.—cannot be admitted or treated in the wards and rooms of the general hospital, and through lack of such a building many persons have been deprived of the facilities offered for the scientific conduct and efficient quarantine of such diseases. The isolation building was erected through the beneficence of Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Blaney, and is conducted by the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul. Surrounded by its own grounds it is entirely separated from the main hospital buildings. The interior arrangement is such that no mutual exposure of the patients suffering from different contagious or infectious diseases is liable.

The sanitarium is not endowed, the only income being from pay patients. Its ministrations are not reserved for any one class of patients. It belongs to suffering humanity, irrespective of creed. The physicians of San Jose of all approved schools of medicine, patronize the sanitarium, thus assisting very materially toward its support. It accommodates from seventy-five to ninety patients daily.

In connection with the sanitarium there is a training school for nurses. This school is incorporated and is conducted according to the best methods of the day. The usual curriculum of the general hospital training school has been adopted. Lectures are delivered semi-weekly by the training school staff and there are semi-weekly classes conducted by the superintendent.

Columbia Hospital and Branch

There are two large private hospitals in San Jose, both conducted by the incorporated Columbia Hospital Company, of which Ellen Kaiser is president, Dr. F. H. Paterson, vice-president, and Mrs. F. H. Paterson, secretary. One hospital is located at the corner of Market and San Carlos Streets, the other in East San Jose. Both establishments represent an outlay of $150,000. The Market Street hospital is a large, modern building on a fifty-vara lot. The East San Jose hospital was purchased in 1920 from Dr. L. J. Belknap, who had conducted it for twenty-three years. The buildings are of wood and the tract contains eight acres. Both hospitals are provided with laboratories and all the up-to-date appliances. Fifteen nurses are employed and an average of eighty-five patients are treated daily.

The Columbia and East Columbia hospitals were combined in 1921, the Columbia located in San Jose going out of existence. In April, 1921, the combined hospital went out of the hands of Dr. Paterson and hereafter will be conducted by a group of individuals. The trustees will control the business interests of the hospital, formulating plans for extensions and enlarging the facilities of the institution so that the staff will have every possible facility for professional conduct of their work. A clinic has been opened to be conducted along the lines pursued by the larger cities.

The San Jose Hospital, the property of a corporation of local business men, is now in course of construction on Santa Clara Street, beteween Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets. It will be a strictly modern, fire-proof structure throughout and will be equipped to provide the greatest possible comfort for patients, nurses and physicians and surgeons. The project is sponsored by sixty-six leading physicians of the county and the management will be in the hands of a board of directors of which S. G. Tompkins is president and J. L. Haskins, secretary. The total cost of the

building will be $185,000. All the money for the site and building has already been secured.

County Medical Society

The Santa Clara County Medical Society was organized in 1870, reorganized in 1906, and is still in existence. Its objects are to create fraternal feelings among members, to advocate a high standard of ethics, to frown upon illegal practices, to safeguard the public health, to receive and discuss reports of interesting cases and to keep abreast of the times in all matters pertaining to the practice of medicine and surgery. The officers are: T. L. Blanchard, president; E. F. Holbrook, first vice-president; G. P. Hall, second vice-president; R. L. Hogg, third vice-presdent; H. J. B. Wright, treasurer; J. L. Pritchard, secretary; councillors at large, A. E. Osborne, P. A. Jordan, J. J. Miller; admission, M. D. Baker, J. J. Miller, L. V. Saph; ethics, A. E. Osborne, J. W. Thayer, R. G. Reynolds, E. A. Flipello, H. C. Brown; executive, Chas. M. Richards, J. C. Blair, Frank Paterson, L. S. Moore, F. S. Ryan; publication and library, C. E. Saunders, A. E. Dickenson, L. M. Rose; finance, P. A. Jordane, N. H. Bullock, J. I. Beattie; public health, D. A. Beattie, Jonas Clark, S. B. Van Dalsem, C. C. Ledyard, Bert Loehr.

It was through the instrumentality of this society that the city board of health came into existence. The society, however, has never left the full burden of the work to the health office, but by means of special committees has aided the board in exposing unsanitary conditions which have menaced the public health and demanded attentions and abatement.

Dr. Ben Cory was the pioneer physician of the city. He came to San Jose in 1847. He saw a few adobes scattered about the Plaza and believing that time would witness a material growth in population and business at once established himself in his profession. He witnessed a transformation of the valley and state, and his most extravagant dreams of its future growth in wealth, in adornment, and all that accompanies an advanced civilization were more than realized. Dr. Cory was a native of Ohio, and was born in 1822. He was a graduate of Miami University and commenced the study of medicine wth his father, who was a prominent physician. Later he attended the Medical College of Ohio and received his degree in 1845. For two years he practised medicine with his father, and then started across the plains to the Pacific Coast. He arrived at Portland, Oregon, and from there came to San Jose. He performed much public service. He was a member of the first Legislature of the state, and was also a councilman and member of the board of education. He died in 1895.

Dr. Cory was very popular, both as a citizen and as a physician and surgeon. He was kind-hearted, and generous to a fault. While his profession was lucrative, he was many times low in pocket on account of his inability to say no to the demands upon his purse. He lost many thousands of dollars endorsing notes for friends and it was while he was almost financially embarrassed on account of these losses that an old friend living in Sacramento wrote to him that he was in dire need of $700. If Dr. Cory would endorse a note to that amount for him he would be eternally obliged. Dr. Cory hated to refuse the request, but he felt that he must, so he answered his letter giving his reasons for the refusal. The Sacramentan wrote another letter, a plea so forcible that the good doctor could not muster up courage to say that he, too, was hard pressed and could not oblige his friend. Instead, he endorsed the note and the Sacramentan was profuse in his expressions of thankfulness. He appreciated the favor and would see to it that the note was paid before maturity. Time passed and Dr. Cory had forgotten about the affair when one day he received a note from the bank which had paid over the money, stating that the note was due, that the Sacramentan had failed to pay even the interest, and that it was now up to the doctor to step in and pay the $700 and interest. Dr. Cory was a very mild-mannered man, but it is possible that he used rather strong language when he realized that he had again been taken in. In his wrath over the duplicity of his former friend he sat down and wrote the Sacramentan a letter, winding up with the expressive phrase, "You are no gentleman."

A week passed and then a well dressed man walked into Dr. Cory's office and stated that he represented the Sacramentan and was the bearer of a challenge to fight a duel. Dr. Cory laughed and said he would accept the challenge. He was then informed that as the challenged party he had the right to name the weapons that should be used. "Shot guns at ten paces," was the reply. The Sacramentan's representative demurred at the choice, but Dr. Cory was not to be moved from the position he had taken. "Shot guns at ten paces—take it or leave it," he said, and the representative went out with a frown on his face. That night the Sacramentan left San Jose and no mention of duel or money was ever afterwards made by him.

Dr. Cory had a large professional practice, both in the city and the country. One night, in the late '50s, an urgent case called him to Alviso. While at the house of his patient he was presented with a large sweet potato as a sample of what was grown on the marsh lands

near the bay. On the road home he kept the potato in his hand and when about half way to San Jose was stopped by a highwayman with the customary demand to throw out his money and other valuables. The doctor reined up and then, unconsciously, lifted the potato and began to twiddle it in his hand. The highwayman saw the tuber and did not identify it. To him it looked like a pistol in the hand of a man who meant business. With a yell, "don't shoot," he left the road, jumped over the ditch, and was soon out of sight. For the moment Dr. Cory was amazed at the robber's action, but a glance at the potato furnished the explanation needed.

CHAPTER XXVII.

The History of San Jose's Fire Department—Primitive Appurtenances of the Early Days—Volunteer Department for Twenty-six Years—The Police Department's Growth and Work.

It was on the eleventh of July, 1850, that the mayor and common council took the first official action toward the protection of property from fire, when it established the first fire limits as follows: Commencing at the center of Second and St. James Streets; thence along Second to San Carlos; then along San Carlos to the Acequia; then along the Acequia to a point that would intersect the prolongation of St. James Street; thence along St. James Street to the place of beginning. At the same time it was ordered that within these limits there should be erected no edifice composed of canvas, willows, cotton, cloth, tules, mustard, reeds or other grasses under a penalty of not less than twenty-five nor more than two hundred dollars. It was also ordered that hay stacks should not be maintained, unless suitably guarded, under a like penalty.

About this time a volunteer fire company called Fire Engine No. 1, was formed. This was a misnomer, as there was no engine or other apparatus in the county. The company seems to have realized its mistake as in the same year it changed its name to Eureka Fire Company, No. 1. The members made application to the mayor and council for an engine. But as there was no fire machinery to be had on the coast and as the city had no money to make the purchase even if the machinery could be procured, the company was forced to work with buckets and such rude appliances as they could find. But what it lacked in apparatus it made up in enthusiasm and therefore much good was accomplished. The inflammable nature of the materials with which the buildings were constructed rendered it almost an impossibility to extinguish a fire, though this same frailty of construction enabled the firemen to destroy connections and prevent the spread of the fire. The most notable fires during the existence of this company were the burning of the house of Samuel C. Young, on Third Street, and the destruction of the old State House. The latter event occurred in March, 1853, and demonstrated the imperative necessity of more adequate protection. Prior to this time the city government seemed to think that private enterprise would take this responsibility from the council. This opinion is based on a clause of Mayor White's message of 1851, in which he says: "I would respectfully urge that a fire department be immediately organized, and, if necessary, that an engine and other apparatus be procured, but there is reason to believe that the public spirit of our citizens will render any outlay by the city in this matter unnecessary."

Having thus relegated the matter to the "public spirit of the citizens," the matter rested until 1853, when the council passed an ordinance dividing the city into four fire wards and appointing the following persons as fire wardens: For District No. 1, M. W. Packard; No. 2, Alvin C. Campbell; No. 3, A. S. Woodford; No. 4, Peter Davidson. At the same time an appropriation of $2000 was made for the purchase of a fire engine, with hooks and ladders, the president of the council being authorized to draw warrants and orders in such sums as he should deem advisable and pay the same over to the committee of citizens that should be selected by the people.

As a result of this action Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized in the latter part of 1853, and on January 6, 1854, it notified the council of its organization and asked for an appropriation for the purchase of apparatus. The matter was referred to a committee, which was instructed to confer with the foreman and draw up an ordinance covering the matter proposed. The committee was al-

so authorized to secure the lease of a suitable lot on which to erect a building for the accommodation of the company. The committee reported that Frank Lightston had agreed to lease a lot for the nominal rent of twenty-five cents per annum, if the company would erect suitable buildings within twelve months. The lease was effected and the old engine house on Lightston Street, for many years a prominent landmark, was erected.

At the meeting of the council held June 26, 1854, new fire wardens were elected, and a committee was appointed to see if a fire engine could be purchased in San Francisco. At the next meeting the committee reported that an engine could be procured for $1800, and that hose would cost $1.50 per foot. The committee also reported that four cisterns would be required and recommended that one be located at the intersection of Market and Santa Clara Streets and one in front of Jones' store on First Street, about opposite Fountain Alley. All the recommendations of the committee were adopted and the apparatus was purchased at a cost of $2,546.25. Of this amount the citizens contributed $1355 and the remainder was paid out of the city treasury. The cisterns were located as recommended and for more than twenty years were maintained and used for fire purposes.

The engine purchased at this time had an interesting history. It had been used by the Volunteer Fire Department of New York as early as 1820 and was known as "Old 41," its quarters being at the corner of Delaney and Livingston Streets. Levi Goodrich, the architect, and Abe Beaty, the first landlord of the Mansion House, had run with the old machine in New York. In 1850 it was sent to San Francisco and sold to the engine company of which Senator David C. Broderick was foreman. The city of San Jose purchased it from the Broderick Company. When brought to San Jose it was given into the hands of the Empire Company and became "Empire No. 1." After it had outlived its usefulness it was sent to the county almshouse.

The city had now a very effective fire department of two companies, manned by prominent citizens full of that heroic enthusiasm for which the volunteer fire companies of America were noted. Hook and Ladder Company had a fine truck manufactured by D. J. Porter and H. J. Haskell, the wood work being done by C. S. Crydenwise.

A grand parade of the department took place on New Year's day of 1855. Both companies assembled at the new engine house on Lightston Street, which has just received its finishing coat of paint from the brush of James Gourlay, a veteran fireman. A procession was formed, the principal streets were taken in, a halt being made at the brick church on the corner of Second and San Fernando Streets. Here Rev. Eli Corwin, in behalf of the ladies of San Jose, presented Empire Company with a beautiful silk banner. The department then repaired to the city hall where a bountiful collation was spread, and passed several hours in speech-making and social intercourse. This was the first parade of the first deparment. Afterwards the firemen paraded annually on the Fourth of July.

On May 31, 1855, a disastrous fire occurred in the most populous portion of the city. It originated on a short, narrow alley east of Market and south of El Dorado Street. There were several buildings on the alley and immediately west of these and fronting on Market Street were the stores of Lazarus & Company, clothing and dry goods merchants; the fruit and grocery store of Giovanni Mulinari; the vegetable and grocery store of Baptiste Sôularis; the jewelry store of E. L. Veuve; the confectionery establishment of Madame Alviso, and the extensive saddlery emporium of August Schweeb. All of these suffered considerable loss. The progress of the fire southward was checked somewhat by the brick walls of the Auzerais building, and this obstacle coupled with the heroic exertions of the little fire department, prevented that portion of the city from being entirely destroyed. After the fire had gone out the half-consumed remains of a man were found in the ruins.

This fire, and the rapid growth of the city, showed the necessity of further additions to the fire department, but it was nearly a year before anything was done. In 1856 James Gourlay returned from a visit to New York, bringing with him a hand engine which he offered to sell to the city. The council agreed to purchase it if a company to handle it could be formed. This was no difficult matter and in a few days a company reported as ready for service. This company was called Torrent No. 2, and went into the department May 12, 1856. The old Torrent engine did good service for many years.

These three companies constituted the fire department of San Jose for nearly ten years. In 1865 the city purchased a steam engine for Empire No. 1. This action made the old engine used by Torrent No. 2 present a poor appearance, so the boys cast about for a better machine. James Gourlay went to San Francisco, where he found a fine Hunneman hand engine for sale very cheap. He spent some time in testing its capacity, and being fully satisfied came back and reported. Application was made for its purchase. The price was $1750, cash, and the city had only $1200

available for fire purposes. It was finally agreed that if the balance could be raised by subscription the city would buy the engine. A meeting of the company was called and the tenor of the discussion was that it was useless to try to raise such a large amount. Finally Gourlay threw $50 on the table, saying that it was about the last dollar he had, but it should go toward purchasing the new engine. Immediately the coin began to be poured on the table and in less than twenty minutes the required amount was raised. The machine was purchased and remained with the company until 1873, when the city purchased a Clapp & Jones steamer for the Torrents, and the old Hunneman was turned over to Franklin Company, which had lately been organized. A few years later it was sold to the town of Turlock.

In 1855 the department, with the consent of the council, established a board of delegates, by which it was practically governed. The board consisted of a number of members selected from each company. The office of chief engineer had been created and soon became a position of great labor and responsibility. In 1866 the department asked the council to provide a salary for the chief, but the application was denied on the ground that the charter would not permit such action. The officers and members served from 1852 to 1876, with no compensation, giving their best service, and often risking their lives, for the benefit of the property owners of the city. In addition to this much of the money for equipment was taken from their own pockets.

In 1859 a fire occurred in the kitchen of Judge W. T. Wallace's home, on First Street, near where the Arcade is now located. The fire department displayed such skill and energy that but small damage resulted. In recognition of their services Judge Wallace presented the department with $5000, which was placed in a fund for sick and disabled firemen. This was the beginning of the Firemen's Charitable Assocation. In 1869 an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the department and providing for exemption. By its terms a person who had served in the department for five years was entitled to a certificate exempting him from military service or the payment of poll-tax. The fund continued in existence until the paid fire department was organized, when, most of the members having withdrawn, it was divided among the survivors.

Early in 1876 the question of organizing a paid department began to be agitated. The city had been out of debt for many years, property had largely increased in value, and the city, itself, felt financially able to assume the burden. At this time the city had two steamers, Empire and Torrent; one hand engine, Franklin; two hose companies, Alert and Eureka, and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Each of these machines was housed in buildings owned by the city, except Hook and Ladder, which occupied a rented room near the California Theater on Second Street. The city proposed to take over all this property and allow the old department to seek other quarters and apparatus, or disband. The volunteers naturally considered this method of procedure as savoring of ingratitude. They had given long years of hard service with no compensation and they objected to being summarily dismissed. The machinery which the city proposed to take represented several hundreds of dollars of their own money, which they had contributed for the general good, and although the title was undoubtedly in the city, they thought they had strong claim for consideration. They could not legally object to turning over the property and vacating their quarters, but they resolved to disband all their companies. The paid department was organized October 3, 1876, and just before midnight of that day all the companies paraded the streets and when the last stroke of twelve sounded they left their machines in front of the city hall and on Santa Clara Street. This was the last of the Volunteer Fire Department of San Jose, as intelligent, well-disciplined and public-spirited body of men as was ever organized in any city in the United States.

In the fall of 1870 Washington Hose Company was organized and did good service, but after a few years it disbanded because the city had failed to provide it with either suitable quarters or apparatus. In 1875 the people in the northeastern part of the city, needing more adequate protection from fire, organized Eureka Hose Company and a house was built for them on Ninth Street near Julian. In 1876, Alert Hose Company was organized. At first the old hose cart of the disbanded Washingtons was used, but soon a handsome carriage was purchased.

From an old and defaced chart a few of the names of the old members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, have been deciphered. They are: Joseph McGill, Joseph H. Munn, Calvin C. Martin, Isidro Braun, John B. Newson, W. McGill, John C. Emerson, Geo. Hall, William Cummings, Elihu Allen, J. Y. Ayer, Geo. M. Yoell, S. H. Bohm, S. H. Covert, S. Waterman, August Schweeb, P. H. Burgman, D. C. Chadwick, James Gourlay, Joseph Bassler, James D. Page, John Balbach, Geo. Lehr, Charles E. Allen, Charles F. Willey, Edward Woodnut, Frank Lightston, Elliott Reed, E. P. Reed, W. A. Murphy, Levi Goodrich, D.

J. Porter, Samuel Orr, Charles Moody, Josiah Belden, Levi P. Peck, C. S. Crydenwise, John Q. Pearl, Henry J. Haskell, S. O. Houghton, J. N. Flickinger, John M. Murphy, J. O. McKee, R. G. Roberts, John Yontz, Hartley Lanham, Eli Jones, A. W. Bell, Geo. Allen, Thomas Soublette, A. J. Eddy, G. W. Warner, B. F. Davis, W. A. Munn, J. P. Chamberlain, Frank McKee, William Lowrey, John Mott, Sam Jacobs, John T. Colahan, Chas. Martin, L. F. Kidfield, Geo. Pennington, Julian Smart, Narcisso Sunol.

Following are the names of the old members of Empire No. 1: F. G. Appleton, A. S Beaty, J. E. Brown, B. F. Brown, S H. Brown, John Beaty, Thomas Brown, G. H. Bodfish, George Bego, M. P. Parker, A. C. Campbell, P. Carlos, Chas. A. Clayton, J. Cirinsky, C. Crittenden, C. D. Cheney, S. Dial, W. H. Dearing, Peter Davidson, N. B. Edwards, A. Eaton, R. Fisher, John Forney, M. Fisher, J. H. Gregory, Jasper D. Gunn, Levi Goodrich, Geo. Hale, D. W. Herrington, M. Hillman, Adam Halloway, S. J. Hensley, Geo. Hanna, James Hartwell, S. N. Johnson, J. W. Johnson, Geo. N. Jefferson, Richard Knowles, R. Langley, Frank Lewis, R. H. Leetch, C. W. Landen, Fred Malech, Herrick Martin, J. McKenzie, Philander Norton, B. G. Porter, Peter Pongoon, C. M. Putney, Peter Quiney, W. Runk, A. W. Stone, F. E. Spencer, M. Stern, J. M. Sherwood, F. Stock, M. R. Smith, F. B. Tompkins, Daniel Travis, Francis Thelig, William Travis, A. M. Thompson, T. Whaland, T. Williams, W. Whipple, George Whitman, F. Woodward, C. W. Wright, D. Yochan, C. T. Ryland, J. A. Moultrie.

About the time the paid department was organized the city also adopted an automatic fire alarm system, which has been improved from time to time. The chiefs of the fire department under the volunteer system were C. E. Allen, John B. Hewson, Levi Peck, J. C. Potter, Dan Leddy, Adam Halloway, James V. Tisdall, William Petry and J. Chris Gerdes. The officers under the paid department have been: J. C. Gerdes, W. D. Brown, James Brady, Rudolph Hoelbe, Frank Dwyer, Henry Ford, Richard Brown, George Hines, Geo. Tonkin, Ed. Haley and H. W. Hobson. At the present time (1922) the department consists of eight fire houses and ten companies. The houses are situated as follows: Market Street (old city hall); North Third Street, North Eighth Street, Seventeenth and Santa Clara Streets, First and Reed Streets, Spencer Avenue, Second and Jackson Streets, South Eighth Street. The equipment consists of three engines, five combination outfits, one chemical, one truck, and two hose wagons. In 1915 the horses were displaced by motors. There are forty-four men in the department, one chief (H. W. Hobson), one assistant chief (D. E. Cavallaro), and forty-two privates. The department has the reputation of being one of the most efficient on the Pacific Coast.

The Police Department

San Jose's police department dates back to the days of '49. When the Americans came into power the duties of marshal, constable and sheriff were all performed by Harry Bee, under the Mexican title of Alguazil. In 1851, a marshal for the city work was selected in the person of G. N. Whitman. He served for one year and was succeeded by Geo. Hale, who held office for three years. In 1855 T. E. Soublette was elected to the position and he served the people until 1859, when J. D. Gunn was chosen marshal. Gunn served until 1862 and then gave way to W. S. Patterson, who served only one year, a severe injury causing him to retire to private life. In attempting to arrest an offender he was struck on the head by a beer bottle which caused a fracture of the skull. At times he was insane and finally he was sent to the insane asylum at Stockton. He died there over twenty years ago. After Patterson came J. C. Potter, who held office until 1866. His successor was A B. Hamilton, who was marshal until 1869. William Sexton was his successor, who served until 1872, and then retired in favor of Hamilton. In 1874, a new charter created the office of chief of police and abolished the office of marshal. The first chief was James V. Tisdall, and after him came D. N. Haskell, W. B. Shoemaker, W. D. Brown, Richard Stewart, H. A. De Lacy, James Kidward, Ed Haley, T. W. Carroll, Geo. Kidder, Frank Ross, Roy Hayward, Dave Campbell (acting), Ben Fuller, J. N. Black. The latter is now the incumbent of the office.

In the early days the city prisoners were confined in the county jail. When the city hall on North Market was built in the late fifties, the city prison (or calaboose, as it was called) was located in the yard back of the police office. There were several sheet iron tanks, about 7 x 9 in size, and these were used both for male and female offenders. The justice's court adjoined the police office, so that it was easy to bring a prisoner into court.

The best known of all the police officers of the early days was Mitchell Bellow, called by everybody "Mitch Belloo." He was a terror to evil-doers and old timers will never forget him. Of medium height, tough as a wildcat, with snappy black eyes and a ferocious scowl, he swaggered along the streets, "seeking whom he might devour." He never wore suspenders, a leather belt serving to keep up his trousers

which wouldn't stay kept up, so that Mitch was engaged the greater part of his time in giving them a sailor hitch. He was as courageous as a crusader, but his methods were rough. If a law breaker, petty or otherwise, failed to respond to a command, out would come Mitch's club (he kept his club suspended from one side of his belt, his pistol on the other side), and the offender would receive a series of whacks, the echoes of which could be heard a block away. Sometimes the club would fail of effect on account of the thickness of the victim's head and then the butt of the revolver would get into play. So terror-inspiring was his reputation that San Jose mothers would only have to say, "Now you be good or I'll send Mitch Belloo after you," to compel instant obedience.

In 1887 the new city hall on Market Plaza was built and the police office and prison had new and up-to-date quarters. Now, in addition to comfortable, well-ventilated and sanitary cells with a matron in charge of the female prisoners, there is a receiving hospital and a bureau of identification with Government connection. The force is equipped with a motor patrol truck, and a motorcycle. Besides Chief Black and two captains, there are twenty-two patrolmen.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The Early Churches of San Jose and Their Vicissitudes—History of the San Jose Library—Its Growth from Small Beginnings—The County Free Library and Its Work.

The religious environment of San Jose is thus described by the late Rev. John W. Dinsmore, D. D., L. L. D. "Among the advantages and attractions which the city possesses there is not one which has precedence over its churches and religious institutions. We have here, and at its best, almost every type of religious faith and fellowship—Hebrew, Catholic and Protestant. People of every known creed and communion may find here those who share their views and follow their discipline.

"The Roman Catholic Church is much the oldest communion in the county. Its priests and parishes, its schools and convents and its charitable institutions are numerous, strongly sustained. Nearly all types of religion classed under the name of Protestant are represented here: Methodists, Presbyterians, Lutherans, Congregationalists, Baptists, Christians, Episcopalians, Friends, Christian Scientists, and other denominations of almost every name and variety. Many congregations are very strong, and some of them are large and have a powerful influence in the community. The oldest Protestant Church in the county, and one of the oldest in the state, is the First Presbyterian. It was organized October 12, 1849, and has been sustained ever since. The Methodist and Baptist associations came in a little later. Others came rapidly as time passed by. Into the economic and social life of the county all good and upright people are welcomed on precisely equal terms. Here people of almost every religious persuasion may find those of kindred sympathies and of like faith and fellowship."

Following is the list of the San Jose churches and religious denominations: Protestant — Methodist Episcopal Church (2), St. Paul Methodist Episcopal Church South, German Methodist Episcopal Church, Presbyterian (2), Baptist, Grace Baptist, Trinity (Episcopal), Christian, Grace Lutheran, Second Day Adventists, Home of Truth, Unitarian, Bethel Pentecostal, Universal Brotherhood of Spiritualists, First Spiritual Union, Mormon (2), Nazarene, A. M. E. (Zion) Church, Christ Church Mission, Upper Room Mission, Emmanuel Baptist, Swedish Mission, Congregation Bikur Cholim, First Church of Christ, Scientist; Bethel, American Lutheran, United Presbyterian, and Free Methodist. Catholic—St. Joseph's, St. Patrick's, St. Mary's, Holy Family, Sacred Heart, Precious Blood, Five Wounds.

The pioneer churches of San Jose were St. Joseph's (Catholic), Methodist Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, South, First Baptist Church, Trinity Church, Christian Church, Society of Friends, German Methodist Episcopal Church, Unitarian Church, United Presbyterian Church, Congregation Bikur Cholim, and First Congregational Churches.

St. Joseph's Church dates back to 1803. In 1835 improvements were made, adobe mud being used in the construction. This building was afterwards encased in brick. It was fin-

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH, SAN JOSE

ally destroyed by fire. The present building, a large, handsome and commodious structure, was completed in 1887. Additions were afterwards made, so that now it lacks in nothing essential to the convenience of the priests and their followers. It stands on the site of the original church of 1803.

The First Presbyterian Church, as Dr. Dinsmore has stated, was organized in 1849. Rev. Mr. Douglas, James Mathers and wife, Sarah Warren Dutton, S. W. Hopkins, Oliver Crane, Austin Arnold, and Dr. J. C. Cobb were the organizers. The first services were held in the Juzgado, or Justice Hall, of the alcalde's court, on Market Street. The first sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in a blue tent made by "Grandma" Bascom. Up to this time the state house had been used, in conjunction with the Baptists, as a place of worship. In the latter part of 1850 a neat building of wood was erected on a fifty-vara lot situated on the east side of Second Street, between Santa Clara and St. John Streets. The building cost $3000, and was dedicated February 9, 1851, by Rev. S. H. Wiley. On account of damages done by an earthquake, October 10, 1868, services for a time were held in the Young Men's Christian Association building. In April 1906, another quake wrecked the building. The church then purchased another lot on Third Street, near St. John, and upon it erected the present church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1849, has met with many vicissitudes. A church building was constructed in 1850 on Third Street, near the corner of Santa Clara. In 1853 the church was moved to the southwest corner of Second and Santa Clara Streets. On February 22, 1868, the building was burned to the ground. Another building was erected on the site of the old one and for over twenty years services were held there. Then a new and larger church was erected on North Second Street, near the Santa Clara corner. This was used until the earthquake of 1906. The building did not fall, but was considerably damaged. It was afterward repaired and for many years was used as a motion picture house. The property was sold by the Methodist corporation and in 1910 a new, up-to-date, reinforced concrete building was erected on the northeast corner of Fifth and Santa Clara Streets.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in May, 1851. The first building of brick was erected on the northeast corner of Second and San Fernando Streets. In 1871 the building was removed to give place to a large wooden structure, which was used until the fire of 1892 destroyed it. After the erection of a new business block on the site of the old church, services for awhile were held in a room in the second story. Now services are held in an ornate building at the corner of Second and San Carlos Streets.

The First Baptist Church was organized May 19, 1850, by Rev. O. C. Wheeler, of San Francisco, who was the first Baptist minister on the Pacific Coast. It had only eight members at the beginning. This small membership could not afford to engage a permanent pastor, so arrangements were made by which monthly meetings, conducted by Mr. Wheeler, were held. In November of that year a lot was purchased at the corner of Third and Santa Clara Streets. Here Rev. L. O. Grenell, from the Baptist Home Missionary Society, took charge and in the following February was elected permanent pastor. The place of meeting was afterward moved to the corner of Second and San Antonio Street, where a brick building for church purposes, had been erected. In 1877 a new and commodious structure was erected. It was burned in 1882 and the present structure took its place.

Rev. S. S. Etheridge began the regular services of the Trinity (Episcopal) Church in November, 1860, occupying the old city hall. The first organization of the parish was made in February, 1861. Trinity Church, on the corner of Second and St. John Streets, was built in 1863. Rev. Mr. Etheridge continued in charge of the parish until his death in February, 1864. In 1876 the church was enlarged to nearly double its former capacity. During Dr. Wakefield's incumbency—he was appointed in 1884—a tower and a spire and a building for a chapel and guild rooms at the rear of the church, were erected.

The Christian Church, or Disciples of Christ, was first organized in 1870. The members met in a little hall over the Home Mutual Fire Insurance Company's office on Santa Clara Street, Rev. Cary, minister. Afterwards meetings were held for several years in Champion Hall, Rev. W. D. Pollard, officiating. In March, 1883, Rev. J. W. Ingram came to San Jose from Omaha, Nebr., and was appointed minister. The members then moved to the California Theater, where they held their meetings until January, 1885, when they moved into their new church, erected on Second Street, between San Fernando and San Antonio Streets.

The first religious meeting of the Society of Friends, otherwise known as Quakers, was held in June, 1866, in a building on the corner of Ninth and St. James Streets. The lot was donated by Jesse and David Hobson. In 1873 these meetings were regularly organized under the authority and discipline of the Iowa yearly meeting of the Society of Friends. Jane

F. M. Canney and Adonijah Gregory were the regularly appointed ministers. In 1886, the society purchased a lot on Stockton Avenue, near the Alameda, where services were afterwards held.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1861 by Rev. A. Kellner. The first regular pastor was Rev. G. K. Bollinger. After the lapse of several years, Rev. Hermann Brueck arrived and preached to the German residents in the old city hall. A Sunday school was organized and Mr. Brueck's term of service lasted until 1871. He was succeeded by Rev. C. H. Afflerbach. During the term of his administration the valuable church property on Third Street between Santa Clara and San Fernando Streets was acquired.

The First Congregational Church was organized April 11, 1875, Rev. Theodore T. Munger, acting pastor, who officiated until the appointment of Rev. M. Williams. The church building was first erected on San Antonio Street between Second and Third. In 1887 the building was moved to the corner of Second and San Antonio Streets, and a large addition built to it. The new building was dedicated December 27, 1887.

The Unitarian Church was first organized as Unity Society in 1867, and the first minister was Rev. Chas. G. Ames. After him came J. L. Hatch, D. Cronyn, W. W. McKaig and Mr. Fowler. In April, 1888, the Unity Society dissolved and the Unitarian Church was organized with N. A. Haskell as minister. After a few years the society purchased from Mrs. Martha J. Moody her residence property on North Third Street, opposite St. James Park. On this lot a large, handsome building was erected. Rev. Charles Pease is the present minister, succeeding Rev. O. P. Shrout, who died in July, 1920.

The First United Presbyterian Church was organized November 6, 1874, twenty-eight members united at the time. Rev. A. Calhoun, by appointment of the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, commenced missionary work in San Jose in the fall of 1874 and remained in charge of the church work until 1879, when he was chosen pastor and regularly installed. The organization occupied a little hall over the San Jose Savings Bank for four years. In the fall of 1878 the congregation erected a church on the corner of Fifth and Santa Clara Streets, the lot and church costing $12,000.

The synagogue of the Congregation Bikur Cholim was erected in 1861 at the corner of Second and San Antonio Streets. Among the early members were Jacob Rich, M. Blumenthal, H. Rich, Meyer Levy, Felix Feist, L. Linoberg, M. Isaacs, J. Feist, and H. Levy. The congregation organized before the erection of the synagogue and for a time held services in Armory Hall on Santa Clara Street, between Second and Third Streets. For several years the congregation had no rabbi, but on July 17, 1920, steps were taken for a reorganization in a meeting of a reorganized San Jose Independent Order of B'nai B'rith. The order, according to the preamble of the constitution, has taken upon itself the mission of uniting Israelites in the work of promoting their highest interests and those of humanity; of developing and elevating the mental and moral character of the people of the Jewish faith; of inculcating the purest principles of philanthropy, honor and patriotism; of supporting science and art; alleviating the wants of the poor and needy; coming to the rescue of victims of persecution; providing for, protecting and assisting the widow and orphan on the broadest principles of humanity. The present rabbi is Harvey B. Franklin.

The order started with a roster of over eighty members. The officers are: president, Leon Jacobs; vice-president, I. Marcus; secretary, Meyer Brecker; treasurer, L. Richards; inside guardan, D. Lavin; outside guardian, Max Mendahlson; trustees, E. N. Rosenthal, Max Blum, L. J. Marymont.

Santa Clara County Free Library

In California the county board of supervisors may establish a county free library for that part of the county lying outside of incorporated cities and towns having free public libraries. In this way the people living in the country may have just as good a library to draw from as their town cousins. County library service has proved so satisfactory that forty-three out of the fifty-eight counties in California now have county libraries. The county library serves the people living in the country and the small towns just as the large city libraries serve the people of the cities.

The end and aim of the county library is to supply all the people in the county with books. To accomplish this branches are started in the community centers, in the post office or a local store preferably. A collection of books is placed here and they are changed often. The size of the collection depends wholly on the demand, as many books are sent as can be used.

The Santa Clara County Free Library began work July 1, 1914, in the Hall of Justice, corner Market and St. James Streets, San Jose. Beginning with three rooms the library now uses seven rooms in the same building and is still asking for more room.

During the six years since the library was started twenty-four community branches have

been opened at: Agnew, Alma, Alviso, Berryessa, Burbank, Campbell, College of the Pacific, Coyote, Cupertino, Evergreen, Gilroy, Los Altos, Mayfield, Milpitas, Moreland, Morgan Hill, Mount Hamilton, New Almaden, Santa Clara County Branch, Saratoga, Shannon, Stanford, Sunnyvale, Wrights.

In 1915 it was found necessary to open a branch at the Hall of Justice to serve the people who lived just outside the city limits of San Jose. The branch began with one small room, but has grown to seven rooms. There is a pleasant reading room with magazines and a good supply of books.

The State Library supplements the service of the County Library. If a book is wanted that is not in the County Library and the demand will not justfy its purchase it is borrowed from the State Library, and the service is free to the borrower.

Under the County Library law of California the school districts may join the County Library and receive library service. This means that the district transfers its library fund for the year to the County Library. The advantages are many: the school receives in books many times the value of the money invested, an expert buys the books and better prices are secured, the school has access to all the books on the shelves of the County Library.

The service to the schools began in 1914 when four districts joined. Now seventy-one of the seventy-eight public schools of the county have joined the County Library, also two of the high schools. About 35,000 books were sent out to the schools this year. If a school has a phonograph music records are also sent to the schools and these are exchanged just the same way as books.

Beginning with nothing at all in the way of equipment in 1914 the library now has over 48,000 books and over 14,000 borrowers. With twenty-five community branches, seventy-one school branches and two high schools, there are ninety-eight branch libraries in the county where the people may draw books. Many of the school branches serve the grown people as well as the children. Miss Stella Huntington is the county librarian.

The Carnegie Library

The honor of being the father of the San Jose Public Library belongs by right to I. F. Thomas, a carriage maker, who tried to arouse public interest in the project in the spring of 1872. He did not succeed, but after he had ceased agitation, another effort was made by a number of prominent citizens, this time with success. In the summer of 1872 an organization was perfected in the office of Judge D. S. Payne and incorporation soon followed, the name chosen being "The San Jose Library Association." The following officers were elected for one years: D. S. Payne, president; A. Pfister, vice-president; C. D. Wright, recording secretary; C. C. Stephens, corresponding secretary, and Henry Philip, treasurer. The object of the association was the establishment of a library and reading room; the collection of a cabinet, scientific apparatus, works of art, etc. The constitution provided that the association should not be conducted or controlled in the interest of or by any denominational, sectarian or political party, but should be controlled and managed in the same broad and liberal spirit that actuated the founding. By this wise provision the cooperation of all classes, sects and creeds, was secured, and success was achieved almost at the outset. Mayor Pfister set the ball rolling by donating $1612.62, his salary, and citizens followed him on a smaller scale. The old books of the Y. M. C. A., which practically ceased to exist some time prior to this incorporation of the Library Association, were purchased at a nominal rate and on September 1, the rooms were formally opened. Twenty life members (fee $25) were secured and also over 300 annual and monthly members. In a few years, the library had a fine museum and over 2000 books. The first rooms were in the second story of the Knox Block, corner of First and Santa Clara Streets, and at first were supposed to be of sufficient size to meet all requirements; but the growing popularity of the institution and the rapid increase of membership, necessitated an addition, and in order that the same might be made as soon as possible the ladies of San Jose rallied in countless numbers and made arrangements for two public entertainments in Music Hall in aid of the library. The first was a tea party and the second a character and fancy dress party. They were successful and quite a large sum was netted and turned over to the Library Association.

The library continued as a private institution until February, 1878, when it was turned over to the city and became a free institution. The rooms were then changed to the new city hall building on Market Plaza, and were used until 1903, when the Carnegie Library building of brick and sandstone at the southeast corner of Washington Square was completed. In 1892 Andrew Carnegie, the multi-millionaire, offered to donate $50,000 for the erection of a library building in San Jose, if the city would agree to maintain the library in the new quarters. The offer was accepted and the agreement made.

The names of the librarians from the organization to the present time are: Geo. W. Fon-

tress, William Redding, Miss A. Barry, Miss Nellie Egan, Miss Mary Barmby, Miss Nell McGinley, Chas. F. Woods. After the installation of the library in the new building, the name was changed to The Carnegie Library. There are four rooms upstairs and five in the basement. There are 30,000 books in the library and the average monthly circulation is 8000. Since Mr. Woods' administraton, registration and circulation have both increased. Mr. Woods became librarian July 1, 1917. His library experience was gained in the library of the State University and the Mechanics Library, or Institute, San Francisco. During his incumbency he has done much to popularize the institution by readings, talks and newspaper articles. In 1908 a Carnegie Library, was erected at an expediture of $6,893.71 in East San Jose.

CHAPTER XXIX.

The Santa Clara County Historical Society and Its Objects—Spanish Names for Natural Objects—The Interesting Career of Judge Augustus L. Rhodes, a Nonagenarian.

The Santa Clara County Historical Society has been in existence over twenty years. Its objects are to gather and preserve data relating to the early days of the city and county. The data has usually come in the shape of papers read by members at meetings of the society. In this way valuable material, much of which has been used in this history, has been gathered and will be preserved for the benefit of future generations. The president of the society is Alex. P. Murgotten, and the secretary is Miss Agnes Howe, county superintendent of schools. Dr. H. J. B. Wright, who held the office for many years, died December 27, 1921.

Spanish names have been given to nearly all natural objects in Santa Clara County. This is particularly true of the land grants. About half the county towns, many of the highways and a few homes have Spanish names, and even at this late date the people continue to manifest a love for the names of old Spain, as is shown by the recent naming of Monte Vista and Los Altos. At one of the meetings of the Historical Society Dr. H. J. B. Wright read a paper on "Spanish Names in Santa Clara County," from which the following compilation is made: Los Altos is doing service as the name of an eight-year-old town on the Peninsular Railway. Los Altos means "The Heights," and the town site being considerably above the common level of that region, the name is quite appropriate.

About sixty years ago the village standing at the head of the navigable slough which extends southward from the Bay of San Francisco, was given the name Alviso This is a proper name, given in honor of Don Ignacio Alviso, who was born in Sonora, Mexico in 1772. He came to California with his mother, sisters and brothers under the leadership of Anza. Alviso was a *major domo,* or foreman at the Santa Clara Mission for several years and in that capacity was actively engaged in construction work for the Mission at the time the buildings were moved to their last site. He helped to construct and for several years lived at the California Hotel. His wife's maiden name was Maria Margaret Bernal. He died in 1845, leaving a large estate.

Milpitas is the interesting name of a thriving town on the road from San Jose to Warm Springs. The word, 'Milpitas' is a compound of mill, a thousand, and pitas, which means agaves, American aloes or century plants; and the fibrous threads of a plant. Milpitas got its name from the Rancho Milpitas, one corner of which encloses the town. Inasmuch as there were no agaves growing in that part of the valley and that there may have been many small flowering vines along the Penetencia Creek which runs through Milpitas, it is safe to assume that the word, Milpitas, was used as meaning a thousand thread-like vines.

Hacienda means landed estate, fortune, domestic work. It is also used to indicate headquarters. This name was given to the reduction works of the New Almaden quicksilver mines. This place is about twelve miles from San Jose in a shallow canyon at the foot of the mountain out of which cinnabar has been taken since 1847. A village has grown up at this point and it bears the name Hacienda. One of the principal tributaries of the Guadalupe River runs through this village. It is called the Arroyo de los Alamitos, the rivulet of the little poplar trees, poplar trees having grown along this stream for many years.

The Century Dictionary defines the word Alameda as follows: "A shaded public walk, especially one planted with poplar trees." The word Alameda, however, is used in the United States, Cuba and Mexico as the name of a shaded way or walk without reference to the kind of trees planted on it. It may be proper to add that the Alameda, between San Jose and Santa Clara, has long had a high aesthetic value. In 1833 Governor Figueroa took cognizance of it as one of the assets of Alta California, and learning that some of the trees which had been planted on it were being cut down for firewood, ordered the vandalism to cease immediately.

San Tomas Aquina, a public highway which runs southward from the Payne road, has been named officially San Tomas Aquina. The English equivalent of this Spanish name is Saint Thomas Aquinas. This Saint must not be confounded with the Saint Thomas who was one of the twelve apostles. The father of the Aquinas was called Count Aquinas, because of his political connection with a province of Italy named Aquina. His son received the name of Thomas Aquinas and was canonized under that name. The road received its name from its relation to the San Tomas Aquinas Creek, which rises in the Santa Cruz Mountains and flows into Campbell Creek.

The Saint John the Baptist Hills (San Juan Bautista) rise up from the south side of Oak Hill Cemetery. Sometime in the '60s Thomas Kell conveyed twelve acres of land on these hills to Bishop Riordan for a burial place. For many years a large Roman cross outstretched its arms over these hills. Near this cross was a small, neglected graveyard. From the top of these hills one may see, in Oak Hill Cemetery, the graves of many thousands of San Jose's pioneer citizens.

Calabaza is the name of a winter stream of water which rises in the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains and flows into the Guadalupe River near the Bay of San Francisco. The orchardists living near the stream pronounce the name as though it were spelled Calabasis. The name means small, young, tender pumpkins, and is more fanciful than significant.

El Arroyo Tulares de los Canoas is the recognized name of a stream which runs along the west side of the Monterey road to the corner of Almaden Avenue and South First Street and then turns to the west and angles across the Fourth Ward of San Jose to discharge into the Guadalupe River. The literal English equivalent of the name is the rivulet of the tules for canoes. In use the name is reduced to Canoas Creek, which means a creek for canoes.

Sierra Azule appears on the map in Hall's History as a portion of the mountains now called Santa Cruz. The word Sierra means rough mountains and Azule means blue. The dark, bluish color of the mountains as seen from any point in the valley justifies the use of the name Sierra Azule. In the foothills of these mountains, on land formerly owned by the late L. A. Spitzer, on the Mount Eden road, are some springs of water bearing the name Azule, and the blueness of the water as it runs away from the springs, being like the unclouded sky, makes the name very appropriate.

Loma Prieta is the Spanish equivalent of blackish hill or blackish point. This is the name of a mountain peak situated south of San Jose, near the line separating the counties of Santa Clara and Santa Cruz. It has an altitude of 3790 feet. This peak stands out prominently and is easily seen from any viewpoint in the valley. Even Mt. Hamilton does not offer as large a range of vision as does Loma Prieta. Standing on the top of this peak one can see nearly every object which can be seen from Mt. Hamilton and in addition he can see much of Santa Cruz County and the ocean beyond. At night from Loma Prieta can be seen the lights in San Jose and Santa Cruz.

The English equivalent of Santa Clara is Saint Clear or Saint Bright. Clara is the feminine form of the Spanish word, Claro, clear. Santa Clara was the first Franciscan nun and the founder of the Order of Santa Clara. She is called Santa Clara de Assisi, Virgin, Abbess and Matriarch of her famous religion. Remembering that Santa Clara was converted under the teaching of Saint Francis and that Franciscan Missionaries founded the Mission, is it any wonder they gave to it the name Santa Clara?

The Spanish land grants are a prolific source of Spanish names. El Rancho Rincon de los Estera is Spanish for the Salt Marsh ranch. This name is appropriate because the northerly line of this grant runs from the Guadalupe River across the salt marsh lands of the Bay of San Francisco to the Penetencia Creek. The northwest corner is near but does not include Alviso.

Rancho Potrero de Santa Clara means the pasture ranch of Santa Clara. This land made an acceptable pasture for the people living about the Mission because it lies between Santa Clara and the Guadalupe River. Garden seeds are now grown on much of this land. J. Alexander Forbes was the first British consul stationed on the ranch. He married Senorita Anita Galindo, who brought to him as a marriage dower much of this fine

tract of land. Forbes sold it to Commodore Stockton, after whom Stockton Avenue was named.

Rancho Agua Caliente, hot water ranch. The land lies partly in Alameda County and partly in Santa Clara County. It includes what is now known as Warm Springs.

Rancho Pastoria de los Borregas, when translated into English, means sheep pasture ranch. It lies about the quite modern town of Sunnyvale.

The name Embarcadero de Santa Clara was given to a small body of land bordering on what is now called Alviso Slough. It means the embarking place or port of Santa Clara. The person who named this piece of land must have had a rank imagination.

San Francisco de las Llagas is the name of a grant of land that lies south of San Jose along both sides of Llagas Creek. The word Llagas means sores or wounds. Some knowledge of the history of Saint Francis is necessary to understand the name. John Gilmary Shea, L.L.D., has edited a book entitled "The Lives of the Saints." The book had the approval of Pope Leo XIII. In it is set forth among other things that Saint Francis, after visiting the East in vain quest of martyrdom, spent his life, like his Divine Master, in preaching to the multitudes and in fasting and contemplation amid desert solitudes. During one of these retreats he received on his hands, feet and side the print of the five bleeding wounds of Jesus. Whether this statement is true and worthy of credit or whether it only transmits a tradition is of little importance in this connection. Certainly whoever named the ranch was familiar with the biography of Saint Francis. In giving the name to the tract of land in Santa Clara County he tried to perpetuate the name of St. Francis and also to indicate a significant event in the Saint's religious life. Wounds of Saint Francis is probably a literal translation of San Francisco de los Llagas. Near the south line of Santa Clara County is a postoffice named Llagas. It is neither euphonious nor significant.

El Rancho Rinconada de los Gatos means the ranch of the inclosed angle of the cats. The southern angle of this tract of land rests in the great canyon south of the city of Los Gatos, and the diverging boundary lines, as they extend northward, inclose this beautiful place. Assuming that there were many wild cats in the canyon at the time the first survey was made, the name El Rancho Rinconada de los Gatos is rational and appropriate.

Rancho Tularcitos is equivalent to the ranch of the little tules. This ranch extends from the town of Milpitas into the mountains. Little tules may yet be seen growing there.

Yerba Buena means good herb. This plant is delightfully aromatic and makes a very pleasant tea. It grows in neglected places, especially in the moderately well-shaded foothills. It can be found growing in the eastern side of the county, where the ranch, called Yerba Buena, is situated.

El Monte Del Diablo has the following history. During the session of the first Legislature of California the Senate appointed a committee to report on the derivation and definition of various names. Vallejo was chairman of this committee and he brought in a report which had reference to the name Monte Diablo, in which he stated that in 1806 a military expedition marched against a tribe of Indians called Bolognes, who were encamped on the western base of the mountain, and that in the course of a fight which took place there, an unknown personage, decorated with extraordinary plumage, appeared among the Indians; and that when the battle which resulted in favor of the Indians, was finished, the unknown departed up the mountain. The defeated soldiers, Vallejo's report went on, supposed him to be an evil spirit, called by Indians "Ruy" and by the soldiers, a devil, so they named the mountain El Monte del Diablo, or the Devil's Mountain. During the session of the Legislature in 1866 an effort was made to change the name of the mountain, but nothing came of it. The Government has run a line due south from the top of this mountain and named it the Mount Diablo Meridian. This line runs down the center of the Meridian Road just west of the O'Connor Sanitarium.

El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe is the original name of San Jose. The name was given in 1877 by Lieutenant Moraga. A few years later he could have designated his new town as being in the Santa Clara Valley, but that would have been indefinite because the Santa Clara Valley included a vast but uncertain territory. It is thus seen that he had good reason for using the name El Pueblo de San Jose de Guadalupe, or the town of San Jose on the Wolf River. This name has never been changed into another, but is has been abridged to two words—San Jose.

Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe, Our Lady of the Guadalupe, is the name of the river which passes through San Jose and empties into San Francisco Bay. This word, Guadalupe, is made by combining the Arabic word, guada, a river, and the Latin word, lupus, a wolf. Guadalupe, therefore, means Wolf River. Inasmuch as nothing was noted by the explorers about wolves being found along this river, it is fair to assume that wolves did not suggest the word. Now, the history of Nuestra

Senora de Guadalupe begins in the land of Palestine and passes over to Spain; from Spain it comes to Mexico and then attaches to the principal stream in Santa Clara County. In 1597, Gabriel de Talvera wrote the history of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe. From that history it is learned that the town of Guadalupe in Spain certainly had its carved image of Jesus before the conquest of Mexico by Cortes. It is therefore a fact that the name Guadalupe with its sacred associations was familiar to all the Catholics who emigrated from Spain to Mexico after the conquest of that country.

There is a town near the City of Mexico which is named Guadalupe-Hidalgo, that which is usually called Guadalupe. It is the most sacred and the most popular shrine in the republic of Mexico. It is the focus of the most fervent and powerful religious cult in that country. The shrine of the Virgin, which can be seen any day in the Cathedral located there, has been to the Mexicans for centuries what the Ganges is to the Hindus and Mecca to the Mohammedans. Saturday, December 9, 1531, ten years after Cortes' conquest of Mexico, an Indian of low birth, who had received baptism and been christened Juan Diego (John James) is said to have been met by the Virgin Mary on the barren hillside, some three miles from the City of Mexico. She directed the Indian to gather flowers on what he knew was barren ground. He followed the direction of the Virgin and soon returned to her with a large quantity of fragrant roses. The Virgin then directed him to carry the flowers to Bishop Gummarago in the City of Mexico. When the confiding Indian opened his crude tilma or blanket to pour out the roses, the Bishop saw the image of the Blessed Virgin painted on the inside of the blanket. That crude cloth with the image of the Virgin on it has long been enshrined and may now be seen in a cathedral in the little city of Guadalupe, which was built on the hillside where the Indian met the Virgin. This enshrined picture is the Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe. Is it any wonder that the pious Father Font coming from Mexico to the Santa Clara Valley gave the name of Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe to San Jose's principal river?

Judge A. L. Rhodes was one of the prominent members of the Historical Society. He died on October 23, 1918, at the age of ninety-seven. After the funeral the following committee was appointed by the judges of the Superior Court to prepare and submit a memorial on the life and character of the deceased jurist: S. F. Leib, J. C. Black, C. L. Witten, Nicholas Bowden and C. C. Coolidge. The committee presented the report on November 27, 1918, and it was read by C. L. Witten before Judges Gosbey and Welch, sitting en banc. It is as follows:

"Augustus Loring Rhodes was born in 1821 near Utica, Oneida County, New York, where his grandfather, a pioneer, established his home in 1796. Judge Rhodes received his first education at an academy and then graduated from Hamilton College in Clinton in 1841. After completing his college course he traveled through some of the southern states as a private tutor. His spare time after leaving college was devoted to the study of the law, which soon became his life occupation. He commenced active practice in the state of Indiana. At Bloomfield, Illinois, he married Elizabeth Cavins, whose father was then a judge in that state.

"In 1854 Judge Rhodes came to California, and from that year to the time of his death, October 23, 1918, a period of sixty-four years, he was continuously a resident of Santa Clara County. In 1856 he opened a law office in San Jose and soon became prominent in professional and public life.

"In 1859 he was elected district attorney of Santa Clara County, and in 1860 was chosen by the voters to represent Santa Clara and Alameda Counties in the State Senate. In 1863 he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court and was a member of that tribunal until 1880. After his retirement from the Supreme Bench he practiced law, with offices in San Francisco, until September 22, 1899, when he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge A. S. Kittredge. He presided over one of the departments until September, 1907, when he voluntarily retired to private life. His retirement was not, however, that of a recluse, but meant that more of his time was given to enjoyment of the society of his family and friends.

"In measuring the life of Judge Rhodes it would be difficult to determine whether as lawyer and judge, or as man and friend, he was the greatest, for he combined the elements that went to make him great in all these capacities. It is unnecessary to detail the qualifications which went to make Judge Rhodes an eminent lawyer in his earlier life and in the interim between his respective periods upon the bench; that he was an able lawyer of the highest repute sums up his career at the bar; nor is it necessary in order to establish or perpetuate his worth as a judge by a recital of his judicial accomplishments, for that is already set forth in the long line of decisions which in permanent form consti-

tute a record which requires no words of ours to enlarge.

"It is not out of place, however, to perpetuate, by this record, the many charming personal attributes of Judge Rhodes; the well-proportioned frame which to the last carried erect the burden of almost a century of years; the intellectual countenance which bespoke the strong mentality of the man; the cheery greeting to his friends; the unimpaired mind and memory with its rich fund of reminiscences and anecdotes relating to the pioneers of Santa Clara County's bench and bar.

"Judge Rhodes lived far beyond the allotted time of man and it was a long life of usefulness and honor. As in life he was loved and venerated by us all, so in death will his memory be cherished by the bench and bar of this county."

CHAPTER XXX.

The Banks and Industries of San Jose—An Incident in the Life of E. McLaughlin—New Corporations Help to Build Up the City—Some of the Leaders of Industry.

The oldest banking institution in San Jose is the Bank of San Jose, now located at the northeast corner of First and Santa Clara Streets. It was opened for business in the Knox Block in March, 1866, by William J. Knox and T. Ellard Beans under the firm name of Knox & Beans and was conducted as a private banking house until January 31, 1868, on which date it was incorporated as a state bank. It was the first bank incorporated in Central California. The first officers were John G. Bray, president; T. Ellard Beans, cashier and manager; C. W. Pomeroy, secretary. In 1880 John T. Colahan, former city clerk, was appointed assistant cashier. In 1870 Mr. Bray died and T. Ellard Beans became president, a position he held until his death in 1905. Henry Philip succeeded Mr. Beans as cashier, acting in that capacity until 1875, when he was succeeded by Clement T. Park. W. V. Dinsmore was Park's successor. He resigned in 1912 and V. J. La Motte took his place. On the death of T. Ellard Beans, his son, William Knox Beans, became president. In 1871 the Bank of San Jose block, at its present location, was begun. It was completed in 1872. In 1906 the building was damaged by the earthquake and in 1907 it was torn down and a new five story, reinforced concrete building was erected on the site. The present officers are William Knox Beans, president; Victor J. LaMotte, vice-president and manager; A. B. Post, cashier. The capital stock is $300,000; surplus and reserve, $358,000.

T. Ellard Beans, one of the founders of the bank, was born in Salem, Ohio, and his early life was spent in mercantile and banking pursuits. He came to California in 1849, mined for a time and then went into mercantile business in Nevada City. He nearly lost his life in the great fire in that place in 1856. Ten years later he removed to San Jose. His death was generally regretted for he was one of the city's most reliable and competent business men. His son, William Knox Beans, entered the bank in 1878 and was vice-president before he took the higher office so long held by his father.

Bank of Italy

The Bank of Italy, a branch of the main institution in San Francisco occupies the three-story building formerly the home of the San Jose Deposit Bank of Savings, presided over by the late E. McLaughlin, who founded the bank in 1885. When the Bank of Italy took possession the operating space on the lower floor was greatly enlarged and remodeled. Capital paid in $9,000,000; surplus, $1,500,000; undivided profits, $1,924,959.37. A. P. Giannini is president and W. R. Williams is cashier. San Jose officers are N. R. Pellerano, vice-president and W. E. Blauer, manager.

It was while the Safe Deposit Bank of Savings was in existence with E. McLaughlin as president and John E. Auzerais as cashier that it was the scene of one of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in California. It was over thirty years ago and at that time the banks of the city and state had inside approaches like grocery and dry goods stores. There were no cages, no separate departments with either wooden or steel divisions. The gold was stacked generally at the end of a long counter and could easily be reached or handled by any customer. But the day came when the banks ceased to keep "open house."

The cages and the steel safeguards came in to prevent any attempt on the part of the evilly inclined to steal the gold. The change was made after the robbery at the Safe Deposit Bank.

The robbery, shrewdly conceived, was the work of three men. One was detailed to enter the bank and engage the cashier in conversation while a second man was to do the actual stealing. The third man was to station himself on the outside near the door to prevent, if possible, any bank customer from going inside, and if not possible to do this, to give confederates warning that there was danger in the air. A moment for action was to be selected while the bank was free of customers and while the cashier (who was also the teller) was at some distance from the stack of money which reposed on a mahogany tray near the street end of the counter. Luck favored the robbers. With one man on guard at the door, the other two men entered the bank and successfully carried out the program agreed upon. While no unfriendly eye was upon him and while the cashier's attention was being diverted by robber number one, the second robber quickly seized the tray with the money—$10,000 in gold twenties, carefully stacked—concealed it under his overcoat and substituted for the tray of money a tray of gilded dummies. It was the expectation of the lawless trio that the substitution would not be discovered until the cashier had occasion to go to the tray to get gold for a customer.

Having performed the most difficult part of the program, the second robber, with his haul, passed out of the door. Following closely upon his heels went robber number one, his talk with the cashier having abruptly come to an end. Then the last member of the trio left his station at the door and joined his confederates. It was some time before the robbery was discovered. As soon as discovery was made there was a hurry call for the police, but when the officers arrived there was no trace of the robbers. The city was combed but nothing had been left behind to serve as a workable clue. Not one cent of the money was ever recovered.

Garden City Bank and Trust Company

The Garden City Bank and Trust Company, formerly the Garden City National Bank, is located on the lower floor of a seven-story concrete building on the southwest corner of First and San Fernando Streets. The National Bank was chartered and organized in 1887 with Dr. C. W. Breyfogle as president and Thomas F. Morrison as cashier. In 1893 it ceased to be a national bank and became a state bank. Until the erection of the new building in 1906, it occupied quarters on the northwest corner of First and San Fernando Streets. S. B. Hunkins became president after the death of Dr. Breyfogle and held office until death claimed him in 1914. Then Thomas S. Montgomery took the presidency. Mr. Montgomery is the only one living of the original directors and stockholders. The capital stock is $500,000; surplus, $625,000; deposits, $8,005,984.59. The present officers are T. S. Montgomery, president; Dr. J. J. Miller, John F. Duncan, vice-president; W. G. Alexander, secretary; C. J. Tripp, cashier. The bank has branches at Campbell, Gilroy, Santa Clara and Saratoga.

Dr. Breyfogle, the founder, was a native of Columbus, Ohio, and a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University. The same year he left college he entered the U. S. Army, rose to the rank of captain and was compelled to resign on account of failing eyesight. After a partial recovery from his affliction he studied law until his eyes again failed. Homeopathic treatment cured him and then he resolved to become a homeopathic physician. Entering a medical college, he graduated in 1865 and in 1870 came to San Jose. In May, 1886, he was elected mayor of the city. In 1885 he organized the San Jose Building and Loan Association.

Security State and Savings Bank

The Security State Bank and Security Savings Bank occupy cosy rooms in a concrete building on First Street, opposite Post Street. It was organized as a savings bank in July, 1891, with Frank Stock as president, L. G. Nesmith, vice-president, and Paul P. Austin, cashier and manager, in the rooms adjoining the First National Bank. In 1900 W. S. Richards obtained control of the stock and moved the business to East Santa Clara Street, between First and Second Streets. In 1902 the Security State Bank was organized as an adjunct of the savings institution. In March, 1909, the business was removed to its present quarters. E. T. Sterling was cashier under Richards until his resignation in 1907. He was succeeded by Wilbur J. Edwards. Mr. Richards died in 1915 and Mr. Edwards succeeded to the office of president, and George B. Campbell became cashier. The vice-presidents were C. M. Richards and W. A. Johnston. The combined statement of the condition of the two banks, issued June 20, 1920, shows the following: Resources, $4,687,924.59; capital, $100,000; capital, surplus and profits, $492,646.81; combined deposits, $4,175,277.78.

First National Bank

The First National Bank of San Jose was organized July 11, 1874, with a paid up capital of $500,000, with John W. Hinds as president; W. L. Tisdale, vice-president, and G. P. Sparks, cashier. On July 6, 1875, the office of assistant cashier was created and L. G. Nesmith elected to the position. In 1880 W. D. Tisdale became president and L. G. Nesmith cashier. Tisdale was succeeded by George M. Bowman, who held office until 1903. On his death the presidency fell to J. D. Radford. In 1907 he resigned and W. S. Clayton was his successor and is still in office. In 1910 a new, up-to-date finely appointed concrete building of nine stories, the tallest building in San Jose, was erected on the site of the old building on the southwest corner of First and Santa Clara Streets. The capital stock of the bank is $500,000; surplus, $200,000; deposits, $7,108,-100.83; undivided profits, $171,742.62. The present officers are W. S. Clayton, president; S. F. Leib, vice-president; Paul Rudolph, cashier.

The Growers' Bank

The Growers' Bank, a new institution, was organized in May, 1920, and opened for business in July of that year, in the Rea building, on the northwest corner of Santa Clara and Market Streets. It is purely a county bank, with its stock broadly owned within the district. The capital stock has been placed at $300,000; surplus, $60,000. The officers are: V. T. McCurdy, president; S. E. Johnson, vice-president; Fred W. Sinclair, cashier and manager.

The banks have a Clearing House Association and weekly reports are made. The officers are W. R. Beans, president; Paul Rudolph, secretary.

The Leading Industries

Chief among the leading industries of San Jose are the canneries and packing houses. They cover thousands of acres of ground and are mainly in the suburbs. Mention of their importance and activities has been made in the chapter covering the fruit industries of the city and county.

San Jose Foundry

Of the other industries—and they are many and are well sustained—the San Jose Foundry is the pioneer. It was first established in 1852 by Pomeroy and Mackenzie on the corner of First and San Antonio Streets, where it remained until 1871, when a larger building was erected by Donald Mackenzie, then the sole proprietor. Here, in addition to a general moulding and casting business, machines of many kinds were made and repared, the facilities for such work being complete. The iron work for the court house, county jail and other prominent buildings of San Jose was supplied by the San Jose Foundry. After the death of Donald Mackenzie the management passed into the hands of Andrew Mackenzie and was continued until his death in 1918. In 1905 the lot on which the foundry stood was sold and the plant was removed to Vine Street, near Santa Clara Street. The business is now in the hands of the Misses Mackenzie, Frank Cavallaro and Oscar Promis. Cavallaro is the superintendent and O. Promis is the secretary. The lot where the old foundry once stood is now occupied by the Montgomery Hotel and the building of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, incorporated.

The Bean Spray Company

John Bean, the inventor of the Bean Spray Pump, began his work in the early '50s and enjoyed the distinction of being the inventor and patentee of the first double-acting force pump for well purposes. On account of ill health Mr. Bean moved to California in 1883. He bought an orchard and soon found that it was infested with scale. Only little squirt gun pumps were then on the market, so he put his ingenious mind at work and soon had built the first high-pressure spray pump with air pressure ever made. This pump was exhibited in the California fairs of 1884 and created such a demand that Mr. Bean formed a company and started a factory. D. C. Crummey, son-in-law of Mr. Bean, has been president of the company since 1888. Mr. Bean's fertile mind continued its work of inventing and perfecting spray pumps and spray nozzles until his death in 1908. Members of the third generation of the family are now actively engaged in the business and they, together with several of the trained experts who now form a part of the larger organization, have actively continued the work. The first factory was located in Los Gatos. It was moved to San Jose in 1903 and in 1908 there was built on Julian Street the largest exclusive spray pump factory in the world. Since that year several important additions have been made. In 1909 the company established a factory in Berea, Ohio, with branch offices at Cleveland. The business grew rapidly and in 1914 the Berea factory was discontinued and a new and up-to-date factory was built at Lansing, Michigan. The outfits of the company can be purchased anywhere in America. In San Jose, where the largest plant is located, the company not only makes everything for spraying, from hand spray pumps, power sprayer, light

weight nozzles and accessories, high-pressure spray hose and spray guns, but also a deep well turbine pump for which the claim is made that there is an absence of all valve and priming troubles, that there are sanitary precautions and that it is adaptable to direct connection with vertical motors. J. D. Crummey is general manager of the company.

The company started a new industry in 1922 in the manufacture of single cylinder engines, this representing an expenditure of $100,000. It is the first factory of its kind to be established west of the Mississippi.

Anderson-Barngrover Manufacturing Company

Twenty-five years ago W. C. Anderson started in business as a manufacturer of canning machinery. About the same time the Cunningham factory was established. A few years afterwards the Anderson Prune Dipping Company was organized. The Cunningham factory consolidated with Barngrover and the Enterprise Foundry under the firm name of Barngrover, Hull & Cunningham. Anderson and the B. H. & C. Company were rivals for a few years and then came together as one company under the name of the Anderson-Barngrover Manufacturing Company. The first factory was on Santa Clara Street, but for over ten years it has been located on Julian Street, near the Guadalupe River. The buildings cover five acres of ground close to the tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad and with patented devices it turns out a line of high-grade automatic canning machinery which inclues exhaust boxes, graders, peelers, washers, slicers, canning tables, scalders, washers, blanchers, syrupers and fillers for fruit; sorters, pan and bucket tables, peeling tables, pulpers, finishers and fillers for tomatoes, cap markers, fish canning machinery, green prune dipping and grading machinery, grape scalders and dippers, continuous agitating cookers, and many other useful and labor-saving devices. The plant is one of the largest of the kind in the world. Most of the larger plants and practically all the smaller plants on the Pacific Coast have been equipped by the Anderson-Barngrover Company. The largest and finest fruit canning plant in Australia, owned and operated by the Government, is equipped throughout with the company's line of machinery. The business has been developed solely by local men, and shipments to all parts of the world are made. Three plants in Australia were supplied during 1919. Three hundred men are employed and the sales for 1919-20 amounted to over $2,000,000. The officers are W. C. Anderson, president; F. L. Burrell, vice-president and manager; B. D. Hull, secretary, E. B. Weaver, treasurer. Directors—W. C. Anderson, F. L. Burrell, F. E. Weaver, G. H. Lyle, H. C. Minker, T. C. Barnett.

Smith Manufacturing Company

The Smith Manufacturing Company, consisting of father and son—J. S. Smith and Chas. O. Smith—the former the president, the latter the manager, was formed in 1902 and has a large plant on Stockton Avenue, near the Alameda. The company makes exclusively fruit machinery for the fruit grower, canner and dried fruit packer. The implements turned out are a combined dipper, grader and automatic spreader; a power cylinder spreader; a combined dipper and spreader; a combined dipper, rinser and spreader; steel tanks, dipper basket, field car, transfer car, turn table, dried fruit grader, dried fruit receiving car, standard fruit barrow and box truck. The company does not claim any special dexterity or secret methods, but it does claim that its machinery is made with that care and honesty of purpose which produces a uniform quality unexcelled by other makers.

Sperry Flour Company

The first flour mill in San Jose was erected by R. G. Moody in 1854 on the banks of Coyote Creek about the spot where Empire Street ends. Here the propelling power was water, procured from an artesian well. The business was transferred to Third Street, near the corner of Santa Clara Street, in 1858, where steam instead of water was used to drive the machinery. The improvements consisted of a mill and warehouse, the latter with a capacity for the storage of 40,000 sacks of flour. The mill fronted on Third Street, the warehouse on Fourth Street. Mr. Moody put in porcelain rollers soon after their introduction to this Coast and manufactured the once celebrated "Lily White Flour." He retired from business in the early '60s, and was succeeded by his sons, Charles, Volney and David B. Moody. After a few years Volney Moody sold out his interest, removed to Oakland and became a banker.

In 1887 the Moody brothers sold out to the Central Milling Company, which soon took in all the mills in Central California. C. L. Dingley was president, and D. B. Moody secretary. For a number of years the company used for manufacturing purposes the mill in San Jose, but the time came when the Santa Clara Valley ceased to be the grain center of the state. Grain fields everywhere had been converted into fruit orchards, and fruit culture became the great industry of the valley. In 1892 the Sperry Flour Company absorbed the Cen-

tral Milling Company and W. G. Alexander was appointed manager. Through his activity and sound business sense the company extended its operations until it had practically covered the entire state. Now its tentacles have reached out to include Oregon, Washington, Nevada and Utah. Mr. Alexander continued in office for twenty-three years—until he went into business for himself. He was succeeded by his brother, Howard Alexander, who died in 1912. E. B. Devine is the present manager. The main office of the company is in San Francisco. David B. Moody retired from the secretaryship many years ago. He is now one of the directors of the San Jose Keystone Company, of which W. G. Alexander is president.

The Globe Mills

The Globe Mills opened in June, 1920, a branch office and warehouse in San Jose to care for their rapidly growing business in Santa Clara County. The opening of this enterprise indicates the belief on the part of one of the largest manufacturers on the coast that San Jose is destined to become an important factor in the commercial and industrial development of California. The Globe Mills is an old California concern with mills and warehouses in many cities on the coast and in Nevada and Utah. The local branch is under the management of J. W. Hollister, formerly of San Francisco. A complete line of the Globe Mills products is carried, and sales in San Jose, on the peninsula and on the coast north of and including Santa Cruz, are handled by this officer. A delivery system will be inaugurated operating as far north as Palo Alto.

The American Can Company

The American Can Company, a branch of the great New Jersey Company, has a plant on Martha Street, which takes in an entire block. This company is now employing 450 men and women. Foreseeing difficulty in obtaining the amount of help they needed should other industries locate in San Jose and give regular employment throughout the year, and also anticipating the continued growth of the canning industry in this section of the state, the company early in 1919 completed plans for enlarging its business.

These plans have been developed so far that warehouse facilities to store 32,000,000 cans and track facilities for loading and unloading 50 freight cars at a time are the result. This storage capacity is now being added to the present plant in a warehouse 200 by 600 feet being built adjoining their original plant of 225 by 500 feet, making a plant covering an entire city block bounded by Martha, Keyes and Fifth Streets, with the Southern Pacific railroad on the Fourth Street side.

In making these additions to its plant the company intends to start year-round work for its employees. None but adult help will be employed and except in case of emergency all night and overtime work will be done away with. With the greatly increased storage capacity there will be enough room to care for the needs of the company's customers with the constant shipment of those concerns operating throughout the greater portion of the year. The plant was located in San Jose in 1912. In 1919 the company's output was over 10,000,000 cans. John S. Reed is the superintendent.

Security Warehouse and Cold Storage Company

The spacious mansion occupied first by Mrs. Sarah L. Knox-Goodrich and afterwards by Capt. C. H. Maddox and family on First Street, opposite the Southern Pacific depot, has been removed and now the grounds covering nearly an acre and extending from First to Second Streets, holds the large and costly concrete buildings of the Security Warehouse and Cold Storage Company. The improvements were started in the spring of 1920.

The enterprise is the result of a determination on the part of local business men who decided that the time had come when the Santa Clara Valley would support such a plant. They organized a $500,000 corporation, all local capital, secured the desired site and started operation. The building is of concrete, except a small portion of the roof over some dry storage rooms, and is the most modern in every particular that the directors could find in visits to like plants throughout the country. There are in reality four distinct buildings, each accessible to the other and separated by double fireproof doors. Floors are all of concrete as are the supports in all the main parts.

The location of the plant is ideal, facing both First and Second Streets, and adjoining the main line of the Southern Pacific. There are two side tracks at the railroad site with a storage capacity of twelve cars for either loading or unloading. The fourth side is a very wide drive for the use of teams and unloading auto trucks.

The building is 145x275 feet, of two-story and basement design, and is equipped with an elevator of great capacity for the purpose of getting goods to the upper story and to the basement, all goods being unloaded on the main floor, to which the platform from either drive or railroad give direct access. Also there is a driveway for trucks or teams leading

onto this floor that full loads intended for storage above or below may be placed directly on the elevator without trucking.

There are three distin storage system being installed to care for tne different classes of goods expected to be handled: Direct cool air for the care of fresh fruit; a brine storage system for egg-keeping; and a direct expansion of ammonia system for the freezing of fresh fruits and meats. By the latter means it is said fruit may be frozen and kept for a period of several years, coming out with all the appearance and taste as if freshly picked.

The fresh fruit storage will be invaluable to growers and canners of this valley in case of an abundance of fruit ripening at once or in case of railroad trouble in shipping, as it can be placed here and kept until conditions for its use are right.

The company is also installing an ice-making plant and already has contracted for a part of the capacity of the plant to local concerns. This plant will be equipped with the latest apparatus for purifying the water before it is frozen and for the sanitary handling of the product.

The whole plant has a capacity of about 10,000 tons of storage besides the room being given up to storage of heavy vehicles, such as autos, tractors, and the like, of which there are many already in the building. This latter space is easily convertible into the other varieties if it is found there is demand enough to warrant such an alteration. E. E. Chase is president of the company, and J. Q. Patton is secretary.

Garden City Manufactory

This concern, started in 1919 at the corner of Willard and San Carlos Streets, specializes in women's and children's garments. Thirty competent women are employed and great bolts of muslin, percale, gingham, crepe, flannellette, satin and silk dominate the shop, housed in a large, modern cement building. The electric cutting machcine cuts 600 garments at once and there has been a rush of orders ever since the opening. S. C. Kimball is the proprietor.

Tile Company

The S. & S. Tile Company, located at Fourth and Lewis Streets, began operations in 1920. The claim is made that it is the only place in the United States where tiles are made by hand. The company's specialty is the manufacture of mosaics and the tiles of the ancient Moors, reproduction of the work done by the hands of skillful potters. A. L. Solon is the president of the company.

Spray Manufacturing Company

A new enterprise entailing the investment of $50,000 in perfecting the fruit spray was removed to San Jose from Hood River, and started in 1921 with a fine factory at Stockton and Emery Streets. The name is the San Jose Spray Manufacturing Company. J. C. Butcher, head of the firm known as the Butcher Company of Hood River, is the director of the research department, and D. L. Currier, entomologist, is the director of field work. At all times throughout the year the service department will be open for advice and consultation.

Artificial Leather Factory

In the winter of 1921-22 a company, consisting of local men, was organized to take up the manufacture of certain chemical products, the principal one to be that of artificial leather, of which the coast uses upwards of 200,000 lineal yards per month for automobile tops and upholstery, furniture upholstery, book binding and novelties. This product will be followed by an exceptionally beautiful silk manufactured under a patented process owned by the company. Other products will include non-inflammable moving picture films, lacquers, enamels and celluloid materials. An ideal factory site has already been secured just north of San Jose. The officers are: President, D. J. Conant; Zeno Ostenberg, vice-president and chief chemist; secretary-treasurer, J. A. Naismith; auditor, J. G. Shaw.

Manufactured Products

Figures received from the bureau of census by the local Chamber of Commerce in 1921 show San Jose to have produced in 1920 manufactured products valued at $25,000,000, nearly a five-fold increase over the 1910 total. The average number of wage earners employed is shhown by the new census at 3,100, while in 1910 only about 1,340 were employed. The margin between raw material and finished products is placed at $10,628,000 over a total of $2,368,000 in 1910.

The canners do an annual business of $49,236,750; gross annual payroll, $4,837,102. In San Jose there are 73 purely industrial concerns.

Wholesale Grocers

The Walsh-Col Company is the pioneer wholesale grocery firm in San Jose. In 1898 P. M. Walsh and P. E. Col formed a copartnership and started the business in a small store at 20 North Market Street. Business rapidly increased, and in 1901 the Walsh-Col Company was incorporated. In 1906 the present large and commodious building on North Market Street, near the Southern Pacific de-

pot, was erected. It covers 400,000 square feet of ground. The building is of brick and concrete with entrances on Market and San Pedro Streets. The company deals in staple groceries, spices, extracts, and tea and coffee and the business extends from South San Francisco on the north to Paso Robles on the south. Forty persons are on the pay roll in San Jose and eight traveling salesmen are employed every month in the year. The capital stock is $100,000. P. M. Walsh died in 1912. The present officers of the company are P. J. Foley, president; P. E. Col, vice-president; J. J. Shaw, secretary.

The Keystone Company of San Jose was organized by E. H. Renzel in September, 1905. It occupied a small building and did a small business until August 19, 1909, when it was reorganized by W. G. Alexander. Today the buildings occupy 178 feet on North Market Street, running back to San Pedro Street. They are of concrete with all the modern appliances and equipment. The company keeps on hand as assorted stock of staple groceries, teas, spices, and extracts, and has recently added a coffee roasting apparatus for the preparation of the popular Keystone Coffee. The business extends from San Jose to Los Angeles on the south and to Portland, Oregon, on the north. W. G. Alexander is president, E. H. Renzel is vice-president, and P. D. Durling is secretary. The other directors are D. B. Moody, S. M. Vandervoort, W. H. Ledyard, Mrs. W. G. Alexander, J. E. Alexander and Merle Elliott. Proof that San Jose is the natural distributing center of Central California is given in the rapid growth and large volume of business of the Keystone Company. Pride is taken in the organization; there is cheerful cooperation and good fellowship among employes and officers, and every one labors heartily and efficiently for the success of the organization. The business done in 1919 approximated $2,000,000.

The Oliver Company

One of the comparatively new interests of San Jose and one which gives great promise of becoming a large factor in the fruit industry is that of oil burning equipment for heating of houses and for prune dipping and evaporating of other fruits. The Oliver Oil Gas Burning & Machine Company has located its western branch in San Jose, the work being carried on from the plant of the State Foundry & Pattern Works on the Alameda where patterns are made and the castings for the burners turned out. An oil-burning prune dipper has been on the market for some time, but in 1919 the Oliver Company placed a number of these machines throughout the valley, all giving satisfaction. While the company is at present installing the prune dippers, the evaporating business is receiving a large share of attention. These evaporators have burners which are claimed to be superior to those burning either coal or wood. The company is also making a variety of cook stoves, heating stoves and other house heating burners. They have burners in this line up to a capacity of a fifteen horsepower boiler. The main factory is located in St. Louis, Mo., and the San Jose factory is expected to develop into a large concern.

National Axle Corporation

The National Axle Corporation was organized in 1920. It purchased twelve acres on the Berryessa Road, in what was formerly known as Luna Park, and proceeded to erect a large one-story building at a cost of $68,000. The cost of the equipment was $110,000. Fifteen mechanics are now employed, but the expectation is that in the near future the force will reach the one hundred mark. In 1921, a new corporation obtained control of the plant. S. C. Kyle is president, and Earl C. Fancher and H. W. Smith are vice-presidents. Smith is the manager of the works. Axles form the main output, though the factory is prepared to do all kinds of contract work. The building is 360 feet long by 90 feet wide. One hundred feet east of the National Axle building is located a branch of the Smith Manufacturing Company. The building is 75x60 feet in size and here is manufactured everything in the line of boilers and sheet metal work.

Plow Factories

H. G. Knapp & Son, in business in San Jose since 1900, have two large plants, one on South First Street, opposite Willow, the other at the corner of Fourth and Margaret Streets. Their products go to Honolulu, the Philippines, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Utah, and all parts of the state. They manufacture plows, tractors, side hill plows, whip saws, subsoilers, and gopher plows. A specialty is made of the Knapp tractor disc plow and the Knapp power lift. During the business season, the company employs forty-five men.

In 1919 the California Plow Company located in San Jose, having secured a four-acre tract on the old Polhemus estate, with close shipping facilities. C. B. and E. R. Polhemus comprise the company. A number of implements, including plows for tractors, horse-drawn tools and several kinds of harrows, are made. Besides the main shop, which is already equipped with the latest drill presses, lathes, punches and slicing machines, the company has started a casting foundry, operating on a small scale.

The Farmers' Union

The Farmers' Union was organized by Valley farmers on May 11, 1874, for the purpose of buying and selling groceries, produce, hardware—everything, in fact, save clothing—and maintaining stores. Besides the large store on Santa Clara Street, corner of San Pedro, it operates a store in Central Market and another at the town of Campbell. The capital stock when the company was organized was $100,000. It has since been increased to $200,000. The value of the stock on hand amounts to about the same figure. The first president was William Erkson. In 1878 he was succeeded by C. T. Settle, who continued in office until his death in 1900. W. C. Andrews was then chosen for the position, and he has held it ever since. He is also the manager of the store and his assistant is A. O. Matthews. Dr. W. C. Bailey is the secretary of the organization.

Granite and Marble Works

Schuh & Vertin have the only granite and marble works within the limits of the city of San Jose. Their establishment is at the corner of Santa Clara and Vine Streets, and like the other works on the outside they do all kinds of marble and granite work, special designing, etc. Near the city are located three other establishments, the Oak Hill Granite & Marble Yard, on the edge of the Cemetery, Monterey Road; the San Jose Granite and Marble Works, corner of First and Alameda Streets, and the Western Granite & Marble Company's works on Stockton Avenue.

The marble business was established in San Jose in 1870 by J. W. Combs, and in 1378 W. W. Blanchard and Timothy O'Neill opened the first granite works. In 1883 a partnership between the three men was formed and the two interests were combined under the firm name of Combs, Blanchard & O'Neill. The name was afterwards changed to the Western Marble and Granite Company, and for many years business was done on First Street near the Southern Pacific railway tracks. At last, being cramped for space, the establishment was removed to Stockton Avenue.

Other industries are potteries, brick yards, machine shops, broom factories, box factories, refineries, book binderies, creameries, dairies, feed yards, sheet metal, wagon, mattress, shingle and pump factories, lumber yards and planing mills, rug works, macaroni factories, violin makers, well works, welding works, paste makers and coffee and spice mills. This does not include the dozens of garages, auto supply companies and auto repair shops.

CHAPTER XXXI.

The Romantic History of the Town of Santa Clara—Home of One of the Early Missions—The Story of the Santa Clara University—The Planting of the Mission Cross.

As far as is known, William Clark was the first American to locate in Santa Clara. He is the man who first reduced the ore from the mines at New Almaden. In 1846 came the Harlands, Van Gordon, Samuel Young, Tabor, Allen, Jones, Dickinson and Bennett. In 1848 there arrived J. Alex. Forbes, Jonathan and Charles Parr, William Booth, Fielding Lard, Riley Montrey, Cobeb Rand, Geo. W. Bellamy, Dr. H. H. Warburton, Mr. Bazard, William McCutchen, William Haun, Washington Moody, John Whisman, William Campbell, Thomas Hudson, James Linns, Austin Angel and others.

There were two stores, one kept by Robert Scott, and one by a Frenchman. The only hotel was the Bellamy house. The first frame building was built as a residence for Father Real, the priest in charge of the Mission, at the southwest corner of Santa Clara and Alviso Streets. The lumber was sawed with a whipsaw by Fielding Lard, in the Palgas redwoods. Immediately afterward buildings were erected by Lard, Scott and Haun. In 1850 a school house building was erected on Liberty Street. It was built by subscription and was long known as the "little brick schoolhouse." It was used as a place of worship by all denominations. In 1853 the first church was built by the Methodists. In the same year a female seminary was erected to the west of Main Street, between Liberty and Lexington. In 1850 Peleg Rush imported twenty-three houses from Boston and set them up in town. The Union Hotel was built in 1850. It was conducted by Appleton & Ainslie. In 1851 the Santa Clara College was established.

In 1850 the town site was surveyed by William Campbell into lots a hundred yards square, and one lot was given to each citizen with the understanding that he was to build a house on it within three months; failing to do so the lot could be taken by another. There was no town government until 1852 when the following officers were chosen trustees: F. Lard, S. S. Johnson, A. D. Hight, F. Cooper, Riley Montrey; clerk, C. W. Adams; assessor, A. Madan; marshal, William Fosgate. In 1862 a regular charter, in accordance with state laws, was obtained and the following were chosen as trustees: J. R. Johnson, A. B. Caldwell, R. K. Ham, J. L. Guernsey, Henry Uhrbroock. The charter was amended in 1866 and again in 1872. The town, as then laid out, was two miles long and a mile and a half wide. Methodism in California was first planted in Santa Clara.

Santa Clara, called by admirers, "the progressive city beautiful," has (1922) a population of 6,300. Its public school system is equal to any in the land. Children enjoy the best possible educational advantages under the best teachers available and are provided with beautiful, spacious and strictly modern buildings and playgrounds.. The latest and most approved laboratory equipment and athletic accessories are installed. Sanitary and health conditions are under the careful supervision of a skilled physician. The grammar school course is supplemented by manual training, sewing, cooking and music. The high school prepares students for the Normal schools and universities, and gives a comprehensive general course.

The Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce is located in the Bank of Italy building and is one of the live progressive institutions of the town. The officers are: Robert A. Fatjo, president; J. J. Jones, L. G. Fatjo, vice-presidents; H. L. Warburton, treasurer; and B. R. Sullivan, secretary. Directors, Bernice Downing, Henry Eberhard, R. A. Fatjo, L. G. Fatjo, J. J. Jones, William Loos, E. McQuoid, A. W. Nuttman, Henry R. Roth, C. A. Thompson, F. J. Vargas, H. L. Warburton. The Chamber, composed of the leading men of the business community, is concerned with the promotion of the city's material interests and general welfare, and is engaged in publicity with the object of acquainting the outside world with the inviting and salutary local conditions and opportunities.

Santa Clara stands preeminent among the cities and towns of California in the matter of municipal ownership of light and water, and is therefore immune from the restrictions usually levied upon these necessities by corporate control. Operating its own water, gas and electric plants, it is enabled to offer particular inducements to homeseekers in the reasonable expense of these utilities as well as in the low rate of taxation. Paved and graded streets and cement sidewalks are among the features that commend themselves to visitors. The town is surrounded with beautiful gardens, thrifty orchards and fields of vegetables, all of which add charm and makes this portion of the valley rank high as a place of abode.

Santa Clara's fruit and manufacturing concerns are the city's greatest asset. The Pratt-Low Preserving Company, the A. Block Packing Company, the Rosenberg Bros. & Company, the Eberhard Tanning Company, the Merrit Cement Company, the Homer Knowles Pottery, and the Pacific Manufacturing Company, are the largest of their kind on the Coast. These institutions are the mainstay of the community and will, as they continue their rapid progress and development, result in the greater growth and prosperity of Santa Clara and surrounding territory.

The Pratt-Low Preserving Company is situated a short distance south of the Southern Pacific Railway depot, and at its inception in 1905 three acres of ground were ample for its requirements. At the present time ten acres are devoted to this institution, which employes from a minimum of four hundred to a maximum of one thousand people during the fruit harvesting season, extending from June first to the middle of November. During this period cherries, apricots, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and tomatoes are handled in large quantities, over ten million cans being necessary for containers; the finished product is distributed throughout the United States and Canada, as well as England, France, Italy, and the Orient. The extreme fertility and productivity of the soil in the immediate vicinity of this plant has had much to do with its growth, and the sanitary conditions maintained, together with the care exercised in the selection and handling of the fruit, account for the great demand for, and wide distribution of, its products.

The A. Block Fruit Company, located on the northwestern limits of Santa Clara, was established in 1873 by the late Abram Block, and is perhaps the largest deciduous fruit house in the world, packing in different years, according to the size and quality of the crop, from 500 to 900 carloads, all assorted and boxed by experienced hands and shipped to almost every corner of the globe—China, Europe, South America, South Africa. The Blocks make a specialty of quality fruits, the bulk of which is grown in their own orchards. They pack nothing except the best, their brand hav-

ing a reputation second to none wherever it is marketed. California's finest pack of pears and plums, grown on Santa Clara soil, is harvested and packed by this local establishment.

The Pacific Manufacturing Company is one of the largest lumber concerns on the Pacific Coast. The plant covers over fifteen acres of ground and 500 men are constantly employed. The company was originally known as the Enterprise Mill & Lumber Company, but was reorganized and the name changed in September, 1880. The present officers are: James H. Pierce, president; John T. Kennedy, vice-president; R. T. Pierce, secretary and treasurer. The plant is valued at $300,000.

The Eberhard Tanning Company, formerly the Santa Clara Tannery, was started in 1849 by L. Wampach. He conducted it until 1854, when it was brought by Messing & Dixon. Shortly afterward F. C. Franck was admitted as a partner. Dixon soon sold out to Mr. Glein, and ultimately passed into the hands of Glein alone. In 1860 the firm became Glein & Albert, who kept up the business until 1864, when Glein again became sole possessor. In 1866 he sold out to Jacob Eberhard. In 1915 Jacob Eberhard died and the business has since been conducted by his sons and daughters. The plant occupies eleven acres on Grant Street, and is one of the largest tanneries in the world. A sale for the very superior leather turned out is found all over the world. Eighty-six men are employed the year round.

The present town officers are John J. Jones, William Loos, M. Silva, W. F. Hayward, P. Concannon, trustees; W. Walsh, marshal, A. J. Cronin, clerk; R. A. Fatjo, treasurer. School trustees—F. M. Harmon, C. E. Newton, Mrs. Lenora D. Emig, David Wallace and F. M. Merrill. There are two newspapers, the *Journal*, published by B. & B. Downing, and the *News*, published by Lawrence Lockney.

The Santa Clara Valley Aero Club has erected a spacious club house and rest room on the edge of the field fronting the State Highway on the outskirts of Santa Clara, and has extended the landing area so as to make it one of the very best in the state. Among the remarkable advantages of the flying park is the absence of trees or shrubbery. The ground is level, carpeted with clover, and makes an ideal landing point.

There are Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal and Catholic Churches in Santa Clara, and also the following societies, lodges, and clubs: Church Societies—Ladies' Improvement Society, Presbyterian; Ladies' Aid, Methodist; St. Margaret's Guild, Episcopal; Santa Clara Relief Society, Catholic. Lodges and Clubs—Foresters of America; I. O. of Red Men; Native Sons of the Golden West; Degree of Pocahontas; Woodmen of the World; Union Club; Sodality Club, Woman's Club, Shakespeare Club, Parent-Teachers' Club, King's Daughters, Sew and So Circle, Monday Afternoon Bridge Club, W. C. T. U., C. H. & R. Club, Girls' Club, St. Claire's Altar Society, Baseball Club, Socieade de Espirito Santa, Supreme Council, S. E. S.

University of Santa Clara

The leading educational institution of Santa Clara is the University of Santa Clara, formerly called Santa Clara College. It is located on the site of the old Mission of Santa Clara. On January 12, 1777, two Franciscan Padres, de la Pena and Murguia, planted the Mission cross on the banks of a little stream, called from that time the Guadalupe, at a spot now forming a part of the Laurel Wood farm, near Agnew. Two years later, a flood destroyed both church and monastery, and the padres in consequence sought a site on higher ground near the present railway station of Santa Clara. There, on November 9, 1781, they laid the foundation of a large adobe church and mission buildings. Three years later, on May 15, 1784, the new church was dedicated, by the venerable Padre Serra, then padre presidente of all the Missions of California.

This church, however, was so badly shattered by several earthquakes in 1812 and 1818, that the padres were forced to build anew. This time they chose the site which the university now occupies. There, on August 11, 1822, a still larger church was dedicated, which did service for many years till the violent earthquakes in the years 1865 and 1868 so cracked and weakened it that extensive repairs were necessary. By the year 1885 it had been almost entirely removed, having been gradually replaced by the present frame building, the interior of which is a nearly perfect reproduction of its predecessors and retains some of the old ornaments and furniture and the ceiling of the sanctuary.

The Mission of Santa Clara was secularized in 1836 and passed from the hands of the devoted Padres into those of politicians who robbed Santa Clara of her lands and drove many of her children into the forests. When Rt. Rev. Joseph Sadoc Alemany, O. P., arrived as bishop of the diocese in 1850, he found only one Franciscan in charge of the Mission, which had been restored by the American Government, though in a sadly reduced form, most of the land being occupied by squatters. Desiring to save the remnants of the Mission and also to begin a college to meet the growing need of the times, the

Bishop invited the Society of Jesus to Santa Clara. The invitation was accepted and accordingly, on March 19, 1851, the Rev. John Nobili, S. J., laid the foundation of the University of Santa Clara and began the work. Fr. Nobili adapted the old adobe buildings to the requirements of a school and in a few years many students were in attendance. On April 28, 1855, the institution was chartered a university and for many years was known as Santa Clara College. In 1904, during the presidency of Father Robert E. Kenna, S. J., a large tract of land was bought at Mountain View, with the intention of transferring the college thither, but owing to lack of financial support, nothing was done.

After careful consideration, it was decided in 1910, that this plan would have to be abandoned, and that it was much wiser to improve the college in its present location and thus make the most of the equipment it then had. Accordingly, in 1911, two new reinforced concrete buildings, in the mission style of architecture, were begun.

In 1907 lectures were commenced with a view of preparing students to enter upon the professional courses in law, medicine and engineering. By 1911, the pre-medical course was thoroughly established and the law school was begun. Realizing, therefore, that the college was practically doing the work of a university, the president, Fr. James P. Morrissey, S. J., and the board of trustees, decided to adopt officially the name of "The University of Santa Clara," and this decision was publicly announced on April 29, 1912. Later, on June 16, 1912, with appropriate ceremonies in the presence of Most Rev. Patrick W. Riordan, D. D., Archbishop of San Francisco, of many present and former students, and of 30,000 spectators, with a pageant illustrative of the history of California and Santa Clara, the two new buildings were dedicated.

In the summer of 1912, engineers of high standing were engaged to carry on the courses in engineering, and in the next summer a thoroughly equipped laboratory for engineering was prepared. In the same year the amount of work required of law students was increased and almost all classes in law were thenceforth held at night.

The university now possesses the following constituent colleges: The College of Philosophy and Letters; The College of General Science; The Institute of Law; The College of Engineering, embracing Architectural, Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; The School of Pedagogy; and The Pre-Medical Course.

The following buildings are on the grounds:

The Mission Church—Built on the site of the old Mission Church of 1822, this building preserves many of the relics and decorations of the Franciscan days, though most of the walls have been removed. The Memorial Chapel—As a memorial of deceased students this handsome chapel was erected in 1887, during the presidency of Rev. Father Robert E. Kenna, S. J., through the generosity of many alumni and friends of Santa Clara College. Senior Hall—This hall, built in 1912 of reinforced concrete, furnishes on the second and third floors, private rooms for the older students. On the first floor are seven large classrooms for college classes, the Law Library and Study Hall, and the College of Engineering. In the basement are a large social hall, senior reading room, the practice court of the Institute of Law and the Palaeontological Museum. The Theater—All dramatic productions at Santa Clara since 1870, including the Passion Play and the Mission Play of Santa Clara, have been presented in this theater. Its stage is one of the largest for amateur productions in the West. The lower floor is fitted up as a dormitory for older students. The Literary Congress Building—For a time the meeting place of the House of Philhistorians and the Philalethic Senate was in this building. Now it houses the Philalethic Senate and the Department of Chemistry, and is used to some extent as a substitute for a Gymnasium. The Scientific Building—The first and second division study halls, the typewriting room, the physical cabinet and laboratory, the mineralogical museum, the biological laboratory and lecture-rooms, and the laboratory for wireless telegraphy are in this building. The Commercial Building—This building contains the high school classrooms and study hall, the commercial school, the physical laboratory for the high school, and the drafting room of the College of Engineering. The Infirmary Building—This structure, with its several wings, comprises the kitchen, the refectories, the infirmary with private rooms and ward, dormitories for younger students, clothes-room, the students' cooperative store, rooms for the individual practice of music, and the band-room. The Observatory—The equatorial telescope, seismographs, meteorological instruments and the study of the father in charge are housed in four small buildings. The Faculty Building—This structure of reinforced concrete, built in 1912, to replace the old Fathers' Building which was destroyed by fire in 1910, contains the offices of the chief executive officers of the university, parlors, the residence of the Fathers and Scholastics who are attached to the university or Parish of Santa Clara, and

the Library of the university. The Engineering Laboratory—Forges, machinery for woodworking and pattern-making, etc., used in the courses of the College of Engineering find place in this building.

Besides the buildings there are the athletic field of fifteen acres, two large baseball diamonds and an inner campus for track, tennis courts, baseball courts, etc. There are two semesters; one begins in August, other in January, after the holiday recess.

The board of trustees for 1919-20 were: Timothy Leo Murphy, S. J., president; Joseph William Riordan, S. J., secretary and treasurer; Aloysius Vincent Raggio, S. J.; Jerome Sextus Ricard, S. J.; Richard Henry Bell, S. J.; Cornelius Aloysius Buckley, S. J.; Charles M. Lorigan. Executive board—The president, Joseph William Riordan, S. J., Charles M. Lorigan. In 1921 Rev. Z. Maher succeeded Rev. Timothy Leo Murphy as president.

After the convention of the Jesuit order at Seattle in July, 1920, Father Murphy, president of the university, announced that a new building, to be used for instruction and dormitory purposes, would be erected on the university grounds as soon as plans could be completed. The building will follow closely the plan and style of Senior Hall, having three stories and a basement. It will be of concrete and will cost about $200,000. It will make it possible to accommodate 500 more students than formerly could be housed at the university and will no longer make it necessary for Father Murphy to refuse applications for enrollment. Enough applications are on file to have every room in the new addition filled immediately upon completion. In the spring of 1922 a drive for the purpose of raising $500,000 to enlarge and improve the university started with every promise of success.

The Last of the Mission Indians

A romantic figure whose life span reached a century and a quarter, was Marcello, the last of the Mission Indians. Charles D. South, Litt. D., present postmaster of Santa Clara, has written most entertainingly of this grand old fellow, whose history is a part of the history of the university. Mr. South's article appeared first in the March, 1920, number of *The Columbiad,* the organ of the Knights of Columbus. It is herewith given as a part of the history of Santa Clara.

"Of the twenty-one Catholic Indian Missions of California, the seventh in chronological order of establishment was that of Santa Clara de Asis, on the Arroyo Guadalupe, near the southern extremity of San Francisco Bay; and of the thousands of red men who were fed, clothed and educated there by the self-sacrificing sons of St. Francis, and who labored to upbuild and maintain this heroic Christian settlement in the territory of the Olhone, or Costano, tribes, the name of Marcello alone has survived, and his personality stands dimly outlined in solitary hugeness against the hazy background of California's pastoral age. Most famous of all the Mission Indians, Marcello, last of his race, joined the innumerable caravan only after his life had spanned, it is claimed, a full century and a quarter—a century and a quarter which more than 'tinges the sober twilight of the present with color of romance.'

"To the tribes which occupied the heart of the valley of Santa Clara at the advent of the Franciscans, according to local tradition, Marcello came a stranger, speaking a strange dialect. His heroic size and princely bearing seem to have lent credence to his boast that through his veins coursed the blood of kings. His ancestors are supposed to have been royal Yumans of the valley of the Colorado River, and this reputed scion of a great aboriginal family was instinctively hailed as a chief by the tawny sun-worshippers whose wigwams cast their shadow in the fretful Guadalupe. He was hailed instinctively as chief, perhaps, because his very figure was commanding, since he is said to have loomed above the squat Indians of Santa Clara as the Sequoia looms above the dwarf pines of the Sierra.

"An inscription in the San Jose Public Library informs the reader that Marcello's measure of life was 125 years; that he opened his eyes on the world in 1750, and was gathered to his fathers in 1875. The longevity of his existence may be the better appreciated by reference to characters and incidents of the history which civilization was inditing the while Marcello rose to manhood and stalked, an imposing figure, through the romantic Mission age, through the revolutionary Mexican period, through the epochal era of maddening gold strikes, and on down through the still greater era of American progress—an era in which not the mineral gold but the richer vegetable gold becomes the stable basis of prosperity.

"This Indian celebrity, who is said to have assisted Padre Thomas de la Pena to raise the storied Mission Cross near the laurelwood on the banks of the Guadalupe January 12, 1777, and who is quoted as having averred that he had seen Lieutenant Jose de Moraga raise the royal emblem of Spain at the founding of the Pueblo de San Jose, was supposedly toying with wampum and feathers in the wigwam of his father when young George Washington, leading a band of colonials, accompanied the

British General Braddock and his veterans on the disastrous march against Fort Duquesne. Assuming that 1750 was the date of Marcello's nativity, he was five years of age when Wolfe's intrepid redcoats stormed the Heights of Abraham and when Montcalm heroically welcomed the death that shut from his vision the surrender of Quebec. He was fifteen when the British Parliament passed the Stamp Act which precipitated the American Revolution; and when the Liberty Bell rang out the glad tidings of the Declaration of Independence in 1776 he was enlisting in the service of Padre Junipero Serra for a peaceful invasion of the valleys of Alta California. The chief, as Marcello was called, had passed his thirty-ninth year when Washington was elected President of the United States, and had he survived one year longer he might have participated in the first centennial of American liberty.

"Following out the natal-day hypothesis, Chief Marcello was nineteen years old when Napoleon Bonaparte was born, and when the French Revolution burst into throne-consuming flame this Indian was marching into a wilderness of the unknown west with the cowled Grey Friars of St. Francis. He was fifty-four when Napoleon, at the age of thirty-five, was crowned Emperor of the French; fifty-six when Bonaparte reached the zenith of his career at Austerlitz, and sixty-five when the star of the Corsican genius went down in blood at Waterloo; and, moreover, it may not prove uninteresting to note that this towering aboriginal was still conspicuous in the ranks of the living, having reached his hundred and twentieth year, when the third Napoleon, after overthrowing the French Republic, was himself overthrown at Sedan.

"Marcello (who had beheld California in its tribal stage and then successively under Spain, Mexico and the United States) ultimately surrendered to the inevitable; and, finally, before this super-Indian looked his last upon the sun there was already reigning on the Austrian throne that ill-starred monarch of the House of Hapsburg, the late Emperor Francis Joseph, whose edict in 1914 set Europe ablaze and plunged the world into a war so colossal as to render small in comparison the sum total of destruction in all the wars of Alexander, Caesar and Napoleon.

"According to trustworthy authority, Chief Marcello was a veritable walking encyclopedia of Mission history; yet nobody in his time saw fit to make a transcript of his story and that possible source of infinitude of details of the early annals of Santa Clara is now shut off forever. Nobody living knows exactly where the first Santa Clara Mission stood. Marcello knew the location; but, odd as it may seem, little interest appears to have been taken in the subject until after Marcello's demise. When the book was eternally closed, the people became eager to read.

"This copper-skinned giant, in his prime, stood six feet two inches in his bare feet, weighed 250 pounds, was rawboned and possessed of prodigious strength. There is no evidence other than unauthenticated stories handed down by the old Spanish families that he had assisted in the erection of the wooden frames of the original Mission on the banks of the Guadalupe, and it is not certain that he witnessed the destruction of the settlement by flood in 1779; but there is plenty of corroboration for his story that he aided Padre Jose Antonio Murguia to build the adobe Mission on the second site, now marked by a simple white cross which stands some two hundred paces west of the Southern Pacific Railroad depot at Santa Clara.

"Anterior to the coming of the Friars—long before Marcello had set eyes on this fair scene—the Spanish Sergeant Ortega, at the behest of the renowned Captain Gaspar de Portola, in 1769, had led a band of scouts along the southern borders of San Francisco Bay and had described the future Santa Clara valley as 'The Plain of Oaks.' Subsequently, for a number of years, the region was designated as the 'Meadow of San Bernardino,' and the beautiful name, Santa Clara was the happy selection of the illustrious Junipero Serra.

"While the honor of founding this Mission is shared conjointly by Padre Pena and Lieutenant Moraga, the famous Colonel d'Anza, who had led from Mexico two hundred colonists to form the village of San Francisco and the civilian nucleus of the Mission of Santa Clara, was regrettably deprived of the historical prominence due him through a military exigency which compelled his sudden return to San Diego. Thus was his lieutenant left to celebrate the crowning of labors which owed their successful fruition to the masterful preliminary achievements of his brilliant superior officer.

"In 1827, the population of Santa Clara included 1,500 Indians, and the common property was 15,000 cattle, as many sheep, and 2,800 horses. The lands reserved for the native converts who accepted a settled life extended from the Guadalupe to the summit of the mountain range on the west, a domain of 80,000 acres, exempt from taxation during Spanish rule. Under Mexican authority, the Missions were secularized and plundered, and there soon remained only a vestige of their once prosperous communities.

"Marcello had acted as foreman of native laborers who constructed the Alameda under the direction of Padre Jose Viader, the assistant of the venerable Padre Magin Catala, at the dawn of the nineteenth century. When his years had told a hundred, the aged chief found pleasure in traversing the foliage-canopied league which separates San Jose from Santa Clara, and delighted in entertaining fellow pedestrians with tales of the days when the great willow trees, which in summer afforded impenetrable shade along the winding road, had in their infancy been tenderly nursed by him and his companions after the slips had been borne to the Camino Real in bundles on the backs of tawny laborers. He described how the trees had been planted in three rows extending all the way from the second Mission site to the second site of the Pueblo San Jose, and pointed out with his staff the courses of the long zanjas or ditches which carried water from the Guadalupe to the nursling willows.

"The destruction of the second Mission by an earthquake in 1818 led to the selection of the third site, on which recently the imposing structures of the University of Santa Clara have been reared. Of the third Mission buildings, the old church alone remains, and of this church Marcello—still vigorous at the age of seventy, straight as a poplar, was the overseer of construction. The Mission church has undergone many changes and alterations, but it still retains the original altar, the unique Indian paintings and the impressive wooden crucifix celebrated in Charles Warren Stoddard's miracle story of the sainted Magin Catala—El Padrecito Santo; and from its majestic towers, the historic bells, presented to Santa Clara by King Carlos V—bells, with music voices that have never faltered—still summon the faithful to devotion, still charm the air morning, noon and evening with their silvery prelude to the aspirations of the Angelus.

"Marcello loved these bells, and doubtless they recalled to his memory many a face and many a voice and many a scene of a vanished aged. At their ropes his stout arms had toiled full many a time. They knelled his passage from the house of clay; and, if spirits of the dead are conscious of the things done in the abode of the quick, the soul of the chief must find joy in the prayers that rise to heaven at the nightly bell-call to DeProfundis.

"With the sequestration of the Missions, the large majority of the Indians dispersed to the surrounding hills and again became wedded to the savage life. Marcello was more fortunate for a period, but he, too, fell from his high estate. He was ninety-six years old when, in 1846, Governor Pio Pico granted him a veritable principality known as the Ulistac rancho, situated between Santa Clara and the San Francisco Bay. It was a landed estate worthy of a chief, and Marcello became exceedingly vain of his reputed royal descent. The shadow of war fell on the country and, when the shadow passed, a new flag—the Stars and Stripes—floated over California. Then Marcello, in his ignorance of law and in his blind eagerness to obtain the wherewithal to satisfy his cravings for worldly pleasures introduced by reckless newcomers, for a few paltry pieces of sordid gold, signed away to a land-grabber all his vast domain. It was then divided into small farms, and years afterward, Marcello was accustomed to plod from house to house in the sovereignty he had lost, to request and to receive food and raiment from his successors, whimsically regarding such favors not as a charity but as a right.

"At the age of a hundred the chief was forced to content himself with a humble cabin donated by a generous farmer in a remote section of Pio Pico's grant. In gratitude for Marcello's early services to the Padres, and eager to make comfortable the old chief's declining days, the Jesuit Fathers of Santa Clara, apprised of his hardship, invited him to abide permanently under their roof. The big chief, however, had discovered an aversion for any suggestion of celibacy. He had heard the call of the world, as it were, and his aboriginal nature was again dominant.

"Far back in Mission days, seeds of Christian virtue had been planted in the soul of Marcello. In the half-century since the destruction of the Mission, that seed had been sealed up in the dark breast of the Indian, dry and unnurtured, like the seed in the old church wall. For half a century the chief had pursued the way of the world in flagrant disregard of Mission precept and example. At length, in extreme old age, the spiritual seed, dormant for fifty years in this son of the wilderness, responded to the nurturing tears of repentance and flowered under the smile of Divine mercy, and Marcello passed away with the comforting hope that, in a better sphere, he would rejoin the holy Padres in immortal life. Ninety-eight years in the Santa Clara Valley must have confused Marcello's memory with their procession of changing scenes and characters: First, the savage gives way before the conquering Caucasian; next, the Mission rises where the wigwam stood; then, the forests fade, and spire and dome appear, as in a dream, and, by what Ruskin terms the 'art of kings and king of arts,' civilization conjures fabulous riches from earth's hidden cells.

'Where stalked the bronze-skinned brave
In savage pride of power,
The paleface treads the Indian's grave.'

"Marcello came, in 1777, a stranger to a strange land, and again, at the last, in 1875, still more of a stranger in a land stranger than of old, he crosses life's divide, hopeful of rest after a strenuous day. The red man disappears from view. The paleface garners the earth and, with his monuments of trade, usurps the upper spaces of the air; and where, for nearly a century, this Indian colossus flourished, like a mighty oak, pitting its knotty bulk against the ravages of time and the elements—where, for ages, his striking figure was as familiar as the gray adobes and the Spanish tiles—the people of today, save for a few literary pilgrims groping among the dustheaps of California history, know not that there ever existed such a being as Marcello, super-Indian of the Santa Clara Mission."

CHAPTER XXXII.

Palo Alto and Leland Stanford Jr. University—The Rapid Growth of One of the Progressive Towns of Santa Clara County—The Location and Uses of a Great Educational Institution.

Palo Alto, nineteen miles northwest of San Jose, is a city of homes. It has that air of solid, substantial, quiet comfort which is the ideal atmosphere of the home-loving. At the same time it is enlivened by the presence of a great university. Its beautiful lawns and trees, its gardens of flowers, fruits and vegetables, its clean, shady streets, are elements that contribute generously to the delight and satisfaction of the citizens. Within driving distance of Palo Alto are many points of particular interest, which are reached by roads through valley or over mountains and foothills. To these advantages are added others: an even and comfortable climate, enabling one to live out of doors practically the year through; educational opportunities that are not excelled anywhere; nearness to San Francisco (only one hour's ride); a variety of religious, civic and social relationships.

Palo Alto is located on the Peninsula, twenty-eight miles from San Francisco, in the northern part of the famed Santa Clara Valley. The southern arm of the Bay of San Francisco is two miles to the east, and on the west, twenty miles distant, is the Pacific Ocean, with the Santa Cruz Mountains rising in forested beauty between and protecting the valley from ocean fogs.

The average summer temperature is seventy degrees; that of the winter is fifty-five degrees. The nearness to the ocean prevents extremes of cold in the winter and of heat in the summer. The skies are habitually sunny and bright all months of the year; there are not many days when the sun is hidden longer than a few hours at a time. The average rainfall is 19.5 inches. The city of Palo Alto owes its existence to Stanford University. With the opening of University Avenue from the quadrangle to the Southern Pacific Railway, it was recognized that here was the location for the college city. The first house was built in 1891, the year the university opened for instruction.

From the beginning Palo Alto has grown steadily. Its municipal policies have always been progressive and its affairs have been conservatively administered in a most thoroughgoing, businesslike fashion. As a result a beautiful city has been built, and all that is good in a modern municipality is here. The businesslike methods of administration are shown by the low tax rate and the low cost of public-service products.

Palo Alto was incorporated in 1894 and soon installed a municipal water system, a municipal power plant, and a complete sanitary sewer system. These enterprises have been conducted with marked success and for some years gave a large net income. Then the policy was adopted of furnishing water, light and power at cost, which has resulted in the lowest rates charged by any city in the bay region. The bonds issued for these enterprises are cared for from the gross income and require no tax upon property. The actual bonded indebtedness of the city (aside from the self-sustaining bonds) is only one per cent of the assessed valuation, and the tax rate is exceptionally low. The city has acquired a municipal garbage destructor and now owns a municipal gas system.

The city government is based upon a special charter granted by the state legislature. The power is centralized in the hands of a council of fifteen members holding office for six years, five retiring every two years. They are the only elective officers, thus insuring a short ballot. This council appoints a board of works, a board of safety, and a library board, also such administrative officers as city clerk, auditor, treasurer, police judge, attorney, and tax collector. The board of public works selects a city engineer, who, because of the wide extent of his jurisdiction, is virtually a city business manager. The board of public

STANFORD UNIVERSITY QUADRANGLE

safety appoints the chief of police and the health officer. In the charter are provisions for the initiative, referendum and recall.

The fire department is provided with an auto fire and chemical engine of the latest design. Besides the principal fire houses at the city hall, there are four outlying stations, each furnished with fire-fighting apparatus and manned by volunteer companies. The Gamewell fire alarm system covers the entire municipal territory. The insurance companies recognize the efficiency of this department by establishing low rates.

A modern health department is conducted by a full-time health officer holding a university degree in public health. The department has a well equipped laboratory for diagnosis, and analysis of milk, water and foods. Dairy cows are tuberculin-tested, and the milk supply is exceptionally clean and wholesome. The death rate has steadily declined, in 1918 reaching the very low rate of 6.3 per 1,000 of population.

A large part, about seventy per cent, of the streets of the city are well paved, and sidewalks are provided on all the streets. All sewer and water pipes are laid in advance of street work, so that streets are not torn up after paving is done. A model system of street lighting serves the entire city. The spaces along the sidewalks are parked, and along the front of the city the railway is bordered for a mile with a mass of blossoms. Nooks that form natural parks exist along San Francisquito Creek, which half encircles the city, and a beautiful strip of twenty-five acres between Palo Alto and Stanford campus is leased by the city.

At least two important manufacturing concerns have already recognized the town's signal advantages, and at present the Boden Automatic Hammer Company is operating a successful plant in the Stanford Irrigating Tract, one of the suburbs of Palo Alto; and the Federal Wireless Telegraph Company has erected a large building on the strip of land between Palo Alto and the State Highway to house the growing business of its manufacturing enterprise, which has been in operation for several years. The famous Palo Alto Stock Farm has been reopened on Stanford land adjoining the university, for the rearing of thoroughbred cattle instead of horses.

Soon after the United States declared war against Germany, Palo Alto was selected as one of the training camps for the national army. After the war the camp was abandoned and in 1920 the land was cut up into lots and offered for sale. From Palo Alto southward extends that wonderful fruit belt of California known as the Santa Clara Valley. In this territory are raised one-half of all the prunes produced in the United States; no other county in the United States raises so many cherries or so many apricots. Besides these leaders are produced grapes, peaches, pears, apples, plums, olives and berries on a commercial basis. From this splendid source the resident of Palo Alto has, at producers' prices, the best that California grows. All along the peninsula from San Francisco southward, are great vegetable gardens that are worked summer and winter. Thus vegetables are plentiful and fresh, and their cost is low.

Palo Alto is on the Coast line of the Southern Pacific railway, fifty to sixty minutes from San Francisco, and has over twenty trains each way daily. There are at the present time about two hundred commuters, who do business in San Francisco and with their families make their homes in Palo Alto. The town is also the terminus of the Peninsular interurban electric line, with its main line to San Jose and branch lines to Stanford University, Saratoga and Los Gatos, by way of Los Altos.

Inside the present city limits there are 7,000 people; the immediately contiguous suburban centers of Stanford campus, North Palo Alto, Ravenswood and Stanford Acres have not less than 3,000 more; the country tributary to Palo Alto, north, south and west, will number at least 5,000. Here, then, is the center of a population of 15,000 people. The population may be divided into two general classes—those who are permanently or temporarily located at Palo Alto, to enjoy its educational and climatic advantages, and those who are permanently engaged in business or agricultural enterprises. In this latter class are a great many whose business or professional interests are in San Francisco, but whose homes are in Palo Alto.

The State Highway has brought about automobile transportation both for freight and passengers, operating between Palo Alto and San Jose and San Francisco a regular hourly schedule.

The land between Palo Alto and the Bay of San Francisco has great advantages for the raising of strawberries, celery and garden seeds. Strawberries ripen from April to December and the yield is from $600 to $1,000 per acre. Celery is shipped in carloads. Palo Alto celery and Palo Alto strawberries have a special rating for quality in the San Francisco market reports. There are immense possibilities for developing market gardens in the vicinity of Palo Alto, as it is one of the rare spots in the world where the best grades of vegetable and flower seeds can be grown. The production of onion seed is one of the most profitable industries; sweet peas, radishes, celery and other seeds are grown near the city. Farming and dairying are successfully car-

ried on. Much fertile land is already in orchards, averaging about ten acres to a family. Poultry raising is often combined with the fruit industry.

The public school system of Palo Alto is one of the chief interests of the people, with the result that the schools are among the best in the state. The city has forty-nine in its teaching force, twenty-two of whom are employed in the high school. Five teachers serve as supervisors in drawing, music, manual training, domestic science and penmanship. There is a magnificent series of new buildings, costing $250,000, for the Palo Alto Union High School District, which includes Stanford and Mayfield. The high school, located as it is, adjacent to Stanford, emphasizes preparation for the university. In addition to this, however, provision is made for vocational subjects, such as commercial studies and the manual and household arts. Four years of instruction are afforded in the fine arts, giving four complete university credits. The courses in languages, history, English, mathematics and science are thorough and complete.

The high school is fully accredited by all the universities and normal schools on the coast, and also by such Middle West and Eastern institutions as the University of Michigan and Smith College. The activities fostered by the high school consist of athletics, dramatics, debating, and the school paper—*The Madrono.*

Palo Alto has a Carnegie library containing over 10,000 volumes, selected by discerning and well-trained librarians. Any person can borrow these books upon practically the same basis as those who live within the city limits.

The saloon and the blind pig have never existed, so that the police department does not occupy a prominent position in the city's administration. In addition to provisions in Palo Alto's city charter, every deed to land contains a clause prohibiting the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages. All leading Christian denominations are represented: Baptist organized 1893, Presbyterian organized 1893, Methodist Episcopal organized 1894, All Saints (Episcopal) organized 1894, Christian organized 1896, St. Thomas Aquinas (Roman Catholic) organized 1900, First Congregational organized 1900, First Church of Christ, Scientist, organized 1900, Unitarian organized 1905. There is an active inter-church federation of the six evangelical churches.

Palo Alto has many clubs and organizations. Among them might be mentioned The Woman's Club of Palo Alto, the oldest of them all, organized in 1894. Another strong organization, whose membership consists of women, is the Civic League. It has been very active in all plans and projects that have had for their object the preparation of women for their new duties as voters and electors. The Peninsula Club is an organization for business and professional men; it owns its own club house and athletic courts. The Faculty Club is a similar institution on the Stanford campus.

Palo Alto maintains a live Chamber of Commerce made up chiefly of business men. There is also a Merchants' Credit Association. Of the fraternal orders the following list will speak for itself: Knights Templar, Royal Arch Masons, Free and Accepted Masons, Order of Eastern Star, Knights of Pythias, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Degree of Rebekah, Foresters of America, Improved Order of Red Men, Degree of Pocahontas, Independent Order of Good Templars, Independent Order of Foresters, Modern Woodmen of America, Fraternal Aid Union, Woodmen of the World, Native Sons of the Golden West, Grand Army of the Republic, Relief Corps, Fraternal Brotherhood, P. E. O., Daughters of the American Revolution, Ladies of the Maccabes. Most of these fraternal orders are housed in the Masonic Temple, a massive structure of artistic design, representing an outlay of $50,000.

Palo Alto is the center of a group of colleges and schools other than the Stanford University. The chief of this group is St. Patrick's Seminary, an institution of collegiate rank, whose object is to prepare for the Catholic ministry. This institution represents an outlay of $1,000,000 or more. It is situated on a 100-acre site almost continguous to Palo Alto's northern boundary, the tree-lined San Francisquito Creek. Its noble old oaks, great palms, rose gardens, green lawns and winding ways, furnish a never-ending source of inspiration to its students. This seminary is the leading Catholic institution of its kind on the Pacific Coast. There are five buildings of the Renaissance style of architecture.

A short distance from Palo Alto to the northwest, is the Sacred Heart Academy, a Catholic preparatory school for young ladies. This is one of the best known in California. There are more than twenty teaching sisters on its faculty list. Like the other educational institution of the region, it has a most pleasing site among the great green oaks.

Palo Alto has three large private schools, each representing investments from $40,000 to $100,000. Two are girls' schools and one is for boys. All the girls' schools are accredited by universities and colleges. All these schools are provided with fine playground facilities.

Long ago Palo Alto outgrew its original city boundary lines, so that now there is a

North Palo Alto, South Palo Alto, a Stanford Acres, a Stanford Park, and from the eastern line to San Francisco Bay lies the territory of Runnymede. These suburbs are each growing surely and steadily under the foster care of the mother town.

South Palo Alto is a beautiful home spot. The echo of the woodman's axe has never resounded among the live-oaks of this green domain. Here they are in groups, or standing alone with gnarled and weathered trunk and huge, wide protecting branches. In common with all of the territory in and around Palo Alto the character of the soil is such that gardening or fruit-raising is a delight. One can get results that make worth while the time and effort spent. There are at present over eighty residences in this tract. A region of small farms adjoins South Palo Alto. Water distributed under pressure for irrigation and domestic use, is piped to each tract. The roads and streets are macadamized, shade trees are set out on either side of the roads and there is electricity for lighting purposes. The soil is rich and capable of great production, drainage is good and there are building restrictions requiring substantial residences to be built. There are several fine homes built and being built on these tracts. Acreage here ranges from $500 to $1,000 an acre.

One of the most interesting economic experiments in intensive agriculture in the country is now being carried out successfully on the northern boundary of Palo Alto. This is the Charles Weeks poultry colony called Runnymede. A large tract of fertile, alluvial bay shore land has been subdivided into acre tracts and on these colonists have settled chiefly for the raising of poultry under a system worked out as the result of fourteen years' experience by Mr. Weeks. With fertile land, artesian water, fine climate, good markets and nearness to all the advantages of high civilization these colonists are working out the problem of making comfortable and enjoyable living as "little landers." With an unlimited market for food products the extension of this colony idea is only limited by the amount of suitable land available for the purpose.

North Palo Alto is a newer suburb than South Palo Alto. It lies northeast on a tract that is gently sloping, sunny and attractive. It has all the advantages that are necessary to

In April, 1922, the contract was awarded for the erection of a U. S. Veterans Hospital for $861,868. There will be eighteen buildings. The cost of the equipment will be $292,400.

Leland Stanford Jr., University

The highly favorable climatic and soil conditions found in a beautiful landscape of green mountains, rolling foothills, oak-bedecked valley and blue and green waters of a world-famed bay, were leading considerations in the minds of Senator Leland Stanford and Mrs Jane Stanford, his wife, when in the '70s they selected, from all of California's magnificent domain, 8000 acres to serve as their home estate. This great farm they named Palo Alto (Spanish for "tall tree") from a huge redwood tree standing on one corner of the estate. The 8,000 tree-dotted acres of this Stanford farm include land partly level, the rest rising into foothills of the Santa Cruz Range. Immediately on its northeastern border is Palo Alto and just to the east of Palo Alto lies San Francisco Bay with its miles of undeveloped water front. Across the Bay towers the Mt. Diablo Range and Mt. Hamilton, the latter rising to a height of 4400 feet and crowned by the Lick Observatory. Here was opened in 1891 the university founded in the memory of Leland Stanford, Jr. "The children of California shall be my children," said Senator Stanford.

As preliminary to the definite planning of buildings and grounds the Stanfords traveled the world over to obtain ideas and inspirations. As a result, there has been produced at Palo Alto in California, a group of university buildings and a campus equal to the loveliest and best the world can show. Mr. McMillan, of McMillan's Magazine, London, uses this expression: "Stanford University, the finest group of buildings in the world."

Located on a campus that is co-extensive with the original 8,000-acre farm, the buildings are compactly grouped in a quadrangle form. From the group wind macadam avenues, streets and drives. Palo Alto, the arboretum, and the farm lands, while paths ramble into the ever-beckoning, rolling hills. In general effect the immediate setting is semi-tropical; red-tiled roofs, buff-colored sandstone walls, long arcades and colonnades, Romanesque pillar—supported arches, waving palms, mammoth evergreen oaks, tall eucalyptus, bamboos, palms, green-swarded courts, and lawns and flowers everywhere.

The central group of buildings, consisting of two quadrangles, the one completely surrounding the other, is an adaptation of mission architecture and reproduces on an imposing scale the open arches, long colonnades and red-tiled roofing of the old Spanish Missions of California.

The inner quadrangle consists of twelve one-story buildings and the Memorial Church, connected by a continuous open arcade and surrounding a court 586 feet long and 246 feet wide, or 3¼ acres.

The fourteen two-story buildings of the outer quadrangle are of the same general style

as the inner quadrangle, with arcades on the outside. The extreme length of the outer quadrangle is 894 feet. The main entrance through the outer quadrangle is through the Memorial Court. Leading to Palo Alto, in the opposite direction is University Avenue. This broad, palm-lined thoroughfare passes through one of the world's most famous arboretums, comprising about 600 acres and containing many thousand varieties of trees and shrubs, among them many rare specimens.

The Leland Stanford Jr. Museum contains the archaeological and art collections of the university. The chemistry building, located north of the quadrangle, consists of two separate structures, the main building and the assaying laboratory. South of the quadrangles are the workshops of the engineering departments, experimental laboratories and power houses.

The boys' dormitory, Encina Hall, is located east of the quadrangles and accommodates 300. The girls' dormitory, Roble Hall, is west of the quadrangles and has accommodations for 100. This is to be used in the future as a boys' dormitory also, a larger dormitory for women having been built near the lake. Between Encina Hall and the main quadrangle, an art gallery and the magnificent new library building have just been completed.

The men's gymnasium is a new structure of brick, with an open-air swimming pool, just opposite the football bleachers and athletic fields. The athletic fields are as complete and certainly as beautiful as those of any college in the world. They include three football fields, three baseball diamonds, a quarter-mile cinder path, and a great number of tennis courts. Lagunita affords opportunity for boating and swimming.

Along the edge of the near foothills, just beyond the outer quadrangle to the southeast, are the homes of the college community. It is a little city by itself, with attractive streets and comfortable houses, encompassed by luxuriant trees, shrubs, flowers, and lawns. Alvarado Row, facing Encina Hall, Salvatierra Street, with its leafy protection of over-spreading elms, and Lasuen Street, known as Fraternity Row, are the principal streets. In addition to these main thoroughfares, there are several short streets that lead up into the foothills, where attractive homes have been built on sightly knolls.

The Leland Stanford Jr. University is unlike oher great universities of the world in many other ways than its architectural and campus features. With an endowment estimated at about $30,000,000, not forced to depend upon any political system nor upon tuition fees of students for its supporting funds, the trustees and faculty are peculiarly free to establish and maintain high standards of scholarship and conduct among its students.

The university is thoroughly non-sectarian in its religious influence. Yet the spiritual and moral welfare of its students is made the object of a regularly organized department. The world-famed Memorial Church is the central and most beautiful building of the group. It is equipped with one of the best pipe organs in America. The Hopkins Marine Station is located at Pacific Grove. A new site of nearly five acres, at Almeja Point, was secured in 1916. A concrete building specially planned for the uses of the Marine Station was erected in 1917.

The Stanford Union is a club house for men, first projected by Herbert C. Hoover of the class of 1895, and built by contributions from students, alumni, faculty, trustees, and friends of the university. The Union was opened in February, 1915, and is in charge of a board of trustees made up of two faculty members, three alumni, and two undergraduates. The Women's Club House provides a social center for the women of the university, and is similar in plan and construction to that of the Union. The club house was opened in February, 1915. The University Inn is a frame building, operated as a cafeteria primarily for students living on the campus.

The Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery, the first building of the second quadrangle group, was completed in 1917. This building, which sets the architectural style for the new quadrangle, has the same arched arcades as the original quadrangle, but the arched entrances, of which there are three, are higher and more elaborate in detail.

The Library Building, the central unit in the second quadrangle group, was completed in 1919. The ground floor provides a reading room for books set apart for collateral reading, a department of public documents, and administrative work rooms. On the main floor are the delivery hall, the large reference and reading rooms, a browsing room, a periodical room, the card catalogue, and the administrative rooms; on the mezzanine and top floors, a large study room, and smaller rooms of varying sizes for seminary and special research work.

The main buildings of the Medical Department in San Francisco occupy four fifty-vara lots bounded by Clay, Sacramento, and Webster streets. The Clinical and Laboratory Building, including Lane Hall and Lane Hospital, is a modern building in brick and stone, with a capacity of one hundred and eighty beds. The Lane Medical Library is situated on the corner of Sacramento and Webster

streets, opposite the Clinical and Laboratory Building. The library is a fireproof structure of Colusa sandstone, three and a half stories high, with steel stacks accommodatings 60,000 volumes. The Stanford University Hospital, completed in 1917, is a concrete structure with a capacity of one hundred and thirty beds.

The use of alcoholic liquors is absolutely prohibited in all student lodging-houses whether on the campus or elsewhere. The health department enforces stringent regulations as regards the sanitary arrangements in all places where students live. Hospital service for a nominal fee is available for those who may need such service.

There were 2135 students and 310 members of the faculty at Stanford, according to the 1920 registration. Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur is the president and there are over 300 members of the faculty and instructors.

In 1921 a stadium capable of seating 65,000 people was built.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

Los Gatos, the Gem City of the Foothills and Its Lovely Environs—The Gateway of the Valley—Gilroy, the Thriving Little City at the Southern End of the County—Attractions and Advantages

Los Gatos, the "Gem City of the Foothills," is in the most delightful part of the most delightful California County—Santa Clara. The position of the town is rich in commanding views, is sheltered from winds and fog and is surrounded by fertile lands. It is a peerless city for homes, just the place for those who want to withdraw from the heat and glamour of city life, either permanently or at the end of the week, to enjoy the witchery of entrancing surroundings.

Los Gatos has a rare asset in its comfortable and exhilarating climate, which is in every way, conducive to health and longevity. The thermometer rarely goes below the freezing point, or above eighty-five degrees Fahrenheit, although there have been a few days of record-breaking heat. By record-breaking heat some such figure as ninety-eight is meant, but the dryness of the atmosphere and the ever-present coolness of the shade and the night prevent sunstroke or other discomforts such as characterize Eastern summers. The absence of extreme temperature and excessive moisture, the prevalence of cool nights and the absence of malaria, render the air healthful and exhilarating the year round. While mean temperatures are often misleading it may be said that the mean of Los Gatos, made up from a long series of equable days, is fifty-eight the year through.

The rainy season usually begins in October and ends in May, but during this season the bright and cheerful days outnumber those of cloudiness and rain. There is an absence of lightning and violent winds. From June to October there is seldom even a shower. There are usually more than 250 sunny days in a year.

The Federal Weather Bureau reports the following facts: The altitude of Los Gatos is 600 feet. The average temperature during twenty-four years was fifty-eight and one-tenth. The lowest temperature during that period was twenty-eight. The total number of rainy days in 1910 was forty-five. The average temperature for January was forty-five and one-tenth; July, sixty-six and six-tenths. The coldest day of the year showed twenty-nine degrees, and the last serious frost was on February 2. The date shows that a long growing season, free from frost, is the heritage of the valley. The rainfall at Los Gatos from 1886 to 1915 averaged thirty inches a year, being ample for all purposes of health and agriculture. The average annual velocity of the wind is only seven miles an hour.

Besides the superb advantage of being in the foothills of the Santa Cruz Mountains, Los Gatos is situated at the mouth of a beautiful canyon, part of the town lying on one side, part on the other, of Los Gatos Creek. The knolls are favorite building places and most of the lots lie at an elevation of from 400 to 800 feet above sea level, while some of the elevations in the background run as high as 2,000 feet, these being near the summits, past which modern highways have been and are being constructed to afford motor parties some of the grandest views in California. The foothills and the mountains form a delightful ampitheater about the town, opening out to the floor of the valley on the north. These foothills shelter the town from winds and fogs, prevent the frosts of the lowlands

and make the nights of summer a delight. Los Gatos is ten miles from San Jose and the distance to the ocean at Santa Cruz is only twenty-five miles.

Los Gatos is peculiarly favored in the matter of good roads. A branch of the $18,000,000 State Highway, entering Santa Clara County at the Alameda County line and passing through Milpitas and San Jose, proceeds from the latter city to Los Gatos, thence up the Los Gatos Canyon and across the county line to Santa Cruz. This roadway offers a highway between San Francisco and Oakland of almost 140 miles. The branch of the State Highway is of the greatest importance to Los Gatos. It is a fine road of easy grade, well maintained by state funds. It gives access to the Santa Cruz Mountains in general, and carries the great bulk of the travel to Santa Cruz. It is also the favorite route for visitors to the Big Basin and California Redwood Park.

Los Gatos is within easy reach of a number of points of interest to tourists and residents as well. San Jose, as has been stated, is only ten miles away and is reached by the Southern Pacific system of steam cars and also by the excellent electric service of the Peninsular Railway Company. Stanford University is only sixteen miles away and is reached over the electric system and by the Southern Pacific. The New Almaden Quicksilver Mines are twelve miles distant, while the Guadalupe Quicksilver Mine is half that far. Congress Springs is reached by the electric line and is six miles from Los Gatos.

The following points are also of interest: Alma Soda Spring—four miles, drive; Big Trees, Redwoods—nineteen miles, steam railway or drive; Big Basin Park—about thirty miles, steam railway and stage; Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton—thirty-six miles, stage from San Jose; Alum Rock Park—eighteen miles, electric railways; Santa Cruz, or Monterey Bay—twenty-five miles by steam railway; seaside resorts all around the bay, including Monterey and Pacific Grove. Los Gatos is the starting point and finish of the famous Twenty-seven Mile Drive, one of the grandest scenic mountain drives in the world.

Excellent lands, fit for a wide variety of uses, are adjacent and within easy reach of Los Gatos, for good roads make every part of the territory accessible to the husbandman. More than three hundred miles of the county's roads are either sprinkled or oiled every summer. Almost every kind of fruit will grow in the fertile areas adjacent to the town, the wide range including apples, pears, apricots, cherries, peaches, olives, plums, prunes, almonds, walnuts, limes, oranges, lemons, pomelos and nectarines. The grape product is large. Both table and wine grapes thrive everywhere in the vicinity. Bee-keeping, the poultry business, and dairying are important industries.

Fruit-raising is the prime industry of this part of the state. To care for the crops there are many large drying plants and the Hunt Brothers' up-to-date cannery. This establishment turns out almost 3,000,000 quarts of canned fruit each year. When running under normal conditions, in the summer, it employs from 350 to 400 persons. It turns out about 40,000 cases of apricots and the same number of peaches each year. There are also a number of well-equipped drying-plants. Those of Hume Company, H. D. Curtis, the Los Gatos Cured Fruit Company, and Gem City Packing Company, all heavy operators.

The famous Glen Una prune ranch is an example of what can be done on a large scale. This superb property is close to Los Gatos, lying seven hundred feet above sea-level, far above the frost belt. It consists of 700 acres, about half of which is orchard, principally prunes. J. D. Farwell, manager of the ranch, says it has yielded as high as 1,100 tons of prunes in one season. Since it was planted, some years ago, it has produced prunes to the value of $750,000.

Within the last decade miles of cement sidewalks have been put in, also an efficient sewer system and an up-to-date gas and electric plant. Educational interests are well represented in Los Gatos. There is a fine high school and a well-equipped grammar school. Students can pass from the senior year at the high school to any of the universities close at hand.

The Montezuma Home Ranch school in the Santa Cruz Mountains near Los Gatos is unique. It is a school for boys and the management takes special pains in ministering to the physiological needs of the growing child. It provides shops, gardens, outdoor advantages, an agricultural course and one in engineering. The Novitiate of the Sacred Heart is farfamed for its beauty and equipment. It is a training and boarding school where young men are trained for the priesthood.

Religious denominations are well represented. The churches are numerous, well appointed, and well attended. Visiting ministers of note are often heard in the local pulpits. Most of the secret and fraternal orders that thrive throughout the United States have lodges in Los Gatos. The women of the town maintain a number of useful clubs, both social and educative. The Los Gatos History Club owns its building. Another interesting organization is the Foothill Club. The Trail

Club travels over the mountains. It already boasts of six trails to Loma Prieta.

The financial interests of Los Gatos are looked after and represented by the Bank of Los Gatos, which has a commercial and a savings department, and by the First National Bank of Los Gatos. One weekly newspaper—*The Mail-News*—ministers to the local news field, and its owner takes pride in fostering every interest and enterprise that makes for the upbuilding of the community.

It was a wonderful tribute to Los Gatos when the Odd Fellows of the state selected a site on a sightly eminence for their great Odd Fellows' Home. More than eighty eligible sites were carefully examined before this selection was made. Los Gatos won by reason of general desirability from a scenic and climatic point of view, also because of transportation facilities, proximity to markets, and healthfulness.

The same reason has led a number of wealthy men and women from many parts of the world to select Los Gatos for their home; either permanently or for certain seasons. The names of many wealthy persons might be cited, persons able to go anywhere their fancies might direct, but they wisely chose Los Gatos.

In 1918 a pageant given out of doors was the means of attracting thousands of people the the Gem City. In 1920 there was another pageant produced on a larger scale than the first one. It was in the form of a play, "The Californian," and was written by Wilbur Hall, a noted short-story writer, who has made his home in Los Gatos. There was a prologue and an epilogue and eight episodes and the play was given before an immense crowd of spectators on each of the two evenings, June 18 and 19. Among the notables present were Gov. William D. Stephens, Gertrude Atherton, Mrs. Ruth Comfort Mitchell Young, Helen Hoyt, John D. Barry and Mrs. Fremont Older. After witnessing the first performance Gov. Stephens said: "As an illustration of history the pageant was the finest thing I have ever witnessed. The entertainment as a whole was well worth going any distance to see. The story is well told, well staged and is a tribute to Mr. Hall."

The pageant is in eight episodes, divided by a festival interlude into two movements. The San Jose *Mercury* in its report says: "It presents in dramatic spectacle the vital moments in the history of the commonwealth. The acoustics in the natural amphitheater where the pageant was given are remarkable, every word of the actors being plainly audible to the last rows of seats. And with a dusky canopy overhead, brilliant with a million stars, the rugged setting and faithful costuming of the players went to make up a vivid glimpse into the past, reflecting credit both on Mr. Hall and on the city of Los Gatos."

The following persons appeared in the cast: Prologue—The Californian, J. M. Church Walker. Episode one—Musonotoma, Stella Allampress; Tokkoko, Vincent Duffey; William Markham, Charles J. Mickelson; Onalik, Willis Hubbell; Sir Francis Drake, Eugene Rounds; Finley, J. G. Hobbie; Wininu, the chief, Gleen Curtis, Drake's soldiers and sailors, Wiwok Indians.

Episode two—Captain Vincente Markham, John Clark; Figueroa, Arthur Bassett; Gaspar de Portola, E. L. Thomas; Father Crespi, H. E. Pearson; Jose, a boy, Joseph Barbano; Captain Perez, A. L. Erickson; Father Junipero Serra, R. B. Newbre; Dona Ysabel Markham, Eleanor Ham. Spanish soldiers and sailors; priests; Indians.

Episode three—Governor Pablo de Sola, Fred F. Wells; Senor Mateo Markham, Martin Le Fevre; Senorita Juana, Thelma Springer; her duenna, Mrs. C. C. Lasley; Don Rosenda Peralta, W. A. Platt; Don Felix Verdugo, J. C. Wakefield; Commandante, Neal McGrady; Canon Augustin de San Vincente, R. D. Hartman.

Episode four—Mrs. Markham, Mrs. W. A. Platt; Luke Markham, Henry Crall; General Guadalupe Vallejo, E. M. Barton; Ezekiel Merrill, E. E. Gessler; Dr. Semple, William M. Bolstad, William B. Ide, O. H. Thomas; army lieutenant, E. H. Melvin.

Episode five—Kelsey, an immigrant, J. E. Norton; Mrs. Tucker, Miss Ella Shove; Captain Tucker, George H. White; Mary Tucker, Georgia Edwards; John Tucker, Walter Edwards; Captain John Sutter, A. E. Yoder; Doctor, Dr. L. A. Frary; Elizabeth Jordon, Rachel Riggs.

Episode six—Peter Wimmer, Jesse O'Neil; Jas. W. Marshall, Louis Fetsch; Jennie Wimmer, Mrs. Egan C. Wells; Jim Brodie, Dell Linz.

Episode seven—San Brannan, Dr. Louis Boonshaft; John C. Hays, sheriff, J. M. Gorman; James D. Farwell, vice-chairman of Vigilantes, James D. Farwell, Jr.; clerk, Herbert Roberts; prosecutor, Fred Berryman, Sr.; defender, N. I. Wilder.

Episode eight—Watchman, E. H. Norton; Judge Nathaniel Bennett, J. S. Troxell. Epilogue—The Gloria, Blanche M. Lidley.

Gilroy

Gilroy, one of the most thriving and beautiful little cities of Santa Clara County, is located at the southern end of the valley, about thirty miles from San Jose. It is on the

State Highway, which runs through the southern coast counties to Los Angeles. The first settler was John Gilroy, who arrived at Monterey about 1813. He struck a midshipman, and upon being reprimanded, he escaped punishment by fleeing to the Santa Clara Valley, settling in San Ysidro. In 1821 he married a daughter of Ignacio Ortega and upon Ortega's death received a large portion of the San Ysidro Rancho. He served many years as alcalde of the district and in 1846 was made a justice of the peace by Commodore Stockton. In his last years he was in want. He died in July, 1869, aged 76 years.

The second settler was Philip Doak, who was a block and tackle maker on a whaler. He came into the valley in 1821.

Matthew Fellom was the third settler. He landed from a whaler at a Russian settlement in 1822 and finding his way to the Santa Clara Valley in 1823, acquired a portion of the San Ysidro tract. He died in 1873 and was the grandfather of James Fellom, the popular novelist, who resides in San Jose. The first house was erected by James Houck in 1850. It was a small roadside inn and stable, intended for accommodations of travelers between San Jose and Monterey. It was built of split redwood and was situated to the north of Lewis Street. The next building was on Lewis Street, near Monterey Street and was used as a store by Lucian Everett. This was soon followed by a house built by John Eigelberry. The first hotel in the town was built by David Holloway in the winter of 1853-54. It was quite a pretentious structure and stood between Lewis Street and Martin's Lane. About the same time David Holloway opened a blacksmith shop and Eli Reynolds put up a building for a saddler's shop. In 1851 a postoffice was established with James Houck as postmaster. In 1852 the first school was opened. It continued one season. In 1853 a school building was erected by subscription. The teacher was Mr. Jackson and the trustees were W. R. Bane and Dempsey Jackson.

The first Protestant religious services were held in 1852 at the residence of W. R. Bane. They were conducted by Rev. Mr. Anthony of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1853 Rev. J. T. Cox of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, organized a congregation and held services in the schoolhouse. In 1854 a church was built at a cost of $1,000. Both the schoolhouse and the church have been replaced by handsome modern buildings.

In 1867, F. S. Rogers, a dentist, opened an office, and in 1868 James C. Zuck established the first lawyer's office in the town. Zuck and Rogers formed a partnership for conducting a real estate business. They purchased five acres in the northwestern part of town and sold it quickly as town lots. Twenty acres more on Monterey Street, near the center of town, were purchased from John Eigelberry and sold in the same manner. W. L. Hoover then came into the firm and thirty acres more land, on the east side of Monterey Street, were purchased from L. F. Bell, cut up into lots and sold.

On February 18, 1868, the town was incorporated under the laws of the state and named Gilroy. On March 7 of the same year an election for town officers was held and the following were chosen: Trustees, John C. Looser, William Hanna, Frank Oldham, Jacob Einstein, Jacob Reither; treasurer, H. Wangenheim; assessor, James Angel; marshal, A. W. Hubbard. The assessor failed to qualify and H. D. Coon was appointed in his stead. J. M. Keith was appointed town clerk. In March, 1870, an act was passed by the legislature incorporating Gilroy as a city, with the government vested in a mayor, city marshal and ex-officio tax collector, a city clerk and ex-officio assessor, and a city treasurer. At the first regular election in May, 1870, the following officers were elected: J. M. Browne, mayor; M. Einstein, treasurer; Geo. T. Clark, clerk; M. Gray, marshal; councilmen, William Hanna, Jacob Reither, J. B. Morey, C. K. Farley, William Isaac, Volney Howard.

A great obstacle to the prosperity of the city was the question of title to the land on which it was situated. The ownership of the land was an undivided interest in the Los Animas Rancho, an early Spanish grant. The rancho had never been partitioned and there was an uncertainty as to where any particular holder might be located when the different interests were set off. This state of affairs was a source of great annoyance, as it practically clouded all the titles in the city and vicinity. Many meetings for consultation were held. The matter culminated January 3, 1879, when Henry Miller, the largest owner in the rancho, filed a complaint in partition. The defendants were all the other owners and numbered over one thousand. The court, after hearing, appointed County Surveyor Herrmann, J. M. Battee and H. M. Leonard as commissioners to survey and set off to each owner his interest in the tract. It required several years to accomplish this work and it was not until June, 1886, that the final decree was filed. This settled for ever the question of title and each owner of property in Gilroy has now a claim to his property that is indisputable.

Since the settlement of title Gilroy has grown rapidly. Within the municipal limits the population is over 3,000, but more than 7,000 people make use of it as a business center of a rich and productive territory. The

country about is devoted to the production of prunes and other fruits, berries, vegetables and alfalfa, to dairying, cattle, hog and chicken raising, and to large seed farms.

Excellent schools, good stores, churches, lodges, clubs, beautiful shady streets and the advantages of a live town are afforded Gilroy. Its water and lighting systems are municipally owned. It is the commercial center of the southern end of the valley and has a fine future for development. It has many up-to-date buildings, including two banks, a fine city hall and a new high school. There is a strong and efficient fire department, several good hotels and a fine public library. The Chamber of Commerce has been a most active agency in the upbuilding of that section and is regarded as one of the most energetic organizations in the county.

Gilroy's streets are broad, lined with shade trees and bordered with cement walks and well-kept lawns with flowers and shrubbery in profusion. The high school occupies a building which cost $40,000 and has ten acres of land for playgrounds and agricultural purposes. Adjoining the school tract is a city park. There is a good sewer system with septic tanks and filter beds. The Odd Fellows and Rebekahs Orphans' Home is located here. There is a large cannery, two packing houses, a strawberry plant (established in 1918), a dehydrating plant, natural ice plant, a creamery, planing and feed mills, two newspapers, the *Advocate* and the *Gazette*, seven churches, machine shops and garages.

A building boom was inaugurated in 1921. First, an I. O. O. F. Orphans' Home was erected at a cost of $250,000. It replaced a wooden structure erected in 1897. At the dedicatory exercises, October 19, 1921, a bronze tablet to the memory of the late Mrs. Mary Donaho, who lost her life in a San Francisco fire, was unveiled. Mrs. Donaho left a fund for the furnishing of the assembly hall. Then followed the building of a new theater, the Strand, at a cost of $100,000, two large hotels, a Masonic Temple, costing $125,000, and a number of costly business houses.

The climate of Gilroy and vicinity cannot be excelled anywhere. The average temperature in July is sixty-five degrees and in January fifty degrees. This slight difference between summer and winter insures fresh vegetables and flowers every month in the year and fresh strawberries for ten months. Nearly three-fourths of the days throughout the year are clear and sunshiny, making the section a natural sanitarium as well as an ideal place for ranch and residence purposes. The soil is diversified from a light gravelly loam to a heavy, deep black sediment. The annual rainfall is about twenty inches, and is ample for everything except alfalfa, berries, vegetables and lawns.

Prunes are the staple crop, a very large part of the valley being in prune orchards and more being planted every year. Excellent table grapes are produced here in abundance, and a large acreage is planted to blackberries, loganberries, raspberries and strawberries, all of which grow luxuriantly and produce most profitable crops. Considerable general farming is still done, although most of the valley has been made into orchards, vineyards and dairies. Artesian water is found over a large section south and east of Gilroy, nearly all of which is given over to dairying and nearly every dairy has a large acreage of alfalfa and its own cheese factory. A few large farms are devoted entirely to raising garden, vegetable and flower seeds. Excellent tobacco is produced near Gilroy. At the Panama-Pacific International Exposition a gold medal was awarded for leaf tobacco and cigars made from tobacco grown in this section of the valley. Poultry and egg raising pay well and stock raising is an extensive and very profitable industry. From 400 to 450 carloads of live stock are shipped from Gilroy every year.

On either side of the valley, which at Gilroy is five miles wide, are a series of foothills, practically free from frost, these areas being devoted to the raising of apricots and other early fruits and lemons, which do remarkably well. Higher up on the west side are low mountains covered with beautiful redwoods. All through these mountains, in the canyons, are excellent camping places. Redwood Retreat, a popular summer resort, also Magic Springs and the summer homes of Lloyd Osborne, Henry Miller, and others, are located in these mountains. Through these mountains, in a direct line, it is only fifteen miles from Gilroy to the coast. In the mountains on the east side of the valley are located the Gilroy Hot Springs, noted as a health resort, and a short distance farther north are the Madrone Springs.

Other small villages in the southern end of the county are San Ysidro (Old Gilroy), devoted to dairying and vegetable raising; San Felipe, where tobacco raising was for years successfully pursued; Rucker, a station on the Southern Pacific, where fruit culture is a specialty; Sargent's Station, six miles south of Gilroy, and a favorite picnic resort, and Solis, an agricultural and fruit district in the western foothills.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

Other Growing Towns in Santa Clara County—Change From Grain Field to Thriving Community—The Progress of the Towns in the Fruit Districts —Ambrose Bierce's Life—Tragic Adventure With a California Lion.

Sunnyvale, fifteen years old, was built on what was once a grain field. It is eight miles west of San Jose and is on the main line of the Southern Pacific Railway. Today, there is a bustling, wide-awake town which is growing by leaps and bounds. There are factories, canneries, splendid business houses, a first class grammar school, a bank, several churches, two lumber yards, two garages, and a live Chamber of Commerce. The manufacturing industries represent an outlay of over $1,000,000. It was incorporated December 24, 1912. Among the industries are the following:

The Joshua Hendy Iron Works is the pioneer foundry of California, the launching of which dates back to 1856. It was not, however, until 1906 that operations were begun in Sunnyvale. So extensive have these operations been that scores of men are given year-round employment. Mining machinery is one of the chief outputs, although they are making marine steam engines, steering engines, warping engines, and ship fittings for the Government. All kinds of cast iron castings and all types of machine work are also ably cared for. The daily casting capacity of the foundry is thirty tons. Orders from India, China, South America, and many other foreign ports have been filled. It was indeed a lucky day for Sunnyvale when the Hendy Iron Works located here. It was equally fortunate for the iron works to find, near San Francisco, so desirable a location. Sunnyvale pulls for and gets the big things that are to be passed out.

The firm of Libby,McNeil & Libby, well known throughout the United States, operates the year round, and has perhaps the most extensive plant on the coast. They employ a large number of helpers, many of whom own their homes and are getting real enjoyment out of life.

The Jubilee Incubator Company is the pioneer manufacturing plant of Sunnyvale, it having been established some sixteen years ago, although for forty years incubator construction has been Mr. Besse's favorite pastime. The Jubilee Incubator and the Jubilee Brooder have been made famous because of their hot-water system, and they are not only shipped into every state in the Union, but Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Africa, China and other foreign countries have ordered liberally.

With a season beginning early in May and running until nearly the close of the year, the Sunnyvale Canneries give employment to from 200 to 250 persons. The season of 1922 is looked forward to as the banner season, and to that end extensive planning has been done.

The Three Leaf Cot Manufacturing Company is one of the interesting manufacturing companies of the Pacific Coast, giving delightful employment to a large number of people, and turning out a finished product that is eagerly sought far and wide—that of a bed, a chair, a table, and a settee, all in one, combined with a collapsible folding tent, thus making camp life a pleasure, picnicing a dream, and an overland trip an ideal outing. A girl can set up the entire outfit unaided.

Ninety-five per cent of the output of the Hydro-Carbon Companies is exported, paint oil and mineral turpentine being the chief products. Added to this is the famous rubber oil waterproofing for auto tops—a commodity that is winning favor wherever introduced.

The Rumely Products Company operates twenty-six branches in the United States and many in foreign countries. The one in Sunnyvale furnishes a distributing point for California, Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico, and is caring for the business in a highly creditable manner. Mr. W. Reineke, the superintendent, has been well schooled in Rumely Products, which fact can be duly attested by the increased business. The claim of the company is that "20,000 farmers save all their grain by using Rumely Ideal Separators."

There is one of a chain of many of the California Packing Corporation's plants located in Sunnyvale, and so strongly is it officered and financed that it is always regarded as a real contender in the race for supremacy. The products of this plant wherever introduced, have, by popular vote, been placed among the foremost in their line.

A man once said: "I know there's money, and plenty of it, in poultry, for I have put lots of it in, and as I never got it out, I know it's still there." Mr. E. A. Lodge, manager and owner of the Pebble Side Poultry Farm, knows, too, that there is plenty of money in

poultry, for he is getting it out every day, and seeing is believing. Perhaps there is no greater section in California for successful poultry raising than in and around Sunnyvale.

J. Fred Holthouse, a life-time resident of Sunnyvale, and whose study has ever been along the line of improved pumping methods, is the builder of the most complete pumping plant systems that are in use today.

To meet the demands of a rapidly growing community, men with keen vision have launched into the dry goods business, clothing business, grocery business, meat business, hotel and rooming house business, restaurant business, hardware business, drug business, as well as furniture, electrical supplies, feed and fuel, bicycle, plumbing, blacksmithing—in short, Sunnyvale is a veritable bee hive of industry.

In the matter of churches Sunnyvale is represented by the Baptists, Congregationalists, Catholics, Episcopalians and Methodists. A free municipal library was established by the good women of the W. C. T. U. soon after Sunnyvale sprang into existence, and was taken over by the own after an organization was perfected. A very large selection of choice books are at the disposal of the residents, including the country circulating library. Nearly every known order is represented here, and the individual who bears the proud distinction of being a "jiner," can have some place to go every night in the week, where he finds divertisement from his daily grind at the old tread mill. The movies, too, contribute their full quota in the way of entertainment, the best and up-to-the-minute reels alone being shown. The show house is a good one, well ventilated, ably managed, and a real oasis in the desert to many. Sunnyvale has one newspaper, the *Standard*, published by A. T. Fetter. The town's latest improvement is a new packing house built by the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc. It is one the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad.

In 1920 the South Shore Port Company, with eighty directors in Santa Clara County, made ready to finance and engineer the project of obtaining a direct waterway for the transportation of the products raised in the valley. Several sites were examined and selection was finally made of Jagel's Landing, a few miles north of Sunnyvale. Work was begun in July, 1920, and will be completed this year (1922). An immense dredger was procured and a canal two miles long with a basin 300x600 feet at the landing was started and is now nearly completed. Boats of 500 tons will operate in the port and will act as feeders of large boats which sail from San Francisco. This waterway will connect three of the richest valley in the State—the Sacramento, San Joaquin and Santa Clara. The officers of the company are: Paul H. Fretz, president; R. B. Roll, George Jagel, Jr.; secretary, C. L. Stowell; treasurer, W. McLaughlin.

Campbell

Campbell is located in the heart of the orchard district four miles southwest of San Jose and reached by the Southern Pacific and the Peninsular railways. It has the distinction of fostering the largest drying plant in the world, where twenty-five thousand trays of fruit can be placed on the ground at one time. It is proud of its three canneries and its dried fruit packing houses, which send to the markets of the world the finished products in fruits of the Santa Clara Valley.

The town was established in 1887 by Benjamin Campbell, who cut up his 167 acres in lots and small farms and sold them. This area was afterward extended and the ranches heretofore given over to grain were planted in fruit, prunes and apricots, mainly. The town grew rapidly and now has a population of about 1200. It has two banks, a lumber mill and yard, an improvement society, three churches (Methodist, Congregational and Catholic), County Woman's Club, Home and School Club, a town library and a branch of the county library, fire department, and a main street of up-to-date business houses. Two miles from town, at Vasona, is a pit crushing plant. Last but not least Campbell has four grammar schools and a union high school. The latter accommodates the children of Hamilton, Cambria, San Tomas and Campbell school districts. There is one newspaper, *The Press*, published by Harry Smith.

The section is most highly developed. The drying plant is a cooperative institution, the farmers bringing in their crops to be dried. The elevation of the town is 200 feet. The land rises about 100 feet in each three miles from the trough of the valley to the base of the hills. This, together with several creeks which flow northward in deep cuts, affords ample drainage to the whole section. The slope also permits of a slight air drainage and makes the section less frosty than the land further east. That this is an understood fact is evidenced by the planting of several small lemon orchards near the town.

Cupertino

Directly west of San Jose and Meridian is Cupertino, on the Saratoga and Mountain View road. Good roads extend in all directions. It is on the line of the electric road from Los Altos to Los Gatos and also has direct electric railway connection with San Jose,

ten miles distant. In the town are located a general merchandise store, a real estate office, a union church, Catholic church and an Odd Fellows hall. To the east, south and west the fruit ranches are crowded together. The soil is fertile and the principal crops are prunes and apricots. The town has a rural free delivery, a drier and fruit warehouse, and nearby, at West Side, a packing company and drier. There is a library, an improvement club, Odd Fellows, Rebekahs, Woodmen of the World and King's Daughters lodges, and an up-to-date union grammar school, the districts represented being Lincoln, San Antonio, Collins and Doyle. To build the school house a bond issue of $7,500 was necessary. The population is about 500 and there are no fixed boundaries.

Alviso

Alviso is one of the oldest towns in Santa Clara County. In 1849 it was predicted that it was destined to become a great city. Setting, as it does, at the head of San Francisco Bay, it was thought that it would become the shipping point for all the lower county. For a time it was a very active place. Warehouses were built and buildings erected for hotels, dwellings and stores. The railroad, however, diverted travel in 1865, and the town became nearly deserted. The arrival of the South Pacific Coast Railroad (now part of the Southern Pacific system) in 1876, revived business somewhat, but the residents no longer look forward to putting on metropolitan airs.

The town was incorporated in 1852 with John Snyder as its first treasurer and A. T. Gallagher as its first marshal. Thomas West and Robert Hutchinson were members of the first board of trustees. The principal industries of Alviso at the present time are the Bayside Cannery and two evaporator companies. The Bayside employs from 400 to 500 persons every season. The Ortley Bros. also do a paying shell business. There is but one church, the First Methodist, and one grammar school. There is both water and mail transportation, boats drawing ten feet of water being enabled to land at the wharves.

Alviso is headquarters for the South Bay Yacht Club. In 1922 there were twenty-four yachts and other boats in the harbor. The club was organized in April, 1896, with J. O. McKee as commodore, Dr. H. A. Spencer, vice commodore; J. E. Auzerais, secretary, and S. E. Smith, treasurer. C. Keaton is the present commodore.

Milpitas

This town, seven miles north of San Jose, stretches from San Francisco Bay to the eastern foothills and is bounded on the north by Alameda County and on the south by the Berryessa and Alviso sections. It came into existence in 1856 when Frederick Creighton erected the first building and opened a store. A postoffice was also established at the time with Creighton as postmaster and J. R. Weller as assistant. In 1857 the first hotel was opened by James Kinney, who was succeeded by A. French. The building was destroyed by fire in 1860, but it was rebuilt by French and conducted by him until his death, over twenty years ago. Of late years the town has made a rapid growth. It now has a population of about 800. It boasts of the California Packing Company, two warehouses, one for hay and grain and the other for grain, solely, a sugar beet company, a spinach ranch, a Standard Oil plant, some of the largest dairies in the state, a squab farm and large potato and grain ranches. There is but one church (Catholic), the Protestants going to San Jose for religious services; and a grammar school, a bank and a free library. There is one paper, the *Post*, published in San Jose.

Agnew

This town is situated about three miles north of Santa Clara, on the Oakland branch of the Southern Pacific Railway. There are several stores, no church and the California Hospital for the Insane, a state institution. The hospital was established in 1885 and the first superintendent was Dr. W. W. MacFarlane. The present superintendent, who assumed office in 1902, is Dr. Leonard Stocking. There are 1650 acres in the tract. On April 18, 1906, all the buildings were destroyed by the earthquake and over 100 patients were killed. Legislative appropriations from year to year permitted the erection of thirty-two buildings. A few are of brick, the others concrete. The cost of all the buildings approximates $1,300,000. These are of modern architecture, convenience and sanitary requirements and the grounds are beautifully laid out in wide drives, lawns, trees, shrubbery and flowers. The names of the present board of trustees are: T. S. Montgomery, Dr. W. S. Van Dalsen, W. L. Biebrach, San Jose; Duncan McPherson, Santa Cruz, and Horace Wilson, San Francisco.

A short distance from town, on the east, is the plant of the Western Industries Company. It operates a distillery. It is under Government supervision and at present is engaged in the manufacture of alcohol from the residuum of beet sugar.

Saratoga

Saratoga, in the western foothills, is about eleven miles from San Jose on the Peninsular Electric system. It is 450 feet elevation, so that one may look over the valley where over eight million fruit trees are planted and revel in nature's most beautiful landscape. Lumber Street, the main thoroughfare, keeps alive a faint memory of the old days when ranchers from all the county round came to town to buy lumber for roofing and fencing their newly established homes. Aside from the perennial beauty of the hills, Saratoga's next claim to distinction lies in her country homes and the friendly folk who have made them. A gracious and sincere hospitality seems to pervade the neighborhood, from the little inn with its rose-embowered gateway to the stately Villa Montalvo, the home of Senator Phelan, or the scores of cozy country homes, whose latch-strings hang waiting the pull of the ever-welcome guest.

Senator James D. Phelan, formerly mayor of San Francisco, a world-traveled man of vast means, has selected the foothills a mile from Saratoga for his splendid out-of-town home, being in business in San Francisco. He spent a large sum for the erection of a palatial residence. It is an Italian villa, with tiled roof, concrete foundations, cellars and columns. It is approached by three flights of steps rising on terraces. The house is set in a natural amphitheater, with a canyon on each side, and these run into sylvan glades and sheltered creeks always flowing with crystal water. Redwood groves abound. On the slopes are birch, wild cherry, madrone, oak, and other wild and beautiful shrubs and trees.

The view of the Santa Clara Valley from this home is unsurpassed, the elevation above sea-level being eight hundred feet. The Bay of San Francisco, Mount Diablo, Mount Hamilton and Mount Madonna are in full view, and the orchards, now in bloom and again in fruit, giving greenness in summer to the carpeted valley, lie at one's feet, stretching far away in the distance, twelve miles to San Jose. Villa Montalvo, the Phelan home, was named in honor of Montalvo, the fourteenth century Spaniard who wrote "Sergas de Esplandian," in which the name California was first mentioned.

The house is entered by a loggia from which a large hall opens, and through the hall one can see the patio around which is an arcade. From here steps rise ten feet to another elevation, where a pergola incloses an oval swimming pool sixty feet long, set in a margin of lawn and flowers. The pergola terminates in a casino commanding the whole scheme, whose steps descend to the lawn, close to the pond, and on the rear garden-side doors open to a stage fifteen by thirty feet, whose auditorium, after manner of Greek theaters, is the forested hillside. Mr. Phelan selected the site after inspecting hundreds of others. He feels that the climatic, scenic, and general advantages of the location are the very best in the United States. Proximity to San Francisco, transportation facilities, and the character of the community were also factors.

The reason for Saratoga's untiring hospitality may be found in the fact that, like the spider in the old nursery rhyme, "We've so many pretty things to show you while you are here." First and foremost, there is the wonderful Twenty-Seven Mile Drive, from which, at the summit, the new road to the Big Basin branches off. Either of these mountain drives provide a day of pure delight. So clear is the air at the mountain top that the snow-crowned peak of Half-Dome in Yosemite Park could be clearly seen. But the time of all times for a visit to Saratoga is in late March or early April, at the blossoming of her vast prune orchards. Then away and away, as far as the eye can see, lies spread before the enraptured gaze, a vision of spring loveliness—acres upon acres of snowy orchards, with here and there a little patch of pink to add fresh beauty to the scene and suggest the promise of luscious peaches to come. Every year, generally in March, a Blossom Festival is held, to which come visitors from all parts of Central California. The idea of holding these annual treats originated with the late Rev. Edwin Sidney Williams, and thousands of people are always present when the happy day comes.

Saratoga is a center as well as a gateway, so that the wayfarer cannot exhaust his pleasures in a day or a week. There are the early morning walks to Congress Springs, with its fine hotel and medicinal springs; the "hike" to the historic "John Brown Place"; the horseback trails among the hills, the fishing in the mountain streams and the floral treasures that await the eager botanist.

Nor is the community spirit without its fit abiding place. At the Saratoga Foothill Club the women of the town hold their bi-weekly meeting and here the intellectual hunger of the town is fed by lectures, concerts and other forms of entertainment befitting a normal well-balanced life. The churches are represented by Catholic, Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational and Christian denominations. There is a commercial club, an improvement club, and lodges of Foresters of America, Fraternal Aid Union, Modern Woodmen and Odd

Fellows with Rebekah auxiliary. A live weekly, the *Star,* is published by L. C. Dick.

In 1921 the County of Santa Clara bought nineteen acres of land known as "The Quarry." The consideration was $85,000.

Los Altos

Los Altos is a suburban town in the wooded foothills of the Santa Cruz Range, a few miles from Palo Alto and Mountain View. It was settled ten years ago when the Peninsular Railway was extended toward Palo Alto. It is the nucleus of a large home center for San Francisco business men, many of whom already are daily commuters. By hourly electric service Los Altos is less than fifteen minutes from Stanford University. It has several good stores, a modern school house, a bank, telephone exchange, electric lighted streets, water company, garage, restaurant, transfer company, and other conveniences. Scenically the situation is delightful, as it is on rolling hills, combining woodland and orchards, with a living mountain stream running through the town. There are extensive views of the Santa Clara Valley and San Francisco Bay. The climate is typical of a favored mountain region and most of the homes are built to take advantage of an outdoor life. The improvement club is doing much to put Los Altos in big letters on the map. A prominent educational feature is the Los Altos School and Junior College, an open air school for boys and young men. It is highly commended for its efficiency. The town is on the line of the Southern Pacific Railway, with direct service to San Francisco, and may be reached from San Jose by both electric and steam roads. It is an ideal residence place. Construction on the great $1,000,000 new Catholic Seminary near Los Gatos was started in July, 1920. It will soon be completed. The grounds will cover 700 acres.

Evergreen

Evergreen, Yerba Buena Rancho, was first owned by Antonio Chaboya, who held a Mexican grant title. When the Americans acquired California, Chaboya had to secure a United States title. This was granted to him in 1858. The grant, seven miles east of San Jose, was called Evergreen on account of the beautiful oaks that covered the entire acreage. J. B. Hart, who was one of the lawyers engaged to obtain the grant and was paid in land, cut up his portion into farms, and C. C. Smith was one of the first purchasers and established the first business, a blacksmith shop. In 1866 the Evergreen school district was established. The first trustees were John Holloway, Tom Farnsworth and Henry McClay. I. P. Henning was the first teacher. In 1892 a new and modern building was erected. The original building was moved and became the First Methodist Church. On May 15, 1868, C. C. and F. J. Smith opened the first store the village had. In 1870 the Legislature resolved that Evergreen should have a postoffice and the same year the resolution was carried into effect, F. J. Smith becoming the first postmaster. For fourteen years the salary was $12 per year. The office was discontinued January 1, 1914, and since then the residents have been served by rural carriers. In 1886 the Evergreen Hall was built and an entertainment for the W. R. C. Home Fund yielded $300. The home was built a few years later. It is a state institution, though under the management of the Woman's Relief Corps. It houses and cares for the widows and orphans of Civil War soldiers and army nurses. There are five acres of ground; inmates, 1920, twenty-three; matron, Mrs. Alice Arthur. On October 10, 1920, the home was destroyed by fire. In 1921 the Corps purchased from Dr. A. E. Osborne the buildings and land of the Feeble-Minded Home, near Winchester, on the Saratoga Road. The Home is now located there and has twenty-five inmates. Evergreen is connected with San Jose by five paved roads. Prunes, apricots and peaches are the principal fruit crops. It is a very rich section for early vegetables.

Mountain View

Mountain View is situated nearly in the center of the Santa Clara Valley, eleven miles northwest of San Jose and six miles south of Palo Alto. It is noted for its mild and even climate and is in the very heart of the fruit district, being particularly known for its production of apricots and prunes, which here reached a degree of perfection unexcelled anywhere in the country. Such is the excellence of these varietes of fruits that they are dried and sent to Europe as well as the East. There are also in the vicinity of Mountain View splendid vegetable gardens where nearly all kinds of products known to temperate and semi-tropical climates are raised in great abundance and of the best quality. Just outside the corporation limits are magnificent greenhouses in which are grown millions of the choicest flowers known to the florists' art and every day in the year immense quantities of blooms, of great variety, are shipped to the metropolis, and the supply never equals the demand. The population of the town is about 2,000. There are seven church organzations, including Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Church South, Roman Catholic, First Methodist church, Seventh Day Adventist and

Christian Scientist. The public schools are of the highest order and graduates of the high school are admitted to all the colleges and universities of the state without examination. The grammar and high school campus comprises five acres. There are several private and church schools and the fraternal orders are well represented. The town also boasts of two banks, a movie house and a weekly newspaper, published by P. Milton Smith. It is a progressive, up-to-date paper and ably edited and managed. There are two canneries and a pickle factory, and the plant of the Pacific Press Publishing Association, which is owned and operated by the Seventh Day Adventist denomination. It is the largest of its kind this side of Chicago. In it are published several religious papers and magazines and a large number of denominational books which are printed in about seventy-five different languages and dialects, and are distributed and sold all over the world. All the work connected with these publications is done at the plant in Mountain View, from setting up the type, either by hand or linotype to the final binding, and including all photo-engraving and electrotyping. The annual amount of business exceeds $1,000,000. The buildings are located in a beautful park of five acres just outside the town limits. The town trustees are J. S. Mackbee, James Cochran, Claude Redwine, L. K. Watson, E. D. Minton.

The old town of Mountain View consisted of a stage station on the San Francisco road, built by James Campbell in 1852. The town was surveyed into lots and blocks by Frank Sleeper and Mariano Castro, but the town never evinced any dispositon to stray away from the one principal street. In 1869 S. P. Taylor erected a hotel. The new town of Mountain View, in which the business now centers, was the outgrowth of the railroad. It was laid out by S. O. Houghton, of San Jose, in 1865. The first building constructed was used for a saloon. Soon the town spread, business blocks, fine paved streets, school houses and churches came until the town became one of the busiest and most prosperous settlements in the county.

A new ice and precooling plant will be built in 1922. It will be large enough to manufacture ten tons of ice a day. There will also be storageroom for 500 tons of ice, 150 tons of fruit, and 1,000 barrels of frozen berries.

Mayfield

Mayfield is sixteen miles northwest of San Jose. It has a perfectly working $35,000 sewer system and a supply of artesian water, pure and inexhaustible. After a chemical analysis of the water, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company selected Mayfield as a site for the erection of a 60,000-gallon water tank for through trains. The town has fine railway connections. There are the Blossom route to San Jose, the Waverly Avenue extension from Palo Alto, and Stanford University and other lines in prospect. A municipal water plant is run on a paying basis, there is a modern grammar school, churches, electric lighting and every up-to-date public service, including a newspaper, the Mayfield *News*, published by W. J. Nichols. There are two fruit canneries, the Bayside and the Lock Foon, the latter conducted by a Chinaman who owns and operates another cannery at Alviso. The town also has a Chamber of Commerce, a town hall, a bank, churches, schools and fraternal organizations. Fruit growing, dairying and chicken raising are the principal industries. The California Chicken Company's ranch is one of the largest on the coast. The proximity of Stanford University gives the town exceptional educational advantages. The trustees are R. L. Pitcher, chairman; Stephen Anderson, Frank Minaker, T. B. Scott, E. J. Kingham. S. M. Cuthbertson is the clerk.

Mayfield was settled in 1853, and in 1855 a postoffice was established. The railroad arrived in 1864, but the station was located three-quarters of a mile from town. Two years afterward it was removed to its present position. William Paul regularly laid out the town in 1867.

Morgan Hill

It is not generally known that Portola's expedition, as it crossed the Coast Range, coming in from the ocean, first looked upon the Santa Clara Valley from the heights above what is now known as the incorporated town of Morgan Hill, twenty miles south of San Jose on the Southern Pacific Railroad. Strangers, as they pass by train through the Santa Clara Valley are always impressed wth the sharp outlines of the cone-like peak just west of Morgan Hill. This is El Toro (the Bull), and it has a well-defined spur running south, and another branching east, ending in two, rounded, wooded hills that lie in the corporate limits of the town and on which cluster several beautiful homes. Morgan Hill is the name of a pioneer resident, the old home, with its vine-covered porticos, being near the high school and situated on the tract of land that was subdivided several years ago. To ascend El Toro is the desire, usually accomplished, of every person who spends even a few days in this neighborhood. It has a good climb, none too strenuous and well worth the trip, if

only for the pleasure of the exercise and the splendid view at the summit. On the way half a mile from town, the experimental grounds of the Leonard Coates Nursery Company are passed. Horticulturists from various parts of the United States, as well as from abroad, often visit these grounds. Mr. Coates is an enthusiast on the subject of the cultivation of native plants and trees of California.

Morgan Hill lies on the crown of the valley, with a fall of nearly 300 feet, either north to San Jose or south to Gilroy. On the east the Coyote River pours through a most picturesque gorge into the valley, running toward San Jose. The hill scenery is magnificent and the country through the various ranges up to Pine Hill is wild and untouched by man. It is on the eastern side of the valley, near Morgan Hill, where Charles Kellogg lives. He is a noted bird lover and lecturer and his lectures are always illustrated by the singing of bird songs so that the hall itself will seem to vibrate with the melody. The Kellogg home is in a ravine, far up the mountainside, in the midst of a great grove of oaks.

Small farming is the main industry about Morgan Hill. Of the fruits the prune is the main crop, apricots, peaches, pears and all other deciduous fruits also being extensively grown. Apples do well, a good interest on the investment being realized. Grape growing is an extensive industry, the vineyards mainly nestling on the hillside. Prior to the enforcement of the prohibition law, a large winery a few miles south, the property of the California Wine Growers' Association, was profitably operated. Nut growing is a money-making industry. Almonds and walnuts do well. The Live Oak Union high school, just north of Morgan Hill, on the state highway, is well situated amongst a grove of live oaks, with spacious grounds well planted with a variety of trees and shrubs. Five school districts are included—Packwood, Madrone, Machado, San Martin and Morgan Hill.

A few years ago an additional concrete building or annex was added to accommodate the increasing attendance at the school. The town is on the great state highway and there are many beautiful drives in the valley and mountains. One favorite drive is through Paradise Valley and over "The Divide" into Llagas Avenue. A few miles further on, at Redwood Retreat is the Robert Louis Stevenson bungalow, now the summer residence of Lloyd Osbourne, Stevenson's stepson. Still higher up, not far from a mountain stream, is a crescent-shaped stone bench, surmounted by an iron cross, under which is the inscription: "Frank Norris, 1870-1902. Simpleness and gentleness and honor and clean mirth." Norris, one of the greatest of American writers, lived in a log cabin nearby. It has a charming situation on the mountainside. The purity of the air and the aromatic fragrance of the woods gave him inspiration for some of his popular novels.

The Morgan Hill ranch was subdivided in 1892, and the town was incorporated in 1906. The Bank of Morgan Hill was established in 1905. The town has one newspaper, the *Times*, which came into existence in 1892. For twelve years G. K. Estes was editor. He sold out to the present owner, H. V. Pillow, in 1918. Now there are several general merchandise stores, one bank, a cannery, a packing house and a lumber yard. The churches are well represented. Population about 1500. The town is not merely noted for its fine horticultural and agricultural apportunities but also for its hundreds of cosy farm houses and for its poultry farms, dairy and stock ranches. In 1919 the enterprising women of the town organized The Friendly Inn. The object was to have a civic center to take the place of the saloon. Here are found rest room, library, coffee and lunch room, and a large room for meetings.

In 1917 the farmers of the section formed a Farmers Union Stock Company and opened a general merchandise and agricultural implements store. In 1919 the receipts were $270,000. The latest progressive movement by the farmers is a cooperative garage.

A shocking event occurred near Morgan Hill on Tuesday, July 6, 1909. On that day Miss Isola Kennedy, a prominent temperance worker and president of the Tri-County W. C. T. U., went for a picnic in the eastern foothills about four miles from town. With her was Henry Merkle, a ten-year-old boy from Fruitvale, and Curtis Lane, another boy of about the same age. These boys, with another lad, Earl Wilson, were bathing in a creek that flowed past the picnic grounds, when a California lion of large size came out of the bushes and attacked young Wilson, inflicting ugly wounds on the scalp and ear. Miss Kennedy, ran to the boy's assistance to have the lion leap upon her and knock her down. She fought heroically, using a hat pin as a weapon of defense and trying desperately to save her neck from the teeth of the vicious beast.

The boys ran to the tents of the Bay Cities Water Company and called Jack Conlan. He seized a shotgun and ran to the relief of Miss Kennedy. She was still on the ground and the lion was tearing at her flesh. Two shots were fired by Conlan, but as they seemed to

have no effect, he hurried back to the camp, procured a rifle and returning shot the lion in the head and breast.

Miss Kennedy was removed to town as quickly as possible and the next day a thorough examination of her wounds was made by Dr. J. T. Higgins, assisted by Dr. F. W. Watt. It was found that one ear was completely eaten off, the other ear badly lacerated, while a three-cornered cut by the right eye had laid the bone bare. The left arm was fearfully mangled from bites and scratches, there being fifteen deep gashes from the shoulder to the wrist. The right arm, leg and back were also lacerated. After suffering greatly Miss Kennedy passed away in September. Earl Wilson, the boy first attacked by the lion, died of lockjaw, superinduced by blood poisoning, shortly before this.

Berryessa

This village lies four miles northeast of San Jose, close to the eastern foothills. It is a populous fruit section and the trees are large and thrifty. Apricots, prunes, peaches, walnuts and cherries are grown in the vicinity of Berryessa Corners, where Capital Avenue and the Berryessa road come together. There is a general merchandising store, a Methodist church, a grammar school and an improvement club. The climate is similar to that over the floor of the valley. The elevation is at least 100 feet greater than that of San Jose and because of this fact the village has become an important apricot district. The electric cars from San Jose to Alum Rock pass through the village. There are telephones, rural delivery and electric power for pumping.

The most important industry is the Flickinger Fruit Cannery. Only extras are packed. There are 250 acres in the tract and buildings of all kinds for handling the fruit. About 200 men and women are employed during the busy season. The business was started in 1886 by J. H. Flickinger. When he bought the land in 1880 for his orchard and cannery it was in pasture, grain and mustard, and honeycombed by squirrels and gophers. He immediately inaugurated a revolution. He planted his orchard, fought squirrels and gophers, spent money lavishly until as a result of his efforts, in 1887, he turned out orchard products that sold for over $100,000. Mr. Flickinger died in 1898, and the establishment has since been conducted by the Flickinger family. L. F. Graham is the president and manager; Chas. T. Flickinger is treasurer; Miss F. Flickinger is secretary, and W. R. Leland is superintendent. Of late years the equipment has been so improved that the cannery is able to perform more and better work than formerly. Cherries, apricots, peaches and tomatoes are handled.

For many years J. F. Pyle, a pioneer of 1846, conducted a cannery on his ranch of eighty-four acres at the corner of the King and Maybury roads. In 1907 the cannery business was removed to the corner of Fifth and Martha Streets, San Jose. About 300 people are employed during the busy season. The manager is Harry Pyle; superintendent, E. G. Pyle, both sons of J. F. Pyle

In the month of December , 1877, the settlers in Berryessa were wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm over the cheering news from Washington that the suit involving the title to the lands they occupied had been finally dceided in their favor by the Supreme Court of the United States. The event was celebrated on December 22 by a grand barbecue in the school house enclosure. When the hour of noon arrived the place was thronged with people. Berryessa turned out every man, woman and child, while San Jose, Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Milpitas, Alviso and Evergreen were represented by large delegations, the total number of participants exceeding 1500. Uncle Ike Branham, assisted by the ladies of the village, superintended the arrangements for the barbecue proper. Besides all the attractive essentials of the meat feast, there was an array of succulent extras fit for a kingly epicure. The festivities opened with a mass meeting in the school house, which failed to accommodate more than one-third of those who desired to listen. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by Hon. S. O. Houghton, Hon. C. T. Ryland, Judge Lawrence Archer, Hon. Thomas Bodley, J. R. Hall and J. H. M. Townsend, after which the attack on the tables commenced. After the feast Bronson & Daggett's band summoned the people to the school, where dancing was kept up until after midnight.

The history of the suit is as follows: The disputed tract, which covered the village of Berryessa, contained over 15,000 acres. In 1852 Nicolas Berryessa filed a claim on the land before the United States land commissioner, under a permit from the alcalde of San Jose. The evidence to support the claim was lacking and afterward an amended petition was filed. This petition set up a grant from the Mexican government, which, however, had been lost or mislaid. To support his claim Berryessa filed what in Spanish is called a *diseno,* which is a topographical sketch or chart, showing a tract of land comprising 15,000 acres. It was alleged that this chart

was attached to the petition upon which the grant was originally issued. In 1853 the claim was declared a fraud on its face. Many of the topographical features delineated had no existence prior to 1852, while the assertion was made that the grant was issued in 1835. But the most glaring defect was this: It showed the Aguaze Creek as running from the hills straight to the Coyote, while, as a matter of fact, the Aguaze turned to the north about half a mile east of the Coyote, the waters finding their way through the willow thickets to form Penetencia Creek. This was prior to 1852.

In that year a settler dug a ditch and built fences, and in the fall the creek sent down its waters, which entered the ditch and continued on, cutting a channel through which the waters were afterward discharged. Still another defect in the *diseno* was the representation of a two-story house in the north corner of the rancho, known to have been built in 1850, while the *diseno* was alleged to have been made in 1835. In consequence of these defects the Berryessa claim was rejected by the land commissioners.

Afterwards Horace W. Carpentier, of Oakland, acquired possession of nearly all of Berryessa's claim and prosecuted it in the courts. He had been unable, however, to present any archive testimony. Similar cases had gone before the Supreme Court and the rule had been laid down that land claims could not be confirmed which did not have archive testimony in support of them. Defeated in all his proceedings, Carpentier, in 1865, suddenly alleged that he had found a book of record in the surveyor general's office in which was a copy of a grant to Nicolas Berryessa. It was on a loose sheet of the book and subsequent investigations showed that it was not a part of the original record but had been placed in the book long after the original entries had been made. The claimants were routed again and no evidence has been found in either Mexican or California archives to show that such a grant ever existed.

The Berryessa settlers bought of the city of San Jose under the belief that Berryessa had no grant and that the territory was pueblo land. The Supreme Court of the United States at last confirmed their title and the long litigation was over. S. O. Houghton and Montgomery Blair argued the case for the settlers. E. R. Carpentier and Judge Phillips, of Washington, appeared for Carpentier.

Alma

Alma is beautifully situated in a grove of oaks on a bench beside the Los Gatos Creek, three miles above Los Gatos and twelve miles from San Jose. The village is not large, containing a store, postoffice, blacksmith shop, a railway station and a number of pretty residences. It is an important shipping point, as there are in the mountains above extensive fruit growing districts. The climate is very pleasant. Alma escapes the fogs which visit the coast slopes of the mountains to the west and as the elevation is 560 feet, the weather in the daytime is not so warm as in the valley. It is one of the choicest sections in the state for apiculture, as there are few other localities which furnish so constant a supply of food and the honey is very white, has a delicious flavor and commands a ready sale.

On the Mount Pleasant road, up Cavanagh Creek, on the property of the San Jose Water Works, there is a strong soda spring, which contains iron and magnesia. The water flows from a small pool by the side of a stream which comes up in silvery bubbles through the clear water which is alive with ebullition. The sides of the spring have the familiar snuff-brown of oxydized iron. The water has gained quite a reputation for its medicinal qualities, which, of course, are confined to the minerals, the so-called soda taste being imparted solely by the carbonic gas. The Moody Gulch oil wells, now used for the manufacture of gasoline, are situated but a short distance from Alma.

Wright's Station, though a small village, is an important shipping point, as it is the depot for the extensive fruit growing section in the surrounding mountains. It is located at the head of the Los Gatos Canyon, sixteen miles south of San Jose. Travelers on the cars receive little intimation from what they see along the route to the station, concerning the rich and beautiful section which crowns the mountains above the heavy belt of timber which covers the hillside and reaches down into the stream rushing through the canyon. The roads which leave the little space of open ground by the depot to enter the leafy tunnels through the woods furnish no suggestion of the vine-clad slopes, the orchards, the towering redwoods, the green fields and the cosy homes which adorn the great territory above and beyond. The beauty of this section can not adequately be described. Within the past decade people in search of sites for homes have climbed the mountain sides, searched out the springs and made winding roads around the knolls, up the canyon and to the very summit.

Ambrose Bierce, the noted satirist, critic and short story writer, resided for several years in the hills a few miles from Wright's. He went to Mexico in the fall of 1913 and

his fate was a mystery until James H. Wilkins, a San Francisco *Bulletin* writer and former state's prison director, visited the City of Mexico in March, 1920, and there learned what had befallen the eminent Californian. Wilkins knew Bierce and while in Mexico he talked with one of the members of a firing squad before whom Bierce stood in 1915 and died like a soldier. The story was verified by a picture of Bierce which the Mexican took from the dead American's body.

The story runs thus: Bierce and Melero (the Mexican) joined Carranza's forces, but later separated. In 1915, Melero, as a Villista, heard of the capture of a mule train which Bierce had commanded. The Villistas made the capture, but returned to headquarters with but two prisoners—a muleteer and a tall, white-haired American. After a peremptory court martial the two were sentenced to be shot.

"A one-eyed man would have known that the American was a man of distinction," said Melero. "The muleteer—an Indian—dropped to his knees, prayed and motioned the American to follow his example. The American hesitated a moment, then straightened, folded his arms and waited. There was no delay. An officer signaled, the shots rang out and the two prisoners fell forward. "Their effects were searched," continued Melero, "and I took this photograph in the hope that it might sometime identify the American."

Of Bierce's stories, Elbert Hubbard, who was one of the Lusitania's victims, once said: "Ambrose Bierce is the boss of us all. He can do without us, but we can't do without him and still have the sunshine and the shade. He knows life in its every phase. Owen Wister gave this opinion: "Some of the things that Bierce wrote are wonderful—a work of genius, in fact." Joel Chandler Harris expressed this opinion: "If I were Santa Claus, I'd put into the hands of every intelligent man and woman in the United States an edition of Ambrose's Bierce's remarkable stories of soldiers and civilians." Arthur Brisbane said: "Ambrose Bierce is one of the best writers in America, perhaps the best."

When Bierce lived in the hills above Wright's, he made many bicycle trips to San Jose. On one of these trips his bike broke down and he went into a shop on Santa Clara Street for the necessary repairs. The young man in charge promised to have the job done in an hour and then said: "What name, please?" "My name is Ambrose Bierce," said the great satirist in his most dignified manner. "All right, Mr. Pierce, come back in an hour and your wheel will be ready for you." "Bierce is my name," snapped the author. "I get you, Steve," cherrily responded the repairer. "I won't forget." Bierce, somewhat mollified, went out. It may be said here that while not a vain man, Bierce was proud of his position in the world of letters and it was balm to his soul to think that his name was a household word in California. Praise never offended him, but detraction irritated him. As for crass ignorance he had no words with which to express his contempt and disgust. At the end of an hour he returned to the shop. The bicycle was ready for him and as the repairer took off the tag Bierce saw that the name written in pencil thereon was "Ambers Peerce." The satirist glared at the repairer, opened his mouth to speak, concluded not to, and went out, hardly comforted by the knowledge that there was one man in the state who had never heard of him.

Several years before this episode, Bierce, residing in San Francisco, made frequent visits to San Jose. On one of these visits his companion was Arthur McEwen, a brilliant journalist, whose written language was sometimes as sharp and scintillant as that of Bierce. After seeing the sights of the city, Bierce suggested that they hunt up the late Charley Shortridge, then publisher of the *Mercury*, and take him for a hack ride. McEwen agreed to this and, learning that Shortridge was at home, the hack was driven to the place and Shortridge was invited to come out. The San Jose newspaper publisher showed himself at a second-story window and declined the invitation, asserting that he was tired and needed sleep. While Bierce was protesting, Shortridge closed the window and returned to his bed. The *entente cordiale* heretofore existing between the two men was then and there broken never to be reestablished. Each said unkind things about the other and finally Bierce impaled and then embalmed Shortridge in a couplet in "Black Beetles in Amber."

One of Bierce's early friends was that wit, politician and *bon vivant*, Paul Neumann, who for years was a member of the cabinet of King Kalakaua, of the Hawaiian Islands. He delivered a lecture in San Jose while the people were laughing over a rhyming clash between him and Bierce. Both wrote for the *Wasp* and they frequently joshed each other.

Bierce did not always get the best of it as the following will show:

"Neumann on debt emits his sparks
Of wit, with wisdom by the ream;
All feel the weight of his remarks
And he the burden of his theme.
His words run off page after page
On debt. What is it but the shout
Of Sterne's poor starling in a cage?
'I can't get out, I can't get out.'"
—Ambrose Bierce.

"Striking each tradesman and each friend
Though none will trust and none will lend,
Bierce works himself into a pet
And clamors of the sin of debt.
I thus translate his sturdy din,
'I can't get in, I can't get in.'"
—Paul Neumann.

Patchen

Patchen, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, above Lexington, an old stage station, boasts of a postoffice and a few residences. It is on the old Mountain Charley road, about two miles from the Mountain Charley ranch. In the early days grizzly bears abounded in the Santa Cruz hills and Mountain Charley (Charles McKiernan) was a great bear hunter. For a while he killed deer for the San Francisco market, making over $7,000 by the work. He kept a flock of sheep, but one night a California lion (cougar) got among them and killed seventy. After this misfortune McKiernan sold his sheep and became one of the noted bear and lion hunters of the state.

Not long after he had parted with his sheep he was hunting about three miles from his home, when he discovered a large grizzly bear lying on her haunches with her head turned towards him. McKiernan approached to within ten steps of the bear, dismounted from his mule and shot the bear in the back of the head. Supposing he had killed her, he commenced reloading his gun. After he had put in the powder and was about to ram down the ball, the bear made a rush at him. McKiernan grabbed the pommel of his saddle and was about to mount when the mule jumped, jerked away from him, leaving him sprawling on the ground, and ran home. The bear in the meantime had returned to her nest where she had left her two cubs. But she did not stay there long. McKiernan had just got to his feet and was in the act of picking up his gun when the bear made for him. As there was no chance to shoot, McKiernan took to his heels. Next day he returned to the place to find the bear dead. The cubs were in the nest and he took them home and kept them for four months. At the end of that time their penchant for killing hogs cost them their lives.

But Mountain Charley's great battle with a grizzly came later—on the afternoon of the eighth of May, 1854. He had been out hunting all day with a friend named Taylor. They had killed five deer and were engaged in dragging two of them out of a gulch when they saw a male bear, about 400 yards below them. While in the act of getting around the bear—a very large one—the animal unbeknown to them, executed a similar maneuver, and as they were climbing to the top of a little mound, the bear suddenly met them. The surprise was mutual. The bear gave a snort and plunged at them. Taylor fired the first shot and missed, then made for a tree. Mountain Charley, armed with a rifle, fired quickly. The ball struck the bear over the eye and then Charley, now at close quarters struck the bear on the head with the rifle, breaking off the barrel. The blow felled the bear, but he immediately arose, and with his tremendous jaws wide open made a murderous snap at Charley catching him over the left eye and forehead, crushing the skull and tearing out a large section of it. The old mountaineer then threw up his arms, in a locked position, in front of his face, when the bear grappled at them, crushing down with his grinders upon one arm and terribly lacerating the flesh of the other. Evidently satisfied with what he had done, the bear left his enemy and was seen no more.

Taylor, who had left his tree and taken to his heels when the bear attacked his friend, returned some time after the battle with Shulties, a mountain rancher, who lived a short distance away. Mountain Charley was found in an unconscious state and carried to his home. One eye had been torn out, the nose and one side of his face were disfigured and there was a gaping wound in the skull. Drs. A. W. Bell and T. J. Ingersoll attended the sufferer, removed pieces of bone from the skull and put in a silver plate sufficiently large to cover the brain. About a year afterward Mountain Charley came to San Jose and consulted Drs. Ingersoll and Spencer in regard to his condition. The wound in the head had not properly healed and an operation was performed. After this time the patient wore no plate and he lived in very good health for forty-six years, dying in San Jose in 1902. For many years prior to his death Mountain Charley was engaged in the lumber business in San Jose. He was highly respected and his death was a loss to the community.

In May, 1875, McKiernan, or Mountain Charley, as he was best known, was the leading figure in another adventure. On April 1, the stage between his mountain ranch and Lexington was robbed and a month later the crime was repeated. Shortly after the last robbery Mountain Charley, who had killed a steer, was in the act of packing it when he saw two men near the road. Thinking they were neighbors, he hailed them, but as they came towards him he realized his mistake and also came to the conclusion that the men were the much-wanted stage robbers. Soon after this the sheriff of Santa Cruz County rode up and with Mountain Charley as guide went to find the two men. They were located at an old house about six miles off. As the house was being surrounded the two men showed fight and fired several shots at the sheriff and his posse. During the firing Mountain Charley entered the house and saw the men standing by the chimney in the main room. One of them was raising his gun to shoot when Charley fired twice with the intention of crippling them. One shot passed through the arm of the man with the gun; the other grazed the eyebrow of the other man. Then they surrendered, were taken to San Jose, and each received a ten years' sentence.

Small Towns and Villages

Linda Vista district, on the Alum Rock road, is one of the most progressive, healthful and cultured sections in the county. The Alum Rock Improvement Club, maintained unanimously by its citizens, is a live active body, and irrespective of personal interests the members volunteer their services and their activities and have accomplished splendid results. Linda Vista is a delightful section in the eastern foothills, largely in the frostless thermal belt, overlooking the entire valley, within twenty minutes' ride from San Jose.

Edenvale is a station on the Southern Pacific Railway and state highway, six miles south of San Jose. It is in the heart of a rich fruit section and is also the home of E. A. and J. O. Hayes, publishers of the San Jose *Mercury*. The grounds cover a large tract of land, and the ornamentation of the place, together with the large, costly and imposing buildings have attracted sight-seers from far and wide. The grounds are free to the public. At Edenvale the Richmond-Chase Company has a warehouse for the section's fruit, and a mile away there is a receiving station for dried fruits. It is one of the Rosenberg Bros.' branches.

Six miles south of Edenvale and twelve miles from San Jose, on the line of the Southern Pacific and on the state highway, is Coyote. In the center of a rich little valley, hemmed in by low ridges of rocky hills and with the creek flowing northward close by, this town is a trading and shipping point for the surrounding community. Here are located two stores and a large seed warehouse. The agricultural land in the valley is a river wash, rich and deep, but of no great area. It is devoted largely to prunes and to the seed industry. The prices for it range from $400 to $800 per acre, depending upon the improvements.

Five miles west of San Jose, on a good macadam road, is a little group of buildings called Meridian Corners. Here are located two stores, a blacksmith shop and a station on the electric road between San Jose and Saratoga. It is right in the heart of the fruit district, mostly prunes. Schools, churches, rural mail delivery, telephones and electric power are available to all farmers. Land is held from $500 to $1000 per acre.

Madrone is a shipping point, eighteen miles south of San Jose. It is located on the railroad and State Highway, and has two stores and a winery.

San Martin is a small town of 250 people on the line of the Southern Pacific, six miles north of Gilroy. It is on the line of the Southern Pacific and the State Highway. Here are a store, a cannery, blacksmith shops, a lumber yard, a school and a Presbyterian Church. The recent sale of the great Lion ranch, near the town and the proposed cutting up of the tract into small ranches, will increase San Martin's population and commercial importance.

Other villages or stations are Lawrence, seven miles from San Jose and four miles from Santa Clara, with its hay and grain warehouse, two churches, a school and a depot; Lexington, formerly a stage station, ten miles above Los Gatos. Since the opening of the railroad to Santa Cruz, all the business has gone to Alma. And lastly, there is Monte Vista, a mile west of Cupertino, which is little more than a station on the Peninsular Railway.

CHAPTER XXXV.

Miscellaneous Items of Interest—Observations of a Weather Expert—Judge Belden and Mayor Pfister—An Auto Camp—Result of Presidential Elections in the County.

Dr. William Simpson, Santa Clara County's Health Officer and Assistant Collaborating Epidemiologist of the United States Public Health Services, gives his observations of twenty-nine years, in the following notes:

"Santa Clara County, or the Santa Clara Valley; has two separate and distinct climates, both ideal, but for different types of individuals. The north portion of the county, the valley portion, skirting the bay, cooled and freshened in summer, and tempered in winter by the ozone bearing winds from the ocean offers to the strong and vigorous, the golfer, the tennis player and student, the home seeker and worker, just the stimulus needed to keep him in form and up to his work, but ful and equally favorable location, and to all alike is offered a climate absolutely free from malaria and where cholera infantum, dysentery and the epidemic diarrhoeal diseases are so rare that they are practically unknown and never epidemic. The dreaded 'second summer' of the eastern and southern mother, the California born mother has never heard of, and the California baby cuts his eye and stomach teeth in ignorance of the troubles of his eastern cousin.

"For all water is pure, plenty and wholesome. Falling as snow in the Sierras or rain in the hills and valleys it is filtered through sand and gravel in natural filter beds many feet below the impervious strata which sep-

Weather Report

The Weather Bureau of San Jose shows the following seasonal precipitation for that city:

Seasons	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	Total
1906-1907	0	0	0.13	0.01	0.98	6.39	4.61	1.88	7.75	0.46	0.08	0.42	22.71
1907-1908	T	0	0.06	0.98	0.13	3.65	2.63	2.46	1.14	0.23	0.67	0.01	11.96
1908-1909	0	0	0.09	0.19	1.11	1.54	7.69	4.87	2.77	0	0	0.05	18.31
1909-1910	0	0	0.75	0.72	1.27	5.41	2.31	0.83	2.84	0.41	T	0.02	14.56
1910-1911	T	0	0.09	0.20	0.28	0.68	12.38	2.03	6.26	0.45	0.21	0.07	22.65
1911-1912	0	0	0	0.80	0.18	2.03	1.36	0.30	2.80	1.95	0.70	0.46	10.58
1912-1913	T	0	0.71	0.21	0.29	0.43	2.29	0.09	1.17	0.38	0.77	0.01	6.35
1913-1914	0.09	0.08	T	0.02	4.10	3.00	6.23	3.94	0.90	0.65	0.19	0.25	19.45
1914-1915	0	0	0	0.50	1.36	3.73	4.85	7.02	1.49	1.07	2.69	0	22.71
1915-1916	0	0.04	0	0	0.19	4.37	8.71	1.83	1.10	0.06	0.01	T	16.27
1916-1917	T	0.01	0.78	0.84	0.41	3.48	0.98	4.88	0.77	0.26	0.22	0	12.63
1917-1918	T	0	0.01	0	0.54	0.55	0.70	2.63	4.48	0.45	T	0	9.36
1918-1919	0	0	6.33	0.15	2.24	1.28	1.06	4.87	2.87	0.06	0.01	T	18.87
1919-1920	T	0.01	0.25	0.28	0.09	2.48	0.10	1.04	3.43	0.92	T	0.21	8.80
1920-1921	0	0	0.02	1.71	1.84	3.58	4.75	1.09	0.80	0.40	0.82	T	15.01
1921-1922	0	0	0.21	0.21	1.65								
Normals	0.00	0.04	0.34	0.90	1.89	3.05	2.88	2.54	2.98	1.41	0.68	0.08	16.79

the wind which carries ozone carries also moisture which, while it is most valuable to the rancher and his crops, to the small fruit grower and his berries, to the dairyman and his alfalfa, to the vegetable gardener and his products, is too stimulating for the neurasthenic, the asthmatic, the weak and those who need warmth and shelter and protection.

"For these the eastern and western foothills with their sunny slopes, their freedom from fog and frost offers an equally delightarates it from the surface water, and comes to the surface bubbling with oxygen from the spring or deep well safe, cool and refreshing. No typhoid in its sparkle, for no germ can reach its source.

"In Alum Rock Canyon, on the San Jose City Reservation, the city's playground, there are more than a dozen mineral springs each differing in its analysis from the other, and each and all absolutely free to the public, and equal in medicinal value to those of any re-

sort. At Saratoga in a most beautiful canyon, easily reached, is the Congress Spring, only equalled by its namesake in New York, while but a few miles away are the Azule springs and in the southern portion of the county the Gilroy Hot Springs and others too many to enumerate, but all assets to the well being of those who are seeking health and a comfortable old age.

"An editorial in *The Century* for September, 1894, will bear repeating here.

" 'What a blessed country California must be, practically exempt as its coast counties are from the summer complaints of children. What a boon to young mothers the glorious climate of the golden shores of the Pacific. No summer complaints, no diarrhoea of teething infants; no sleepless night, and tired nerves, and distracted parents, and worn out doctors, and exhausted nurses, and yarb teas.

" 'There we have a climate for the little people who are slow in recovering, a climate which offers hope for parents who have suffered the loss of one or more little ones and who do not know which way to turn lest they lose others, perhaps yet unborn, and go childless through life.'

"It is the possibility of outdoor life, of every day in the year in the open air that makes the children of Santa Clara County so vigorous, our young men and young women models of strength and beauty and our elders so sturdy and well preserved."

Belden and Pfister

Speaking of the weather the following story in which two of San Jose's distinguished citizens figure has been often told.

Years ago when Adolph Pfister was mayor of San Jose and David Belden was judge of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County, there was a drouth so intense that a W. C. T. U. convention looked like a spring freshet in comparison. The ministers and church people generally prayed for rain and prayed some more. Meeting Pfister on the street, Judge Belden said:

"Dolph, it's plain to me that the Lord is tired of being worried by these people. He wants to hear from us sinners. Let's you and me, the two leading sinners of this community, take a hand. You pray tonight, and so will I."

Two days after, with no rain in sight, Belden met Pfister again. "Look here, 'Dolph," said the judge, "did you pray for rain?" "No," said Pfister. "Why not, you old sinner?" "Had a sore knee and couldn't kneel down." "Well," replied Belden, "you pray tonight if you have to pray standing."

Whether Pfister prayed is not certain, but the next day it rained and rained plenty. Water fell in pails full. Everything was wet. It kept on raining. Then it rained some more. And then rained. Once more Belden met Pfister. "See here, 'Dolph," he said, "did you pray for this rain;" "Course I did," said Pfister. "Well," said Belden reflectively, "I'm glad we didn't start together as I first suggested, and I'm willing to give you most of the credit. But say, Pfister, don't you think it's about time to inform the Lord that he is being too darned good to us?"

An Auto Camp

The Directors of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, realizing the need of providing accommodations for the hundreds of automobile tourists who are now passing through San Jose from all over the United States, have established an emergency auto camp at Cedar Brook Park, Twelfth and Keyes Streets. Action was taken in the matter in order to prevent visitors from passing through the city and going to other points before they had properly seen San Jose. The park is available for immediate usage, under a lease obtained from the owner by the Chamber.

The new camping site covers an area of more than four acres, in which are hundreds of trees, benches and tables for the use of patrons, and numerous large buildings which could be used for shelter in case of heavy rains. Ample lighting facilities are provided by strings of electric lights running over the enter grounds, and a caretaker will be on duty all the time, it is stated, to assist and advise tourists in making their camp.

In order to aid campers who are passing through the city to find the grounds the Chamber of Commerce has arranged to place signs on the Alameda-Oakland Boulevard and South First Street, where they enter the city, directing people how to get there. The camp abuts onto Coyote Creek, along whose banks is an abundance of willows. The entire acreage is covered with a floor of grass, and a wonderful view of the mountains of the eastern slope of the valley is an added attraction.

Presidential Elections

Following is the vote cast in Santa Clara County at the different Presidential elections since the admission of California into the Union.

1852—Pierce (D.), 829; Scott (Whig), 682.

1856—Buchanan (D.), 809; Fremont (R.), 576; Bell (Ind.), 673.

1860—Lincoln (R.), 1477; Douglas (Northern D.), 881; Breckenridge (Southern D.), 722.

1864—Lincoln (R.), 1930; McClellan (D.), 1202.

1868—Grant (R.), 2307; Seymour (D.), 2330.

1872—Grant (R.), 2219; Greeley (D. and Lib. R.), 1670.

1876—Hayes (R.), 3326; Tilden (D.), 3065.

1880—Garfield (R.), 3116; Hancock (D.), 2820.

1884—Blaine (R.), 3839; Cleveland (D.), 3172.

1888—Harrison (R.), 4463; Cleveland (D.), 3933.

1892—Harrison (R.), 4624; Cleveland (D.), 4169.

1896—McKinley (R.), 6315; Bryan (D.), 4443.

1900—McKinley (R.), 7119; Bryan (D.), 4672.

1904—Roosevelt (R.), 8274; Parker (D.), 3090.

1908—Taft (R.), 7,988; Bryan (D.), 3836.

1912—Roosevelt (Prog. & R.), 10968; Wilson (D.), 9173.

In the 1912 primaries, held in May, Roosevelt and Taft were the Republican contestants. The result eliminated Taft, the vote for personal choice being 3296 for Roosevelt and 1666 for Taft. Roosevelt delegates to the National Republican Convention were elected at the same time. At the November election Taft, although he was the Republican nominee of the National Convention, had no place on the printed ticket. He received a few written-in votes, but the great bulk of the votes went to Roosevelt, who was nominated by the newly formed Progressive party.

1916—Hughes (R.), 16660; Wilson (D.), 14222.

1920—Harding (R.), 19,565; Cox (D.), 6506; Debs, 1667; Watkins, 1014.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

LATEST HISTORICAL RECORD

In August, 1920, the name, Farm Owners and Operators was changed to the Federation of American Farmers. At the annual meeting, held November 7, the following trustees were elected:

District No. 1—Robert Britton, Morgan Hill; Dr. H. R. Chesbro, Gilroy; J. J. Nielson, Morgan Hill; J. W. Britton, Morgan Hill. District No. 2—J. A. Fair, San Jose; John Hassler, San Jose; A. R. McClay, San Jose; J. S. Hensill, San Jose. District No. 3—T. D. Landels, San Jose; J. J. McDonald, Milpitas; A. M. Foster, San Jose; H. F. Curry, San Jose. District No. 4—A. P. Freeman, Lawrence Station; A. W. Greathead, San Jose; S. E. Johnson, Cupertino; V. T. McCurdy, Santa Clara. District No. 5—Luther Cunningham Saratoga; R. P. Van Orden, Mountain View; W. H. Hobson, Los Gatos; C. E. Warren, Cupertino. Trustees at large—E. L. Fellows, Santa Clara; E. K. Clendenning, Campbell; T. J. Henderson, Campbell; J. K. Durst, Sunnyvale, and F. C. Wilson, Sunnyvale.

In August, 1920, the Liberty Amusement Company, represented by James Beatty, manager of the Liberty Theater, purchased the old Brassey building and the old telephone building on South Market Street, together with a frontage of twenty-four feet on South First Street, for the purpose of erecting a new $300,000 motion picture house. Work will begin in 1922.

During August, 1920, workmen removed part of the old adobe wall, the last relic of the famous old Mission of Santa Clara, that for years has marked the confines of an old structure harboring a part of the present university. Researches made in 1920 to establish the site of the first Mission have been carefully made, and the Catholic Fathers at the University of Santa Clara believe that the site selected by George Bray, a member of the Santa Clara County Historical Society, on the Laurel Wood near Agnew ranch is the correct one, and a monument will be set up on the spot, which is about a mile north of Santa Clara. On account of floods a second site was located and the corner stone was laid by Father Junipero Serra November 19, 1781, the first cross on the Laurel Wood site having been planted on January 12, 1777. The second Mission, near the present Santa Clara railroad depot, was destroyed by two earthquakes, one in 1812, the other in 1818. The third and last site was selected in 1818.

In July, 1920, the Mohawk Oil Company leased 12,000 acres on the Dodge and De Hart property about a mile and half above Chittenden and commenced drilling for oil in 1921. The company's engineers selected seven favorable locations for drilling, one of which is on the spot of the old Humphrey Mormon settlement, founded there in 1843, the buildings of which were burned to

the ground several years ago. The Shell Oil Company has gone into the business on a larger scale, having leased 12,000 acres to the left of Sargent, on the Miller & Lux property, and has already erected two derricks. The Shell people are spending large sums of money to develop this district.

The census figures for the cities and towns in Santa Clara County, released in August, show that the county has a total population of 100,588, a gain of 17,050 since 1910. One interesting figure is that of San Jose Township, which has 56,812. It is said that this represents the true population of San Jose much more nearly than the 39,604 given out.

The figures for the towns are as follows:

	1920	1910	1900
Alviso, Town	517	402	....
Gilroy City	2,812	2,437	1,820
Los Gatos, Town ...	2,317	2,323	1,915
Mayfield, Town	1,127	1,041	....
Morgan Hill, Town .	646	607	....
Mountain View, Town	1,888	1,161	....
Palo Alto, City	5,900	4,486	1,658
Santa Clara, Town .	4,998	4,348	3,650
San Jose, City	39,604	28,946	21,500
Sunnyvale, Town ...	1,675	....	....

In July the California Walnut Growers Association was granted a lease of five years on the old Dame property in Santa Clara and will locate their plant on this site. The structure will be 60 x 80 feet, and the Santa Clara County Association, affiliated with the California, plans to handle from 250 to 400 tons of walnuts every year. The present officers of the Association are T. J. Martin, president; G. Payne, vice-president; C. J. Parks, secretary and treasurer. These men, with J. Conner, O. R. Prien, of Morgan Hill, Mr. Ayers, of Mountain View, and D. Luther, compose the board of directors. Joseph A. Conner was elected manager.

The complete list of Santa Clara County boys in service during the European War who received citations or decorations for distinguished or meritorious service is as follows:

Frank Angell, Stanford University; Chevaliers de l'ordere de la couronne.

Captain R. W. Ashley, Palo Alto; British military cross.

Mrs. Frances Bean, San Jose; cited by Belgium.

Milton Brown, Stanford University; letter of commendation.

Lieutenant Douglas Campbell, Mt. Hamilton; distinguished service cross; four oak leaves; ace; Legion of Honor.

Kenneth Campbell, Mt. Hamilton; Italian war cross.

Donald Clark, Stanford; Croix de guerre.

Lieutenant C. C. Cottrell, San Jose; two American citations.

Philip A. Daley, Morgan Hill; distinguished service cross.

Rowland W. Dodson, San Jose; Croix de guerre.

Professor H. R. Fairclough, Stanford University; order of the white eagle.

Harold Gentry, Stanford University; letter of commendation.

Corporal Reuben L. George, San Jose; distinguished service cross.

John Goodman, Stanford; Croix de guerre.

Sgt. Walter J. Gores, Stanford University; Croix de guerre.

Bryce G. Greene, San Jose; Croix de guerre.

Sgt. Floyd Hopping, Los Gatos; distinguished service cross.

Sing Kee, San Jose; cited by America; distinguished service cross.

Mrs. Charlotte Kellogg, Stanford University; chevaliers de l'ordere de la couronne.

Harper H. Lewis, San Jose; cited by America.

Palmer W. Lewis, San Jose; Croix de guerre.

Wm. H. Rhodes, San Jose; Croix de guerre; American citation.

Prof. Samuel Swayze Seward Jr., Palo Alto; French Legion of Honor.

Corporal J. Howell Smith, Stanford University; Italian war cross.

Walter R. Suess, San Jose; Croix de guerre.

Fred E. Vasquez, San Jose; distinguished service cross.

Maurice Widby, San Jose; letter of commendation.

Captain Robert Woodville, Palo Alto; French and American citation.

Sergeant Elmer T. Worthy, Stanford University; American citation; distinguished service cross.

Three more should be credited to Palo Alto. Alan Nichols, before he was killed, was awarded the Croix de guerre, and afterward two palms were added. John Greer was cited for bravery and awarded the Croix de guerre. Sara F. Harker received a decoration from the Queen of Belgium.

In August, 1920, Santa Clara voted grammar school bonds in the sum of $100,000. Bonds for a new high school were also carried.

In August, 1920, $90 and $100 per ton were offered for wine grapes in Santa Clara County. A dehydrating plant with modern machinery was opened for business in Los Gatos on August 26, 1920.

A Council of Boy Scouts of America was organized in San Jose in August, 1920. Officers were elected as follows: president, Rob-

ert I. Bentley, Jr.; first vice-president, Archer Bowden; second vice-president, Charles L. Snyder; third vice-president, Dr. J. L. Pritchard; secretary, J. Derol Chace; treasurer, A. B. Post. Fifteen acres in Alum Rock Park were set aside for the exclusive use and jurisdiction of the local Scouts, and were first used in 1921.

Announcement was made early in October, 1920, by several men closely connected with the Port Sunnyvale project that the Federal-Poulsen Telegraph and Construction, which had been operating a radio plant at Palo Alto, had secured a site from the Spring Valley Water Company about 1500 feet south of the turning bowl of the port for the erection of the largest radio station on the Pacific Coast. The new station will be one of the most powerful in existence, having sufficient power to send and receive messages to and from all parts of the world. Over 112 tons of structural steel, to be used in the construction of the tower, which is to be 600 feet high, are being prepared in San Francisco. Several carloads of piling have been ordered by the company for use in construction of the plant, which will occupy a site approximately 400 feet square. Over 4,000 cubic yards of concrete are to be used in the construction of the necessary buildings. The cost of the entire plant is estimated at somewhere in the neighborhood of $175,000. The Federal-Poulsen people plan to build a similar plant at Portland, Ore., the Sunnyvale plant and the Portland plant to be worked together on many messages. It was, however, found necessary to construct the Sunnyvale plant before starting work on the Oregon station.

D. B. Levin, for many years manager of the local Hippodrome Theater, was, in September, 1920, appointed manager of the Loew photoplay department of the Pacific Coast. William H. White was appointed San Jose manager.

On September 27, 1920, the San Jose Council reduced the annual salary of the city manager from $6000 to $3600. On October 5, W. C. Bailey, the manager, was discharged, and C. B. Goodwin, city engineer, was appointed in his stead.

In September, 1920, articles of incorporation of the Direct Steel Process Company, which is to have its principal place of business in San Jose, were filed with the county clerk by B. W. Lorigan, attorney. According to the articles the new concern is incorporated for the purpose of constructing iron works, foundries, rolling mills, developing and working iron ore, manganese ore, limestone, and other ore. Robert Lang, of Oakland, and Howard Bardue, W. J. Johnston, George Frank and Charles H. Nash are directors of the corporation.

Development of the Moody Gulch oil lands, situated in the Santa Cruz Mountains, above Alma, were undertaken on an extensive scale in October, 1920, as a result of the leasing of the holdings by the Trigonia Oil Company, an Oregon corporation. Wells were cleared out and twenty-five new wells were sunk. Charles Lilly, a Los Angeles capitalist, is the heaviest stockholder in the company. The oil thus far produced has a high grade paraffin base. Gasoline is also produced.

In September, 1920, a rich quicksilver strike was made at the Guadalupe mine. H. C. Davy is the owner of the property and he claims that the mine now ought to be good for 400 or 500 flasks of quicksilver a month.

In October, 1920, the city of San Jose used $33,000 out of the funds paid to the city from the estate of the late Anna E. C. Backesto in the purchase of a park site in the second ward. The property is located between Twelfth, Thirteenth, Empire and Jackson Streets, and was formerly owned by J. Q. A. Ballou. A tract of land adjoining may be purchased by the board of education for the benefit of the school department.

In 1922 P. H. Scullin, general secretary and organizer of the National Industrial and Peace Association, organized a branch in San Jose. It is claimed that the Assocation is one of the most efficient organizations in behalf of permanent industrial peace. On April 27th Dr. Ray Wilbur, president of Stanford University, was chosen president. The directors are Dr. A. C. Jayet, Dr. Tully C. Knoles, Victor Challen, F. J. Rogers, Dr. H. C. Brown, Mrs. J. R. Rogers, Rev. Chas. Pease, Rabbi H. B. Franklin, Rev. J. M. Ross, Mrs. A. T. Herrmann, Mrs. E. E. Stahl, Mrs. E. H. Osburn, C. D. Harvey, A. L. Wilson.

Figures given in the report of the State Controller show that San Jose is the cheapest governed city of approximate population in the state. The per capita costs are: Berkeley, $12.49; Long Beach, $15.61; Pasadena, $20.57; Fresno, $15.94; Stockton, $18.23; Alameda, $13.25; San Jose, $11.92. On May 1, 1922, at an election an ordinance was carried fixing the rate of taxation from December 1, 1922, to December 1, 1923, at $1.30 on each $100 of taxable property, exclusive of the amount necessary to pay principal and interest on the bonded indebtedness of the city. The rate it supplants is $1.35.

John E. Richards

BIOGRAPHICAL

JUDGE JOHN EVAN RICHARDS.—A distinguished pioneer, eminent in the public and intellectual life in which he has so long and so actively participated, is John Evan Richards, Judge of the District Court of Appeals of the First District, who resides at 338 South Tenth Street, San Jose, near which city he was born on July 7, 1856. His father, Richard Evan Richards, was born in Llangollen, Wales, while his mother, Mary Hamilton before her marriage, was a native of Ballykelly, County Derry, Ireland. The father emigrated to the United States in the early thirties and followed the trade of an engraver in the State of New York. In 1849, drawn by the world-wide movement toward the California gold-fields, he came to Cailfornia by way of Cape Horn and engaged in mining on the south fork of the American River, where he mined successfully for about two years. In 1851, however, he removed to Santa Clara County and settled near Edenvale. There he purchased a ranch, which he devoted to the raising of stock and grain. Mary Hamilton who had broken away from the narrow environment of her native village and come to the United States in 1837, had also followed the golden lure and come to California in 1852 by way of Panama, settling in the Santa Clara Valley. In 1854 Richard Richards and Mary Hamilton were married and in 1856 the subject of this sketch was born. Seven years later Richard Richards purchased a ranch at Berryessa, to which the family moved, and there in 1867 he died, from congestion of the lungs. His widow and only son continued to reside at Berryessa for the next several years during which the boy gained his early training in the public school.

Judge Richards recalls with the fondest memories his days at the Redwood schoolhouse at Berryessa. He used, for example, Wilson's Fifth Reader, issued in 1864, and even now, when the Judge wishes inspiration for a public address, he takes down his boyhood copy of this once famous school classic, and cons over some of the sketches, many of which he then learned by heart.

In 1869, Mrs. Richards and her son went to Ireland, by way of the transcontinental railroad, on a visit to her childhood home. It took seven days to cross the continent by rail and an equal time was required for the ocean passage to Liverpool. The trip held in store many wonderful experiences for the California country lad who had never before ridden on a railroad train or ocean liner. Every day on land and sea was a new marvel to his eager eye and retentive memory and he still relates with zest the incidents of that early experience.

Arriving in the north of Ireland with his mother, they remained there for a year, during which time the boy attended the same school, taught by the self-same pedagogue to which his mother had gone in her childhood. Master Brewster was the Irish schoolmaster's name; he had taught there for more than fifty years; and the thoroughness of the instruction imparted is still recalled with grateful recollection. The youth was much impressed with the simple yet sturdy habitudes of the Scotch-Irish people, whose lives were occupied in the growing and marketing of their products and in otherwise discharging the plain, everyday duties of their rather insular existence. Some forty years afterward a correspondence sprang up between Judge Richards and a cousin, who still lives in the region, and the well-read Judge marvels at her letters, which, with no other basis than that exceptional early training, are wells of English undefiled. At the end of a year, however, the mode of life in this old and easy-going country began to pall upon them and Mrs. Richards and her son decided to return to California. Upon reaching home they took up their residence in San Jose, and there the youth attended the old high school of San Jose which then stood upon the site of the present Horace Mann school, remaining in that institution two years. In 1872 he matriculated at the University of the Pacific where he took up the classical course, and from which he was graduated in 1877 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then went to Ann Arbor, Mich., entering the Law School of the University of Michigan; and in 1879 graduated from that university with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Returning to California, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court; and soon became actively interested in the social, educational and political life of the community in which he lived. In addition to the duties of his growing practice he became chief editorial writer on the "Mercury" with the idea of thereby perfecting his literary style. He also lectured upon economics, history, rhetoric and law in the University of the Pacific, and he also early became a lecturer upon varied subjects and a writer of very acceptable verse. In 1895, Mr. Richards opened an office in San Francisco as general counsel for the San Francisco "Call."

In 1907 he was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County, to succeed Judge A. L. Rhodes, in which position he served six years, when he was appointed by Governor Johnson to the position of Associate Justice for the District Court of Appeals for the First District. Since then, Judge Richards has been twice re-elected to the eminent position which he now holds. In 1918, he served a year as Justice pro tem of the Supreme Court, during the illness of one of the members, and since that time he has been several times recalled to that court for a like service. In state and national affairs Judge Richards is a life-long Republican, but in local affairs he has never permitted politics to interfere with his support of the best measures and the best men.

At San Jose, on November 23, 1881, Judge Richards was married to Miss Mary Wallace Westphal, a native of San Francisco, where she was born in 1858, the daughter of John T. and Mary (Percy) Westphal. Her father was at one time County Clerk for San Francisco, while the Percys are of Scotch-English extraction, sprung from the Percys of Northumberland. Miss Westphal attended the schools of Santa Clara County, and afterwards became an instructor in the public schools in the vicinity. She has always been, and still is active in the women's

social, religious and education movements in the community. She is one of the earliest and most devoted members of the Monday Club. She has also been treasurer of the Pratt Home for many years, and is an active member of the Woman's Guild of the Trinity Episcopal Church, and was its president for a number of years. Two children blessed this happy union of Judge and Mrs. Richards, John Percy Richards, who is in business in San Francisco, and Donald Wallace Richards who is an attorney at law, with offices in San Jose. Judge Richards is a member of Golden Gate Lodge No. 30 of the Masonic order, in San Francisco. He is also a member of the Observatory Parlor of the Native Sons, and Modoc Tribe of Red Men of San Francisco; and he is also an active member of the Society of California Pioneers.

Judge and Mrs. Richards live in a quaint old home on South 10th Street, built in 1862 by J. H. Flickinger, and in the beautiful garden of which are still to be seen some of the trees which the latter planted in that year. Forty-one years later, the Judge bought the place, and he has lived there ever since. There is a great cherry tree on the place, the largest in the region; the trunk measuring thirty inches in diameter, and the limbs spreading more than fifty feet. In 1918 this tree bore a thousand pounds of luscious cherries. The Judge also has a ranch of seven acres in the foothills six miles east of San Jose, mainly devoted to an orchard, but the grounds about the house are given over to the cultivation of wild flowers, upon which Mrs. Richards is an authority and is often called to deliver talks upon in different parts of the state. The garden is really glorious during most seasons of the year, due to the interesting effort on the part of its owners to assemble every available species of California wild-flower life. Both Judge and Mrs. Richards are sincere and earnest students, fond of reading and lovers of books; and not a month passes but what some valuable work in classics in science, in philosophy, in poetry or in general literature is added to their large and valuable library.

S. F. LEIB.—For more than half a century associated with the jurisprudence of Santa Clara County, Judge S. F. Leib forcibly impressed his personal and professional worth upon the community. A native of Fairfield County, Ohio, he was born in the year 1848, his parents, Joseph and Clarissa (Allen) Leib, being natives of the states of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively.

S. F. Leib received his preliminary education in the public schools of Ohio; later at a private academy before entering the University of Michigan, where he was graduated in 1869, receiving his degree of LL. B. In the spring of 1864, at the age of sixteen, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred Fifty-ninth Volunteers, Ohio Infantry, serving in the last year of the war. He is now a member of the John Dix Post No. 42, G. A. R. In 1869 he removed to San Jose, where he entered the law firm of Moore and Laine, and later D. M. Delmas entered the firm. This partnership was dissolved in 1879. During the year of 1903, Mr. Leib was appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County, but resigned before the end of the year to resume his private practice. For years he has served as vice-president of the First National Bank of San Jose; also as director and attorney for the bank. The attainments of this fine and noble early settler are such as to enroll him for all time with the history builders of the beautiful Santa Clara Valley.

His marriage December 15, 1874, united him with Miss Lida Campbell Grissim, and to them have been born five children; Lida C., the wife of Chas. D. Armstrong of Omaha; Elna, the wife of Professor H. W. Wright; Frank A., manager of one of the Leib orchards; Roy C., attorney at law and partner of Mr. Leib; Earl, a resident of Los Angeles. Mr. and Mrs. Leib also have four grandchildren. Politically Mr. Leib is a stalwart supporter of the Republican party; religiously he was born and reared a Methodist. He occupies an enviable position in the community in which he lives, as a man who serves wisely and well as a jurist, and commands the highest esteem of those with whom he has been associated. Aside from his legal practice, Mr. Leib is extensively interested in orchard property.

WILLIAM G. ALEXANDER.—A man of forceful character and brilliant attainments, William G. Alexander is an acknowledged leader in the business world, having throughout the years of his commercial career met with such success that he now occupies a merited position of power and influence throughout the state. He was born in St. Louis, Mo., February 25, 1867, the son of the late John Henderson Alexander, a native of Tennessee, who migrated to California as one of the Argonauts of 1849. He tried his luck at mining for two years and then was in business in Sacramento and later in San Francisco. He returned to St. Louis in 1853 and 1863, in Decatur, Ill., married Susan Edmundson, a native of that state. In 1880 the Alexander family came to California and settled in San Jose, where the father became secretary of the Independent Mill and Lumber Company. His death occurred on November 26, 1893; Mrs. Susan Alexander passed away July 8, 1917. There are three survivors of the family: a daughter, Mrs. Nellie A. Keith, and two sons, William G. and John E. Alexander, the latter a resident of San Francisco.

William G. Alexander, who has made his own way from boyhood, was graduated from the San Jose high school, class of '83; and later he entered the College of the Pacific, but on account of impaired health, he was obliged to discontinue his studies. He then took up work in the office with his father, where he learned bookkeeping; and afterwards he was employed as bookkeeper by the Crystal Palace Tea Co., a grocery firm. In 1887 he entered the employ of the Central Milling Company as an accountant, and when this company was incorporated with the Sperry Flour Company in 1892, he was made manager of the San Jose office. In that capacity he developed his wonderful executive ability, which was soon recognized by his employers, and in 1906 he was made a director and general sales manager as a reward for his fidelity and valued services.

In 1909, Mr. Alexander accepted the position of president and general manager of the Keystone Company, one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in Santa Clara County, at a time when they were occupying rented property with a frontage of forty feet; and such has been the extraordinary growth of the business under his leadership that today they have their own concrete building with a frontage of 178 feet and extending from Market to San Pedro Street, with entrances from both streets. They have

Wm. G. Alexander

one of the most complete coffee-roasting plants on the Pacific Coast, and they carry an extensive line of staple and fancy groceries, as well as a complete line of paper and wooden ware. They employ eight salesmen at present, who carefully cover the territory from San Francisco to San Luis Obispo, all working systematically under Mr. Alexander, who has devoted much thought and time to the perfection of the best business methods and plans. One more characteristic that makes Mr. Alexander stand preeminent in San Jose is his thoughtfulness for the comfort and welfare of his employes at the Keystone Company. At considerable expense he equipped a well-appointed, sanitary lunch room for their convenience, overlooking nothing that would add to their comfort. The highest wages are paid by him and each employe of the large plant has shown a loyalty to him that is most commendable. He is also president and general manager of the Alexander-Balart Company of San Francisco, an exclusive coffee company which has built up a very lucrative trade in the Pacific Coast states.

Mr. Alexander has been a director and the secretary of the Garden City Bank and Trust Company for the past twenty-three years, and is a member of the executive committee—a very important factor in building up the bank's extensive business. He is the president of the Conservative Realty Company, which has built up South First Street. For nearly fifteen years he served as vice-president and director of the San Jose Mutual Building and Loan Association, and during that period this concern was an important factor in furnishing funds and helping its members to acquire suitable homes, thereby building up the city. Later, he withdrew from this association and engaged in the banking business because of the larger opportunity offered.

He was one of the organizers of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., is secretary of the executive committee and a member of the board of directors, and was appointed by Governor Stephens as the state's representative on the board. When the local association was in course of organization, Mr. Alexander made speeches all over the state in its interests and did much to insure its organization. He is a live wire in the Chamber of Commerce and a past member of the board of managers, and has appeared before various chambers in the county and elsewhere in the interest of community welfare work for several years past. He is one of three men who bought the lot and erected the Alexandria building, named in his honor, on the corner of Second and San Antonio streets. Mr. Alexander has the distinction of being one of the freeholders who drafted the charter for the commission form of government for San Jose. He is a member of the Lions', Country and Commercial clubs of San Jose. As one of the organizers and for fifteen years the president of the San Jose Coffee Club, a philanthropic enterprise of the community, he aided in building up, from a small beginning to a large business undertaking, a philanthropy that has rendered a necessary and valuable service to many.

Mr. Alexander is a Mason, belonging to San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T., of which he is a past commander; is a member and past patron of both San Jose Chapter No. 31, O. E. S. and Sainte Claire Court No. 31, Order of Amaranth. Mr. Alexander was one of the incorporating directors of the Masonic Hall Association and elected the first president, holding office from 1902 to 1911, when he resigned on account of pressure of private business. He was one of the leading spirits and most prominent factors in building the Masonic Hall in San Jose, one of the best appointed and finest temples on the coast and to no one is more credit due for this beautiful edifice than he. He was formerly a Presbyterian, serving for years as an elder of the Second Presbyterian Church of San Jose; was active on various important church committees for thirty years and did his full share to build up the membership; was once elected Moderator of the San Jose Presbytery and at one time was the representative at the General Assembly in St. Louis; but is now a member of the Christian Assembly. He was a charter member and one of the most active workers in the local Y. M. C. A. and served as its president; in fact has served on every committee and did yeoman service to maintain the association, was one of the few who stood behind it and reorganized and put the present body on its feet, serving as the first president after reorganization. He has contributed liberally of both time and money to maintain the organization, and is also a past president of the State Y. M. C. A.

Deeply interested in the welfare of the young people, Mr. Alexander was for seven years superintendent of the Intermediate Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church and during those years never missed a meeting. He was one of the organizers of the Santa Clara County C. E. Union, active in the work of that and the state organization, and has served as president of both. During the World War he was an active member of the county executive committee and threw himself whole-heartedly into the work of the organization for raising funds and conserving the resources of the county in the cause of the Allies and largely through his influence Santa Clara County went "over the top" in every loan and benefit drive. As a 100% American he subscribed liberally to every bond issue and contributed to every cause. He was one of the "Four Minute Men" and stumped the state for the various causes necessary to win the war.

Mr. Alexander was united in marriage on December 23, 1890, in San Jose, with Miss Edith Cory, a native daughter born into the family of Dr. Benjamin Cory and his wife, pioneers of 1847 in California. She attended the public schools and the College of the Pacific and grew up in San Jose. They have an adopted daughter, Ruth L., who married Merle A. Elliott of Chico on July 4, 1918, and there is a granddaughter, Ruth Edith Elliott.

It will be seen from the foregoing that Mr. Alexander contributes generously of both his time and means to advance the moral and educational, as well as the commercial life of the city, county and state. He is a firm believer in progress in all things, is public spirited to a high degree and always ready to lend his aid to every worth-while project where the welfare of the people is concerned. He gives for the joy of giving and for the pleasure it brings to others, all charitable organizations find in him a warm friend and his philanthropies are many and varied. His neighbors have always been his warmest friends—a pretty fair test of a self-made man's

real worth, and the esteem he enjoys—and all with whom he has been associated have felt the force and influence of his large and generous nature.

EVERIS ANSON HAYES.—The traits of character that have brought distinction and success to the representatives of the Hayes family are a direct heritage from a long line of forefathers possessing the sterling qualities of the Scotch race. The family genealogy shows that many generations gone by, some of the name crossed the border from Scotland to the north of England, from which locality in 1683 George Hayes immigrated to Connecticut and became the founder of the family in America. Numerous of his descendants bore a valiant part in the events culminating in the independence of our nation, and in every generation the family has evinced the utmost loyalty to country and a high type of public spirit. Following the trend of emigration westward, early in the nineteenth century the family became established in what was then the frontier, beyond the pale of civilization as it then existed.

During the residence of Anson and Mary (Folsom) Hayes at Waterloo, Jefferson County, Wis., their son, Everis Anson Hayes, was born March 10, 1855. The various industries with which his father was connected, that of railroad contractor, merchant and farmer, proved sufficiently profitable to enable him to give his children the best advantages of that day and locality, and the son, after having completed the studies of the public school, matriculated at the University of Wisconsin, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1879 and that of Bachelor of Letters in 1882. Previous to receiving the latter degree he had made his home in Madison, Wis., where he was a member of the common council and a practitioner of growing prominence. During 1883 he removed to Ashland, Wis., and formed a partnership with his brother, Jay Orley Hayes, and Col. John H. Knight. In the spring of that year their mother, a remarkable woman, who was away with her son, Jay O., for a needed rest, heard a voice that said for her sons not to invest their money in pine lands which might be destroyed by fire, but that there was vast wealth awaiting them in iron ore to the east. East of Ashland there was an unbroken wilderness, and Jay O., to whom his mother first communicated, said that he knew of no mines in that direction, but he had implicit faith in his mother. Again she heard the voice and she said to her son, "You have a client—a Captain Moore—who will understand and know about it. Going to Captain Moore, Mr. Hayes inquired of him if he knew of any iron ore deposits to the east, to which the Captain replied in the affirmative—that he had made explorations there and that the indications had convinced him that there were valuable deposits in that locality. Mr. Hayes then told Captain Moore that if there was an opportunity to invest that he and his brother, E. A. Hayes, would go in with him.

A short time after this, Jay O. Hayes, while out in the pine woods became very ill, and E. A. succeeded in getting him back to Madison, Wis., to their mother's home, where in time he recovered, though he doubtless would have passed away had it not been for her care and help. During this time Captain Moore came to E. A. Hayes' office in Ashland and said that he was going to organize an exploration company in which the eight people comprising it would have an equal interest, each paying $250. On inquiry Mr. Hayes found that one share was held by a saloonkeeper and he asked Captain Moore if he might not have that eighth instead, so that his mother might have an interest, but the captain said that he could not go back on his promise. When Mr. Hayes told his mother of his wish to secure an interest for her and his inability to do so, she replied that if it were intended that she should have it, that she would get it. Some time after this the brothers met the saloonkeeper who told them that their money was being wasted and used for other purposes. Jay O., said to him, "If that is the case, I presume that you would like to get out." To this the man agreed and Jay O. paid him $250, thus securing an eighth interest for his mother. The brothers later purchased another eighth, and still later a fractional share more, so that they had obtained a controlling interest before any ore was discovered. Their mother assured them, however, that out of it would come all the money they would ever need, and this has indeed materialized, for it has brought untold wealth. They sent men to explore the Gogebic region in Michigan and in due time iron ore was discovered and mines opened and successfully operated.

They took up their residence at Ironwood, Gogebic County, where they made a fortune, and in 1887 they came to California, taking up their residence in Santa Clara County, where they purchased a valuable ranch property. However, the panic of '93 that brought disaster to many men and corporations did not miss them and in 1895 they lost all they had in California, including their ranch, besides being in debt. By crooked manipulation their mines had also passed out of their control, so in 1899 they returned to Gogebic County, Mich., and through the aid of their old-time friend, Mr. Longyear, brought suit and the mine was recovered. E. A. Hayes assumed the superintendency and in two years' time had made such a success that they leased the mine, receiving a payment of $900,000. The brothers then returned to San Jose, looked up their old creditors and paid principal and interest in full. One bank to which they were indebted had already charged their account to profit and loss and as a result of the payment made by the Hayes brothers they were able to declare a special dividend of twenty per cent. Square and honest, although these notes and obligations were legally outlawed, Messrs. Hayes did not look upon it in that light, for the accounts were not outlawed as far as they were concerned. The mines in Michigan are still yielding big returns and they are now opening up a larger body of ore than they have ever had before, so that their mother's prophecy is being fulfilled and the mine continues to yield all the money they need.

No event in the business history of the brothers has surpassed in importance their connection with local journalism. In 1900 they acquired the San Jose Herald and the following year their journalistic interests were greatly increased by the purchase of the San Jose Mercury, the only morning paper in the city. Under their keen business management, unsurpassed tact and sagacious judgment, these papers have become the most important in the state, outside of San Francisco and Los Angeles, and wield an influence that is not limited to the Santa Clara

E. A. Hayes.

Mary B. Hayes

Valley, although their circulation is largest and their power strongest in the home locality.

A stanch supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Hayes held the office of chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Santa Clara County, and frequently "stumped" the state in the interests of the party. In the summer of 1904 he was nominated for Congress by the Republican party, and in November of that year he was elected a member of Congress and has been reelected to succeed himself six times. While a member of the House, Mr. Hayes served his district, state and nation with marked ability and was tireless and unceasing in his work. During the whole fourteen years of his service he was a member of the banking and currency committee and also of the immigration and naturalization committee, the last six years being ranking Republican member of both of the above committees and very active in their measures. In the drawing up of the Federal Reserve Act he was very active and had much to do with its formation, as the draft was submitted to him each day for suggestions and some of them were incorporated in the act. He was also a member of all conference committees, and legislative representative of the House forming these committees. In forming the immigration bill, now in force, he represented the House on the conference committee of the Senate and House. The most interesting piece of work in connection with his legislative duties was the reorganization of the rules of the House of Representatives which had come into being during the long tenure of Joseph Cannon as speaker. Mr. Hayes organized the fight against these iron-clad Cannon rules of the House and was chairman of the insurgents and also of the steering committee during the whole fight. He was ranking Republican member of the sub-committee that drafted the Farm Loan Act passed by the Sixty-fourth Congress, and had more to do with its drafting than any other man in the country. He was also on the sub-committee that drafted the Postal Savings law and next to Chairman Glass was the most active in its formation and ultimate success.

Mr. Hayes' first marriage, in 1884, united him with Miss Nettie Louisa Porter, who passed away in 1891. Two years later he was united with Miss Mary Louisa Bassett of Whitewater, Wis. Mr. Hayes is the father of three children by his first marriage and three by his second, as follows: Sibyl Charity of Edenvale; Anson Clinton of San Francisco; Harold Cecil, in business in San Jose; Phyllis Celestia, the wife of Capt. Robert A. Griffin of Carmel-by-the-Sea; Loy Bassett, connected with the Mercury; Abraham Folsom, engaged in ranching in this county.

Mr. Hayes is a prominent member of the Union League Club of San Francisco, where he has a host of friends, and in addition to being president of the Mercury Publishing Company and vice-president of the Herald Publishing Company, he retains his interest in the Michigan mines, holding the office of president of the Hayes Mining Company, owners of the famous Ashland iron mines at Ironwood, Mich., and is president of the Harmony Iron Company, which owns valuable iron properties in Iron County. Diversified as are his interests, no detail is neglected conducive to their success and no efforts are spared to make each enterprise the peer of others in the same line of activity. As land owner, mine owner, investor and publisher, he finds an abundant field for his varied talents and an opportunity to identify himself with men foremost in these industries. A man of keen perception and intuition, he is a public benefactor and is ever striving to benefit his fellowmen. Kind, thoughtful, liberal and open-hearted, he is ever ready to assist those who have been less fortunate in this world's goods and is generous to a fault. Of deep religious convictions and exemplifying a high standard of morals, he governs his life by the principles of the Golden Rule. Indissolubly associated with the history of San Jose and Santa Clara County, his name will be perpetuated in many enterprises of permanent value to the country's and city's progress.

LEOPOLD HART.—Not every city in the United States of the size of San Jose may boast of such an extensive, well organized and well conducted mercantile establishment as that of L. Hart & Son Company, whose founder and first president, Leopold Hart, may well be called the merchant pioneer of the town. A man of great honesty and integrity, he was esteemed by all who made his acquaintance, and at his passing on April 12, 1904, a void was left in the ranks of the pioneers that would be impossible to fill. He was born at Forsbach, Alsace Lorraine, February 7, 1829, and received a good education in the schools of his locality that admirably fitted him for a business career in later years. He had a natural bent for business and when he was twenty-one years old made up his mind to come to the New World and in 1850 he arrived in the United States. He remained in the East until in 1856, when he arrived in Santa Clara County, where for a short time he was a clerk in a store situated on the present site of the Growers Bank building. In 1862 he made a trip back to his native land for a visit and upon his return here established a dry goods and clothing store in Santa Clara, continuing there for a number of years. While a resident of that town, Mr. Hart was elected town treasurer and so managed the financial affairs of the place that it was placed on a very substantial footing. In many ways he showed his public spirit by joining in all movements for the public good.

Having made a success in Santa Clara, Mr. Hart thought the city of San Jose held better inducements and he bought the Corner Cash store from Mr. Steinbach, located at the corner of Market and West Santa Clara streets. This building faced Market street and as the city grew apace the store grew with it and gradually grew into a busy center. It was Mr. Hart who gave to San Jose its first brick store building and from that small beginning he saw one of the largest emporiums from San Francisco to Los Angeles, along the coast, develop. In 1902 the firm became L. Hart & Son Company, when A. J. Hart was taken into the firm, his father gradually retiring from the management. This later growth will be found chronicled in the sketch of A. J. Hart on another page of this history. However, credit must be given the intrepid pioneer who builded better than he knew and all honor paid to Leopold Hart, the founder. All during his busy career, Mr. Hart was alert to aid all projects for the advancement of business, social and educational conditions of city, county and state. He was no politician in the sense of seeking office, but he was interested in putting the best man in the office, regardless of party lines. He

was a member of the Odd Fellows and of B'nai B'rith, and generously contributed to the religious work of the local synagogue.

In 1863 occurred the marriage of Leopold Hart and Miss Hortense Cahen, and they became parents of one son and five daughters: Alexander J; Mrs. Charles Becker; Mrs. G. W. Alexander; Mrs. I. Cahen; Mrs. Harry Morris and Mrs. Louis Isaacs. Mrs. Hart died several years before her husband, who answered the final summons on April 12, 1904, if you may so characterize the passing on of a man who left behind him an undying influence for good.

JAY ORLEY HAYES.—Representative of the best type of citizenship, Jay Orley Hayes is justly accorded a prominent place in the business, municipal and social life of San Jose. His name is widely known and carries with it an influence which ever wields its power toward the betterment of the community in every way, its moral uplifting, its physical welfare, the promotion and upbuilding of all enterprises calculated to increase the prosperity of city, county and state. First a citizen and patriot, Mr. Hayes labors with untiring zeal for the best interests of the country; afterward a Republican, he gives his strongest support to the advancement of the principles he endorses. Though not known as a politician, he was selected by his friends as a candidate for governor at the time that Governor Pardee, then the incumbent, ran for office. Although defeated, this action, the result entirely of his standing as a man and citizen, brought Mr. Hayes prominently before the public and has added to his following many influential men of the state, who appreciate his sterling integrity and ability. Absolutely sincere and honest and imbued with the highest and best motives, he is an ideal citizen, willing to spend his time and money in the betterment of the conditions of town, county and state. The value of his work thus far in San Jose and vicinity has ample testimony in a clean city government, good streets, good schools, good buildings, all of which have felt his strong and earnest effort. What has been done locally can be done generally for the entire state, should opportunity and the call of duty ever demand that he give up the peace and quiet of his princely home for the turmoil and arduous task of a great public office. Mr. Hayes' personal magnetism is of that lasting order that comes only from the conviction of meeting a truly honorable man and one who loves his fellowmen. This feeling is heightened when one is permitted to observe him in his home, which is the best test, after all—his devotion to his family, to his church duties, impress one that he is an example of the true life precepts which he has been taught and which he has followed from infancy.

A native of Waterloo, Jefferson County, Wis., Mr. Hayes was born October 2, 1857, a son of Anson E. Hayes, the representative of an old American family of Scotch descent, the first member of which settled in Connecticut in 1683. For many generations the family flourished in the New England states, various members adding luster to the name through their associations with the early colonial history. In time the family name became a familiar one in the states of the middle west. Mr. Hayes was reared in Wisconsin, receiving his preliminary education in the common schools of his native city. Upon the completion of the common school course he entered the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and was graduated in 1880 with the degree of LL.B. He also studied law in the office of Gen. William F. Vilas and was admitted to the bar one year after his brother, Everis Anson Hayes, with whom he has been associated in both a professional and business way. They began the practice of law in Madison and continued in that location for two years, when they removed to Ashland, there forming a partnership with Col. John H. Knight. A large and lucrative practice was established in the four years following, their prestige extending throughout Ashland and Bayfield counties. The partnership was dissolved in 1886, when the Hayes brothers located in Ironwood, Mich., where they had previously acquired extensive interests in iron mines of the Gogebic iron range. For one year they gave their sole attention to these interests. In the spring of 1887 they came to California and in the vicinity of San Jose purchased a fine ranch for their home. This property they have improved and developed, conducting a fruit enterprise which has added no little to the prestige of Santa Clara County in this line. Mr. Hayes is secretary and treasurer of the Hayes Mining Company and treasurer of the Harmony Iron Company. In 1900 the Hayes brothers became the owners of the Herald, the leading evening paper of San Jose, and in 1901 purchased the Mercury, the only morning paper in that city; the two papers were later consolidated under the name of the San Jose Mercury-Herald and Mr. Hayes is the president of the Mercury-Herald Company, owners of these newspapers. Mr. Hayes has spent much time in the iron mines in Michigan during the last few years and almost all the thirty months immediately after the war. Fortunately their mines produced a high grade of ore that found a ready sale and when other mines were closed down, their mine was operated during the entire period without a shutdown.

Mr. Hayes was married June 16, 1885, to Clara I. Lyon, a daughter of ex-Chief Justice W. P. Lyon, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. They are the parents of five children: Mildred M. now the wife of A. E. Roth, comptroller of Stanford University, Lyetta A., Elystus L., Miriam F., now the wife of Edgar C. Kesler with Robert Dollar Company, San Francisco, and J. Orlo. Mr. Hayes has taken a prominent part in the organization of the California Prune & Apricot Growers Association, having been a director since its organization and is a member of its executive committee and has given much time and thought to its upbuilding, realizing that in the success of the association depends the further prosperity of the prune and apricot growers of California. It is the consensus of opinion of men of affairs that he has had more to do with the growth of the association than any other person. He is a man of varied and large interests in California, but is particularly fond of Santa Clara County and optimistic for its rapid growth and future greatness. A very prominent Republican in state and national politics, he was, for years, a member of the State Central Committee and its executive committee and for eight years served as vice-chairman and has been prominent and active in all the great movements of the Republican party in the state. He was delegate-at-large from California to the national Republican convention at Chicago that nominated Hughes for

J. O. Hayes.

Clara Lyon Hayes

LELAND STANFORD

president in 1916 and was a member of the notification committee that proceeded to New York and notified Mr. Hughes of his nomination for president by the Republican convention at Chicago.

LELAND STANFORD.—Famous among the most inspiring examples of American citizenship, the busy and fruitful life of Leland Stanford is instructive and highly suggestive to the youth, not only of our own country, but of the entire civilized world. A native of the great Empire State, he became, as one of the founders and developers of the Pacific commonwealth, one of the most remarkable men America has ever produced; and from the time of his boyhood in the '20s to his death in the '90s, the story of his ascending career, in which almost insuperable obstacles were again and again overcome, is of absorbing interest. He was born at Watervliet, N. Y., eight miles from Albany, on March 9, 1824, and descended from English stock, reenforced, on his father's side, by the best of Irish blood. His father, Josiah Stanford, a native of Massachusetts, had been taken to New York by his parents when he was four years of age; and he grew up to marry a Miss Phillips, whose parents had removed from Massachusetts to Vermont, and from Vermont to New York State. Josiah Stanford lived for many years on a farm known as Elm Grove, on the Albany road leading out to Schenectady, and he was highly esteemed as an intelligent, industrious and progressive farmer, who had built a portion of the turnpike between Albany and Schenectady, constructed roads and bridges in his neighborhood, was an alert, systematic business man and a decidedly public-spirited citizen, and was an early and enthusiastic advocate of the construction of the Erie Canal.

In 1825, the New York Legislature granted a charter for a railroad between Albany and Schenectady, and when it came to building the road, Josiah Stanford was chosen as one of the principal contractors. A railroad was an attractive novelty in those days, and the survey of this road brought it so close to the home of the Stanfords that Leland passed his holidays in eagerly watching the work, and even at that early age acquired a knowledge of railroad construction that proved of service to him in later years. The conversation, too, of the visitors to Josiah Stanford's home, was elevating, instructive and inspiring. These visitors were men of affairs engaged in the construction of large works, and they were alive to the great possibilities through future transportation routes, and were not a whit daunted by the magnitude of any project. Among the subjects discussed with vigor by these virile and far-seeing men was the project of a railroad to Oregon; and "young as he was when the question was first agitated," says one writer, "Leland Stanford took a lively interest in the measure. Among its chief advocates at that early day was Mr. Whitney, one of the engineers in the construction of the Mohawk & Hudson River Railway. On one occasion, when Whitney passed the night at Elm Grove, Leland being then thirteen years of age, the conversation ran largely on this overland railway project, and the effect upon the mind of such a boy may be readily imagined. The remembrance of that night's discussion between Whitney and his father never left him, but bore the grandest fruits." This engineer was undoubtedly the celebrated Asa Whitney, from 1830 to 1839 assistant superintendent, and then superintendent, of the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, later canal commissioner of New York State, and finally, as a world-renowned maker of car-wheels, also, like Stanford, a university benefactor.

Leland Stanford received the education of the farmer boy; and as a result he inherited both good physical and mental qualities, and was reared in a home where there was no idler, where there was little luxury, but no want, where labor was honored, and each had his task appointed for him to do. He worked on the farm with his father and his brothers, rising as early as five o'clock of a winter's morning. He attended the common schools until he was twelve years of age, and then, for three years, received private instruction at home. After that, he assisted his father in carrying out a large contract for the delivery of wood. This was really his first business adventure for he was in a manner a partner in the enterprise, and received a share of the profits, which he used to pay his tuition at an academy in Clinton, N. Y.

Having determined to study law, young Stanford entered the office of Messrs. Wheaton, Doolittle & Hadley, at Albany, and after three years with the law-tomes, he was admitted to the Bar of New York State. By this time, he had been drawn toward the West; and after visiting various places he finally selected Port Washington, Wis., as best suited to his purpose; and there, in 1848, he established himself in the practice of law. This town was then considered by many the port of the Lake region having a most promising future, and Mr. Stanford's success as a lawyer there, with a lucrative practice and an enviable standing in the community, appeared to emphasize the prospects of prosperity for everyone. The first year in which he had hung out his shingle, he earned $1,260, and for that time, such an income was considered good.

In 1850, he paid a visit to Albany, and while there married Miss Jane Lathrop, the daughter of Dyer Lathrop, a merchant of Albany whose family were among the earliest and most respected settlers in that city. He was born at Bozrah (now called Bozrahville), Conn., and accompanied his parents on their removal to New York, when he was about seven years of age. He was noted for his good deeds, expressive of human kindness, and was privileged to be one of the founders in Albany of the Orphan Asylum, and was treasurer of that institution and director at the time of his death. Mr. Stanford returned to Port Washington with his wife and continued in the practice of his profession at that place until 1852, when a misfortune happened to him which changed the course of his life, and proved to be a blessing in disguise. This was the total destruction by fire of his office with all of its valuable contents, including his law library, and for the moment seemed irreparable. Tidings of the discovery of gold in California, however, reached the East about that time and occasioned great excitement, so much so that five of Josiah Stanford's sons set out for the promised land; and the destruction of his office at Port Washington determined Leland Stanford's action in following them. Mr. Stanford closed out his affairs in Wisconsin, and took his wife to Albany, but she was unable to persuade her father to let her accompany her husband and share with him the hardships of life in a new country—as a result of which she re-

mained at her father's home for the next three years, attending with all the devotion of a loving and sympathetic daughter to every want of her father through a long illness, until his death in 1855.

Leland Stanford sailed from New York, made the journey by way of Nicaragua, spent twelve days in crossing the Isthmus and thirty-eight days on the entire trip. He arrived at San Francisco on July 12, 1852, and visited his brothers, who were engaged in the general merchandise business at Sacramento, and soon afterward entered for himself on a mercantile career at Cold Springs, in Eldorado County. The following spring, he opened a store at Michigan Bluffs, the central business point of the Placer County mining district; and this period of Mr. Stanford's life was passed among the privations, the hardships and the excitements of a typical pioneer mining camp, the recollection of which never faded from his memory. Mr. Stanford also engaged in mining operations and prospered in them in his business to such an extent that in 1855 he purchased the business of his brothers in Sacramento. The same year he proceeded to the East and brought Mrs. Stanford to California, and established his home in Sacramento, in which city his house soon ranked among the leading California concerns, in the management of which he developed an heretofore untried capacity for dealing with large affairs. It was also not long before Mr. Stanford's political life began. The Republican party was organized in California in 1856, and he, giving the movement his enthusiastic support, became one of its founders on the Coast, although at first he was not on the popular side. At the next election, for example, he was the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, and was defeated, and in 1859, when he was candidate for Governor, he received only 11,000 votes. In 1860, he was delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and he was an earnest and influential advocate of the nomination of Abraham Lincoln, with whom he formed a warm and lasting friendship. As a result, at the request of President Lincoln, he remained in Washington for several weeks after the inauguration. He enjoyed the confidence of Lincoln, as a matter of fact, and the destined martyr consulted him as to the surest methods of preserving the peace and loyalty of California, and maintaining its adherence to the Union—then a large question filled with doubt, which caused much anxiety to the President and his hard-working and alert advisers.

Leland Stanford was again made the Republican candidate for Governor in 1861, and after a bold and vigorous canvass he was elected, receiving 56,036 votes against 32,750 of his opponent, Mr. McConnell, the Administration Democrat, and 30,944 for Mr. Conness, the Douglass Democrat candidate. It was a critical period in both state and national affairs when Leland Stanford was inaugurated Governor of California, but he was firm and politic, and prevented the outbreak of any disturbance. During his term of office, the state militia was organized, the evils of squatterism abated, a State Normal School was established, and the indebtedness of the state was reduced one-half. If Leland Stanford had no other claim to remembrance, his services as War Governor of California would cause his fame to be handed down to future ages.

The part taken by Leland Stanford in the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad is better known, however, than any other portion of his varied and exceedingly active career. As has been narrated, he had listened as a boy to conversations between his father and Mr. Whitney as to the possibility of constructing a railroad to Oregon, and in after years he kept himself well informed on the subject, collecting and preserving all articles published on that theme which once came to his attention. During his voyage to California with Mrs. Stanford, he said to her, when she was ill: "Never mind, a time will come when I will build a railroad for you to return home on." He did not originate the idea of a Pacific railroad—he executed the tremendous project. In 1860, he heard of the examination which Theodore D. Judah, an engineer, had made of the Sierra Nevada Mountains in order to determine a practicable route for a railroad; and not long afterwards he had a conversation with C. P. Huntington, a hardware merchant of Sacramento on the subject of a railroad from California to the East. Another meeting was held, and a third, at which Mark Hopkins was present. The result of these conferences was a determination to at least look further into the feasibility of the project. Mr. Judah, energetic and intrepid, and firm in his belief in the possibility of building such a railroad across the Sierra Nevada Mountains, was called into consultation; and as a result of the information furnished by him, and that obtained from others, it was determined to send out Judah, with the necessary assistants, to make a preliminary survey, and a fund was raised for that purpose. This was the beginning of the great corporation; and the men who started this mighty enterprise were all merchants of Sacramento, except Judah, and they were primarily Leland Stanford, Collis P. Huntington, Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins and James Bailey.

The physical difficulties were considered by many engineers to be insurmountable; others thought that if the road could be built at all, the cost would be so great that the necessary funds could never be secured; and, therefore, great as were the physical difficulties, the financial obstacles were none the less appalling. Incorporated in 1861, under the general laws of the State of California as the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the project was still in a condition giving little hope of success until the passage by Congress of an act of July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes." This act incorporated the Union Pacific Railroad Company and granted to it "for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad and telegraph line, and to receive the safe and speedy transportation of mails, troops, munitions of war, and public stores thereon, "every alternate section of public land, designated by odd numbers, to the amount of five alternate sections per mile on each side of said road" not sold, reserved or otherwise disposed of by the United States Government, and to which a preemption or homestead claim may not have been attached, at the time the line of said road is definitely fixed." Mineral lands were exempted from the operations of the act. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue to the company, upon the completion and equipment of forty consecutive miles of the railroad and telegraph, bonds of the United States,

payable thirty years after date, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, to the amount of $16,000 per mile, and at $32,000 and $48,000 per mile for certain sections through the mountains. The bonds were to constitute a first mortgage upon the property of the company.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company of California was authorized to construct a railroad and telegraph line from the Pacific Coast, at or near San Francisco or the navigable waters of the Sacramento River, to the Eastern boundary of California upon the same terms and conditions in all respects as the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Central Pacific Railroad Company was required to complete fifty miles of its road within two years after filing assent to the provisions of the act, and fifty miles annually thereafter, and was authorized, after completing its road across California, to continue the construction of a railroad and telegraph line through the territories of the United States to the Missouri River, or until it met and connected with the Union Pacific Railroad. By act of July 2, 1864, these provisions were materially amended, the time for designating the general route, for filing the map of the same, and of building the part of these roads first required to be constructed was extended one year; the Central Pacific was required to complete annually twenty-five instead of fifty miles, and the whole line up to the state line within four years. The land granted was increased from five to ten alternate sections, within the limits of twenty instead of ten miles on each side. It was provided that only one-half of the compensation for services rendered the government should be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the government in aid of the construction of the road. When a section of twenty, instead of forty miles was completed, bonds might be issued to the company. The provision for withholding a portion of the bonds authorized by the act of July 1, 1862, until the completion of the whole road, was repealed. Special provision was made for the issue of bonds in advance of the completion of the sections in the regions of the mountains—naturally the most difficult and the most costly part of the long line. But the most important provision of the act was the one authorizing the company, on the completion of each section of the road, to issue its own first-mortgage bonds, to an amount not exceeding the bonds of the United States and making the bonds of the United States subordinate to the bonds of the company.

The work of construction was begun upon the Central Pacific Railroad on January 8, 1863, when Leland Stanford, as president of the company, turned the first shovelful of earth, and in May, 1869, the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroad companies were united at Promontory Point, where Leland Stanford drove the last spike in the line of railroad connecting by rail the Pacific and the Atlantic oceans, and binding indissolubly together the Eastern and Western sections of the country. With a courage which never faltered, and an ability that rose equal to the difficulties as they presented themselves, this quartet of wonderful men,—Stanford, Huntington, Crocker, Hopkins,—persevered until they attained success. It was a gigantic enterprise managed by men of remarkable ability, the peculiar ability of one in a particular sphere of action supplementing the peculiar ability of another in another sphere, and all working in harmony for the common purpose. From the beginning to the end, however, the master-mind and the master-will were those of Leland Stanford. Upon the doubtful chances of success, these men ventured the moderate fortunes they possessed. Leland Stanford realized a colossal fortune, but with the attainment of great wealth, his labors in no wise ceased. He continued to be the president of the company until 1885, and during that time the management of this great corporation and the connecting lines which it acquired kept him constantly employed. In addition to the work of the railroad, Mr. Stanford also had the care and direction of his extensive landed estates. His home was on the Palo Alto estate of 7,200 acres, and he also owned the Gridley farm of 20,000 acres, and the great Vina ranch of 55,000 acres. These places he improved to such an extent that they became among the most valuable and productive tracts in all the world. Mr. Stanford thus came to be very much interested in the development of trotting horses, and owned the famous "Electioneer," sire of many of the fastest horses in America, including "Sunol," whose record was 2:08¼, and "Palo Alto," whose record was 2:08¾, and "Arion" with a two year old record of 2:10¾, which record he held for seventeen years, sold for $125,000.

The great sorrow of Mr. Stanford's life came in 1884, when his only child, Leland Stanford, Jr., died. He was a lad of many attractive qualities and of great promise, and the idol of both his father and his mother, but while traveling through Europe with his parents, he was attacked with a virulent fever, and despite the best of medical aid, he died in Florence, Italy, on March 13, 1884, in the fifteenth year of his age. He passed away in the flower of his youth, but his memory is perpetuated forever in the noble institution of learning which bears his name. The Leland Stanford Junior University is situated upon the Palo Alto estate, in Santa Clara County, distant about thirty miles from San Francisco. On November 11, 1885, Leland Stanford and his devoted wife, Jane Lathrop Stanford,—spoken of in detail elsewhere in this volume,—united in founding and endowing a university for both sexes to be called the Leland Stanford Junior University, and to be located at Palo Alto. The estates granted for this purpose included the Palo Alto farm, the Gridley farm and the Vina farm, aggregating 83,000 acres of land, and the total endowment of the new university in land and money was estimated to be $20,000,000. The university has for many years been in successful operation, and is surely destined to become more and more, one of the foremost seats of learning in the world, being unrivaled in munificence of endowment. Its doors were opened in October, 1891, to over 500 students, and for the current year there are five times that number, despite the exactions of high standards, in attendance. From the inception of the idea of founding the university, through every stage of its development and through every period of its operation, Mrs. Stanford was the earnest, enthusiastic, never-failing, helpful friend, and to her was committed the task, in part left uncompleted by her husband, of still further widening the university's influence and increasing its usefulness.

In 1885, Mr. Stanford was elected a member of the United States Senate, and took his seat on the 4th of March; and he was reelected for the term ending March 3, 1897. His name will forever be associated

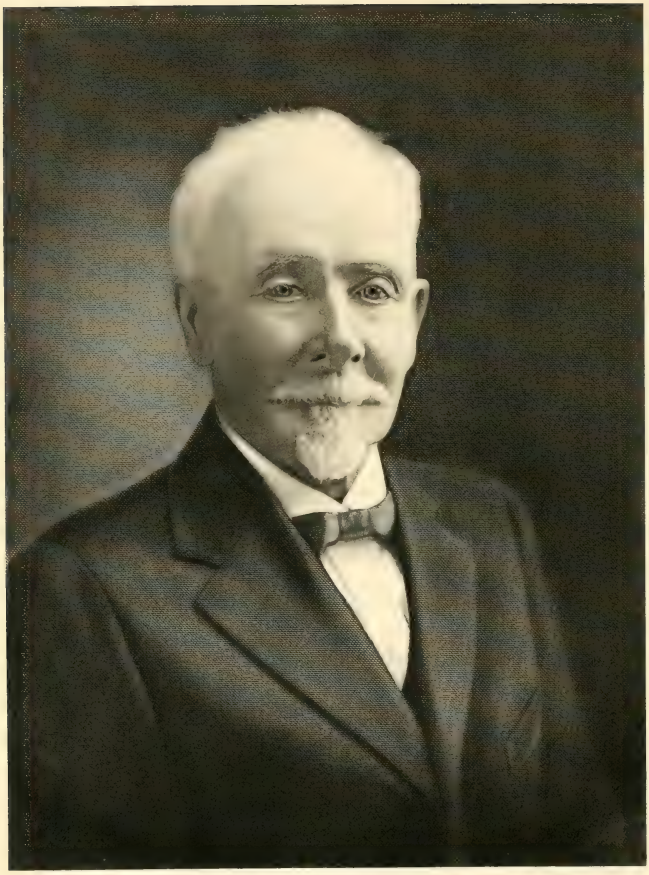
with the Land-Loan bill, which he originated and presented to the Senate; and his addresses on this measure have been quoted in works on political economy in every language of civilization. The bill proposed, in brief, that money should be issued upon land to half the amount of its value, and for such loans the government was to receive an annual interest of two per cent. Mr. Stanford frequently stated that if the measure were adopted it would, in time, raise revenue enough to pay the entire expenses of the government, and would thus take the tariff question entirely out of politics. The high estimates formed of the value of Mr. Stanford's services as a Senator are set forth in the appreciative addresses of his associates in Congress, delivered upon the occasion of his memorial.

It is worthy of interest, in discussing this one preeminent representative of the Stanford family in America, to recall another Stanford, a distant relative and also a member of the English circle. John Stanford, a clergyman, came to the United States in 1786, opened an academy in New York City, interested himself especially in charitable institutions, and originated the New York House of Refuge, the first juvenile reformatory in America which separated children from hardened criminals in the penitentiary. He was also one of the chief promoters of the New York Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The first library of Bellevue Hospital was suggested by him, and it is interesting, in the light of what Mrs. Stanford, in particular, did for the Stanford University Library, that this was named in his honor the "Stanford Library Association of Bellevue Hospital." By request of the Common Council in New York in 1825 his portrait was painted by Samuel F. B. Morse, of telegraph fame, and now hangs in the New York Department of Charities.

JANE LATHROP STANFORD.—Few American women so deservedly occupy the preeminent position universally accorded Mrs. Jane Lathrop Stanford in the history of the American nation, and few Americans, women or men, bid fair to be found equally prominent to a commanding and revering degree in the halls of fame as the centuries recede and other men and women of note play their parts and come by superior merit to the fore. She was born at Albany, N. Y., on August 25, 1825, was married to Leland Stanford, and began her social life when he was elected governor of California in 1861, and after his death she was occupied chiefly in fostering and developing The Leland Stanford, Jr., University, which she had aided her husband to establish in memory of their son, in 1891, a mere boy cut off by untimely death.

In 1901, Mrs. Stanford increased her gifts to the university by transferring to its trustees securities valued at $18,000,000, her residence in San Francisco, held at $400,000, and specified for a museum and art gallery, and some 12,000 acres of land valued at $12,000,000; and she subsequently added other benefactions, thus making the university the wealthiest university in the world. She also established the Children's Hospital in her native city, the Empire State capital, at a cost of $100,000, and provided another $100,000 for its permanent endowment; and she gave $160,000 to various schools in San Francisco, particularly favoring the establishing and extension of the German kindergarten, then bidding for acknowledgment and support, and now admitted as one of the best things given to the world by the idealists of the Fatherland.

One of the especially interesting incidents in Mrs. Stanford's philanthropic and romantic life is her creation of a special fund for the purchase of books for the university library—almost a prophetic endeavor on her part in the light of the appalling disaster that was soon to affect all the great libraries of the Bay district. In February, 1905, as she was about to sail for the Hawaiian Islands in the hope of restoring her health, she delivered to the board of trustees a letter of instruction with respect to the disposition of her jewels, which in 1899 had been transferred to the trustees to insure the completion of the Memorial Church. She said: "I was subsequently enabled to erect the Memorial Church without the necessity of resorting to the sale of these jewels. In view of the facts and of my interest in the future development of the university library, I now request the trustees to establish and maintain a library fund, and upon the sale of said jewels, after my departure from this life, I desire that the proceeds therefrom be paid into said fund and be preserved intact and be invested in bonds or real estate as a part of the capital of the endowment, and that the income therefrom be used exclusively for the purchase of books and other publications. I desire the fund to be known and designated as the Jewel Fund." In 1908, in accordance with these instructions from Mrs. Stanford, the board of trustees established the "Jewel Fund," calling it into activity through the following resolution. "Now, therefore, in order to carry out said plan of Mrs. Stanford and to establish and maintain an adequate library fund and to perform the promise made by this board to her, it is—Resolved, that a fund of $500,000, to be known and designated as the Jewel Fund is hereby created and established, which fund shall be preserved intact, and shall be separately invested and kept invested in bonds or real estate by the board of trustees, and the increase of said fund shall be used exclusively in the purchase of books and other publications for the library of the Leland Stanford Junior University, under the supervision and direction of the library committee of this board of trustees." The immediate result of this action was to make available for the purchase of books about $20,000 each year. In 1910, also, the board of trustees accepted the design of Edwin Howland Blashfield, the artist and author whose work at the Columbian Exposition, in the Congressional Library at Washington, in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and the private residence of C. P. Huntington, New York City, has given him lasting fame, for a book-plate to be placed in all books purchased on account of the Jewel Fund. From this journey to Honolulu Mrs. Stanford did not return alive, for she breathed her last in the Hawaiian Islands on February 28, 1905.



Geo M Brown

GEORGE MILLER BROWN.—Interesting, instructive and inspiring is the story of the part played by the many sons and daughters of historic old England who, in settling as pioneers in California and the neighboring sister states, have contributed mightily, through hard work, venture and sacrifice, to the upbuilding of great commonwealths. Prominent among such worthy pioneers of the "right little, tight little island" who have helped to lay broad and deep the foundations of romantic California, and in doing so best developed the resources of the Golden State, is George Miller Brown, a native of Gloucestershire, England, long prominent as one of the most successful growers of Bartlett pears in the Santa Clara Valley, and very influential—fortunately always in the direction of ennobling Christian endeavor and moral uplift—as a far-seeing capitalist.

Mr. Brown was born at Stow-on-the-Wold, in Southwest England, on August 16, 1843, fortunate in his honorable parentage, but unhappily the family was so soon broken up that at a very early age he was compelled to push out into the world and struggle for himself. He went to school only until his eighth year, but being naturally apt, got more out of his books and teachers than many a child of less necessity. At nine years of age he drove a four-ox team hitched to a plow, being given that responsible job because he could "fill the bill" better than any grown-up workman on the place. Seeing the promise in the lad, his employer remarked, "George, you will beat your master yet," and this prophecy was, in time, literally fulfilled. He continued to work at farm labor on a large English estate, and when he was only fifteen he was made foreman and given charge of the cultivation of 300 acres, with a dairy and sheep, cattle and horses.

In 1861 Mr. Brown left England for the United States, and landed in New York, then seething with its first year's participation in the Civil War; and probably on account of the disturbed conditions there, he went on to Hamilton, Canada, on the north shore of Lake Ontario. He accompanied his brother, James M. Brown, a tailor, who previously had made a trip to the United States, had gone as far as California, and had seen the stirring life of the gold diggings in 1850. George Brown entered the employ of a Hamilton doctor, and he continued with him until he came out to California.

The steerage ticket to San Francisco at that time cost $100, which represented all the money Mr. Brown had been able to save; but a friend who was anxious that he go with him, and who had a small capital of $2,000, advanced him enough cash to enable him to reach the Promised Land. When he reached California, however, he had only twenty dollars left, so he went to work at once on a farm in Alameda County and stayed there a year. He repaid the thirty dollars advanced to him by his friend—repaying in shining gold—all within sixty days after his arrival in the Bay City in April, 1862. When he had been in California two and a half years, Mr. Brown followed his brother to Vancouver Island, where he preempted some land near Nanaimo, taking up 100 acres, and having brought with him, by boat, a yoke of oxen and four cows, he set to work to do the best he could with the undeveloped tract.

At the end of two years, however, Mr. Brown was not suited with his location, and so he turned his claim, stock and all other possessions over to his brother and came back to California. He had a capital of $600 when he arrived at Nanaimo, and when he arrived in Alameda in 1866 his last two-bits were gone. He found his place open on Judge Hastings' farm and for ten months continued in his employ; and then he worked for Franklin Pancos, the pioneer strawberry grower, with whom he came to Santa Clara County and formed a partnership. They rented thirty-six acres in the Jefferson district, in Santa Clara County, in 1868, and put the entire tract in strawberries; later he formed a partnership with another young man who had set out ten acres to strawberries on a part of Mr. Brown's present land. About 1871 he bought out his partner, and then he continued to raise strawberries on rented land. He had twenty-two acres in berries and in the height of the season it took ninety-eight men to pick them before they spoiled, and when all his expenses had been paid, he had just ten dollars left. It took him thirteen years to pay for his first twenty-two acres, the nucleus of his present place; since then he has added by purchasing adjoining until he has 102 acres in a body, and it took forty-four years to pay for it with all the improvements, for he kept right on improving.

About forty years ago Mr. Brown helped put out the pear trees on what is now Mrs. Weston's place. There were some trees left, so he set them on his own place, which was the beginning of his present orchard, in what is now the greatest Bartlett pear district in California. Mr. Brown alone has 102 acres, which is said to be the finest Bartlett pear orchard in the United States—decidedly an inspiring triumph after years of hardship and discouragements. Mr. Brown and his wife also have other valuable realty holdings and are active in financial as well as commercial circles.

In San Jose, January 29, 1885, Mr. Brown was married to Miss Emma Lobb, also a native of England, who was born at St. Hoswell, a daughter of Henry and Jane Lobb, who emigrated with their family via the Isthmus of Panama in 1869, to Nevada County, Cal.; the father was a miner in Grass Valley until they came to San Jose, where he and his wife passed their remaining years. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Brown has been blessed with the birth of five children: Alfred is the foreman of his father's ranch and is also the owner of pear orchards and a prominent nurseryman, raising all kinds of fruit trees for the wholesale and retail trade. He has come to be known as an authority on horticulture and his advice is frequently sought by others. Albert is engaged in auto transportation, having a fleet of trucks for the purpose; he married Miss Viola Chew and they have three children. His headquarters are in San Jose where he resides with his family. Walter, when only seventeen, enlisted for service on the Mexican border, was later sent to France, where he was wounded, and was honorably discharged at the completion of his patriotic service; he married Isabel Shirley and they have one son. Ella L. is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal, and during the World War served for ten months in the Red Cross as a field volunteer, paying her own expenses. She went

overseas, serving in France, and since her return makes her home with her parents. She is very fond of travel and is somewhat of a globe trotter, having visited every continent, as well as the South Seas, Philippines, New Zealand, Australia, West Indies and Azores, and has also dug gold in Alaska. She has crossed the Arctic Circle and has sailed almost to the Antarctic Circle. She is now in charge of the relief work for San Jose Post No. 89, American Legion, and is a member of American Women's Overseas League of San Francisco. Edith, a graduate of the Santa Clara high school, was also very patriotic and was placed in charge of Red Cross work for the Jefferson district during the war. She is now the wife of Floyd Jamison, who served with the A. E. F. in France; he is an electrician, and they make their home in San Jose, where she is active in the work of Trinity Episcopal Church.

In national political affairs a Republican, and in respect to creed and church membership an Episcopalian, Mr. Brown and his wife are broad-minded citizens, delighted when participating in church work under any acceptable banner. Mr. Brown's life is guided by the Golden Rule of doing unto others as he would be done by. He is one of the most liberal and enterprising men in Santa Clara County, and there is no worthy movement that has for its aim the betterment of the conditions and the enhancing of the happiness of the people of his community that does not receive his hearty support. He is well known as a very liberal contributor to civic organizations and the Red Cross, as well as other humanitarian societies. It is to men of the type of George Brown that California owes much of its present development, for he was not afraid to venture and work to develop the raw land until the orchards of the valley have become a world-famous garden spot. Mr. Brown is well read and well informed, and having a retentive memory and being a good narrator of events, is an interesting conversationalist. He has a comfortable home, and being a big-hearted man, he loves to dispense the old-time California hospitality, so that it is indeed a pleasure to enjoy a visit with this pleasant old pioneer.

MRS. MARY HAYES-CHYNOWETH.—The interest awakened by a visit to the beautiful estate of Edenvale, with its sixty acres of well-kept grounds is heightened by a knowledge of the wonderful personality who once lived and reigned there, Mrs. Mary Hayes-Chynoweth, who, until the time she passed away, continued with undiminished enthusiasm and power the remarkable manifestations of spiritual life evidenced even in the years of her childhood. The deep religious fervor that was one of her predominant characteristics came as an inheritance from her father, Rev. Abraham Folsom, who was a minister of the Free Will Baptist faith. Supplementing this inheritance there early came into her aspiring soul a power which she accepted as a gift from God and which shaped the course of her useful existence, and resulted in her efficient service as pastor of the True Life Church of San Jose.

In the early day Rev. Abraham Folsom left Vermont, where he was born and where his parents, Daniel and Mary (Moody) Folsom had lived and labored. With a pioneer instinct and an earnest desire to preach the Gospel in regions then just opened to the civilizing influences of American settlement, he settled in Holland, Erie County, N. Y., and there his daughter, Mary, was born October 2, 1825. Later he moved to Cuba, same state, and finally, when his daughter was twenty-three years of age, he identified himself with the then sparsely settled state of Wisconsin. While still a mere child the daughter had given evidence of the possession of peculiar qualities. When she was five, two years after the family had settled in Cuba, her little sister was accidently and seriously burned on the head. Her frantic cries were continued in spite of every effort to relieve her. About 1:30 in the morning the older sister was awakened, dressed and came into the room where the little sufferer lay in extreme pain. As she took the child into her arms, her cries stopped and soon she was sleeping comfortably. As she grew older neighbors began to come to her for help in cases of sickness. Many a page might be filled with accounts of her successful labors in relieving the sick. One instance of the kind, occurring when she was ten, may be mentioned among the many of a similar nature. A neighbor hurried to their home one day, saying that he feared his wife was dead. Hastening to their home, the child found the woman with jaws set, apparently in the embrace of death. After rubbing the body for a time she asked for angelica, with which she made a tea. The absence of a tooth in the woman's mouth enabled her to force a small amount of the tea into the throat. In a very short time the sufferer returned to consciousness and to health. The cure was remarkable when it is considered that the child knew nothing of medicine nor the effects of angelica. The idea had come to her as an inspiration and the physician on his arrival praised her timely action, adding that the lady would have been dead had it not been for her help.

The environments of pioneer life and the limited means of the family prevented Miss Folsom from attending school. Her entire schooling did not cover a period of one year. Notwithstanding this privation, by research and reading she acquired such a thorough education that her labors as a teacher were successful to a gratifying degree. When only twelve years of age, feeling that she should not be a burden to her father, she desired to support herself by going out to work, but her father persuaded her that she was too small for self-support. A few weeks later she was called to the home of Mrs. Webster, a neighbor, who was ill with inflammatory rheumatism. The remedies she suggested were so prompt in action that the woman was able to take up her weaving within two days. In this home she remained for a year as an assistant and afterward she made her own way in the world. When in her eighteenth year she took up a summer school that her brother, William A. Folsom, had taught the previous winter and her success in the work led her to follow the profession for seven years. After settling with her parents in Waterloo, Wis., she engaged in teaching there. During the last two years of her work as an instructor her leisure hours were largely devoted to prayer. Six months before the close of her last term the Fox sisters had begun their promulgation of spiritism. In alarm lest relatives or friends might be led into their doctrines, she prayed even more earnestly than before, asking God

Mary Hayes Chynoweth

to show her the truth and to reveal to her the immortality of the soul. The answer to her petition was long delayed, but still she continued in prayer, determining that naught but death should seal her lips until God revealed to her the evidence she desired. With the close of her school on Friday, she returned home. The following Sunday morning services were held in the church near by and she prevailed on the other members of the family to attend while she remained at home with her father. The homely task of dishwashing was engaging her attention when she fell to the floor, crushed by what seemed to her a hundred-pound weight At the same time she began to pray in an unknown tongue, as impelled by the power of God. Her father questioned this unseen power through his daughter and was there told of the work before her for which she was to prepare herself and in doing so do the will of God. By a careful study of the miracles related in the Bible and comparing with her work, all became convinced that the divine spirit had blessed her in answer to her prayers. For two years she was under the divine influence, praying unceasingly and deprived herself at the request of the controlling power of all substantial food except bread. With the indwelling of the holy spirit there came wonderful power in healing the sick and alleviating pain. From the regions round about came the sick and suffering in such numbers that she had not time for all. Calls came to her from Whitewater, East Troy, Waukesha and other Wisconsin towns, where she was invited to preach in churches and schoolhouses. Contrary to her wishes in the matter of remuneration she was finally prevailed upon to accept all gifts voluntarily offered, as by doing so it would confer a benefit upon those whom she helped. The money thus received and her salary as a teacher were given toward paying the interest on the mortgage on her father's farm. Indeed, in all the years of the continuance of the family circle, she contributed to its maintenance, proving herself a devoted daughter.

At the age of twenty-eight years Miss Folsom became the wife of A. E. Hayes. In addition to taking charge of their home at Waterloo, Wis., and rearing their three children, E. A., Jay O., and May Hayes, she preached as the spirit guided her. Often a large number of people would come to her home for religious instruction, and invariably she ministered to their bodily needs as well as their spiritual necessities. About 1872 she made her first visit to California. After the death of Mr. Hayes, she accompanied her sons to Santa Clara County and purchased the place that is now beautiful "Edenvale," situated on the Monterey Road, about seven miles south of San Jose. From the beginning of her residence at Edenvale thousands visited her to seek counsel and throughout her remaining days she continued her ministrations to body and soul. Her second husband, T. B. Chynoweth, an attorney of San Jose, died about one year after their marriage, and from that time to the day of her death, her life was given wholly to religious labors. Her sons have become prominent men in the Santa Clara Valley and as owners of the San Jose Mercury and Herald wield a large influence in the permanent upbuilding of this portion of the state. The family have become wealthy, prosperous and honored, and much of their riches has been devoted to spreading the primitive Gospel before the world. This wealth came direct to Mary Hayes-Chynoweth as a reward for her unselfish Christian labors. Her life record has no duplicate in America, and notwithstanding her great wealth, she lived humbly and was constantly doing good among the people who knew and appreciated her example and noble work.

The True Life Church, founded in 1903, has in its membership an earnest body of cultured people. The ceremony of organization, November 22, was simple, yet exceedingly impressive, and brought to the thoughts of the onlookers memories of the New Testament narrative of the founding of the early Christian Church. The declaration of principles was read and subscribed to, after which a board of trustees were elected to serve one year and the articles of organization were adopted. On the day of the founding of the church, Mr. E. A. Hayes read the statement of brief, previously signed by those who proposed the organization of the movement. It read as follows:

"We, the undersigned, for mutual help in spiritual development and in order to more effectually spread the knowledge of the truth, hereby associate ourselves together as the True Life Church of San Jose, Cal., and declare the cardinal principles of our religious belief to be as follows:

I.

"We hold that religion consists in pure and holy living and unselfish doing, and not in professions.

II.

"We believe in God, the Creator and Ruler of the universe, and in Him only as the author of salvation for every human being, through developing Himself in each soul to the fullness of the Christ life as shown forth in the New Testament. We believe that it is the destiny of every human soul, when he so wills and labors with sufficient diligence to that end, to develop to the same purity and spiritual power as Christ is represented in the Bible to have reached.

III.

"In order to reach that end a constant dual effort by each individual is a necessity.

"First: Each one must pray unto God for an increase of His Life and power within him, and must desire as the chief of all valuable possessions to have incorporated in life and character all that is pure and holy in thought, word and deed.

"Second: Each must resist with all his will the promptings of his lower nature, and overcome as rapidly as he can the temptations to evil.

IV.

"We are convinced that the Christ standard of perfection in human life is possible for each one of us and that spiritual light and wisdom come as results of growth and the overcoming of the physical elements in each nature, because of the manifestations of God's life and power which have been brought to the world through Mrs. Hayes-Chynoweth. Among other things she has healed the sick by the laying on of hands when no human agency could alleviate their sufferings; she has preached the Gospel without previous study, but as the truth was given her through inspiration at the time; she reads the human heart as an open book, and knows its yearnings and needs which God helps her satisfy and supply; she has had revealed to her the whereabouts of the wealth hidden in the earth, as well

as many of the mysteries of the spiritual world. God is no respector of persons and what He has done for Mrs. Hayes-Chynoweth He will do for all of His children who work for the spiritual life with the same zeal and singleness of purpose with which she has worked.

"We each pledge ourselves to do all in our power to overcome the physical elements in our natures and to grow from day to day in purity and godliness; to do everything we can to add to the interest of the meetings of this organization, and to induce as many others as possible to attend them in order that they may be benefited with ourselves."

Since its organization the True Life Church has grown in numbers, in zeal and effective service, and through the publication called "The True Life," has become a well-known factor in religious circles. With the deepest friendship toward all denominations and all sects striving to upbuild the world spiritually, Mrs. Hayes-Chynoweth endeavored, with all the power of her forceful, prayerful life, to lead people to return to the doctrines of the Scriptures as preached by the Apostles. Up to the time of her death, she retained her activity, mentally and physically, and continued her self-sacrificing efforts in helping the poor and needy.

Mary Hayes-Chynoweth passed from this earthly sphere on July 27, 1905, beloved by all who knew her and mourned by her family and a large circle of friends. The following tribute paid by Dr. Eli McClish, president of the University of the Pacific, tells in simple words of her noble and self-sacrificing work and the high esteem in which she was held:

"Today we come to stand by the side of the casket containing the remains of our neighbor, our friend, and the friend of humanity. For eighty years she has walked, from her humble parsonage hom through the paths of Wisconsin, out by the Great Lakes, across the plains to California, about the highways and byways of this county, and particularly about the beautiful home at Edenvale, everywhere scattering words of kindness, ministering in tender grace by sympathetic and healing touch to rich and poor, man or woman of any race, that she might help; and now, more eloquent than any words that can be uttered is this silent tribute of your presence, are those unbidden tears on your cheek, and the hushed lips that have so often moved in the utterance of truth. And what shall we say? How does it come that the largest church in the community is packed to its doors at this presence? I answer, because of what she was. In the first place, she was preeminently a religious woman. Not a graduate of a school, not a philosopher in the so-called sense of philosophy, not a philanthropist in the sense of having her name numbered as the founder of colleges or planter of eleemosynary asylums for the needy, but as a devoted religious woman. Her religion was not ecclesiastical, but was an expression of spiritual reality; faith in the unseen, which rendered her faithful. Her only recognition of a faith that was worth anything was a faith that makes one faithful. She was not careful about the articulation of a creed, but she was intensely careful about the soul being open to God and responsive to His Spirit. The true life was what she aimed for, whether as a girl teaching school in Wisconsin, as a mother in her home, or as a grandmother ministering to the little children about her knee.

"She had two great dominating thoughts. You, possibly, are as familiar with them as I am. She believed in God and the human soul. She had no doubt of them, she had experience with both of them. She believed that there were many things that she did not know, but she believed that the law by which we comprehend God is the law of love, and that the law by which it shall unfold itself until it shall become like the Father is the law of love; and so, without the articulation of a creed, she insisted that we should hold ourselves as the bud on the rose, whose soul it is, receptive to the sun that shines for it and the breeze that blows upon it, open and receptive, so that under the divine sun and air we will come to be beautiful and fragrant and helpful; and so she taught that more important than the talk about God is the knowing God in the intimacy of the soul, and allowing the life to be unfolded by the direction and movement of the Divine Spirit; for God is not a far-off God, but immanent within, transcendent without, everywhere present with the strength of the Father and the tender grace of the mother.

"In the second place she was an apostle. You remember our Lord selected out of his disciples the apostles. I suppose it was no arbitrary selection. Some seeds grow into trees and develop foliage green and luxuriant but do not scatter seeds. Others as they grow gather energy from the sun and soil and dew and rain, and transmit it into the ripening flower, until with distended capsule it bursts and sends its seeds everywhere. There are men who spontaneously gather truth that they may enrich others by it. She never sought truth for truth's sake, but for humanity's sake. What cared she about philosophy? Let us find the truth that will feed the child, that will inspire the man, that will give him integrity, that will enable him to help humanity. That is the truth that she hunted, not to see its beauties as one turns a diamond, but a truth to be put into other lives to make them beautiful with the consciousness of God . . . .

"I noted her last words were, "I have never harmed anyone.' How she thought of humanity, of the tenants on the place! I was touched today as I saw one after another, men and women and children, enter the silent room and then return with the highest tribute that man can pay, the tribute that cannot be expressed except by the unbidden tear. All out in the cottages, out in the park, the little children knew her, the toilers knew her, and they knew that she tried to live the True Life.

"'No angel, but a dearer being, all dipt in angel instincts,
Breathing Paradise, and yet all native to her place.'

"A comforter to those in sorrow, healing by her sympathetic touch those who were sick, harming none, helping all, she went through her eighty years of life and came down to her grave like a shock of corn in its season. Her name will linger; those dumb lips will speak. In the language of the apostle, 'She being dead yet speaketh.'"

WILLIAM CASPAR BLABON.—A member of an early pioneer family is William Caspar Blabon, who has made a name for himself as a successful orchardist and well driller, and has been engaged in the latter occupation throughout California. He was born September 9, 1861, on the farm of Moses

Jas P. Price

Blabon, his uncle, who resided on the Mountain View Road. His father, Walter L. Blabon, was a native of Franklin County, Maine, and his mother was Miss Anna F. White before her marriage and was born and reared in Boston, Mass. The paternal grandfather, Capt. Otis Blabon, came to California around Cape Horn in 1846, and was a member of the vigilance committee in the early, turbulent days. Walter L. Blabon came to California via Panama in 1860. Here he engaged in farming and in 1864 purchased 130 acres, the old homestead, which he improved with a family orchard and followed general farming. William Caspar Blabon now owns his father's old home and a part of the old farm, which he now devotes to raising prunes. He was educated at the Lincoln school and in private schools of Santa Clara County, after which he engaged in well drilling. He has continued successfully in this line of work for twenty-five years and is still engaged in developing water wells in many sections of California.

The marriage of Mr. Blabon united him with Miss Annie Beasworrick, the daughter of John and Mary E. (Billings) Beasworrick, who came from England to Santa Clara. Mr. Beasworrick was employed in the New Almaden mines for many years and there Mrs. Blabon was born. They are the parents of two children, Annie May and William Caspar, Jr. Politically Mr. Blabon is an adherent of the Republican party. He is at all times interested in the progress and advancement of the community which has for so long been his home.

MILTON A. BOULWARE.—The advanced and eminently satisfactory state of the undertaker's profession in California today is undoubtedly due to such far-seeing, idealistic and progressive men as Milton A. Boulware, the secretary of the San Jose Undertaking Company, who was born in Little Calaveras Valley, Santa Clara County, on Washington's birthday, 1856. His father, John Wesley Boulware, a farmer in Missouri, married Miss Louisa Rebecca Lewis, and together they crossed the wide prairies in 1849, settling at first in Little Calaveras Valley. In 1860, they removed to Palo Alto; and there they continued to live until they died, aged about sixty-four years. They had seven children, and Milton was the second of the family. He attended the public schools in Santa Clara County, and then took a course in the business college; and when he was ready to do for himself, he sold merchandise in the General Farmers' Union. Next, for a number of years, he was bookkeeper for T. W. Hobson & Company, and after that, also for a number of years, bookkeeper and cashier for the Rucker Bros. Furniture Company. When he left that firm, it was to assist J. E. Rucker for a couple of years in the real estate field. In 1900 he joined the staff of the San Jose Undertaking Company, and he has been here ever since.

On December 24, 1878, Mr. Boulware was married at San Jose to Miss Mary Elizabeth Rucker, the daughter of Joseph E. Rucker, a well-known pioneer realty man, and their union has been blessed with the birth of twin daughters. Helen K. is the wife of Grover C. Emmons, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Susie W., now Mrs. J. R. Connor, whose son, Douglas Conner, is the first grandchild of Mr. and Mrs. Boulware. The family attend St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church; and Mr. Boulware is a member of the Royal Arch and Knights Templar Masons, and for thirty-two years was secretary of San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M. He also belongs to the Elks, the Modern Woodmen of America, the Eastern Star and the Order of Amaranth. In national politics a Republican, Mr. Boulware, who is also fond of ranch and out-door life, finds his greatest pleasure in promoting, in a non-partisan manner, whatever is to the best interests of the community.

JAMES PIERONNET PIERCE.—Prominent among the noted captains of industry who have contributed greatly toward the development of the resources of the Golden State, the late James Pieronnet Pierce, will ever be given an enviable place in California history. His father, Henry Miller Pierce, was born in Axminster, Devonshire, England. His mother, Susan Pieronnet, whose parents were both French, was born in Wayford, England. In 1820, she, with her parents moved from England to Friendsville, Pa., and was soon followed by Henry Miller Pierce, whose father, John Harvey Pierce, had offered $10,000 to any of his sons who would go to America to live, having great faith in the future of this country. Therefore, Henry M. got both the money and the girl he had wanted before she left England.

James P. Pierce was born at Friendsville, Pa., August 25, 1825, where he remained until he reached his majority, when he moved west to Michigan and there engaged in the business of general merchandising at Constantine. There he met Miss Amelia Ann Pease, a native of Ann Arbor, whom he married at Jackson on August 25, 1852; he was then just twenty-seven years of age and she seventeen, and together they came to California in 1854, reaching San Francisco by way of the Isthmus. Almost immediately they went to Yuba County and there, at Smartsville, Mr. Pierce engaged in hydraulic mining, becoming a leading operator before he sold out in 1878. He might have continued uninterruptedly in that important field had not the death of a brother-in-law, A. H. Houston, drawn him back to San Francisco to take charge of an altogether different enterprise. Mr. Houston, as early as 1867, had undertaken to build part of the sea wall along the San Francisco water front, under contract with the board of state harbor commissioners, and when he passed away he had finished only a part of that great undertaking and had gone to great expense in quarrying and cutting granite. Mr. Pierce succeeded to Mr. Houston's interests, and successfully completed 1130 feet of the sea wall under a new and enlarged contract, receiving as his compensation $240 per lineal foot.

From 1868, for seven or eight years, Mr. Pierce's family lived in San Francisco, and during that time he established general offices there, although his main interests continued to be the exploitation of hydraulic mining properties in Yuba County, which he still operated for many years after finishing the sea wall. In 1866 he purchased from Mr. Lent a very beautiful country home, occupying eighty-eight acres on the west side of Santa Clara, naming the place "New Park," after the country home of his grandfather in England. The price paid Mr. Lent was $48,500, a very large sum for those days. It abutted on Franklin Street and included the present site of the Carmelite Monastery and a part of what is now the country home of R. T. Pierce. He continued to own and operate the Blue Gravel Mine, which was enlarged to include a water proposition and a large lot of land, and renamed it The Excelsior Water & Mining Com-

pany, under which title it was conducted until sold in 1881 to a syndicate composed of Haggin & Tevis, and others. His interest in this deal amounted to $600,000.

In 1877 Mr. Pierce bought a small planing mill in Santa Clara and changed its name of Enterprise Mill to the Pacific Manufacturing Company, and incorporated it in 1879. He purchased some timber lands in the Santa Cruz Mountains and built a sawmill at Ben Lomond and put in the first band saw to be operated in California. Mr. Pierce at one time owned the Empire Gold Mine in Grass Valley, which he sold in 1872 to the father of W. B. Bourn for $150,000. This mine was developed by the Bourns to one of the largest and most profitable in the state. Soon after organizing the Pacific Manufacturing Company, Mr. Pierce became quite active as a lumberman and in addition to the Ben Lomond Mill he purchased timber lands and built a sawmill at Ash Creek at the foot of Mt. Shasta. At this time he was a pioneer in the sugar and white pine industry. He also owned timber lands at La Moine near Dunsmuir. He founded the Bank of Santa Clara County and erected the building which it occupied on the corner of Main and Franklin streets. He served as trustee of Mills Seminary, afterwards Mills College, for many years, devoting a great deal of time to its interests, and making it many gifts.

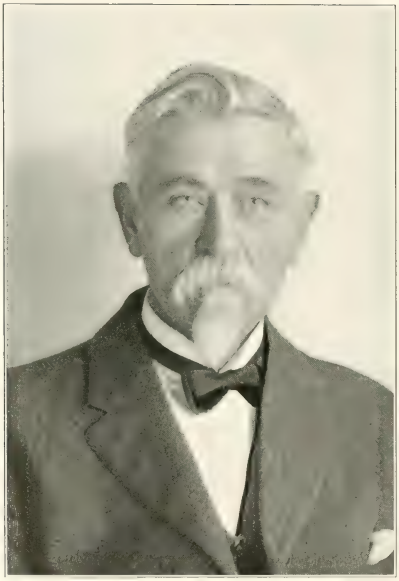
Seven children survived Mr. and Mrs. Pierce. The eldest son, James H. Pierce, president of the Pacific Manufacturing Company, resides on the Alameda in San Jose; he married Marion P. Thurston, and they had two daughters, Edith, now the wife of J. G. Kennedy of Palo Alto, and Mildred, now deceased, who was the wife of George Corner Fenhagen, a prominent architect of Baltimore, Md. Richard T. is the treasurer of the Pacific Manufacturing Company and resides on one of the finest fruit ranches in the Santa Clara Valley and has a beautiful home. Caroline L. became Mrs. W. J. Casey, and is deceased. Annie A. married F. D. Goodhue and resides in Pasadena. Grace I. became Mrs. F. D. Madison, and is deceased. Florence is Mrs. F. H. Beaver, and resides in San Francisco, where her sister, Frances, now Mrs. L. L. Morse, is also living. Mr. Pierce passed away on February 26, 1897, and was buried beside his wife in Laurel Hill Cemetery, San Francisco.

MRS. MARY A. WHITE.—A distinguished pioneer who has seen the marvelous development and growth of Santa Clara Valley, and is today honored by all who know her for her own enviable part in that development and expansion, is Mrs. Mary A. White, who lives retired on Day Road, some two and a half miles northwest of Gilroy. She was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, on May 21, 1840, the daughter of Thomas and Winnifred (Spellman) Ford, well known in their land and generation. Thomas Ford died in 1842, and in 1844 Mary Ford accompanied her mother across the Atlantic to Boston, Mass. Meanwhile Edward and James Ford came to California, and in 1855 Mrs. Ford and her family came out to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, taking passage on the old steamer Sierra Nevada, from New York to Aspinwall. They crossed the Isthmus in a wagon and then traveled from Panama to San Francisco aboard the side-wheeler Golden Gate. Arriving in California, Mrs. Ford, Mary and two sons came on to San Jose, to which city two older brothers, Edward and James, had migrated. Mrs. Ford died at Edenvale, December 17, 1886, aged eighty years.

At San Jose, in 1858, Miss Ford married Thomas White, who was born in Canada on November 24, 1836, and had come to California with his parents in 1853, via the Isthmus, traveling in much the same manner as had the Fords. He was a fine young man, and a very hard, honest worker; but his promising life was cut off all too early, and he passed away in January, 1889, at his home near Gilroy. In 1879, the Whites had removed to a small ranch near Gilroy, after Mr. White had engaged in ranching for a while at Pine Ridge; and later Mr. White acquired 100 acres of the James Murphy ranch on Day Road, which he farmed to grain and stock. After the death of her husband, Mrs. White added eighty-eight acres to the ranch, at the same time that she was rearing and educating her twelve children, and later overseeing the rearing of two grandsons under her roof. Although past eighty years, she is singularly alert and her mental faculties are keen and still ready for the varied demands of a modern day.

The children referred to have been: Thomas, who died in infancy; Edward, who passed away when he was nineteen; William, who resides with his wife and three children at Gilroy; Annie remains at home with her mother; Thomas, married, lives with his wife and three children at Oakland, although they have a ranch on the Watsonville Road; James, deceased, is survived by his widow and two children, and they reside at Colusa; John is also deceased, but his widow and a son are living at Gilroy; a daughter is Sister Viviana, a nun at the convent at Gilroy; Charles White, who married and has a wife and one child, is an orchardist on Day Road, Gilroy; Frank is deceased; Louis, unmarried, lives at home and is manager of the ranch; and Nellie also adds her charm to the home circle. Mrs. White has done much in her time to support St. Mary's parish; and as a Democrat she has also exerted her best influence for higher and better political conditions.

DAVID M. BURNETT.—A distinguished representative of the California Bar of more than ordinary interest because of his relation, as a descendant, to one of the illustrious forefathers of the Golden State, is David M. Burnett, son of John M. and Ellen (Casey) Burnett, and grandson of Peter H. Burnett, California's first governor. He was born in San Francisco the day after Christmas, 1870, and at the age of twelve matriculated at St. Ignatius College, from which he was graduated on June 3, 1891, with the Bachelor of Science degree. In the fall of the latter year he entered the Hastings College of Law in San Francisco; and while reading law, he was for a year an instructor in Mathematics and English in St. Ignatius College, and also for a year in Santa Clara College. In August, 1894, he was admitted to practice at the California Bar; and on the first of September he began the practice of law in the office of the late Charles F. Wilcox. Three years later, in March, Mr. Burnett and H. E. Wilcox formed a partnership which continued until February, 1917. While in the law school, Mr. Burnett joined the fraternity Phi Delta Phi, made up of law students; and since then he has become a member of the Young Men's Institute, Knights of Columbus, the Native Sons, the National Union, the Sainte Claire Club and the California Pioneers.



Alex. P. Murgotten

The story of the Burnett family tree is particularly interesting. Peter Hardeman Burnett was born in Nashville, Tenn., in 1807, and grew up to be a trader and a lawyer. In 1843 he made the overland journey to Oregon, and soon after took a prominent part in the organization of the territorial government. He was sent to the legislature in both 1844 and 1848, and then became a judge of the Oregon Supreme Court. The great excitement about the discovery of gold in California led him to abandon everything in Oregon and to hurry south, and for a short time he himself worked in the mines; but when the affairs of the Sutter family and estate at New Helvetia became so complicated, he accepted the responsibility of their agent. In 1849 he rose to prominence in actively urging the formation of a state government in advance of Congressional authority; he energetically opposed the military direction of the territory by the U. S. Government; but he yielded to the calling of a constitutional convention, and under the new constitution was at once elected governor, and assumed office ahead of all Congressional action in September, 1850. He resigned the governship in 1851, practiced law, and then became one of the supreme judges of California in 1857-58. For seventeen years, from 1863, Judge Burnett was very prominent in San Francisco as the president of the corporation known as the Pacific Bank; and in 1878 he published a volume entitled, "Recollections of an Old Pioneer," which is regarded as a very valuable contribution toward an understanding of the early political and constitutional history of the Pacific Coast. In 1880, Judge Burnett retired and spent the balance of his life in the family circle of his son, John M. Burnett, where he passed away on May 16, 1895, aged eighty-seven years.

John M. Burnett, the father of our subject, was born in Missouri in 1838, and for awhile was sent to private schools. Later, he entered Santa Clara College, from which he was graduated in 1858 with the A. B. degree. A year later, that honored institution gave him the Master of Arts degree. He studied law, was admitted to practice in 1865, and then opened a law office in San Francisco.

On July 2, 1902, David M. Burnett was married to Miss Mabel Arques, the daughter of Luis Arques, a prominent attorney; and their son, John M. Burnett, born on May 1, 1903, has lived to represent the fourth generation of the Burnetts and their enviable association with California history. They also have a daughter, Martha Arques Burnett, a student in the San Jose high school.

ALEXANDER P. MURGOTTEN.—Well known throughout the state as the editor and publisher of The California Pioneer and later of The California Elk, Alexander P. Murgotten has done much in this capacity to promote the good of the organizations which his papers represented, and has also rendered efficient assistance in advancing the interests of San Jose, the city in which he has resided for fifty-six years. A member of one of the early pioneer families of California, he has spent nearly all of his life in this state, and by his intelligence, ability and integrity has been influential in promoting its industrial, social, fraternal and political welfare. A son of the late Henry Clay Murgotten, he was born February 10, 1846, in Lagro, Wabash County, Ind., and he comes of distinguished French ancestry, his great-grandfather Murgotten having been a wealthy Parisian. Grandfather Murgotten was an officer in the French navy in 1808, served under Napoleon, and after the second banishment of Napoleon was in a ship that was lost off the coast of America. Being rescued by an American vessel, he settled permanently in Baltimore, Md., living there until his death, of cholera, in 1831. He was a practical business man, and quite well-to-do, for in addition to his earnings he received regular remittances from his father in France. The correct French spelling of his surname Mr. Murgotten has never definitely ascertained.

In Muncie, Ind., December 24, 1837, Henry Clay Murgotten married Susan Shaffer, who was born in Lycoming County, Pa., a daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Gordener) Shaffer. Elizabeth Gordener was of French ancestry, and was a daughter of George Gordener, who was a life-long resident of Lycoming County, Pa., and served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. On December 24, 1887, in Placerville, Cal., Mr. and Mrs. Henry C. Murgotten celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, the occasion being one of joyful memory. Mrs. Murgotten lived but a few months longer, passing away in San Jose, June 21, 1888. Of the children born of their union two survive, namely: Mary H., widow of Hon. William A. January, of San Jose, and Alexander P., the subject of this sketch. Henry Clay Murgotten was a staunch Republican in politics, a past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and one of the founders and leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Placerville.

Coming with his mother to California when a boy of six years, the father having preceded them, Alexander P. Murgotten was carried across the Isthmus on the back of a native. He was reared and educated in Placerville, Eldorado County, attending the public schools until sixteen years old. He was one of the first newsboys in the mines, beginning to sell papers as soon as he arrived there. The New York, Boston and St. Louis papers, although six months and even a year old, sold readily for fifty cents, and illustrated papers brought fifty cents and a dollar each. He later entered the employ of William A. January, publisher of the Mountain Democrat, and in his office learned the printer's trade. Coming with Mr. January to San Jose, in 1866, on January 1, he worked for two years on the Santa Clara Argus, as foreman of the office. Embarking then in business for himself, he has since been extensively engaged in job printing and publishing. In 1877 he started the Pioneer, a paper that had a good circulation and was devoted to the interests of the California pioneers. From 1885 until 1889 Mr. Murgotten was in the employ of the Government, being superintendent of deposit melting in the United States Mint in San Francisco, and likewise being the representative of the superintendent between the melting, refining and coining departments, in this capacity handling all the gold twice, millions of dollars' worth of it passing through his hands every day. On change of administration Mr. Murgotten returned to San Jose, and as junior member of the firm of Cottle and Murgotten resumed the publication of the Pioneer, continuing with his partner for five or more years. In February, 1901, he established The California Elk, a large, twelve-page quarto, issued monthly in the interests of the Benevolent and Protective Order of

Elks of the United States, also actively and profitably engaging in a general printing business.

In San Jose, June 28, 1868, Mr. Murgotten married Martha Kelley Munroe, a native of Medina, Ohio. Her father, Charles Munroe, started for California by way of Cape Horn in 1851. He resided for a while in San Jose, but during the excitement caused by a rich discovery of gold in Central America, he went to the mines of that country, and died there.

Mr. and Mrs. Murgotten celebrated their golden wedding anniversary June 28, 1918. Of their union five children were born, two living, Henry C. Murgotten and Rev. Dr. F. C. Murgotten.

Politically, Mr. Murgotten is a Republican and fraternally, he belongs to San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M. He is a Shriner, a Sciot, belongs to the Scottish Rite and a member of the Sons of the Revolution, is a past noble grand of Garden City Lodge No. 142, I. O. O. F., and is a charter member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E. He was one of the prime movers in the forming of the Santa Clara County Pioneers' Society, which was organized June 22, 1875, and of which he was secretary for a quarter of a century, resigning the position in 1900, but is again occupying that office. Religiously, Mr. Murgotten is a member of the Episcopal Church, and is liberal in his religious views, according to everyone the right to worship God as conscience dictates.

During the Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, Mr. Murgotten was president of the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County and was instrumental in engineering one of the largest and most interesting days—Pioneer Day—when more than seventy thousand attended from all parts of the state.

JULIUS MARTIN.—Numbered among the first settlers in California who were instrumental in the progress and growth of the Santa Clara Valley, and more especially the section about Gilroy, mention is made of Julius Martin, the first American to settle here, taking up his residence in January, 1844, and ever after maintaining his home here. He was born in Stokes County, N. C., on January 2, 1804, the son of wealthy parents, who gave him the very best of educational advantages by sending him to Chapel Hill College with the intention of his entering West Point. As a student he excelled in many sports and won a host of friends. One of his schoolmates was Governor Stanley of North Carolina. Circumstances were such that he did not enter West Point and he moved to Alabama, then to Mississippi, and in 1833 to a little town called Sibley, near Independence, Mo. There he lived, farmed and traded until 1843, when he started on the overland journey to California with his wife and three daughters.

One of his neighbors, Joseph Childs, with some others, went to California in 1841 to "look over the country" and so enthused were they with the soil and climatic conditions, that when they went back to Missouri in 1842, their stories created the desire on the part of many friends to make this their home and among these were Julius Martin and his family. Their party consisted of thirty men, besides six women and the children. They gathered at Shawnee Mission and on May 31, 1843, began the long trek across the continent, happy in the thought that at the end of their journey they would find their heart's desire. Among the party was David F. McClellan, a nephew of the scout and trader, Capt. Joseph R. Walker, who had come to California in 1833. McClellan was informed by his father that the party would meet Walker somewhere on the plains and to try to induce him to turn back and guide the train in safety through to the coast. The first 100 miles were made slowly and as they got farther along they encountered several trains en route for Oregon and all traveled together in harmony and comfort. In the trains encountered were Peter H. Burnett, who became the first governor of California; S. J. Hensley, Major Redding, J. W. Nesmith and others who became prominent in various circles in pioneer days.

The little party reached the Kaw River, journeyed westward to the south fork of the Platte, which took them four days to cross, then on to Fort Laramie, where the emigrants gave a grand ball, there being some 1,500 in the party at that time. Leaving the fort they soon encounted Captain Walker and he agreed to act as their guide after he had delivered his furs at the fort. He caught up with them at Independence Rock and saw them safely here.

Some miles west of Fort Hall the Oregon wagons bade goodbye to the California contingent and the latter wended their way slowly towards their goal. They found plenty of game and kept their larders well supplied. As they neared the California line they began to run short of provisions and some of the party made up a light pack train and traveled rapidly to reach Sutter's Fort and get back to their party before the snows set in. They reached the fort, but were too late to make the return trip and after several days of waiting, Walker turned south and guided the little band by way of Walker's Lake (now Owen's) through Walker's Pass and thence to Four Creeks (Visalia). Provisions were getting shorter and at the lake they burned their wagons, buried all castings and saws, etc., for they had material for a saw and flour mill with them. With women and children and light packs they started out, but had to kill a mule for provender on the way. They were forty-eight hours without water, then found a spring and by scooping out a place large enough, had plenty for the people and animals. They arrived at what is now Visalia, then to Mission Soledad on the Salinas, in December, 1843, worn out with the long and hard journey, but happy to have reached the end of their travels.

Julius Martin and his little party came to San Ysidro (Old Gilroy) a few days later and he located there until in 1850, when he moved to a fine ranch he had secured near New Gilroy, and this location was ever afterwards his home. He served with Fremont as a captain of American Scouts and both he and his wife were present at Sonoma at the raising of the Bear Flag. He left his family at Gilroy while he tried his luck at mining, but finding that was not his forte, turned his attention to trading with miners. When he returned again to ranch life he began improving his property and in time owned one of the best ranches in this section of the county. It is pleasant to relate that the original ranch is still in possession of the heirs of Julius Martin and with the passing of time has become very valuable property. He took a very active part in the settlement of this section, always lending a helping hand to those seeking a home and kept open house for all way-

E. Elizabeth Martin

Julius Martin

Georgia M Beane

farers. For about thirty years he was blind, but he was so familiar with locations and so sensitive to touch that he would walk to Gilroy and about the town without assistance.

Mr. Martin had married, on February 14, 1838, Elizabeth Hedrick McPherson and she first saw the light on November 23, 1819, in Roane County, Tenn. She was a woman of many resources, and after her husband lost his sight, she took charge of their large ranch of some 1,300 acres and carried it on successfully until her death. They had six children, all girls, the first three born in Missouri and the others in Santa Clara County: Mary married P. B. Tully and died leaving two daughters—Mrs. Elmer Ray of Gilroy and Mrs. Elizabeth Riggins of San Francisco; Arzelia became the wife of Abraham Lewis, she died leaving three children—George of Los Angeles, Mildred, Mrs. James Sargeant, of Gilroy, and Abraham, an attorney in Honolulu; Martha married Franklin Oldham and died, the mother of four children, but now all are deceased. She was only a babe of three months when the family began their journey to California; Susan came next, and she was the first white child, born by a few hours, in the Santa Clara Valley. She is now Mrs. A. Philbrook and lives in Susanville, Cal.; Georgia was next to the youngest and was born at Old Gilroy. She married first, Dr. James F. Johnson, a physician of San Jose, and they had one son, Edward F. He was graduated from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1892, returned to Gilroy and embarked in the drug business, married Elsie Garret of Sacramento and they had two sons, Edward Martin and Garret Abeel. He died on August 10, 1917, and the business was continued by his widow until 1922, when the oldest son, Martin Johnson, was graduated from the University of California in Pharmacy, class of '22, and now manages the establishment. His grandmother sent him to college that he might take his father's place in the business world. In 1922 Garret Johnson graduated from the Gilroy high school. Mrs. James F. Johnson, in 1906, became the wife of J. W. Beane, who learned merchandising with Marshall Field of Chicago and was a pioneer merchant of Gilroy and later a trusted employe of Ford & Sanborn Company of Salinas and King City, but now retired in Gilroy. Julia F. was the youngest girl and she married Charles Hornbeck and died in 1921 in Gilroy, leaving one child, Edith, who with her father is living on the old Martin homestead, one-half mile from Gilroy. The daughters were educated at Notre Dame and Gates Institute.

The Martins entertained with the true Southern hospitality and all travelers north and south always found a welcome at their home. Many men of prominence were their guests, among them U. S. Grant, later president of the United States. Mrs. Martin was glad to relate the early stories of California and tell that she had lived under four flags—Spanish, Alcalde, Bear and the American, and had them on display at her home. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and aided the needy at all times. She died on December 2, 1900, having survived her husband from December 26, 1891, when he passed away, having reached the good old age of eighty-seven years, eleven months and twenty-six days. Mr. Martin was always of a jolly disposition and although blind and almost eighty-five, he could dance the fisher's hornpipe with the grace of one half his age. He liked best of all to talk of pioneer history and was an authority sought by all delving into the history of the early days. One of the responsible positions he filled before courts were established was that of judge advocate of his district and his word was law on all matters. Mrs. Martin had a large collection of clippings and papers relating to California history which she preserved with great care and now are a valuable acquisition to the annals of the county. The old Martin home is still standing and was built of logs hewed by hand from the redwood and oaks found growing near Gilroy in 1845.

HENRY MILLER.—Few among the names of those pioneers who did the big things in helping to develop and build up California into the Golden State have come to have half of the fascination of romance and the glamor of renown such as surrounds the honored name of Henry Miller, the cattle king of California and father of Los Banos, whose story is the narrative, like that of a fairy tale, of the remarkable career of a man whose industry, intellect and integrity conquered one of the most promising, and in truth one of the richest empires on the face of the earth. A butcher boy in the days of his San Francisco youth, he won lands and amassed a fortune above that of many a king, and was lord, not only of all that he could survey, but of twice the area of the kingdom of Belgium. He reached his ninetieth year, and it is safe to say that nearly eighty-five of those years were periods of hard toil, and strenuous activity.

Henry Miller was born in Brackenheim, Wurtemberg, Germany, on July 21, 1827, and grew up a farmer's boy, familiar with country life from early childhood. When fourteen years old, he had, among other duties the job watching over a flock of geese; but one day he walked home, leaving the geese to look after themselves, and informed his astonished and skeptical sister that he was through with that sort of slow routine and was going out into the world to do something for himself. Two or three years were spent in Holland and England, and then, setting sail for New York, the ambitious young German was engaged as a butcher in the small city even then the New World's metropolis. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 attracted not only the attention of most of the civilized world, but it seized hold of Henry Miller with such a grip that in the famous Argonaut year of '49 he joined the hurrying throngs trying to cross the Isthmus of Panama, and himself sought the new El Dorado. Upon arriving in Panama, Henry Miller, then only twenty-two years of age, discovered an exceptionally good opportunity for engaging in business, and there formed a partnership with an American; but the enterprise had been launched only a few weeks, when Miller was stricken with Panama fever—a most serious malady at that time of inadequate medical skill and attendance. When he had sufficiently recovered to hobble down to his business house, he discovered that his partner had swamped the business beyond all possibility of salvation, so that when all the bills had been paid, Miller had sufficient cash to obtain passage to San Francisco, where he landed in 1850, with just five dollars in his pocket, and a walking stick in his hand. He was still weak, from the effects of the fever,

but he resolutely hobbled forth to seek employment, and made it a point to call at every business house along Montgomery Street. Usually, he met with disappointment; but before the day was over, he had engaged himself to a butcher.

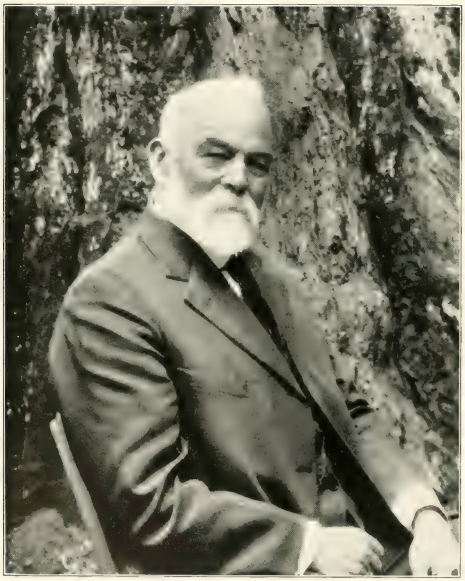
A young man of Henry Miller's natural and already developed ability could not be expected to accept employment from another person very long, and after the San Francisco fire in 1851, he leased a lot on Jackson Street, erected a one-story building, and there opened a retail butcher shop, and this unpretentious business store with its very small stock but early openings and late closings became the cornerstone of the Miller fortunes. He went down into the valleys below San Francisco, purchased beef cattle and drove them into the city for butchering; and in these journeyings about the country he became well-acquainted with the cattle-raisers of the state and their conditions. There were several large competitors in the butcher business in San Francisco at that time, and among them was one in particular, Charles W. Lux, who was soon to appreciate Miller's capabilities. In 1857, Henry Miller visited the cattle-raising regions and quietly secured options on all the available beef cattle north of the Tehachapi range, and when the astonished buyers of his competitors appeared there were no beeves to be had by them. This splendid stroke of enterprise, marked at that time, enabled Miller to make his own terms with Lux and others, and partnership with Lux was the immediate outgrowth of the puzzling situation.

The new firm entered the field vigorously, and gradually began to acquire lands upon which to graze its herds, for when Miller & Lux began their business as a firm, a vast domain of unfenced grazing land existed in the great sweep of valleys and western slopes of the Sierra Nevada range—in fact, millions of acres were unclaimed from the Government. As the population increased, and the business of Miller & Lux expanded, it became necessary to increase the acreage held for grazing purposes, and Spanish grants were bought at prices that would astonish the ranchmen of today. A square mile could then be purchased at a figure now quoted for a single acre, and in those days even cowboy employees took up Government land under the preemption, homestead and desert-land acts, and after acquiring a title would dispose of it to their employers for a few cents an acre. In this way, and by purchasing the rights of discouraged ranchers, the vast and tremendously valuable Miller & Lux empire was obtained. It required foresight to inspire the investors, the power of looking ahead and discerning what so many others with equal opportunities failed to discover; but it also required courage, nerve to carry the deals through.

One of the most notable purchases made by this epoch-making firm was the great Santa Anita rancho of 100,000 acres near Los Banos, which was obtained from Hildreth & Hildreth with its vast herds, soon after Henry Miller's advent in the San Joaquin Valley; and the Hildreth brand of three bars, crossed through the center became the Miller & Lux brand for many years thereafter. And whatever or wherever the brand of Miller & Lux was to be found, one might bank upon it that it represented a desirable, superior quality, for the secret of the rise of Henry Miller to the position of millionaire cattle baron was his remarkable knowledge of cattle, and an equally remarkable knowledge of men.

It is stated that Henry Miller at one time had the ambition to own the whole of California, but whether that be true or not, it is known that he was never anxious to part with lands after he had once acquired them, especially if they were suitable for grazing purposes, and he was ever ready to invest all surplus cash in the purchase of land. It is said, on the other hand, that Charles Lux at one time became frightened at his partner's purchasing proclivities, and sought to retire from the business. "Mr. Miller, we now have $100,000 in the bank in cash, and I think that this is an opportune time to dissolve partnership. Let us settle up." "You say that we have $100,000 in cash?" replied Mr. Miller. "Well, wait until I return from this trip." When Mr. Miller came back, Mr. Lux found that the firm had just invested in more land to the tune of $100,000, for Miller could not pass up a good chance to invest in acreage when the cash lay temptingly at hand. While Mr. Lux was a good financier and office man, there is no doubt of the fact that he was made a millionaire in spite of himself, and that he owed much of his own prosperity to his more aggressive partner. He could not let go when he wished to, and he remained a member of the firm until his death in 1887.

Henry Miller reckoned his holdings by the square mile, not by the acre, and a bit of evidence he gave in court some years ago—entertaining reading today. "In taking it ranch after ranch," he said, "in Santa Clara County it has an extent of twenty-four miles north and south, and about seven to eight miles east and west. In Merced County we have thirty-six miles north and south, and then about thirty-two miles east and west. The Malheur property is an extent of ninety miles northwest to southeast, and about sixty miles north to south. Then comes the purchase of what we call the Todhunter & Devine property. That lies in Harney County, Ore., and comprises over seven-tenths of 125 miles north and south and about seventy-five miles east and west, with a good distance in between." There is no doubt whatever, however, that the amount of the Miller & Lux holdings have been greatly overestimated. A special writer for one of the noted San Francisco dailies gave an estimate of 14,539,000 acres, but behind these astounding figures was a journalistic purpose of exaggerating, for with ownership and leases combined, the total would not reach half of that figure. The richest holdings are in Merced and Madera counties, and amount to probably 350,000 acres. The Buttonwillow district will swell the total by 200,000 more, and Fresno County and other districts will probably increase the San Joaquin holdings to 700,000 acres, and there are nearly 20,000 acres in the region of Gilroy, and other, smaller tracts scattered over the state. The Miller & Lux acreage in the states of Nevada and Oregon will bring the grand total up to nearly 3,000,000 acres. It is a common saying among stockmen that Henry Miller could travel from the Idaho line to the Mexican border and camp on his own land every night; and no other man in America ever has, or ever will again, control such an immense acreage of agricultural lands. It almost staggers belief that this tremendous empire was owned and occupied by one man's interests, and was nearly all under his personal supervision. Henry Miller was almost continually on the move in the years of his health and activity, for he did most of his work in the days before the automobile, al-



Andrew P. Hills

though he was one of the first to import a fine French car. He came to dislike the machine, however, owing to the rough roads he was generally compelled to travel, and in rather short order he discarded it again, and once more took to either his favorite buggy or buckboard, in making his round of visits across the vast Miller & Lux ranches.

In 1860, Henry Miller was married to Miss Sarah Wilmarth Sheldon, a lady of culture and refinement, and two daughters and a son were born to them. Henry Miller, Jr., died in his fortieth year, survived by a widow, an honored resident of Gilroy. The youngest daughter, Miss Sarah Alice, was killed by a runaway horse. Another daughter, Mrs. J. Leroy Nickel, has resided at 2101 Laguna Street, San Francisco, and it was at her residence that Mr. Miller expired, on October 14, 1916. George Nickel, a grandson of the famous pioneer, has resided on the Ortigalito ranch, eight miles to the southeast of Los Banos. The immediate life estate was left to Mrs. Nickel and her husband, who had taken a leading hand in the management of the Miller & Lux properties, and some $225,000 for surviving relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and $30,000 in smaller amounts to employees, were provided for by bequests in the will.

A notable achievement of Henry Miller was his organization and control of the San Joaquin & Kings River Canal and Irrigation Company, and not a few of his enterprises were productive of much benefit to others, as well as to himself and near of kin. William J. Stockton, the pioneer, who first became acquainted with Mr. Miller in 1872, soon overcame his prejudices to great landholders and found that Miller was performing a great service to other folks seeking to establish themselves; the pioneer could go to his straw-stacks and get straw for the asking, and to Canal Farm and get a cow; and such courtesies were given to rich and poor alike. When the section from Los Banos to Newman was in dire straits for water, Henry Miller, at a cost of some $3,000,000 built a canal and delivered water to the people, without an extra cent of cost to them. He also made a present to the county of a road built at an expense of $45,000, and running to the San Joaquin River. He was born to rule, to lead, to point the way to others, and to get there himself; he testified in court that during the hard times in the five years following Mr. Lux's death, he made $1,700,000 a year, or $8,000,000 in five years, an amount that seems almost incredible, but which must be true. Henry Miller was of striking personal appearance, and in his prime was an exact image of General U. S. Grant. He was simple in his habits, and would tolerate no homage from anyone. Dr. J. L. McClelland said, when Mr. Miller died: "He has endowed no colleges, but he has given millions as he went along without exacting any pledge of remembrance, or making any condition of publicity. There are thousands of humble men and widows who can testify that his giving of valuable land and goodly sums of coin has been in strict accord with the Scripture admonition, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." And Andrew R. Schottky, the distinguished lawyer, said: "I saw a poor butcher boy coming from Germany to California; I saw him accumulating vast acreages of land on the Pacific Coast; I saw thousands of happy and prosperous homes on land developed and sold by him; I saw no instance of colonists being defrauded and impoverished by being placed on poor land at high prices. Underthinking persons will perhaps censure him for his great wealth, but the fair minded will think of the fact that in accumulating his wealth, he developed land and took advantage of opportunity, but did not crush and destroy men. When all is said and done, his was a life of intense usefulness, and his contribution to the present and the future of California is large. The words of Mark Anthony at the death of Brutus are peculiarly appropriate at the death of Henry Miller: 'This was a man!'"

ANDREW P. HILL.—The position that Andrew P. Hill occupies in the professional, commercial and social life of San Jose is an evidence of the rare ability distinguishing his citizenship in this community. The state of California has long been recognized by artists as furnishing a diversity of scenes unsurpassed by any other state in the union, and Mr. Hill is easily recognized as a leader in the portrayal of nature; but Andrew P. Hill's name and strenuous efforts will forever be associated with the preservation to the state and to humanity of the beautiful California Redwood Park. Thousands of tourists visit this beautiful spot annually, and reverence the man who so bravely fought for the preservation of these wonderful trees, and the people of California owe him a debt of gratitude for his perseverance and unselfish efforts in the saving of this forest from the ravages of fire and vandals. Mr. Hill has long enjoyed the distinction of being one of California's foremost artists. He has exhibited pictures and taken gold medals in panoramic photography at Buffalo, Omaha, St. Louis, New Orleans, Portland, and the Mid-Winter Fair at San Francisco.

Many of his canvasses adorn the walls of permanent art exhibits and homes in California and other states, and his wide experience and generally approved method of representation justify the influence which he exerts in all matters pertaining to the establishment of high artistic ideals in the west. Mr. Hill brings to his work the energy, excellence and distinction which is characteristic of the undertakings of the artists, authors and statesmen of the state of Indiana, where he was born near Valparaiso, Porter County, August 9, 1853, and where he lived until he was fourteen. A pride of ancestry centers around his forbears; his paternal great-grandfather, John Hill, served in the Revolutionary War under General Putnam, and he married Rebecca Harvey, niece of the gallant general and hero of Bunker Hill; and Hyacinth Hill, daughter of John Hill, married Abraham Garfield, father of James A. Garfield. Elijah B. Hill, son of the Revolutionary soldier, carried a musket in the war of 1812, and in time became one of the earliest pioneers of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, where he carried mail to Cleveland, when that now flourishing community consisted of three houses. Elijah Putnam Hill, father of Andrew Putnam, was born in Hillsboro, Ohio, and was a buyer of furs for northern Indiana for the Hudson Bay Company. In 1853, he crossed the plains in an ox train which counted Samuel Manning among its fortune hunters. While crossing the plains he became separated from his party and, in company with Mr. Manning, was hunting some stolen stock which had been run off by the Indians. They succeeded in keeping the Indians at bay and were able to reach camp, but Mr. Hill died from the strain and exposure on the sixth day after his arrival at Amador City, Cal., and he was the first white man buried there. On the maternal side, Mr. Hill is descended

from colonial stock, for his mother Jennie (Rose) Hill, was the daughter of Henry Montgomery and Sallie (Frisby) Rose, the former of whom served in the War of 1812, and was in turn the son of a Revolutionary soldier. Grandfather Frisby also espoused the colonial cause during the War of Independence as drum major to Washington's staff.

Andrew P. Hill came with an uncle via Panama in 1867, to California, stopping for a year in Amador County. Very early in life he developed an aptitude for drawing, which grew as he had opportunity for study. During the year of 1868, he enrolled as a student in Santa Clara College, but before finishing his course, he was offered a position by his uncle, Warner Rose, a prominent stock raiser of San Luis Obispo County, with whom he remained for about three years, receiving a practical education along various lines, but the knowledge gained could not be computed in dollars and cents. Through the advice of Charles F. Reed, Mr. Hill began to take lessons in painting under Virgil Williams in San Francisco, and a few years later he was associated with L. O. Lussier in portrait painting in San Francisco and San Jose. In the meantime he studied the human figure under Virgil Tojetti of San Francisco. His progress along his chosen line of work was gratifying, both to himself and friends, and he became an active member of the San Francisco Art Association.

Mr. Hill is the recipient of many medals for paintings exhibited at the state capital. In the year of 1876, he established the first studio, in partnership with Mr. Lussier, in San Jose, where he also had a large class. After the death of his partner, he continued his varied art career, and from portraiture branched out into the painting of horses in motion, a departure gratifying in its results, for practically all of the famous horses in the state were painted by him, either singly or in groups. The first and most notable historical work painted by Mr. Hill was known as the "Murphy Party," the first emigrant party ascending to the summit from Donner Lake, and which, because of its faithfulness to incidents of the pioneer life of the state, was purchased and placed in the historical room of the California Pioneers' Association of San Francisco, but destroyed by fire in 1906. He took a gold medal on this in 1878 at Sacramento. His "Camp of Israel," painted for J. W. Kelchner, has received encomiums of praise from the art world in general, and was given two pages in the New York Sunday Times.

Mr. Hill became interested in photography about fifty years ago, and maintained a fine studio in San Jose from 1885 to 1906. Governor Stanford desired his horses taken in motion, and Mr. Hill was thus employed for nearly eight years. He also photographed the laying of the corner stone of Stanford University, and the breaking of the ground. Until the death of the famous financier and philanthropist, the services of Mr. Hill were in constant demand. Mr. Hill has contributed many illustrations to the magazines and periodicals throughout the world, his scope including portraits, animals and landscapes. His sketch portraying a fire in the Santa Cruz Mountains, that had been put out with new wine, appeared in the London Wide World during the year of 1900. While endeavoring to secure material for these pictures, he became interested in the old redwood trees, which have been preserved through his strenuous efforts in their behalf. During the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1906, most of his paintings were destroyed, but he soon opened up another studio at his home, and his exhibits attract people from every part of the United States. To Mr. Hill belongs the distinction of being the first artist to discover the means of matching photographs, so as to form a continuous, panoramic picture, and he has taken many prizes and medals for his exhibits. His photographs of the giant redwoods of California are famous the world over. He lives close to nature, and every mood in which she indulges is reflected upon his temperamental, fine and aspiring mind. The singing brook, the giant tree, the turbulent winds, talk to him as to one who understands, and who, understanding, portrays with genius and sincerity.

Mr. Hill is an honored member of the Sons and Daughters of Pioneers. Mrs. Hill has been his constant companion and helpmate in his various lines of art, and has assisted him in his studies. She is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School, class of 1876, and for eight years was an instructor in the schools of San Jose. She is the daughter of Benjamin F. Watkins, a native of Genesee County, N. Y., who, in 1846 crossed the plains to Oregon, being a member, when he started, of the ill-fated Donner party, but from which he separated at Fort Hall. Mr. Watkins engaged in mining in Oregon for a time, and then crossed the mountains to California. He owned 160 acres of land in San Francisco which is now the site of the depot at corner of Third and Townsend streets. In 1850, he returned east by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and married Laura Broughton, of Malone, N. Y., who accompanied him to the west during the year of 1851. Mr. Watkins then purchased and located upon a ranch near Santa Clara and owned the first strawberry farm in California. Here he engaged in general farming and fruit raising until he passed away at the age of fifty-eight. Mrs. Hill's maternal grandfather, Shebuel Broughton, married Sarah Summer, a cousin of Charles Summer, a lineal descendant of General Israel Putnam, of Revolutionary fame.

Mr. and Mrs. Hill are the parents of two children; Andrew P., Jr., a graduate of Stanford University, and now—1922—head of the department of manual training in the Palo Alto grammar school. He is married and has one child; Frank E. is also a graduate of Stanford, which he supplemented with a course at the Illinois University; later receiving a degree from Columbia University, and for two years prior to the outbreak of the war, was assistant professor in the English department of Columbia. He married the daughter of Prof. George Hempl, and they are the parents of two children. He enlisted in the aviation corps at the opening of the war, received his training and commission as lieutenant at Kelly Field, and was on his way to serve overseas, when he was honorably discharged at New York. He was then employed by the Curtis Aeroplane Company as publicity man, and remained there two years; he then became first assistant to the chief editor of the New York *Globe*.

Had Mr. Hill not penetrated the home of the giant redwoods in search of illustrating material, and had he not been denied the right to perpetuate, through his camera, their dignified and giant proportions, the history of this now famous region of the Big Basin might have terminated with much less credit to the state of California. The achievement of Mr. Hill in saving these giants of the forest, is appreciated by

R. P. Keeble

the lovers of nature throughout the world. Already the shadow of the sawmill hung over the sentinels of the forest, and their doom was read in the books of a lumbering company, which measured their lengths with commercial tape, nor cared that their passing meant the destruction of a portion of the glory of the universe. The Big Basin Lumber Company had purchased its rights, and H. L. Middleton, the heaviest stockholder, was probably, before his awakening, totally unconscious of the part he was to play in averting a tragedy of nature. Had Mr. Hill not worked untiringly toward his goal, this magnificent park of 10,200 acres would not now belong to the state. Through his energy, he succeeded in organizing the first meeting of interested people held at Stanford University to formulate plans to save the giant redwoods of the Big Basin for a public park, and perseveringly kept the wheels of action in motion, enlisting such men as David Starr Jordan; Prof. W. R. Dudley; Father Kenna of Santa Clara University; Dr. McClish of the Pacific University, and others taking up the matter, and Carrie Stevens Walter, Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Mrs. Lowell White, and many other prominent women of the state, coming to the rescue of the great trees of the Big Basin. The press throughout the state spoke favorably of securing at least a portion of the basin for a park. Mr. Hill had a public duty to perform, and he went at it with a singleness of purpose which has made men conquerors of fate since the beginning of time. He traveled throughout the state, rousing press and people to enthusiasm, and bringing them to see the advantage of preserving these giants of the forest. After ceaseless waiting and anxiety, the legislature of California passed a bill appropriating $250,000 for the purchase of the park from the lumber company, and the governor affixed his signature to the bill, and the towering giants were saved. The traveler in no other clime sees trees a hundred feet in circumference and upwards of three hundred and more feet high. The Big Basin is shut in by a mountainous rim from 1800 to 2600 feet in height. On the southwest the Basin slopes to the sea, which is reached through two deep gorges piercing its rim. It is in Santa Cruz County, and touches a portion of San Mateo County, in the Santa Cruz Mountains of the Coast Range, barely thirty-three miles from San Jose by road and sixteen miles in an air line. Mr. Hill was the organizer of the Sempervirens Club of California and for ten years has served as president. Their rallying cry was "Save the Redwoods."

Probably the painting entitled "Crossing the Plains" is the most notable of Mr. Hill's recent productions. It was purchased by subscription and it was a memorable event on April 23, 1921, when this fine painting was presented to the people of California. Many notables were in attendance at the presentation, among them being Governor Stephens, Mrs. James Patterson, who drove the last iron spike that united the east and west; Mr. Brown, who made the first plow in California on J Street, Sacramento; John McNaught, the well known author and publisher; Alfred Bettens and R. M. Bettens, the leading hotel managers; Mr. and Mrs. Alden Anderson and many others. Alex. P. Murgotten, secretary of the Andrew P. Hill Art Committee, made the presentation speech, in which he spoke of the inspiration of the artist to paint a picture that would live in the memory of the pioneers of California. Governor Stephens accepted it for the people of California.

Mr. Hill is an honored member of the Pioneer Society of Santa Clara County, and served on the board of directors of the Forest Play Association of California, and the Sempervirens Club. The "Save the Redwoods" league appropriated their name from the "Save the Redwoods" rallying cry of the Sempervirens Club. Mr. Hill's name and his life work is entitled to a conspicuous place in the historical literature of California, for there are few men living here today whose labors have such a lasting influence upon the happiness, prosperity, and welfare of the commonwealth. Mr. Hill holds a concession at California Redwood Park to sell park pictures, and his summers are spent there. He gives lectures every Sunday on the trees of California to appreciative audiences, and during the winter months he paints pictures to fill orders taken during the summer.

RICHARD P. KEEBLE.—A typical representative of the self-made men of our times, occupying a well-deserved place of prominence and affluence in the Santa Clara Valley, is Richard P. Keeble, known to his wide circle of friends as Dick Keeble, who has contributed much to the upbuilding of the county during his long residence here, and particularly has he done much to advance the interests of the fruit industry. He was born near Maryville, Blount County, Tenn., August 6, 1868, a son of Marion and Martha Jane (Clark) Keeble, both natives of that state. The Clark family were of English ancestry, while Mrs. Keeble's maternal ancestors, the Thompsons, were of Scotch descent and among the early settlers of Tennessee. The Keeble family came from England, settling in Virginia just prior to the Revolutionary War, and Great-grandfather Richard Keeble served in that struggle for independence. Grandfather Keeble, also named Richard, was a pioneer of Tennessee, and his son, Marion Keeble, the father of our subject, was an officer in the Confederate army in the Civil War, serving under Gen. Fitzhugh Lee. For many years he was a prominent farmer in Eastern Tennessee, where he passed away, the father of ten children, seven of whom are living, five of them being residents of California.

The second eldest of the family, Dick Keeble, attended the public schools of Blount County for a short time during the winter months, his summers being spent in working on the farm. In 1889 he came out to California, remaining for a month at Los Angeles and then going on to Ventura County, where he was employed on a bean thresher for a season. At the time of his father's death, in 1890, he returned to his old home in Tennessee where he remained for a year and a half, and then he made up his mind to return to the Coast and locate here permanently. For a time he resided in Washington, where he was engaged in the lumber business, coming back to California in 1892 and settling in the Santa Clara Valley, where he found employment during the fruit season. He began at the bottom of the ladder on arriving here, working for A. D. Rice, a rancher, at twenty-five dollars a month, but as he was willing and observant, he soon mastered ranching methods as practiced in California. By thrift and economy he saved a considerable portion of his wages, so that in 1905, with his brother, he pur-

chased a ranch near Edenvale. Later he acquired a five-year lease on the Ogier ranch, on the Brokaw road, and after five successful seasons, he purchased the 115 acres that comprised the Ogier home place. Energetic and enterprising, he began at once to add to its improvements and set out and reset much of the place to all varieties of pears, until he developed it into one of the finest and best-equipped pear orchards in the state. The phenomenal success which attended his efforts is a conclusive proof of the statement that the Santa Clara Valley is the center of the pear-raising industry.

Mr. Keeble has also engaged extensively in the fruit business and besides shipping his own fruit he bought pears, apples and olives, packed them and shipped them East, his business growing to very large proportions, so that in 1920 he had become the largest individual green fruit shipper in the United States, building up this business through his energy and capability from a small beginning and increasing its volume each year. He has constructed his own packing sheds, modernly equipped with a full complement of machinery, ten men being employed the year around, while the services of sixty men are required during the busy season. Mr. Keeble has also developed a forty-acre pear orchard just north of San Jose, so that it can readily be seen that he has unbounded faith in the prosperity of the fruit industry in the Santa Clara Valley. The products of his orchard have been shipped to all the large markets of the United States as well as supplying the export trade. In the fall of 1921 he disposed of his large orchard, a record sale, as it was the consensus of opinion that it was the highest price ever paid for a like acreage in this valley.

During the past twenty-five years Mr. Keeble's life has been a varied one, and he has crossed the continent twenty-seven times in disposing of his fruit and looking after his interests. His rise to prominence and affluence in a few short years is all the more interesting, since he says that it was in California that he made his first dollar. Besides his fruit interests, he has invested in two other ranches, one of fifty-two and one of forty-two acres; the latter is in alfalfa and is leased as a dairy. Politically Mr. Keeble is a stanch Republican, supporting the principles of the party of his choice, and has served on the county election board several times. Deservedly popular among a large circle of friends, he participates in the activities of the San Jose Country Club and the Chamber of Commerce and is a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club. It is to such men that the rising generation may look for moral and material guidance, for unselfishness has been one of his chief characteristics and industry and courage his unfailing guides.

JAMES LOUIS LIGHTSTON.—A native son of California who has for the past eleven years been connected with the city government is James Louis Lightston, who is now deputy city treasurer and license collector. Mr. Lightston was elected for three terms as city treasurer; when the new commission form of government was established this position became appointive and Mr. Lightston was again selected to hold this office, which he does to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He was born in San Jose on February 14, 1872, the son of Frank and Juanita (Soto) Lightston, the father a '49er, having come to this country during the time of the gold rush and first tried his luck as a miner. He was the first city treasurer of the city of San Jose, and was also the deputy sheriff; James Lightston is still using the books that were opened by his father. The mother was a member of an old Spanish family, and passed away in the year 1900, her husband having preceded her, in 1890.

James was educated in St. Joseph's school, and when he first began to make his livelihood he began as a clerk in a grocery store and was engaged in that line for a period of five years; he then went to work for an undertaker's establishment and was employed here for three years; then he spent ten years in railroad work and later he was elected to the position of city treasurer and license collector for three terms, and later, under the new form of government, he received this appointment, and in all he has served in that office for eleven years.

Mr. Lightston's marriage united him with Sarah A. Rossmussen, a member of an old pioneer family of San Jose, of which place she is a native; they are the parents of three children: Louis N., Charles F., and Juanita. Mr. Lightston is very popular in the fraternal organizations of which he is a member, the Woodmen of the World, Foresters, Red Men, and the Yeomen Lodge. In national politics he is a Republican, and in his religious faith is a member of the Catholic Church.

ELIZA ANN SUTHERLAND.—Much credit must be given to the wives of the early pioneers of California, who by their patience and loving sacrifice helped their husbands lay the foundation of a great civilization, and in Eliza Ann Sutherland, the wife of the late James Sutherland, we have a woman of rare charm, who has reared a large and useful family, and who, in the evening of life, is surrounded by many admiring friends and her loving children, and she dispenses hospitality freely at her home at 483 South Sixth Street in San Jose. She was born in Ray County, Mo., on September 4, 1850, and when thirteen years old left her Missouri home to begin the long journey across the plains. The ox teams were under Captain Duncan and the train consisted of many wagons and thirty families, and with their horses, mules, oxen and cows, proceeded on their journey. Her father, John Esrey, had married Miss Sarah Jane Stratton, a native of Kentucky, in Missouri and they had five children; Eliza Ann, our subject; Madelnah, Mrs. Wm. Ingram, deceased; John Wesley of Lemoore; Mary L. of Los Angeles, and Thomas S. of San Francisco. On account of Mrs. Esrey's delicate health the father was making the journey to a milder climate in the hopes that she would regain her health. Many hardships were endured, and the constant fear of the Indians, which they encountered, added greatly to their discomfort. The mother was stricken with that dread disease, the mountain fever, and despite the care and attention given her, she died and was buried at the little village of Galena about three miles from Washoe, Nevada. The shock of losing her mother at this time, seemed more than the little girl, Eliza Ann, could endure, and to add to their troubles, the two younger children, Madelnah and Mary, were taken sick with the same disease, and for many weeks their lives were despaired of and they became so weak-

Eliza Ann Sutherland.

James Sutherland

ened that they could not walk. After they began to mend and were able to be up and around they had to learn to walk over again. Arriving in California in 1864 the family settled thirty miles south of Fresno at a town now known as Lemoore, where relatives had settled at an earlier date. After four years' residence there, Miss Esrey was married to James Sutherland, a native of England, born in 1847, who came to America with the family when four years old, coming to California via the Isthmus of Panama. They landed in Sacramento County, later going to the San Joaquin Valley, where the whole family raised cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, whose marriage license was issued at old Millerton, were married at Visalia in 1868, and with a two-horse wagon spent their honeymoon traveling up to Santa Clara County and settled about two miles northwest of what is now known as Lawrence Station. Their land adjoined the Murphy tract, where Sunnyvale was built. Arriving here Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland stopped with his parents two years, then bought the ranch adjoining, continuing there until coming to San Jose. He was the prime mover with his father, in erecting the Bay View Methodist Episcopal Church, South, near the Brawley school, which was later moved to Mountain View. He was one of the most liberal supporters of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in San Jose, up to the time of his death. He was liberal towards all good movements for the upbuilding of the county and when he died was mourned by a large circle of friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland reared five children: Jonathan Clark, whose sketch appears in this volume; Caroline became Mrs. Scott Dean, and they had a son, Robert W., who was reared by his grandmother from the age of nine and who died aged twenty-one, both of whom have passed away; Annie J., now Mrs. L. A. Bates, a contractor and builder and they reside in San Jose; Lena is the wife of A. T. Griffin, employed by the Prune & Apricot Association, and they reside at 466 Fifth Street, San Jose. There are six grandchildren, Frances Bates, James Bates, Lucile Bates, Dorothy T. Griffin, Carrie (Sutherland) Munger and Cleanie Sutherland, and one great-grandchild, Charles Munger. Mrs. Sutherland still owns two dairy farms near Lemoore, Cal., which have become very valuable. Just before the great earthquake of 1906, the Sutherlands bought the home at 483 South Sixth Street, and this has been their home ever since. On account of failing health Mr. Sutherland for three years traveled from place to place seeking relief, but to no avail, and on July 2, 1916, he passed away. Politically he was a Democrat and fraternally was an Odd Fellow. In their religious convictions they were members of the Methodist Church, South, and Mrs. Sutherland is an active member of the Home Missionary Society. It is a delight to meet Mrs. Sutherland and to hear her relate the experiences through which she has passed and to realize that the hardships and sacrifices were the mellowing influences that have brought the charm and beauty of later years.

GEORGE BISSELL POLHEMUS.—Mourned by many who had come to recognize in him one of the most representative Californians, as he was certainly one of the foremost, influential citizens of Santa Clara County, George Bissell Polhemus, the well-known orchardist, passed away on July 26, 1914, at his residence on Stockton Avenue, San Jose, following a short illness, although he had been in failing health for over a year. He was born in San Francisco on January 21, 1857, the son of the late Charles B. Polhemus, a native of New Jersey, who made off to South America when he was seventeen years of age. He pitched his tent at various points on the West Coast in Chile and Peru; but when the gold fever broke out in California, he hurried north and established a branch of Alsop & Company, then one of the largest Yankee houses in South America. In 1864 he became interested with Messrs. Donahue, Newhall & Polhemus in the San Francisco & San Jose Railroad, which they guaranteed and subsequently owned; they worked the railroad up to 1867, and in the meantime built a branch to Gilroy, and then sold out to Stanford, Huntington and other pioneer railroad builders.

This venture had one particularly interesting result. Through investing in this railroad, Mr. Polhemus was compelled to purchase the Commodore Stockton ranch of 2,000 acres, which was later subdivided, and he thus came to acquire the old Stockton ranch house on Stockton Avenue, which was brought from New York City by Commodore Stockton in 1849 or 1850, with eighteen other houses, around Cape Horn. In 1867 Mr. Polhemus negotiated for himself and three associates the purchase of 180,000 acres of land in Los Angeles and San Bernardino County, which they bought at the almost fabulously low price, viewed in the light of later valuations, of $1.50 an acre—although at that time the land was more or less of a drug on the market.

In 1852, Charles Polhemus was married to Miss Matilda Murphy, a native of New York, who is now deceased; and three children blessed their union. One died in infancy; a daughter, Mary Josephine, now residing in Italy; while the other child was the subject of this review. Charles Polhemus was a member of Lodge No. 14, F. & A. M., of Mt. Holly, N. J., founded, in part, by his father, Montgomery Polhemus, a merchant and a landowner in New Jersey, and the son of Major John Polhemus, a soldier in the Revolutionary Army. The mention of his name and status recalls one of the prized heirlooms of the Polhemus family, a steel-engraving of the Major, a fine looking old gentleman, in the dress of the time. It bears the following inscription:

J. POLHEMUS

Major John Polhemus, U. S. A., Commissioned as a Captain by order of Congress, Nov. 22, 1775; Promoted to a Majority at Valley Forge. The "Jersey Bleu," organized by his father-in-law, John Hart (a signer of the Declaration of Independence), found a patriotic commander in him.

Born May 25, A. D. 1738. Died on the 94th anniversary of that day.

George Bissell Polhemus received his early education in San Francisco under the Rev. George Burrows, who took twelve students to prepare for a college course at Cambridge; but after devoting some years in the pursuit of that ambition, Mr. Polhemus

decided to give up his college course, in which he had, as far as he went, laid the foundation, broad and deep, of an education which time and experience brought to a ripe fruition. In 1887, Mr. Polhemus was married to Miss Jennie Ryder, the daughter of George W. Ryder, of the Santa Clara Valley, a gifted lady who shared his popularity. One son, Charles Polhemus, sprang from this fortunate mating, and bids fair to perpetuate the renown of the family name.

WILLIAM SUTHERLAND.—One of the most widely known, most successful and popular pioneers who ever lived in Santa Clara County was William Sutherland, who established his home on an eighty-acre ranch on the Saratoga and Alviso road, now known as Sutherland Avenue. A small portion of the ranch was devoted to family orchard, but the production of hay and grain and the raising of stock were the most profitable. Two fine artesian wells furnished an abundance of water for irrigation and for the large number of cattle, one being 300 feet deep and the other 425 feet in depth.

William Sutherland was born in Durham County, England, in 1821. His father, James Sutherland, was a native of Scotland, and his mother, Jane (Richardson) Sutherland, was born in England. The father was a gardener by occupation, but William was put to work in the coal mines when but ten years of age. Opportunities for an education were extremely limited, and the success he accomplished was due entirely to his ability, energy and perseverance in the face of discouragement and limited means.

In 1845 Mr. Sutherland was united in marriage with Miss Ann Dawson, born in England in 1825, the daughter of Robert Dawson. Five years after his marriage, he came to the United States, hoping to better his fortunes in this land of promise. Landing at New Orleans, he proceeded at once up the Mississippi to St. Louis. He spent several months in the coal mines of Missouri and Illinois and during the year of 1851 he came across the plains to California. He was first engaged in the mines in Placer County, but the next year concluded to try a new venture, that of agriculture. His wife and two children then joined him, coming from England via Panama, but the oldest child, a girl, died soon after their arrival. He located in Sacramento County and purchased a farm and conducted it until 1855, and then settling upon the Kings River engaged in stock raising very profitably for thirteen years. In 1868 he removed to Santa Clara County and purchased the property known all over the county as the Sutherland Homestead. Returning to England in 1870 for a visit, he came back to the Golden State, well content to spend his remaining years in the beautiful and productive Santa Clara Valley. He was an active and generous member of the Southern Methodist Church and his exemplary life won for him the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He was a stanch Democrat, but was liberal in his views. His influence for good was far reaching and his industry and integrity were potent factors in his success and the younger generation would do well to emulate the example of his well-spent life. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland were the parents of ten children, but only three grew up, two of whom are now living: James, deceased, whose sketch appears in this work; Elizabeth, the wife of Elbert C. Apperson of Sunol, and Mrs. Clara Buckner of Exeter. Mr. Sutherland died at his home in San Jose in 1903, while his wife survived him until June 17, 1911.

HENRY A. PFISTER.—If one were to tell the story of Santa Clara County from 1847 to the present day in the biographies of her distinguished sons—men, in every sense virile, citizens, in every sense American—such a one would find inextricably woven with that history the name of the Pfisters. And to recount the advance of this community; to review the progress achieved, and to leave that name out, were to utter an apostrophe without an inflection of the voice; were to paint a picture without dipping the brush in the radiant tones of the artist's shades. While we have here essayed to write concerning the county clerk of this county, Henry A. Pfister, still it must be known that no such biography of however brief a compass would be complete without a word snatched from the past—some short word, written in retrospect, regarding those who have gone before.

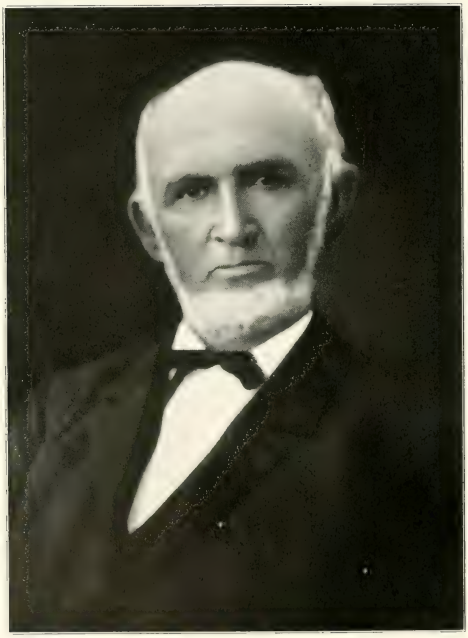
Mr. Pfister's father, Adolph Pfister, was born in Strasburg, Alsace, in 1821; and, after acquiring his education in the land of his birth, traveled extensively all over Europe, coming to New York in 1844. In 1847 he joined Stevenson's Regiment and circling Cape Horn came to California tinged with the romance of that early and gallant expedition, landing first at Monterey and coming later to San Jose.

After a short visit to the mines of Eldorado County, where he was amply rewarded in his pursuits, he returned to San Jose, and at once enlisted himself actively in the business and civic affairs of this city. He located first, on Santa Clara Street, near where the same is crossed by the Guadalupe River and there engaged in making saddle-trees. Later he erected the Washington Hotel, at the corner of Santa Clara and San Pedro streets—the first hotel to be built in San Jose.

This hostelry and landmark he later sold; then established himself in the general merchandise business at the corner of Market and Eldorado, now Post Street. Selling this, he then moved to a site at the corner of First and Santa Clara streets, where the Bank of Italy now stands, and there continued in the mercantile business. Upon selling this to the Farmer's Union he occupied himself in the grain business, owning at one time four flour mills in this county. Besides these many enterprises in which he was engaged he was also for many years the vice-president of the Bank of San Jose. Safely can it be said that but few men have reached the civic heights of Mr. Pfister, for he was twice elected mayor of San Jose, and it was he who founded San Jose's first Free Library—having donated his salary as mayor to that philanthropic end; and was honored with the presidency of the Library Board for many years.

In 1850, Mr. Pfister married Miss Louisa Glein and to this marriage were born Henry A. Pfister, the present county clerk of Santa Clara County, his two brothers and three sisters, all of whom have made their mark in the world.

Henry Adolph Pfister was born in San Jose on January 26, 1859, and received the first rudiments of his education at the Gates Institute which stood on the east side of First Street, between St. James and Julian streets, but later matriculated at the Santa



William Sutherland

Ann Sutherland

Clara College, from which institution he was graduated with honors, in 1874. With an uncle, C. E. Hoffman, he then went to Nevada, Utah, Arizona, and still later to Mexico, engaging in mining in these various places. He then returned to San Jose and soon opened and conducted a store at the Guadalupe Quicksilver Mines, at Guadalupe, in Santa Clara County. After the closing of the mines he opened a large store in Santa Clara, in which business he was still engaged when on November 8, 1894, the voters of Santa Clara County bestowed on him the office of county clerk. For almost thirty years Mr. Pfister has occupied this position in the public service, and has acquitted himself at all times in a manner indicative of that type of public official that is fast becoming extinct, but the memory of which shall ever remain as the inspiration and exemplar of coming generations.

He entered the political field as an Independent, with by no means weaklings offering the opposition, but his victory was assured from the very beginning; and his many times since happy returns to office, and at times over apparently invulnerable opponents, bespeak in glowing tones the admiration, confidence and trust with which the citizens of this county view him, his political career and his success as a public official. This repeated approval of his constituents has made him the longest incumbent in the chair of county clerk in the State of California, and one of the most respected in the state. This latter fact being shown by his being for the past twelve years, by unanimous voice, president of the County Clerks' Association of California. Fraternally, Mr. Pfister, is a Knights Templar Mason, and belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West.

On June 28, 1880, Mr. Pfister married Miss Maria N. La Molle, a member of an old, well-known and respected family of this community; a charming and accomplished lady whose untimely death on October 3, 1920, left a wide circle of friends to mourn the passing of one, who, but to be known was to be loved. A daughter, Emily, who has since become Mrs. Thomas M. Landrum, the wife of a member of the C. C. Morse Co.; and another daughter, Marie, now the wife of Clarence M. Lynn of San Jose, and four grandchildren give hope of the perpetuation of this interesting family tree.

Henry A. Pfister is the possessor of an attractive personality that renders his individuality magnetic, pleasing and compelling. He is blessed with an acute mind; is quick of mental grasp and perspicacious, which give to him an analytic insight into things that would ordinarily baffle other men; and by reason of his long experience in public life he is able to apply broad and liberal principles which always find a happy solution to problems however perplexing and exacting. He is endowed with a native force of character, strong but kind; and is fully cognizant that nobility obliges and that unselfish zeal and sacrifice have their own rewards. While profoundly clinging to the ideals and traditions of the past, he is not, however, blind to the innovations of today, all of which leave him clean and kind of heart. His lifetime of labor in public office gives his distinguished usefulness an eminence that compels the admiration of all classes of society; and no one is more sensitive to, or better able to discern, the public pulse and heartbeats, or more apt in the appreciation of public needs or better fit to meet emergencies.

There has been no phase of governmental development in which Mr. Pfister has not shared, keenly sensing, as he does, the responsibility of one in office; and is therefore, found always working for higher civic standards and a healthier, stronger patriotism. This is shown, if in no other way, in his many and consecutive conscientious and efficient administrations where in his public and official capacity he ever retains the trust and confidence of his fellow-citizens, who repeatedly acclaim their approval of his honesty, integrity and faithfulness to duty by his many re-elections. His years of service have richly mellowed him into the kind protector of the young; the willing helper of the aged; and the wise counselor of all. Easy to approach, easy of access, he is always found willing to lend a hand; always ever ready to perform a goodly deed. The name of Henry A. Pfister will long be cherished and long will his accomplishments and achievements be retold, chiseled as they are on the annals of time, but mere words are vain and futile, for his praise stands out in the bold relief of service and deeds—truly is he the eminent son of a noble father—a scion worthy to perpetuate the heritage of the past.

GEORGE HAMILTON, SR.—One of Santa Clara County's worthy pioneers, who is a native son in all but birth, having resided here for nearly seventy years, is George Hamilton, Sr., who is now living in comfortable retirement on his ranch on Dunne Road, near Morgan Hill. Mr. Hamilton was born at Wellington, Missouri, on June 4, 1848, and was the youngest child of George and Jane (Stovall) Hamilton, both deceased. The father, a native of Tennessee, had crossed the plains in 1848 and returned to Missouri in 1852, while the mother was of Scotch ancestry. In 1854, when the subject of this sketch was only six years old, his parents with other neighbors made up a party and crossed the plains with ox teams and settled in Santa Clara County, California, where they were engaged in ranching, and here George Hamilton attended school and helped his father with the hard work on the ranch, so that at the age of twenty he was well fitted to start out for himself in this field.

In 1870 Mr. Hamilton was married to Miss Hattie Dominey, who was born in Eldorado County, California, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dominey, and they became the parents of seven children: George, Jr., a well borer, resides at Morgan Hill with his wife and three children; Clara resides at the home place; Charles is a contractor of San Jose, where he resides with his wife and one child; Grace passed away, survived by her husband, Thos. W. Cater, and two children and they live at Berkeley; Chester is married and the father of four children and makes his home at San Jose; Mrs. Eva Anderson of Fresno is the mother of one child, and Hattie is Mrs. Kenworthy of Morgan Hill, and mother of one child. Mrs. Hamilton died January 8, 1917.

In 1893 Mr. Hamilton acquired a tract of fifteen and a half acres in the C. Dunne subdivision east of Morgan Hill, and here he has developed a beautiful ranch home. The place is devoted to the raising of French prunes, and he has made a splendid success with his orchard. While always devoted to his home and its interests, Mr. Hamilton is public spirited and loyal to the interests of his community, serving, for four years as deputy tax collector of the Morgan Hill district. He has always been a stanch Democrat.

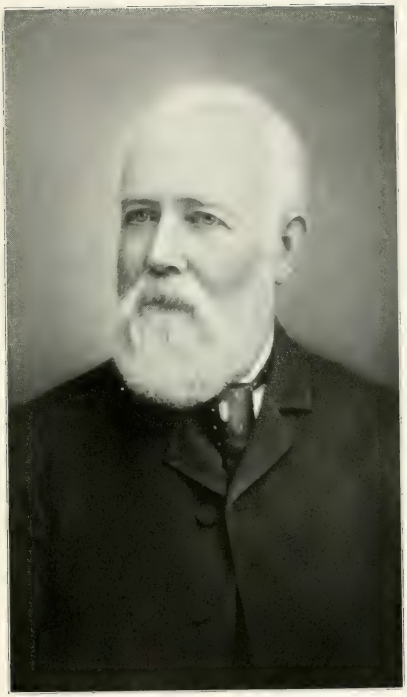
THADDEUS WARSAW SPRING.—A prominent pioneer and business man whose generous public spirit had much to do with the upbuilding of San Jose, Thaddeus Warsaw Spring, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., on June 17, 1829, and died in San Jose on August 13, 1890. He was a thorough gentleman, a successful business man, and lived a life worthy of emulation. He was the son of Andrew Jackson Spring, a native of New England, and a descendant of English ancestors. The father moved to New Orleans, La., when his son Thaddeus W. was three months old and there died when the latter was still a small child. His home continued to be the Creole City until he was seventeen years old, becoming an auctioneer at the youthful age of fifteen years. Not satisfied, however, with his prospects in Louisiana, he ran away, and in Baltimore entered the U. S. service, enlisting in General Magruder's Battery and came to California with him in 1852, making the trip around the Horn on the ship Monterey, a voyage which occupied five months. Landing in San Diego, Cal., he continued in the service under General Magruder for some time until he received his honorable discharge. Accompanied by his mother, who had followed him across the Isthmus, he came north to San Francisco. He went to the mines for a brief time, when meeting with only slight success, he soon quit mining and returned to San Francisco, where he engaged as assistant to his stepfather, Jasper Smith, who was then engaged in the auction business. After making a cruise to the Sandwich Islands and returning to California, he located in San Jose in 1862, and engaged in the auction business with Nicholas Hayes, who aside from being an auctioneer, was also the owner and proprietor of a large general merchandise store located on the corner of First Street and Fountain Alley in San Jose and during Mr. Hayes' absence abroad, Mr. Spring was placed in charge as general manager. Having carefully saved his earnings, in 1865 he started in the mercantile business for himself and put in a fine stock of dry goods and clothing on Santa Clara Street at the location now known as the Smout Building. In 1869 the building at the corner of Market and Santa Clara streets, which is now occupied by Spring's, Inc., was built for him and there he built up a remunerative trade, and continued in business until the time of his death, being then sixty-one years of age.

Mr. Spring was assuredly one of the foremost citizens of San Jose. Fraternally he was a Knights Templar Mason, serving as treasurer, and was one of the two senior members of San Jose Commandery No. 10. Personally he was self-made and self-reliant, and his generosity to those less fortunately situated was well known to many whose lives he had brightened by his benefactions. All enterprises that tended to the upbuilding of his home city and county had his hearty support. He was an active member of the Pioneer Society of Santa Clara County. His portrait herewith published will serve to recall his sturdy figure, which was a very familiar one on the streets of San Jose, for which he did so much to upbuild, and whose good name and fame he was ever ready to champion and uphold. He had admitted his son to the business some time before his death, the firm name then being T. W. Spring & Son. Later his son-in-law, Fred W. Moore, became associated in the management of the enterprise. Since his death the business has been incorporated under the name of Spring's, Inc., and this firm continues in the lead and holds thousands of loyal customers throughout the valley, a fine testimonial to the worth of this pioneer business house.

In 1862 at San Jose, Mr. Spring was united in marriage to Miss Emelie Houghton, who was born at Farmington, Iowa, a daughter of Amory J, a native of Massachusetts, and Jemima (Gruell) Houghton, who was born in Indiana. She crossed the plains with her parents in 1859, starting from Farmington, Iowa, and settling in Santa Clara County. She continued to live in San Jose until she passed away, the mother of two children: Marcella is the widow of the late Frederick W. Moore, who came from one of the earliest of California pioneer families. His parents left their home in Tennessee in 1846, crossed the plains the same year and arrived in California in 1847, settling in what is now Santa Cruz County. Mrs. Moore has four children: Mrs. Douglas H. Sim of San Jose, Mrs. Martin Luther, Jr., of Hollister, Mrs. William N. Donaldson of Los Angeles, and Frederick H. Moore of San Jose, who enlisted and served in the U. S. Marines during the late war. Mrs. Moore stands very highly in San Jose's social and business circles. The second child of Thaddeus W. Spring is Henry Spring, hereinbefore referred to. He married Miss Olive Haptonstall, who comes from a pioneer family in Oregon, and they have one child, Jackson. The Springs continue to represent, as they always have, the substantial business element of San Jose. While first and last attending to business, yet their love for San Jose grows with years and they seek and find great delight in the advancement of their community.

EUGENE T. SAWYER.—California has been especially fortunate in her men and women of literary talent, some of whom are native sons and daughters, and many of whom have come from other parts of the great Union, bringing with them talent which was to be developed in the Golden State; among whom will always be remembered, in both widespread esteem and affection, Eugene T. Sawyer, whose "Nick Carter" stories gave a pleasureable thrill to thousands of fiction readers, and whose latest work is the History of Santa Clara County in this volume. Pages of exceptional interest might be written about this successful author; but it is doubtful if, after all, anyone can tell the story of his many-sided life half so well as himself.

"I was born in Bangor, Maine," he says, "November 11, 1846. On the 11th of November, 1918, the great European War came to an end, so it will be seen that when the world celebrates the event, it also celebrates my birthday. Thus quite a load is taken from my shoulders, for instead of financing the event, I hold my horses, and permit Europe and America to do the honors and pay the bills. As a youngster, I evinced a strong liking for hunting, fishing and theater-going. The liking stays with me, though I seldom indulge it, for game is scarce, the auto-fiends have skinned the streams, and the good actors are all dead. I am also greatly interested in politics and national affairs. Acquired the taste in the late '50s and early '60s, when I was so fortunate as to be a listener to the oratory of Stephen A. Douglas, Wil-



T W Spring

liam H. Seward, James G. Blaine, Hannibal Hamlin, Bob Ingersoll, Henry Edgerton, Henry Winter Davis, Wendell Phillips, Tom Fitch, Henry Ward Beecher, Marshall of Kentucky, and Rhett of Arkansas.

"At the age of twelve, I embarked in the show business by acting as promoter and manager of barn entertainments to which the price of admission was one copper cent or its equivalent in pins, nails, old iron and old newspapers. The proceeds of an entertainment went, as a rule, to buy a cocoanut, a lobster, a bag of candy or a seat in the pit of a theater. As I grew older my mind turned to newspaper work and at fourteen I became a morning newspaper carrier. Once I had the extreme honor (so I thought at the time) of selling a paper to Charles F. Browne (Artemus Ward) who had lectured in Bangor the night before. In 1864 I came to California, via the Isthmus of Panama. Stayed in San Francisco a short time, then traveled to San Jose. For a year I attended the San Jose Institute, as a supplement to a high school education, my classical work being done under the supervision of D. M. Delmas, now a resident of Los Angeles.

"Since that time I have been a miner (in Nevada), druggist and book-keeper in San Francisco, rancher and newspaper publisher in San Benito County and newspaper man in San Jose. This work in San Jose was sometimes varied by incursions into the field of sensational story writing. In the Nick Carter and Log Cabin series my heroes were always fearless and manly, my heroines brave and beautiful, and virtue always triumphed. As an exploiter of the alleged adventures of Buffalo Bill, my imaginative hands became steeped in gore and I might be writing of the dead scout yet were it not for the sorrowful fact that my material gave out, as I had made Bill kill or cause to be killed every Indian in the far West.

"For thirty-five years I did newspaper work in San Jose, starting as reporter and winding up as managing editor. I have written plays, acted in them and in other fellows' plays, and might have adopted the stage as a profession if my hard, common sense had not told me that I would never mount to the height where stars shine. But I have had a sort of compensation in the knowledge that I have helped to shape the careers of those ornaments to the American stage—Eleanor Calhoun (Princess Lazarovich), John T. Malone, Samuel W. Piercey, John W. Dunne and Frank Bacon; and that I have guided my friends, Hugh A. De Lacy, A. P. Murgotten and Louis Lieber, into experiences that have furnished stories, mostly amusing, they will never be weary of telling.

"I have published one book, 'The Life of Tiburcio Vasquez.' It saw the light in 1875, shortly after the execution, in San Jose, of the notorious bandit and murderer. I was the correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* immediately after the raid on Tres Pinos which resulted in the killing of three men; and I had gathered material from interviews with old acquaintances of the bandit in Monterey and San Benito counties and from frequent talks with Vasquez himself.

"I have held but one public office—member of the board of education, 1877-79. It is only fair to say, in this connection, that I have often aspired to the Presidency of this mighty and badly governed nation. I am aspiring yet, for I would like to be in a position to lower the high cost of living and give a poor man opportunity to eat bacon without having to place a plaster on his home to obtain the wherewithal for the purchase."

Mr. Sawyer was married on September 27, 1871, to Belle Moody, daughter of Charles Moody, whose father, R. G. Moody, was the pioneer mill man of San Jose. The mill was first erected in 1854 on the bank of Coyote Creek at about the spot where Empire Street strikes the stream. The business was transferred to Third Street, northeast corner of Santa Clara Street, in 1858, and R. G. Moody's sons, Charles, Volney and David, conducted the mill until it was sold to the Sperry Milling Company. After a few years Volney Moody retired to become an Oakland banker. Mrs. Sawyer, who died on January 28, 1921, spent her childhood days in the old family home on the northeast corner of Second and Santa Clara Streets, the site of the present five-story Porter building. She received her early education in the public schools of San Jose, following which she entered the San Jose Institute, conducted by Freeman Gates. After her marriage she found both pleasure and profit in the art of painting, in which she was unusually gifted. She was also of great assistance to her husband in his literary work. She was the mother of two children, Elva B., now a teacher in the Grant School, San Jose, and Louis E., a fruit grower in San Benito County. Lovable, sympathetic and unselfish, the memory of her life and character will always be cherished with pride and affection by her surviving husband and by her relatives and friends.

MRS. MARGARET WHITE.—A member of one of California's pioneer families, Mrs. Margaret White can look back over an interesting period in the development of the Santa Clara Valley, for it has been her privilege to take part in as well as witness the wonderful growth that has taken place here in the past decades. She was born in Quebec, Canada, the daughter of the late Thomas and Johanna (O'Toole) Cullen, both natives of County Wexford, Ireland, who were early settlers of that part of Canada.

Twelve children were born to these worthy parents: Edward, deceased, is survived by one child, Mrs. Daley, who resides in Sacramento; John, deceased, is survived by his widow and six children, living near Gilroy; Michael and Patrick are deceased; Mary A., Mrs. Thomas Fitzgerald, has five children; Thomas is single; James, deceased; Kate C., deceased, is survived by her husband, Edward Doyle; Frank P. has three children and resides in San Jose; Mrs. Margaret White is the subject of this sketch; Lawrence lives at Gilroy; William has five children and resides at Gilroy. The three eldest brothers of the family preceded the rest of the family here, who arrived in California in 1868 and settled in the vicinity of Gilroy. Both parents lived to be nearly ninety, the father passing away on November 22, 1895; Mrs. Cullen surviving him until October 11, 1904.

Margaret Cullen spent her girlhood days at the family home near Gilroy and on April 21, 1879, she was married to William Fitzgerald, who was born in Frampton Township, Canada, April 14, 1845, and in 1853 came with his parents to Gilroy Township, Santa Clara County, Cal., where he was reared on a farm, later engaging in the livery business at Gilroy with his brother, Patrick Fitzgerald. Mr. Fitzgerald passed away in February, 1882, survived by his widow and two children, Mary and Winifred Fitzgerald, now living with their mother. Mrs. Fitzgerald's second marriage united her with John J. White, the son of Thomas and Mary A. White, and

one son was born to them, Edward A., who was a member of the Students' Army Training Corps during the World War and is attending Santa Clara University, but now employed in San Francisco. Mr. White died in Gilroy, August 26, 1910. Mrs. White is an active member of the Civic Club and the Catholic Ladies' Aid of Gilroy. A woman of many interests, she is the owner of a fine ranch at Hollister in addition to the home place on Second Street, where she still makes her home.

JOHN C. MENKER—After a long, active and useful career John C. Menker is now living retired in San Jose at the age of seventy-four years, his capable management of his business affairs having brought him a substantial competence which now enables him to spend his days in ease and comfort. He was born in Mecklenburg, Germany, December 30, 1847, and he was left an orphan at the tender age of five years; his father died on the ocean while en route to the United States and soon afterward the mother brought the family of four children to Buffalo, N. Y., but soon fell a victim to that dread disease—cholera.

The second in a family of four children, two sons and two daughters, three of whom grew up, John C. Menker, in his youth lived on a farm working his own way and acquired his education in the district schools, which he attended for but three months in the year, as he was obliged to spend the remaining months in providing for a livelihood. He had first been bound to a family in Buffalo, N. Y., but was treated so badly he ran away and obtained a place on a place in the country. Later he was able to pursue a course in Bryant & Stratton's business college of that city where he graduated in 1869, following which he went to Chicago, Ill., securing a position as shipping clerk with a large wholesale confectionery house, whose products were sent to the largest cities in the south as well as throughout the west as far as San Francisco, Cal. He was in Chicago during the great fire of 1871 and immediately afterward returned to New York, working on a farm in Cattaraugus County for a year. In the fall of 1872 he came to California and for five years was employed on a dairy near the old mission at Carmel, Monterey County, returning to Buffalo in 1878. There he entered the confectionery business as a member of the firm of Menker & Barnes, catering to the wholesale and retail trade, but at the end of five years disposed of his interest to his partner and in association with his brother, Henry A. Menker, established a similar enterprise in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., as H. A. & J. C. Menker. Three years afterward failing health obliged him to seek a milder climate, and selling his interest to his brother, he returned to California, bringing with him his wife and children. Locating near Berryessa, Santa Clara County, he purchased a twenty-five acre ranch, on a portion of which was a prune, apricot and peach orchard, but at the end of a year sold that place and bought a ranch of twenty-five acres near Watsonville. This he operated for nine years, engaging in raising berries. He also purchased ten acres in the city of Watsonville, which he finally subdivided into city lots, a street being named in his honor.

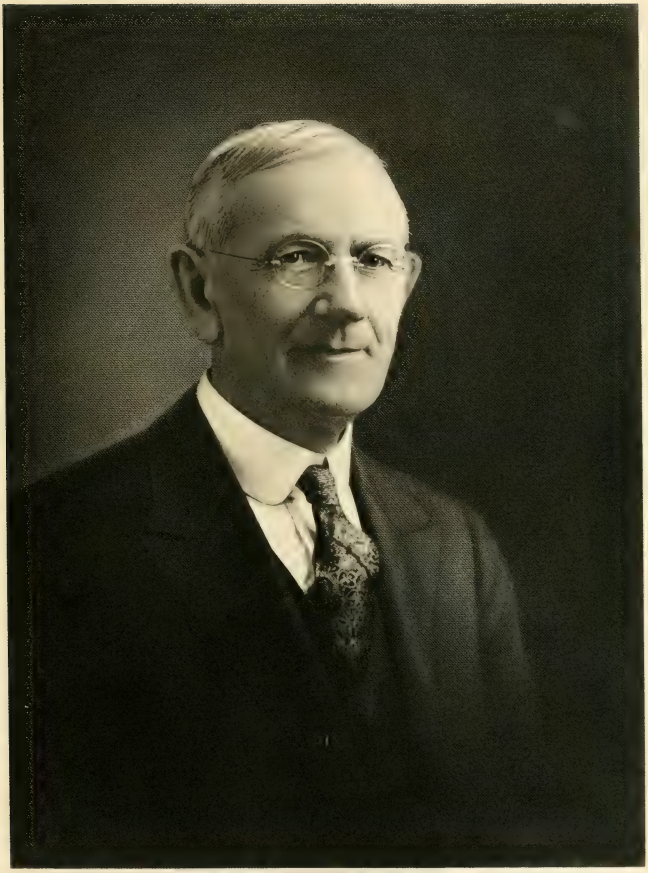
At this time, at the request of his brother Henry, who had become president of a bank at Buffalo, Mr. Menker returned to the east to assist in conducting his brother's confectionery business, which he successfully managed for five years. He then made his way back to San Jose and bought a thirty-three acre ranch near Agnew which he operated for some years until it was disposed of. With a partner he bought twenty-five acres on the Stevens Creek Road, which they subdivided into 150 city lots and placed them on the market. In the early part of 1921 the last of these lots was sold and the tract has now become a fine residential section, adorned with attractive homes, one of the avenues bearing the name of Menker. Some years ago Mr. Menker bought eighty acres of land near Cypress, Orange County, in the southern part of the state, and is still the owner of forty acres thereof. His land is well irrigated, being provided with a 600 foot, twelve-inch well and a Dixon pump, and is one of the valuable and highly improved ranches in that part of California. Mr. Menker is a stockholder and director in the Anderson-Barngrover Manufacturing Company of San Jose, manufacturers of machinery, making a specialty of building cannery machinery. This company also developed a 512-acre walnut ranch located near Stockton.

In Buffalo, N. Y., on April 21, 1881, Mr. Menker married Miss Jennie Mitchell, who was born in England and was left an orphan during her childhood. She acquired her education in the schools of Buffalo and to their union three children have been born; Raymond C., who is a minister of the Methodist Church and is now residing in Plumas County, having charge of three pastorates; Earl L., who is private secretary to Mr. Edwards of the Southern Pacific Railroad; and Edith M., the wife of Charles P. Smith, the latter being a teacher in the San Jose high school. Mr. Menker was bereaved of his faithful wife February, 1917, a devoted Christian woman and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In his political views Mr. Menker is a Republican and he has been a worker in behalf of the Prohibition cause. He is a faithful and earnest member of the Centella Methodist Church, San Jose, in the work of which he takes an active and helpful interest, serving as one of its stewards and trustees. A self-made man, he has never selfishly centered his activities upon his own interests, but has steadily progressed in general usefulness as well as individual success.

PEDRO A. BERNAL.—A native son of Santa Clara County and a worthy representative of one of the prominent Spanish families of California, Pedro A. Bernal first saw the light on the Santa Teresa Rancho on October 19, 1868. He is a son of Ygnacio and Jesusita (Patron) Bernal, the former one of the best known and highly esteemed men of the county, and whose sketch will be found on another page of this history.

Pedro A. Bernal attended the Oak Grove public school and topped off his studies at the University of Santa Clara in 1886-7-8, from which college his father was a gold medal student, and took a business course at the Garden City College and graduated from the normal penmanship department of this college. After leaving college Pedro came back to the home ranch and worked for a time, then secured a position in Mexico with the firm of Losoya & Sons, chemists, mine owners and operators and large landowners, and the three years he spent there en-



John. C. Menker

larged his vision and experience a great deal. Returning to California he then went to work for the P. G. & E. Company as storekeeper in San Jose and remained with the concern until 1904, which year he started on a trip that occupied his time for over one year and took him to the important centers of Europe and throughout South America, where he visited an uncle in the Argentine. The money he spent on his journey he had saved from his earnings the previous years, and he thereby secured a post-graduate course by practical experience that has enabled him to hold his place with the leading men of the state in business and finance and in developing the resources of the county.

Before going on his extended travels Mr. Bernal had seen a deposit of some kind of mineral wealth on the home ranch, but did not know what value it had; when in England he found some of the same formation and secured samples of it; also of some from South America. He had them analyzed after he reached home, and also some of the local product, and found the latter on a par with the foreign matter. He had investigated the uses to which the finished product was put and knew there was an unlimited field for this special kind of fertilizer in the United States, and in consequence he decided he would develop the field from the Santa Teresa Rancho supply. He sent to St. Louis for a twenty-ton mill, and this he set up with his own hands and began grinding out the fertilizer that now is so widely known as the Bernal-Marl Fertilizer. For seven years he worked to introduce to the ranchers of this county and the San Joaquin Valley the great value of the fertilizer to the soil, and then he had fully convinced himself that the supply was inexhaustible and concluded to interest capital to expand the manufacture and distribution of the product. This prehistoric deposit of lime shell marl is only found in paying quantities worthy of development in three sections of the globe—in England, in South America, and on the Santa Teresa Rancho in Santa Clara County, Cal. From the twenty-ton mill he first erected—and, by the way, this is still doing duty in refining the marl—there is now installed at great expense, an equipment with a 1,000-ton capacity per day of eight hours. The Bernal-Marl Fertilizer Company is incorporated under the laws of California with A. J. Ginoux, of Oakland, as president, and F. Gay, secretary. Mr. Bernal is one of the salesmen and demonstrators of the company, and for every ton of marl shipped from the ranch, Mrs. Ygnacio Bernal receives a royalty. The company own three trucks of seven-ton capacity, and hire others, to distribute the Bernal marl to their customers within a radius of forty miles from the plant; also have a station on the Southern Pacific Railway called Bernal-Marl, and a shipping point at Coyote and one at Edenvale, where cars are loaded for points in various parts of California. They also have water-shipping facilities. As yet they have been unable to supply the demand in this state. There is an unlimited supply covering over 100 acres and the development company have a lease of twenty years and a contract for all minerals that may be found under the surface of the earth where they are working. Full credit is accorded Pedro A. Bernal for his persistency of purpose and his stick-to-it-iveness in thus developing one of the mineral products of this earth that has proven such an aid in replenishing the soil and thereby bringing greater profits to the producer.

Mr. Bernal, who is still manager of his mother's interests, is a very experienced orchardist and rancher and is making the Bernal Ranch pay splendid dividends. He is independent in his politics, supporting the best men for public office, and is a member of the Catholic Church. To all enterprises for the advancement of the business, educational and social problems in the county, Mr. Bernal is always found ready to do his duty, and his public spirit is well known to all with whom he has come in contact.

THEOPHILUS KIRK.—Conspicuous among the extensive and successful fruit growers of Santa Clara County, Theophilus Kirk was both prominent and influential, and his demise was regretted by his neighbors and a host of friends. He was owner of one of the finest orchards and one of the most attractive home estates to be found in the valley. A man of keen intelligence and superior business attainments, he was actively identified with the agricultural and horticultural developments and interests of Santa Clara County since the early '50s. He was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, a son of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Lowe) Kirk, and in that state his father died, his mother passing away at the Kirk home place on Hicks Avenue, Santa Clara County.

Theophilus Kirk was educated in the public schools of Iowa and Illinois, whither his parents had moved. In the early years of his life, he crossed the plains in 1853, bringing with him a drove of cattle and consuming about six months in the journey from the Missouri River to the Coast. He and his brother, S. Kirk, located in Santa Clara County, where they purchased a large tract of land and began farming; but Mr. Kirk soon saw the future for the successful growing of fruit and so was one of the first to set out orchards, becoming one of the pioneers in the dried fruit industry, which has made this valley so famous. He was also one of the pioneers of irrigation in the county, and at his passing he was the last of the six original owners of the Kirk Ditch Company, organized in 1859 for irrigating purposes. Mr. Kirk made a practical study of horticulture and found both pleasure and profit from this interesting side of country life. All the improvements he made were of a substantial and modern nature and the methods he employed in the culture of his orchards were those of the earnest and interested student of science.

Mr. Kirk's marriage, at Stockton, united him with Miss Elizabeth Chesnutwood, also a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, who came to California with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were the parents of two daughters—Ethel, now the wife of S. D. Farrington, and Edith L., the wife of J. P. Dorrance—both residing on the Kirk estate. There are two grandchildren, Theo Kirk Farrington and John Kirk Dorrance. Politically Mr. Kirk was a firm supporter of the principles of the Republican party, but was never an aspirant for official honors. He was a devout Methodist and was for many years an active and official member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of San Jose. Liberal in the support of all measures looking toward the prosperity and advancement of his community, his conscientious and upright life and business career won for him the honor and esteem of his fellowmen, and his passing on June 30, 1915, deeply mourned by his family and friends, was a distinct loss to the county.

HON. C. C. SPALDING.—Those forces which have contributed most to the development, improvement and benefit of California have received impetus from the labors of Hon. Charles Clifton Spalding, financier, horticulturist and legislator, whose life record has been a credit and honor to the state which has honored him. He is distinctively a man of affairs and one who wields a wide influence, while in all that he undertakes he is actuated by high ideals that seek the benefit both of his home locality and of the state at large.

A native of Iowa, he was born at Horton, in Bremer County, seven miles north of Waverly, November 5, 1864, his parents being John F. and Olive (Partridge) Spalding. They were natives of New York, whence they removed to Iowa, and in 1900 they came to Sunnyvale, Cal., where the father successfully followed agricultural pursuits until his demise. The mother survives and is yet living in Sunnyvale. The two surviving sisters and one brother of Mr. Spalding are Minnie L., the wife of C. L. Stowell, of the Stowell Realty Company of Sunnyvale; Myrtie L., who married O. F. Pierson, a well-known orchardist of Sunnyvale; and the brother, C. W. Spalding, also of Sunnyvale.

Reared on his father's farm in Iowa, C. C. Spalding attended the common schools of Bremer County. When nineteen years of age he taught school for a winter, then he clerked in a large store in Waverly, Iowa, until he was twenty-one years of age, when he bought out a general mercantile establishment at Horton, Iowa. Five years later his brother, C. W., bought a half interest in the store, which they conducted as Spalding Bros. for some time, when they engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Algona, Iowa.

In 1900 Mr. Spalding came to Sunnyvale, arriving here at an early period in its development, and he has since laid out several additions to the town. He also helped to organize the city government, and was elected its first treasurer, serving in that capacity ever since, and aiding materially in promoting the development and upbuilding of the town, which now has its own fire department and modern domestic water system and a fine grammar school, while a union rural high school, patterned after the Chaffee Union high school, is soon to be erected near Sunnyvale for pupils in the Cupertino, Sunnyvale and Mountain View districts. Mr. Spalding, who is a member of the board of trustees, has done everything in his power to raise the standard of the schools in his community and the cause of education finds in him a strong advocate.

He is deeply interested in the agricultural and horticultural development of the Santa Clara Valley and in association with his brother, C. W. Spalding, and F. D. Calkins purchased a 250 acre ranch at Sunnyvale, which they have brought under a high state of cultivation. It is given over to the growing of peaches, apricots, prunes and cherries, all developed from stubble, and it has one of the largest pumping plants in the county, having a capacity of 2100 gallons per minute. Mr. Spalding was one of five who became the organizers of the California Prune & Apricot Growers, Inc., and he was elected a member of the board of trustees in 1921, receiving the largest number of votes ever cast in favor of a candidate from this district, which is a very important one, comprising Santa Clara, Contra Costa and Alameda counties.

In financial circles, too, Mr. Spalding occupies a foremost positon. He was the organizer of the Bank of Sunnyvale, of which he was made cashier, while W. E. Crossman became its first president, and two years later he was succeeded in that office by Mr. Spalding. They erected a substantial bank building and in 1919 the institution was sold to P. M. Landsdale, of Palo Alto, who in the following year disposed of his interests to the Bank of Italy, its present owners, who are about to build a new brick and reinforced concrete bank building at a cost of $35,000. The Bank of Italy stands high among the financial institutions in the state and Mr. Spalding has been chosen as manager of its Sunnyvale branch. He is well versed in the details of modern banking and is promoting the success of the institution by progressive, systematic work.

Mr. Spalding's marriage occurred in San Jose in 1911, uniting him with Miss Jessie A. Parkman, a native daughter of San Jose and a graduate of the State Normal. She was an educator, teaching in the San Jose schools for eighteen years and during a portion of this period she was a member of the county board of education. They are blessed with one son, Charles C., Jr., now nine years of age.

For years a member of the Republican County Central Committee, his fellow-citizens, recognizing his worth and ability, have called Mr. Spalding to other important public offices and in 1906 he was elected a member of the thirty-seventh California Legislature, serving for one term, taking an active part in passing important legislation, one of his measures being a bill to rebuild the State Hospital at Agnew after the earthquake and fire, securing an appropriation of $800,000. In November, 1920, he was elected to represent his district in the forty-fourth General Assembly, by the people of his district. He is making a splendid political record, characterized by marked devotion to duty and the fearless defense of whatever he believes to be right, looking ever beyond the exigencies of the moment to the opportunities and possibilities of the future. He is chairman of the committee on banks and banking and is also a member of the committees on agriculture; hospitals and asylums; motor vehicles; normal schools; roads and highways; and state grounds and parks. He was one of the organizers and is a prominent member of the local Chamber of Commerce, of which he is chairman.

Mr. Spalding was made a Mason in Waverly Lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Iowa, and demitting, became a member of Mountain View Lodge, No. 198, F. & A. M., and is now a charter member and treasurer of Sunnyvale Lodge, No. 511, F. & A. M. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason of the 32nd degree, a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and with Mrs. Spalding is a member of Sunnyvale Chapter, O. E. S., of which he is past patron. He also is prominent in the Odd Fellows, Elks, Knights of Pythias, Modern Woodmen of America, and the Mountain View Grange.

Pre-eminently public-spirited, his interest and cooperation can always be aroused in behalf of any project for the welfare of county or state. His ef-

A. G. Spalding

forts are of a most practical character, the sound judgment of an active business man being manifest in all of his opinions concerning the best methods of improving the city along lines of material and intellectual progress and municipal growth. His activities have touched the general interests of society to their betterment and Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County and the state have benefited by his co-operation and initiative spirit in many ways.

HENRY RENGSTORFF.—A man of many resources and adaptability was the late Henry Rengstorff, who came to California in 1850. His contribution to agriculture and horticulture in the Santa Clara Valley is hard to estimate, for he owned six valuable and well-improved farms throughout the county. When he arrived in California he had little in a financial way, but his mind was well stored with the practical and homely maxims of the German people, and his youth had been spent in an atmosphere of refinement. He was born September 29, 1829, near Bremen, Province of Hanover, Germany, the son of Fritz and Amelia (Hambruch) Rengstorff. His father, Fritz Rengstorff, was an educator, and also the owner of a tavern on a country road a few miles from the seaport town of Bremen. His mother, also born in Germany, preserved the longevity in the family, attaining to the age of ninety-four years. The father lived to be sixty-six years old and had, besides Henry, one son, Fritz, and two daughters.

Henry Rengstorff was reared and educated in his native province, and upon reaching twenty-one determined to seek a newer country and there establish a home and fortune. The spring of 1850 found him afloat on a sailer, bound for San Francisco via Cape Horn. From San Francisco he came to Santa Clara County and worked on farms in the neighborhood of San Jose until 1853, when he purchased a squatter's right to 290 acres on Silver Creek and engaged in general farming and stockraising for three years. His next squatter's right was of 290 acres, and in 1864 he purchased his home place of 164 acres, on which his daughter, Mrs. W. F. Haag, now lives, one and a half miles north of Mountain View. This place was devoted to the raising of grain and hay, as was also the farm of 227 acres near Milpitas. A farm of 117 acres on the San Francisco Road, near Los Altos, was planted entirely to fruit, and the farm of 1,200 acres in San Mateo County was devoted to general farming and stockraising. He also owned a ranch upon which was built the Rengstorff Landing, and a half interest in a ranch of 520 acres east of San Jose. For a number of years he rented all of his farms and his son, Henry, assumed the management of the Rengstorff Landing and the warehouse.

The marriage of Mr. Rengstorff occurred in San Jose about 1855, and united him with Miss Christine Hessler, a native of Germany, who lived to share in his well deserved fortune. They were the parents of seven children: Mary, who became the wife of A. C. Martel, died and left two sons, Robert and Alfred; John H. married in Seattle and removed to Nome, Alaska, and there died; Elise is the wife of William F. Haag; Helena, who became the wife of Dr. O. P. Askam, died and left two children, Earl L. and O. Perry, who were overseas during the late war; they are both professional musicians; Christine F. became the wife of Robert McMillan and they have one child, Daniel H., who was in the naval reserve during the late war; he later became a student at the Law School of the University of California, and in 1920 met death in an automobile accident in San Francisco; Henry is a rancher of Mountain View; and Charles W. passed away in infancy. Mr. Rengstorff passed away in 1906 at the age of seventy-seven, and his wife survived him until 1919 and reached the age of ninety-two. Mr. and Mrs. Rengstorff were active in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church of Mountain View and were liberal contributors. After his arrival in California he strove to establish a school system, and served as school director for many years and erected the schoolhouse in the Whisman district. With characteristic perseverance and thrift he worked to realize his ambitions, and he was highly esteemed throughout the community for his many sterling qualities.

RODNEY ESCHENBURG.—Esteemed and beloved among the sturdy pioneers who have been closely identified with the development of the wonderful resources of Santa Clara County, the late Rodney Eschenburg, a citizen of eminence of Gilroy, began his interesting association with that town in 1889, after which he was not only an eyewitness to the growth of this section, but did all that he could toward giving it prominence. A native of Delaware, Rodney Eschenburg was born in Wilmington on Washington's Birthday, 1831, one of eight children of John and Eliza (Rodney) Eschenburg, his mother being a grandniece of Caesar A. Rodney, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Her father was appointed U. S. Minister to the Argentine Republic, and he and his family took up their residence at Buenos Ayres, and in that beautiful South American city she was married, and there, too, four of her children were born. While she was on a visit to her old home in Wilmington, the subject of our story entered the family as the fifth child.

A native of the famous "free city" of Hamburg, John Eschenburg left his homeland while a young man and sought his fortune in far-away South America, and became a dealer in Peruvian bark, assembling his cargoes and shipping the same to the European markets. There he met Miss Rodney, whom he later married, and by whom he had eight children: Emily, Ellen, John, Isabel, Rodney, Herman, Mariquita and Albertine. Mr. Eschenburg lost the fortune he had amassed when the South American Revolution swept away lives and property; and in 1834 he removed to Mexico, where he was very successful as a merchant for many years, also serving as Prussian consul at the City of Mexico. About 1859, he came to the United States, and for ten years he followed agricultural pursuits in Madison County, Ill., about twenty miles from St. Louis.

In 1849, the gold fever drew three of his sons to California, while the remainder of the family returned to the old home in Delaware; and the next year, John Eschenburg himself hurried to the California gold-fields by way of the Isthmus. In 1851, he returned to the East with part of the family; and in 1856 the rest followed. For years, after he had taken up his residence out here, John Eschenburg worked as a bookkeeper for Castle Bros. in San Francisco, and after his son, Rodney, had acquired a farm near Gilroy, he removed hither, in 1857, with his family. In 1863, Mr. Eschenburg became sec-

retary of the San Marcial Mining Company, and once again he removed to Mexico, where he worked in his secretarial capacity until within three days of his death, which occurred at San Marcial in 1865, when he had attained to the ripe old age of eighty-four years, and until 1874 he was survived by his widow, who died in San Francisco in her eighty-second year.

Rodney Eschenburg in 1849 set out with his brothers, Herman and John, to try to cross the great continent to California, and with dependable, if slow, mule-teams they accomplished the journey in 105 days. They put up the first cabin at Auburn, and then plunged into mining. On December 16, 1850, however, Herman passed away, not far from Nevada City, and the other two brothers were left to continue their mining ventures, with which they had only uncertain success, so that in 1858 they left the mines. At Sacramento, Rodney got a job at unloading flour, for which he was paid one dollar an hour, working nearly twelve hours a day and handling 200-pound sacks. He also worked on the first vessel ever sunk in California waters, the Lady Washington, later raised and salvaged. About 1853, he went into the Santa Clara Valley about five miles east of Gilroy, and there bought a farm with some of the profits from his mining investments, thus acquiring some 343 acres, which he so improved that in time he had one of the finest dairy farms in that section. On giving up mining, therefore, in '58, he naturally turned to farming, and for three decades he continued dairying, becoming one of the leading dairy-farmers of Santa Clara Valley, and a rancher whose progressive ideas influenced many in other parts of the county. Retiring at last, he removed to Gilroy; and in June, 1921, he laid aside the cares and responsibilities of a world which had grown decidedly better for his having lived and toiled in it. This 343-acre ranch is still known as the Eschenburg Dairy and is owned by the family.

Mr. Eschenburg was married in Gilroy on December 12, 1863, to Miss Maria Louise Thomas, one of the attractive daughters of John B. and Fanny (Smith) Thomas, who had six children, brought up in Delaware County, N. Y. Three years prior to her wedding, Miss Thomas accompanied her sister, Mrs. John A. Perkins, of Fresno, on the even then somewhat difficult journey to California, coming out merely for a visit; but having met Mr. Eschenburg, who wooed and won her, she decided to stay and to help make the Golden State still more golden. Two children were granted Mr. and Mrs. Eschenburg: Isabel Madeline became Mrs. Matthew McCurrie and was made secretary of the Humane Society of San Francisco; and they have two children, Donald Rodney and Gordon. Herman R. Eschenburg married Miss Georgia Cobb, of Gilroy, and died, in August, 1903, the father of one boy, Herman Rodney Eschenburg, who graduated from the Davis Agricultural School in 1921, and is now making his home in Gilroy. Rodney Eschenburg assisted as a charter member in founding the Presbyterian Church at Gilroy in 1860, his wife also joining, and later he became an elder in the church. He early joined the Republican party, and throughout his life labored to effect an elevation of all that pertained to politics.

WILLIAM C. OVERFELT.—On the pages of California's pioneer history appears the name of William C. Overfelt, and although many years have elapsed since Mr. Overfelt passed away, his memory is still green in the hearts of his family and friends, and as a pioneer of 1846 his name still lives in the annals of the state. His was a life of toil, beginning early in life, but he was fortunate in that he had established himself upon an independent basis by the time he arrived at middle age. Had his life been prolonged, no doubt he would have reaped a larger success, for his resourceful mind and keen judgment won the confidence of associates and were the factors in his growing prosperity.

A native of Virginia, he was born in 1827, and was descended from German ancestry. At the early age of five he was deprived of his mother. His father, Michael Overfelt, a native of the Old Dominion, and a pioneer of Missouri, followed the wagonmaker's trade in addition to that of being a farmer. At the age of fourteen, being obliged to earn his living, William was bound out to a farmer, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one. With an older brother, John, he then embarked in the flour milling business in Callaway County. However, before their enterprise had been placed upon a substantial foundation, a desire for adventure came over him and with a party of seventeen young men he made preparation to come to the coast. The journey across the plains, begun in the spring of 1846, was made with pack mules and oxen and contained the usual dangers and hardships. The greatest peril they encountered was at Kings River, where the waters had overflowed the bed of the river and formed an angry sea, imperiling the lives of those who attempted to cross.

Like almost every pioneer, Mr. Overfelt tried his luck in the mines, being engaged principally in Mariposa County. About 1852 he came to Santa Clara County and with others bought and settled on Government land, on which he engaged in farming and stock raising. The marriage of Mr. Overfelt occurred December 27, 1854, uniting him with Miss Mary Pyle, a sister of John F. Pyle. Her father, Thomas Pyle, was a son of Edward G. Pyle, a very early pioneer of California, and mentioned in history as one of the party who returned to Donner Lake in March, 1847, hoping to arrive there in time to relieve the ill-fated Donner party. Mrs. Overfelt was born in Illinois and accompanied her father's family to California, where she attended a subscription school and also had the the advantage of study, for some years, with a private tutor engaged by her father. After her marriage she settled with her husband on a tract of 160 acres, located on Penetencia Creek, one-half mile from Berryessa. After almost four years on that place they sold and removed to a part of the Pyle homestead, where Mr. Overfelt conducted a dairy and stock raising business until his death, May 26, 1876, when only forty-nine years of age. Both he and his wife were from an early age identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and contributed generously to charitable and religious movements. After the death of her husband she continued the management of the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Overfelt were the parents of two sons and three daughters, Charles F. and E. J. being engaged

Mary Overfelt

in stock raising and farming. The oldest daughter, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hatch, resides in San Jose. Martha Ellen is deceased, and Mildred L. resides with her mother on the home ranch.

MRS. MARY OVERFELT.—A splendid example of what a far-seeing, progressive and industrious woman may accomplish, when thrown upon her own resources, is furnished in the life and activities of Mrs. Mary Overfelt, the highly esteemed pioneer, who was born in Illinois about thirty miles from Chicago, on October 26, 1839. Her grandfather, Edward G. Pyle, was a native of Virginia, and one of the Revolutionary patriots who also participated in the War of 1812. He moved to Kentucky, where Thomas Pyle, the father of our subject, was born in 1810. Later the family migrated to Indiana, then to Illinois, and afterwards to Missouri, and in all their adventures they were sturdy frontiersmen. In 1846 Edward Pyle brought his wife, three sons and three daughters, with two sons-in-law, to California, and they were members of what was known as the Pyle-Whiteman party, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Whiteman, Mr. and Mrs. Laird, Mary Pyle, who later became Mrs. Gordon, and Thomas, Edward and John Pyle.

Thomas Pyle had married Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, who was born in 1812, and was a member of a family that came from Ohio, where her Grandfather Goodwin was a magistrate in an early day. Thomas Pyle was accompanied by his wife and family, which consisted of four children: Edward G., who lived until February 10, 1915; Mary, Mrs. Overfelt; William Henry, who died on February 28, 1912; John Francis, who passed away on July 8, 1921. Mary Pyle was then a girl of seven years, so that the events of that memorable trip are stamped indelibly on her mind.

On October 26, the Pyle-Whiteman party arrived at Sacramento and located at Sutter's Fort, one and a half miles from the old town, where they remained over the winter, while Thomas Pyle went out to help subdue the Spaniards under General Fremont. He returned to his family at Sutter's Fort early in the spring of '47, and then the Pyle family went to the Mokelumne River, thence to the Stanislaus River, where they wintered in Stanislaus County. Two and a half years were spent on the Tuolumne River and in the spring of 1850 they settled in Santa Clara County. Thomas Pyle had come here in the fall of '49 and bought a ranch of some 500 acres, but when it was surveyed, finally, it lacked ten acres of that area. He devoted this land to raising garden truck, which sold readily in the town, and stock raising. After the death of Grandmother Pyle, Grandfather Pyle made his home with his son Thomas. He had come to this county at an early day and had purchased some lots when San Jose was plotted. He had spent a short time at the mines, but preferred the life of a rancher, as a surer way to wealth.

Mary Pyle attended the Berryessa school, where she studied, first under Mr. Harrison and then under Mr. Kimball, and later she attended the Hammond private school in San Jose. She remained on the home ranch until December 27, 1854, when she was married to William C. Overfelt, a native of Virginia, where he was born in April, 1827. His father, Michael Overfelt, was born September 25, 1780, and died on March 12, 1864, and his mother, before her marriage on October 10, 1805, was Miss Polly Ayers. William Overfelt came to California from Missouri in 1849 and settled at first at Placerville, where he mined. He then came to the Penetencia Creek district and bought 160 acres, where he raised stock and grain, but sold this ranch, being afraid that he would lose it through a dispute over the old Spanish title. About 1858 he moved to the old Pyle ranch, his wife's part of the estate being about seventy acres, and he also purchased the portion of his brother-in-law, Edward Pyle, thereby coming to own over 100 acres. Later, with Mr. McCracken, he purchased some 300 acres of land on which Los Gatos now stands.

Mr. Overfelt passed away May 26, 1876, the honored father of five children, then living. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Overfelt are: William Elijah died at the age of eighteen months; Charles Franklin resides in San Jose with his wife, formerly Rose Lenz, and their two children, Dorothy and Harold; John Thomas died at eight years, and Christopher, while in infancy; Elizabeth has become Mrs. Wm. D. Hatch and lives on North Thirteenth Street, San Jose; she is the mother of two daughters—Veva B., Mrs. Frank S. Locke, and Leah, Mrs. Jay Hanna; Edward Jackson lives on the home ranch; Martha E., Mrs. F. S. Easterday, died on August 6, 1915; Mildred L., for a number of years a teacher in the public schools of the state, is at home.

Directly after her husband's death, Mrs. Overfelt, carrying out the plans made by herself and husband prior to his death, built the home in which she now lives at the corner of Jackson and McKee roads, and moved into it in 1877, dispensing there a generous Californian hospitality to her many friends. William Overfelt, with Joseph McKee and George Wood, were the three men who first secured the first free public school in the county, east of San Jose, and organized the Pala district. Mr. Overfelt being one of the trustees for many years. During his lifetime he sought to do his duty as a citizen under the banners of the Democratic party. Mrs. Overfelt is independent in her views and votes for the best men and measures, regardless of party lines. Her two sons, Charles F. and E. Jackson Overfelt, are well-known and successful ranchers of the valley, where they also have achieved prominence as breeders of Percheron and Belgian draft horses, and at one time they had five prize stallions.

DON WALTER LUTHER.—A native son of California and of an early settler of Santa Clara County, Don Walter Luther is successfully carrying on the horticultural and agricultural operations inaugurated by his father. He was born in Hollister, September 5, 1882, the son of Jacob and Francis (Green) Luther, natives of Germany and Michigan, respectively. His father came to California from Wisconsin in 1858, was a successful stockman in Monterey County, and in 1889 began developing the Luther orchard of 110 acres near San Jose, now one of the finest producers in the valley. He died March 11, 1916, leaving a widow and four children.

Don Walter attended the Santa Clara and San Jose grammar schools and the high school of San Jose. He was reared on the farm and when his father passed away, he went on with the management of the ranch, and has been justly rewarded for his industry and perseverance. His mother, himself and his sisters reside on the home place, living together in harmony, each cooperating and doing their part and having explicit confidence in each other.

On December 29, 1915, in Santa Clara, Mr. Luther was united in marriage to Miss Glen Monroe, a native of Oregon, a daughter of Julius and Anna

Monroe, originally from Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Luther are the parents of one daughter, Alice Donaldina. In national politics, Mr. Luther is a Republican, and fraternally is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge of Santa Clara. The advancement and prosperity of Santa Clara County has a strong supporter in Mr. Luther, and his interest and influence is readily given to the upbuilding of his locality.

JOSEPHINE RAND ROGERS.—California is proud of her gifted and patriotic women, and well she may be, for ever since her entry into the Union, the Golden State has been singularly blessed with the number of women of exceptional public-spiritedness and unusual, even rare talent and enviable qualifications. In the beginning, to be sure, the women who helped to lay the foundations for the great commonwealth, in keeping with the attitude of most of their sex throughout the land, contented themselves to labor in the quieter, less observed, but by no means isolated paths of life; but as the years went by, and a larger influence because of a larger freedom and service was accorded them, thanks to a broader sentiment as to the value of women to society, and a greater tolerance as to suffrage—a sentiment and a tolerance, by the way, fostered in part by the effective reform work of broad-minded, clear-visioned and courageous women—the so-called weaker, but the ever fair sex came to the fore; and ever since has been doing a larger, and quite its full share of the world's daily work. In this shining company of far-seeing and courageous leaders, Mrs. Josephine Rand Rogers of Santa Clara Valley has borne her part in her adopted state.

Mrs. Rogers, as Josephine Almira Rand, was born at Forest Home, the old Rand homestead, situated between Niagara Falls and Buffalo, N. Y., on November 6, 1869. She was the daughter of Calvin Gordon Rand of Batavia, N. Y., who had married Almira Hershey Long of Tonawanda, N. Y. Her maternal grandmother was of the old Hershey family of Lancaster, Pa., one of the oldest and most prominent families in Eastern Pennsylvania; her maternal grandfather, Benjamin Long, was an extensive landowner of Pennsylvania, who later settled in Western New York, where he became one of the most influential and prosperous citizens of that section of the country. Her father was the son of Dr. James Rand of Batavia, N. Y., a descendant of Robert Rand, who came to America from England in 1635 and whose many descendants have made the name Rand a synonym for sterling worth and achievement in this country. An uncle of Mrs. Rogers, Chas. F. Rand, was the first volunteer in the Civil War and was decorated by Congress for being the first volunteer and also for bravery in service. He was also decorated by the New York State Legislature.

Calvin Gordon Rand was a school teacher in his earlier years, but later was the successful manager of a large estate which had been given him by his wife's father and on which was located beautiful Forest Home. He died when our subject was two years of age.

There were nine children in the family, and among these Josephine was the eighth. The others were as follows: Benjamin Long, who had a successful career as a banker, later became president of the Rand Manufacturing Company of North Tonawanda, N. Y.; Mary Hershey, who passed away in her twentieth year, had devoted her young life to education and music, having graduated from the Buffalo High School, also was member of the first graduating class in the Chautauqua course; James Henry, president of the Rand Manufacturing Company, was the inventor of the Rand ledger used throughout the United States and Canada, also inventor of the visible index system and a large number of time-saving devices; Cora Belle is the wife of F. Everett Reynolds of Brockport, N. Y.; Elizabeth Hershey is the wife of Rev. B. Frank Taber of Ithaca, N. Y., a Baptist clergyman, now at Washington, Pa.; Eugene died at the age of seven; George Franklin was well known in financial circles in this country and in Europe for his remarkable ability as a banker. At the age of thirty-five he was president of three national banks. Later, as president of the Marine Trust Company of Buffalo, he was recognized as one of the greatest bankers of the country. He became of international interest from his gift of 500,000 francs to the French Government for the erection of a monument in memory of the bayonet trench heroes at Verdun, and his check for the amount was presented in person to M. Clemenceau on December 5, 1919. Three days later, as Mr. Rand was crossing from Paris to London by aeroplane, he met instant death by an accident to the machine when landing. His heirs honored the check given to France, however, and the monument was erected. Its dedication, a year later, was attended by great pomp and ceremony. The famous war generals, Marshal Foch, General Joffre and General Petain, being present; also it was the first public official appearance of the newly elected president of France, M. Millerand. Seven members of the Rand family were also present for the occasion. Mr. Rand's gift to France marked an epoch in world history, for it was the first time a citizen of one country had given a monument to another country to commemorate the heroism of that other country's soldiers. Josephine Almira, was next in age in the family; Clara Nancy, now the wife of Frederick Robertson, a banker of North Tonawanda, N. Y., was the youngest.

When Josephine was nearly two years of age her parents moved to LaSalle, four miles from Niagara Falls. A few months later her father died. Her early education was begun by her sister Mary. At the age of eight she began attendance at the country school, and when ten her mother moved her family to Brockport, N. Y., that the children might have the advantages of the State Normal School located there. Four years later her mother died.

Believing a change of climate might prove beneficial to Josephine, who had never been very robust, it was decided that she should make her home with her sister Elizabeth, who had become the wife of Reverend Taber and whose pastorate was in Manhattan, Kans. Thither she went, accompanied by Reverend and Mrs. Taber and their young son. The next four years were spent in attendance at the public schools of Manhattan and in the Kansas State Agricultural College. It was in this college that she met her future husband, F. J. Rogers, who was a member of the college faculty. Deciding that she would fit herself for the teaching profession, Miss

Josephine Rand Rogers

Rand returned to New York and entered the Buffalo State Normal School. After graduation in 1890, she was offered a position in the Ithaca public schools, where she taught two years. Here she again met Professor Rogers, then an instructor at Cornell.

On June 27, 1893, at North Tonawanda, N. Y., at the home of her eldest brother, Benjamin, Miss Rand was married to Frederick John Rogers. Mr. Rogers was born at Neoga, Ill., September 9, 1863. He was the second child of John Rankin Rogers and Sarah Greene Rogers. The Rogers family came from Maine, and their ancestry is traced to William Rogers, who came to this country in 1746. On his maternal side, the Greenes were the prominent family by that name in Ohio, whose ancestry is traced to 1636. John Rankin Rogers moved his family from one state to another and finally settled in Kansas. During the family's residence in that state, Frederick attended the State Agricultural College, from which he graduated and was placed on the teaching staff the following year. In this college Mr. Rogers was a classmate of Ernest Fox Nichols and at Cornell, whither the two young men went at the same time, they were roommates. E. F. Nichols later became the president of Dartmouth University, head of the physics department at Yale, and president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Another roommate of Mr. Rogers at the Kansas college was James G. Harbord, now Major-General of the U. S. Army and General Pershing's chief of staff. When Mr. Rogers left Kansas to continue his studies at Cornell, his father moved his family to the state of Washington, and here he was elected governor of the state in 1896. In 1900 he was reelected for a second term. This was a personal victory, for he was the only candidate on his ticket—the Democratic—that was elected, but only a few months later he died in office. He is rated as one of the most efficient governors the state has ever had.

Upon her marriage, Mrs. Rogers accompanied her husband to Ithaca, where he was a member of the physics department of Cornell University. Here they remained for seven years. In 1900 they removed to Stanford University, with which institution Professor Rogers is still connected. The family spent one year at Princeton University—a sabbatical leave of absence from Stanford in 1914-1915, when Professor Rogers taught in the latter university.

Mrs. Josephine Rand Rogers is the mother of four children: Frederick Rand, born in Ithaca, N. Y., on December 27, 1894, who is now instructor on physical education in the Salinas high school. He attended the Palo Alto high school, Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire, and graduated from the Princeton, New Jersey, high school, and from Stanford University in 1920. His college course was interrupted by the World War. He enlisted shortly after war was declared in the Naval Reserve on April 12, 1917. He received his commission as ensign at San Pedro and was sent to Annapolis Naval Academy, where he graduated in June, 1918. He was sent overseas and made chief inspector of fourteen-inch shells, at Sheffield, England, until the armistice was signed. He was then given the rank of lieutenant, junior grade. While at Annapolis, Frederick Rand Rogers and Miss Beatrice Easterday were married in Baltimore, Md., April 6, 1918. This marriage was the culmination of a friendship begun when Miss Easterday was a student at Castilleja school in Palo Alto, and Fred was a high school student in the same place. They have one child, Katherine Haller, born January 12, 1921. During Frederick's high school and college course he was a prominent athlete, playing on football and basketball teams and winning quarter and half-mile races. He is member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity. Robert Greene Rogers, the second son, born on December 5, 1895, graduated from the San Jose high school and entered Stanford University. He enlisted in the Naval Reserve for the World War, April 17, 1917, and received his commission as ensign, but the armistice was signed before he was sent overseas. He also took an active part in athletics during his high school course, playing on the football and basketball teams in high school and on the freshman football team at Stanford and made his letter S in high hurdles against California. He is a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity, the Skull and Snakes, the Geology and Mining and Gymnasium Club. Josephine, the only daughter, was born on March 12, 1903. While a student in the San Jose high school, from which she was graduated in June, 1919, she played on the girls' baseball team, was elected to Torch and Laurel, girls' honorary society. She was placed on the "preferred list" of girls for entrance into Stanford. However she entered Mills College. John, the youngest, born March 27, 1907, is a student in the San Jose high school.

While Mrs. Rogers has been a devoted wife and mother she has been impressed with a sense of noblesse oblige—that for all the advantages, privileges, and opportunities that have been hers she owes a return to the world. Believing that conditions surrounding the home and children are dependent upon conditions in the larger home, the community, state and nation, and realizing that the world is what we make it, Mrs. Rogers has been impelled to do her part. She has at times applied herself to the furthering of movements that were unpopular but just. With no thought of personal glory or advantage but in a spirit of self-sacrifice and ardent devotion to that which is right she has wielded an influence for good that has made itself felt beyond the confines of her own residence in city or state. Alert, broad-visioned and consecrated, she utilizes her time for the promotion of human welfare. Her pleasure is in contributing her part to the world's progress.

The public work to which Mrs. Rogers first applied her energies was in behalf of woman suffrage, in New York state in 1893. At that time the cause was exceedingly unpopular, and needed fearless champions. Ten years later, in Palo Alto, she again took up the work. Here it was also distinctly unpopular. Mrs. Rogers offered her services to the club that had voted to disband; she aided in increasing interest in the cause and enlarging membership of the suffrage club and at the time of the passage of the amendment to the State Constitution enfranchising women in 1911, the Palo Alto club was one of the most influential in Northern California.

Mrs. Rand Rogers' chief interest is in child welfare. While deeply appreciating the work done by charity workers, for needy children, and also in

sympathy with the efforts made through reform schools to restore so-called wayward children to normal attitude of mind, Mrs. Rogers bends her efforts toward prevention rather than cure. To provide for children right environment and intelligent training that would lead to their best development Mrs. Rogers claims is the fundamentally important work of those who have the welfare of children at heart. To this end she has labored unceasingly. The San Jose Day Nursery owes much to Mrs. Rogers' efforts. At the request of two ladies, who had conceived the idea of a Day Nursery for San Jose, Mrs. Rogers assisted in forming the organization and was one of its first directors. When funds were exhausted and the doors were about to close, Mrs. Rogers gave a dramatic reading as a benefit performance, which netted a large amount and was sufficient to continue the work, and acted as president of the board of directors until the institution was firmly established.

During this time Mrs. Rogers was also active in the Parent-Teacher Association. As district chairman of the home department she originated the plan of having talks at the regular meetings bearing on the moral training of children. She agitated the question of the importance of intelligent, scientific parenthood with indefatigable zeal, and aroused interest that is bearing fruit an hundredfold. The first course of lectures on child training given by the University of California Extension Division were given in San Jose at the request and by arrangement of Mrs. Josephine Rand Rogers, who was then County Chairman of Child Welfare for the Woman's Committee of the Council of Defense. Courses in San Francisco immediately followed. The idea grew rapidly and soon became an established custom.

In 1918 Mrs. Rogers had introduced into the State Legislature Assembly Bill No. 198, providing for an appropriation of $50,000 to the University of California Extension Division for the purpose of giving couses of lectures in communities requesting them on scientific child training. This bill was not reported out from committee, but a direct result of the propaganda Mrs. Rogers had carried on in its behalf throughout the state led to the preparation of a correspondence study course on scientific motherhood by the Extension Division.

During the next session of the State Legislature—1920—Mrs. Rogers had another bill presented—Senate Bill No. 213. This called for an appropriation of $50,000 for the establishment of a Child Welfare Research Station at the University of California. Realizing that the amount of information available for the courses in scientific motherhood was extremely limited, Mrs. Rogers determined to go to the rock bottom of child welfare work—the scientific study of the child itself. For months her entire time was given to the furthering of this bill, securing endorsements from prominent educators, psychologists, judges, physicians, women's clubs and men's clubs, and attendance at the state conventions and the legislature. The bill was reported favorably from the education committee but tabled by the finance committee. She intends to continue her efforts in this direction until the goal is reached.

In behalf of child welfare, Mrs. Rogers fought assiduously for prohibition. Her activities along this line—until the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment—was marked by a determination, thoroughness and constructiveness that proved a compelling factor in the struggle for the temperance cause in this state. She was one of the organizers of the War Service League that worked in conjunction with the military authorities at Camp Fremont during the war; of the Civic Welfare League, formed to bring about better conditions in San Jose; also of the Santa Clara County Law and Order League, originated to carry the Little Volstead Act election and continue the propaganda for the Wright Bill in the state election.

The League of Women Voters, of which Mrs. Rand Rogers is president at the time this history is being compiled, was organized in May, 1921. This organization having for its aim legislation for the welfare of women and children and education for better citizenship appealed to Mrs. Rogers as eminently worth while for the advancement of her dearest interest—child welfare.

Mrs. Rogers was educated not only as teacher but as a dramatic reader. She studied with the best teachers in the country, including Professor Charles Cumnock of Northwestern University, and Leland T. Powers of Boston; at the Curry School of Expression in Boston, and the Emerson College of Oratory. Her dramatic readings throughout the country, including San Jose and Stanford University elicited both press and personal testimonies as to her splendid dramatic talent. She organized the Current Events Club composed of faculty ladies of Stanford in 1905, which is still regarded as one of high merit.

The year 1920 marked a new epoch in the life of Mrs. Rogers. As a result of her wide observation and experience in civic welfare work through various organizations and as a private citizen, Mrs. Rogers decided that her work would be more effective if performed in a government official capacity. Also she believed women's interests should be represented to some extent by women themselves in the State Legislature. Her desire was to render the greatest service in her power. Since the state senator from her district had declined renomination, she decided to offer her services for that position. The "wet" and "dry" forces each putting a man on the Republican ticket for nomination, Mrs. Rogers refused to split the dry vote by making a campaign for the primary election. Her loyalty to the "dry" cause was absolute. But after the primaries when the "wet and dry" issue was settled she made her campaign on an Independent ticket on the child welfare platform, and in behalf of democracy. The first woman to make a campaign for a state elective office in her senatorial district, the first person to start a campaign after the primaries, against great odds with no organization back of her, she polled a vote that astonished the most astute politicians. Although she did not win the election, she had made a campaign in behalf of a just cause and felt she had really rendered a valuable service to the public.

Open-minded, progressive, originator of ideas, of sound judgment, earnest and fearless, Mrs. Josephine Rand Rogers has learned the secret of right living, —the joy of service—and she lives it to the utmost.

H. W. Coe

HENRY WILLARD COE.—With many phases of Santa Clara County's development and upbuilding, Henry Willard Coe was closely associated. He was born in the village of Northwood, N. H., February 6, 1820, and his youthful years were spent in the midst of moral, as well as physical surroundings eminently calculated to make him a leader among men. He descended, on both sides, from famous families, prominent in Colonial and Revolutionary history, the genealogy tracing the family as far back as 1640. Very early in life his mother died and feeling keenly the loss, the lad was prompted to accept the offer of Zach. Chandler to accompany him to the West. With a meager stock of goods, which they carried with them, they were towed in a canal boat up the Hudson River, through the Erie Canal, and across the Great Lakes to Detroit, a journey occupying over a month. This offer of Mr. Chandler to a boy of sixteen, shows conclusively what was already thought of Henry Willard Coe. Within three years, a partnership in Mr. Chandler's great business was offered him, which proves that the expectations of Mr. Chandler were justified. However, the young man declined the flattering offer, and returning to his native town, purchased the business carried on by his father, and conducted it successfully. And now came one of those turns of the tide in the affairs of men which it is always delightful and helpful to recall because of the lesson they impress and the insight into character they furnish. One evening there came into the village a weary traveler from the West, who said that in the West his wife and all his children had died of fever. At the village inn, he asked for food and shelter, which was denied him. Mr. Coe, who happened to be standing near and heard the proprietor's refusal of hospitality, offered the man his home as long as he desired, and fed, clothed and entertained him with the warm hospitality for which he afterwards became famous. He was well repaid for his kindness. The stranger told him of a cotton manufactory in Cooperstown, N. Y., and that he knew the purchase would make him a fortune. Mr. Coe made a very careful inquiry and purchased the property, and operated it at considerable profit. This was a most appreciable reward for the kindness that had helped the poor stranger, and it was practically the starting point of the well-known Phoenix Cotton Manufacturing plant at Cooperstown, N. Y. Mr. Coe employed a large number of people, and not only manufactured cotton, but turned out calicoes of new and varied designs. Two years after entering upon this enterprise, Mr. Coe found himself with a substantial balance. Then came a period of uncertainty; values of every kind fluctuated almost hourly, but Mr. Coe decided that he would not sell his business at a loss. He doggedly held on for six months; then the crash came, Henry Clay was defeated and the election of Polk to the presidency meant the repeal of the tariff. Following the election of Mr. Polk came a panic and Mr. Coe was financially ruined; however, he did not grieve over his losses, but assigned all of his property to his creditors. The strain of the anxiety over the financial situation, undermined his health, and his physician advised a complete rest. He journeyed to Detroit, where his friend, Hon. Zachariah Chandler, still lived, but he only stopped there for a short time, going on to St. Louis, Mo.

Mr. Coe had always been fired by visions of the Northwest, and being naturally of an enterprising and generous disposition, with a cool head and a warm heart, he was a recognized leader of men and his associates appreciated his superior leadership. When the spring of 1847 came Mr. Coe set out with a large company for Oregon. The journey occupied six months and the hardships and perils were great; these have all been told in the narrative of his son, Charles W. Coe, "The Winners of the Great Northwest." Our history of Mr. Coe's life has more to do with his part in the development of the Golden State and what he did to further its interests. He had two brothers who distinguished themselves, Eben, the eldest, as a civil engineer, and George, as a very prominent financier and banker.

Toward the end of 1848, Henry W. Coe came down into California from Oregon. On this journey he discovered the value of the waters of Shasta Springs, where so many tourists stop to refresh themselves. Upon arrival in this state he spent some time in mining, discovering a valuable mine in Amador County, which he named the Phoenix, in memory of his old mill at Cooperstown, N. Y. He was fairly successful, enough so to induce him to accept an associate. This associate was of a burly build, and his character harmonized with it. One evening, in the hills, and in his associate's absence, there came along a lot of poor fellows, barely clothed, and to all appearances, more sparely fed. They proved to be veterans of the Mexican War, and the warm heart of Mr. Coe was moved to its very depth; he clothed and fed, and saw them on their way. Upon the return of his associate he declared Coe's foolish generosity had ruined them. With a smile, Mr. Coe walked away, and then occurred a very strange thing, which reads like a fairy tale. Away in the hills, a considerable distance from their camp, and walking with his eyes to the ground, as a prospector does, Mr. Coe noticed, almost at his feet, a string. He stopped and pulled it, and when he came to the end of it, there was a sack. The sack contained a beautiful meerschaum pipe, sundry gold coins, and at the bottom a number of ounces of gold dust, more than sufficient to repay, twice over, the amount the generosity of his heart had prompted him to bestow upon the weary travelers. There was no doubt that the pipe was a relic of the past. Mr. Coe kept the pipe for twenty-five years, hoping that the owner could be found. When Mr. Coe returned, he called his partner, paid him what was due him, showed him the door, and bade him good day.

In those early days of mining in California, scientific methods were unknown. Machinery had to be ordered in London and shipped round Cape Horn, and this required many months. In the meantime, Mr. Coe, who had determined to engage in the business of providing this, settled in San Francisco as a purchasing agent for miners' supplies. Not until 1858 did he revisit New York. He did so then on a mission of no small importance to himself. He married the lady of his choice, Miss Hannah Huntington Smith, who had waited for him nineteen years. Mrs. Coe was born August 16, 1821, in Camden, N. Y. She was the daughter of Rev. Henry Huntington Smith, a native of the village of Durham, N. H.,

and the son of Hon. Ebenezer and Mehitabel (Sheafe) Smith. Reverend Smith graduated from Bowdoin College in 1810, and finished his theological training at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1815. He was ordained as a minister during the year of 1817 at Camden, N. Y., and while engaged in his chosen work and during a vigorous exhortation, he was stricken and died July 19, 1828. This branch of the Smith family were prominent in the history of the Northeast, and many members of the family were connected with the affairs of state. The Huntingtons were among the Revolutionary soldiers.

When Mr. Coe returned to California with his bride, he found that his mining property had been taken possession of by Alvinza Hayward, who was reaping a handsome fortune each month therefrom. Happily Mr. Coe possessed an ample fortune of his own, as did his bride in her own right. They soon were attracted by the quiet of the country, so they came to San Jose, where Mr. Coe purchased 150 acres in the section known as The Willows. Here he established a beautiful country residence, the hospitality of which was nowhere surpassed. He cleared his tract, and was the first man to plant fruit trees and hops. Mr. Coe was the first extensive shipper of hops to New York, Liverpool and Australia, and he grew the first tobacco in California, from which he made cigars, and the first silk grown and manufactured from the native product of the United States was grown and manufactured at The Willows, the silk being made into a beautiful flag presented to Congress in 1872. This flag was afterwards exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, in Philadelphia; at the World's Fair, in Chicago, and is on exhibition today in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. The experiment demonstrated the possibility of silk culture in Santa Clara Valley, both soil and climate being admirably adapted to the mulberry and cocoon. Mr. Coe was extraordinarily successful as a grower of hops and was the first to use sulphur in bleaching hops and fruit, a process that is universally employed at the present time. Men traveled expressly from Europe to purchase hops from him as they were declared superior to any grown elsewhere in any land.

Later Mr. Coe suffered great financial losses and this induced him to part with all his property in The Willows, after holding it fifteen years. Thereafter he lead a retired life in the lovely San Felipe Valley, a fit haven of rest, among the beauties of nature, where he had often expressed the wish that the evening of his life might be spent until its close. Surrounded by all who were dearest to him, the end came at sunset on June 17, 1896, and thus ended a varied and worthy life. Whether considered as the merchant of pioneer Detroit days; the enterprising cotton manufacturer of Cooperstown, N. Y.; the pioneer crossing the plains and braving dangers of every kind in 1847; the volunteer schoolmaster of Oregon City in the days of its foundation; exploring the Columbia; fighting, where all were heroes in the battle of the terrible Indian war in Oregon; migrating, a leader ever, from Oregon to California overland; whether considered as a miner or a merchant of the Golden State; in the hills, or in the city; or whether remembered finally, as a pioneer orchardist of Santa Clara Valley, bringing to San Jose its title of "The Garden City"; the first of its hop growers and silk producers; at whatever time of life recalled, Henry Willard Coe will ever stand to all who knew him as one of the highest types of the American gentleman, the enterprising, fearless, generous, high-minded and public-spirited citizen. In presence, Mr. Coe was slightly over six feet. He was a man of striking dignity, but of most kindly manner. He was exceptionally well read, with a memory that was remarkable, and he retained his faculties up to within an hour of his death. He remembered perfectly General LaFayette's visit to this country. He and his brother Eben had stood watching on the banks of the Hudson when Fulton first ran his steamer on its waters. He knew San Francisco when it contained only a population of five hundred. He was fond of dwelling upon the marvelous development of science that he had seen take place within his own lifetime. He was broad-minded in all things, and rejoiced in progress of every kind. Mr. Coe was survived by his widow, four years. She died January 17, 1901, beloved by all, as she had lived. Her womanly graces and her great kindness of heart had endeared her to all kinds and conditions of people from the moment she made her home among them. Two sons of her union with Mr. Coe survive them both: Henry W. Coe, who lives in the beautiful San Felipe Valley, of whom more extended mention is elsewhere given, and Charles W. Coe, for many years a resident of San Jose, but now of Phoenix. He married Miss Leontine Carteri, a native of Santa Barbara, who is a granddaughter of the first English settler in Southern California, William D. Foxen, who, in 1836, built the first ship in California. Mr. Foxen it was, also, who saved General Fremont's small body of troops from annihilation, by guiding them over the mountains, instead of journeying through the Goleta Pass, where destruction awaited them at the hands of General Castro. Four children, Eben, Willard, Leontine and Roger, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Coe.

It is to such men as Henry Willard Coe that the country really owes what is best in its character and achievements. He stood for advancement and progressiveness in all things and his labors were an effective force in bringing about improvements and upbuilding along numerous lines that have proven of untold worth to the communities in which he lived.

HENRY W. COE.—No history of San Jose and the surrounding country would be complete without reference to Henry W. Coe, who was born on Coe Avenue in The Willows on April 17, 1860. His father, Henry Willard Coe, and mother, Hannah Huntington (Smith) Coe, were representatives of families who helped shape the destinies of America and they became pioneer residents of the Santa Clara Valley, where during their lifetime, they contributed not a little to the progress of the community. Elsewhere in this volume will be found a sketch of their eventful lives.

Henry W. Coe was reared and educated in San Jose, having attended the grammar and high schools of that city, later graduating from the Pacific Business College of San Francisco. His father having acquired 500 acres of land, part of the Los Huecos grant in the San Felipe Valley, Henry W., together with his brother, Charles W., engaged in the stock-

J. W. Nixon

raising business, running 1,000 head on the property. In time Henry W. bought out his brother and added to his holdings until, at the present time, he owns upwards of 8,000 acres in Santa Clara County. One of his favorite ranches is located in the Pine Ridge Country east of Morgan Hill, an ideal location. While Mr. Coe has to some extent discontinued his stockraising business, he still retains his land holdings and on his home ranch ranges some 200 head; also raises fruit.

On August 21, 1905, Mr. Coe was married to Rhoda Dawson Sutcliffe and they have become the parents of two children: Henry Sutcliffe Coe attending the San Jose high school, and Sada Sutcliffe Coe, a pupil at the Lowell School, San Jose. Mrs. Coe, who shares with her husband the good will of all who know them, was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 10, 1879, and is the daughter of Rev. Ingham Sutcliffe, born in the year of 1804 at Cowling, near Bradford, Yorkshire, England. During the year of 1832, he became a Wesleyan missionary to Nova Scotia, where he was energetic and active in the mission work and where he died in 1885. On account of the migration of this branch of the Sutcliffe family in the early days, Mrs. Coe has known but little of her English forbears, but that they were people of standing and education is evidenced in the traits of character exhibited by their descendants on this side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Coe is a member of the Pioneer's Society of Santa Clara County and takes great pride in the pioneer work accomplished by his father and is always ready to aid in all progressive movements. He is always genial, whether in the casual meeting on the street or within the portals of his home. His home life is ideal. He spends nearly all of his time on the ranch though maintains a residence in San Jose that his children may have the advantages of the city schools. Mr. Coe is held in high esteem by all who know him and is a genial and companionable man whose sterling worth has gained for him warm friendships.

JOHN WILLIAM NIXON.—From the beginning of its experience as a live, progressive city, and for many years past, San Jose has been famous throughout all the Pacific slope for both its well organized institutions of education and its high educational standards and influence in the development of popular culture. Leading among the best conducted of these notable organizations is unquestionably Heald's Business College whose scholarly and gifted manager, John William Nixon, occupies an enviable position in the history of California pedagogy. He was born in Cumberland, Md., the son of Thomas Nixon, a business man, who married Miss Agnes Morton, and the devoted parents both passed away while our subject was still a child. However, his mother had inculcated in his mind the necessity of an education. By perseverence, self-denial and surmounting obstacles, he was able to work his way through the public schools and high school and then matriculated at the State University of Iowa from which, in 1897 he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science, while two years later he received the degree of Bachelor of Law from the same university.

Upon leaving the university, Mr. Nixon accepted the principalship of the Garrison, Iowa, high school and later became identified with Elliott's Business College of Burlington, Iowa, at that time one of the largest business colleges in the country. Later he moved to Texas and practiced law for a time in Dallas. On coming to California in 1907 he became identified with the Heald Business College organization. Heald's Business College corporation had at that time acquired an interest in the old San Jose Business College and Mr. Nixon was placed in charge. He immediately proceeded to effect a consolidation of the San Jose Business College and the Pacific Coast Business College which in turn had absorbed the Garden City Business College. The deal was soon consummated, and the consolidated school transferred to Heald's Business College. From a very small school he has built up and extended its reputation and influence as a live institution, success having attended his labors until it has become known everywhere as one of the most exacting of business colleges in the state, in its high standards, while it is also one of the most helpful to its students, affording every encouragement and legitimate aid to those ambitious to climb and improve their conditions in life. Students come from many parts of the United States to attend this institution. Heald's Business College is the only business college in the city of San Jose, and specializes in all the commercial branches. The appreciation of a highly intelligent public may be seen in its splendid enrollment of more than 500 students during the past year.

Since his identification with the Heald organization, Mr. Nixon has been a member of its board of directors, and for several years past has been the treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Nixon was active in the various Liberty Loan and war drives during the World War, receiving special mention from the War Department for his services. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and an active director in the Y. M. C. A. He was chairman of the Campaign Committee that put over so successfully the campaign for the new Commercial Club, and it is needless to say that he seeks to make his association with these excellent organizations mean something to the community. He is a director in the People's Thrift Bank and also a director of the Lions Club of San Jose. He is a practical rancher with extensive interests in rice lands, general farming, and fruit culture, and was among the first to engage in growing cotton in the south San Joaquin Valley, and has developed a fine eighty-acre fruit ranch consisting of citrus and decidious fruits, near Porterville, which was only a wheat field when he acquired title thereto.

Mr. Nixon is fond of fishing and outdoor life, making many camping trips to the mountains during the summer months. He is a member of Fraternity Lodge No. 399 F. & A. M.; Howard Chapter No. 14 R. A. M.; San Jose Council No. 20 R. & S. M.; San Jose Consistory No. 9, Scottish Rite bodies; Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of San Francisco, and with his wife is a member of San Jose Chapter No. 31 O. E. S., and an officer in Rose Croix Shrine No. 7, White Shrine of Jerusalem. He was married December 27, 1899, to Mayme E. Palmer, an accomplished lady, who is an active director in the San Jose Woman's Club Day Nursery and other women's organizations. Mr. Nixon has always taken an active part in local politics, having been a member of the County Central Committee of both Republican and Progressive parties.

ARCHIE McDONALD—Those forces which have contributed most to the development, improvement and benefit of San Jose received impetus from the labors of Archie McDonald, whose life record is a credit and honor to his city and state. He is distinctively a man of affairs and one who wielded a wide influence and his name is indelibly engraven upon the pages of San Jose's history. He was born in Ireland on December 15, 1830, and when he was but a few months old his parents came to the United States, settling in Saxonville, Mass. On March 3, 1852, when a young man of twenty-two years, he sailed from Boston Harbor on a small brig and made the trip around the Horn to California. He was one of a party of about seventy persons and they were eight months in completing the voyage, landing at the wharf in San Francisco on the 21st of October, 1852. Of the original company he and Mrs. William Erkson, of San Jose, are the only survivors. Soon after reaching San Francisco Mr. McDonald went to Auburn, Cal., where for a short time he engaged in mining, but not meeting with success he came to the Santa Clara Valley and for several years devoted his attention to the raising of grain, his farm being situated near Mountain View. Subsequently he became interested in the lumber business in the mountains back of Santa Cruz and it was during this period that he had his first glimpse of San Jose, which at that time consisted of a small group of adobe houses with strings of chili peppers hanging over the doors. The village was situated in the center of a vast sea of waving grain fields, with rough wagon roads and horse trails as its only means of communication with the outside world. There were no orchards in the valley, merely a few fruit trees scattered here and there. While engaged in logging, cutting and hauling timber to the mills in Blackburn Gulch, Mr. McDonald became acquainted with the late Duncan McPherson, later editor of the Santa Cruz *Sentinel*, whose father at that time owned and operated one of the large logging mills.

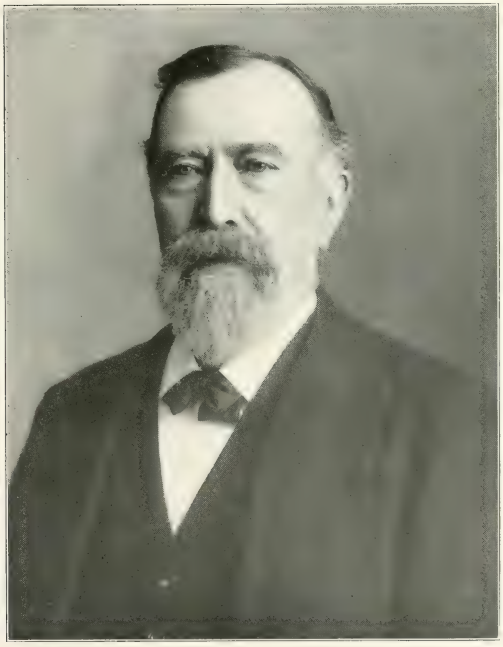
In 1856, with ox team and wagon, Mr. McDonald started for the gold fields along the Kern River, going by way of the Pacheco Pass, which his team was the first to cross, this being a very rough and hazardous route. From San Luis Hacienda, near the beginning of the pass, to Visalia, there was not a single house in sight, Visalia itself, now a thriving and prosperous city, consisted of but seven houses made out of shakes. He did not remain long in those unprofitable fields, however, and in the following year returned to Massachusetts to visit his parents, who were still residing in Saxonville. The trip was made both going and coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama, but when he revisited the East ten years later, he traveled by rail.

After completing his lumbering operations at Santa Cruz, Mr. McDonald went to San Francisco, where he entered the employ of the Pioneer Woolen Mills, there remaining until 1872, when he came to San Jose as general manager of the old San Jose Woolen Mills, which were located at the corner of Hobson and San Pedro Streets. He remained at the head of this business for about twenty years and soon after his resignation the mills were discontinued. In August, 1887, in association with other public-spirited citizens of San Jose, Mr. McDonald became a member of a stock company, and for years president, which purchased the old homestead property of Josiah Belden, which at that time was owned by C. H. Maddox. This consisted of eleven acres, for which they paid the sum of $60,000, erecting thereon the Hotel Vendome at a cost of about $400,000. This became one of the most famous hostelries in the state, for a number of years ranking next to the Del Monte in popularity. Mr. McDonald next became interested in the Garden City Bank & Trust Company, of which he remained a director for over a quarter of a century, resigning his position owing to impaired hearing, caused by a paralytic stroke. His progressive spirit led him into important relations and his cooperation ever proved an impetus for renewed and intelligently directed effort and no business concern with which he was connected failed to advance to success. He was a member of the State Hospital Board for Stockton and Agnew, appointed three times by Republican governors and once by a Democratic.

In 1862 Mr. McDonald was united in marriage to Miss Jeanette Jamieson, of San Mateo, Cal., but a native of New Zealand of Scotch parentage, who came to California in March, 1852, and their two sons, George K. and John A. McDonald, are both residents of San Jose, the former a director in the Garden City Bank and the latter a contractor and builder. The character of the work which Mr. McDonald did and the importance of the place to which he attained are evidenced in the deep and widespread esteem in which he is held. He is a man of high ideals and exalted standards of citizenship whose irreproachable character and incorruptible integrity fully entitle him to the esteem he is accorded by all who knew him, and his name is written high on the roll of those who are among the builders and promoters of California.

Mr. McDonald remembers San Jose when it was a straggling village; where stands the First National Bank was a saloon, north of where now stands the Bank of San Jose building was the stage office of Hedges, Dillon & Hall, who ran a line of stages to and from San Francisco, stages leaving each place at 9 A. M. and arriving at their destination at 4 P. M., too late for the business man to transact his business that day, and he was required to spend an entire day at an expense of $25 or $30. Now that same journey can be made, business transacted and dinner eaten at home and the expense only a quarter of the amount stated above. The present site of the Bank of Italy was a lot overgrown with wild mustard.

PERRY W. ROBINSON.—A worthy pioneer who in his day and generation so well contributed to the bettering of the world and the forwarding of all that pertained to progress that he is pleasantly recalled by all who knew him, and the honor once accorded him has been bestowed upon those near of kindred still surviving, was Perry W. Robinson, a native of Blackstone, Mass., where he was born on April 21, 1844, although he was reared and schooled in Rhode Island. When fourteen years of age, he entered the cotton mills in his locality, and when twenty-two he married Miss Anna Sheldon, who was born at Chepachet, R. I., on August 21, 1841, the daughter of Joseph W. and Nancy Smith (Youngs) Sheldon. She was reared at home, and attended the excellent Rhode Island schools; a sister, the wife of Henry Miller, the famous land and cattle king of



A. McDonald

California, had already been living several years in California, and through them Mr. and Mrs. Robinson became interested in the Golden State, and eventually turned their faces far-westward. In 1878 they came to the coast, and they at first settled at the Miller home at Bloomfield Ranch, just south of Gilroy. Mr. Robinson began to take an active participation in the work of the ranch, becoming the bookkeeper, and for ten years he was secretary to the cattle king. Later, he was made manager of the harness shop at Bloomfield, and had full charge of purchases, sales and repairs,—a post of considerable responsibility and no little arduous work, considering the number of Miller ranches supplied from that shop, and the scale upon which Mr. Miller operated.

The Robinsons resided at Bloomfield Ranch until 1911, when they removed to Gilroy, where they had already acquired a fine residence at the corner of Eighth and Eigleberry streets, and there they continued to live happily together until November 4, 1916, when Mr. Robinson passed away, mourned by a wide circle who had found in him an ideal man. One son, Albert, had blessed their unon, and he died at the age of eight years. Mrs. Robinson, an octogenarian, and a fine type of true Christian womanhood, is hale and hearty, the center of a group of admiring and devoted friends.

JAMES H. LYNDON.—A faithful, efficient public official, whose record for unchallenged public-spiritedness and personal bravery, and also for exceptionally high integrity, was such that his name will always be held in esteem, was the late James H. Lyndon, for more than forty years a resident of Los Gatos, and from 1894 to 1898 sheriff of Santa Clara County—than whom, perhaps, there never was a doughtier, or one more deserving of the wide popularity which he enjoyed. He was born in Grand Isle County, Vt., on May 6, 1847, the son of Samuel and Polly Caroline Lyndon, with whom he lived until he was sixteen years of age, attending the district school and enjoying the comforts of an old-fashioned Yankee home. Then, in 1863, he made his way to Burlington and enlisted in the Fifth Vermont Infantry, where he was promptly rejected by the inspecting officer on account of his age. The next year he succeeded both in getting to Massachusetts and in getting accepted as a member of Company I, Twenty-first Massachusetts Infantry, after which, with some 300 other recruits, he was sent to Galloupe's Island, in Boston Harbor, and from there, after six weeks of drill, despatched to Annapolis, to join his regiment, which was attached to the Ninth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside. Young Lyndon remained in Annapolis until the middle of April, when he was ordered to join his regiment at the front; and, marching by way of Washington, D. C., he and his comrades overtook the Second Division of the Ninth Corps, near the Rapidan, just before the battles of the Wilderness. He participated in these battles and in those of Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor, in which latter engagement his regiment suffered heavy losses; and after the battle of Cold Harbor, the Ninth Corps was ordered to City Point, where for several months the Army of the Potomac invested Petersburg. After the capture of several of the outposts, with heavy losses, the city of Petersburg fell, after a siege of several months. From Petersburg the Army of the Potomac followed Lee's army for several days, the Ninth Corps going as far as Farmville, which they reached on April 8, 1865, and the next day General Lee surrendered his army to General Grant, which practically closed the war. The Ninth Corps lay at Farmville for about a week, when it was ordered to City Point, where, after a week or ten days, transports were furnished them and they were sent to Alexandria, Va. They remained just back of that town, near Fairfax Seminary, until after the grand review of the armies of Grant and Sherman in Washington, in which James Lyndon participated; and after that he went into camp again for two or three weeks, when his regiment was ordered home, and he was mustered out and given his honorable discharge at Reedville, Mass., in August, 1865.

Mr. Lyndon then, with a natural yearning for the scenes of his boyhood, returned to his old home in Vermont; and in 1866 he attended the Academy at Alburg Springs and for two terms supplemented his schooling. California and its lure had seized his imagination; and in December, 1868, he started via the Panama route, arriving in San Francisco January 23, 1869. His brother, John W. Lyndon, who was James' senior by eleven years and had come out to California in 1859, had preceded him to Los Gatos and had established there a lumber yard, where later the Wilcox House and the railroad depot stood; and James hurried to Los Gatos and accepted a position as clerk in John's employ. In 1872 he bought his brother's business and ran it for a year, when John bought an interest in it, and returned to his former activity; a year later, James sold his interest to John, and embarked in hotel management at the Ten Mile House, later known as the Los Gatos Hotel, which he made more and more famous as a hostelry, until he sold out in 1875. He again clerked for his brother, remaining with him until 1883; but in that year he set up in the lumber business for himself near the depot in Los Gatos, which business he continued to manage for years.

Mr. Lyndon was best known, perhaps, particularly in San Jose, as the broad-minded Republican sheriff of Santa Clara County, an office he filled most creditably. Under President Harrison, he was also postmaster of Los Gatos, and he had the honor of serving as the mayor of that law-abiding town, and he was a member of the board of town trustees. He was an active member of Los Gatos Lodge No. 282, F. & A. M., and of Ridgley Lodge, I. O. O. F., and he belonged to the Ancient Order United Workmen; he was past post commander of the E. O. C. Ord Post of the G. A. R.

At San Jose, on August 12, 1873, James H. Lyndon was married to Miss Anna J. Murdock, a native of Ontario, and she and five of their children who still survive, cheered by their lives and affection the sturdy pioneer when he breathed his last, on March 28, 1912, one of the most widely known and best-beloved citizens of the county. These worthy sons and daughters are: James Lloyd Lyndon of San Jose; William W. Lyndon of San Francisco; Clarence H., Mrs. Ray Lyndon Lee, and Mrs. May Nichols of Los Gatos, and Mrs. Hazel Ryland of Oakland. Santa Clara County today owes much of its present prosperity and greatness to men like Mr. Lyndon, for by enduring hardships and indefatigable work and

true optimism they paved the way that the future generations may enjoy. Mr. Lyndon was very active and energetic and was ever to be found a leader in the vanguard of progress.

BENJAMIN O. CURRY.—Foremost among the enterprising and progressive men of affairs in Santa Clara County, where he is a successful horticulturist, banker and realty operator, is Benjamin O. Curry, who came to California nearly a half century ago. He was engaged in mining for about twenty years, when he purchased land at Campbell, which he improved and during these years he also built up a large clientele in the realty business, in all of which he has attained signal and splendid success.

A native of Norway, Mr. Curry was born May 7, 1852, being reared on a farm and in that healthy atmosphere grew up to be a strong athletic young man, at the same time receiving a good education in the public schools of his native heath. Not satisfied with the the narrow confines of that country, he resolved to cast in his lot with the land of the Stars and Stripes, of which he had heard, as well as read, good reports. Arriving in New York City in 1872, he made his way to Marquette County, Mich., where for a period of about two years he followed mining. In March, 1874, he came to California and proceeded to Eureka County, Nev., where he prospected and mined for ten years. During these years he studied the English language, completing a course at the Eureka Business College. In his prospecting he became one of the discoverers of the Black Rock mining district in Nevada, which in time proved a valuable mining field. His operations included both Eureka and White Pine counties. In 1884 he came to Eldorado County, Cal., engaging in mining on the mother lode, acquiring and operating quartz gold mines as well as timber lands in the high Sierras, where he spent the summers.

Mr. Curry was married in Eldorado County in 1891, being united with Miss Carrie Hakemoller, a native daughter of Eldorado County, where her parents were very early pioneers, a union that has proven a very happy one. During his years of mining Mr. Curry's vacations were spent in different parts of California looking for a permanent location. One vacation was spent in Santa Clara Valley and his admiration was so great he decided on it for a permanent home. In 1891 he purchased land near Campbell and began improvements by setting out an orchard and building a residence and other necessary buildings. While his orchard was growing he saw the possibilities in the real estate business and started dealing in farm and city property at Campbell, and he is now one of the prominent real estate men in the county. After several years of successful business, the town grew with the surrounding country and he saw the need of a business building; he planned and erected the Curry Building, a modern two-story brick and concrete business block. It is centrally located on a corner and artistically designed after the mission style so as to present a beautiful appearance to either street. In this building are located some of the most important offices of the city, among them, the post office, a drug store, and his own real estate office, and a number of others on the second floor. A few years ago Mr. Curry bought eighty acres on Union Avenue, known as the Fountain Farm, there being forty acres in vineyard and forty acres in French prunes. He also had a ten-acre orchard in the foothils near Los Gatos, so for years he operated 100 acres of orchard and vineyard. He has since disposed of all but his home place on Park avenue. He has been the president of the Improvement Club, which was organized in the interests of the city and he also served as school trustee for nine years. He was the promoter of a new business block in Campbell, now occupied by the Growers' National Bank, a moving picture theater, and three stores. This building cost more than $60,000, a great improvement to the city—it not only made a beautiful office building, but lends an atmosphere of prosperity that makes an impression on travelers looking for locations. In 1920 Mr. Curry was one of the principal organizers of the Growers' National Bank, which has been a success and fills a local long felt want and he has been the president since its organization.

Mr. Curry, with his wife and three children, resides on the old home place. Myrtle was educated at the Conservatory of Music of the College of the Pacific, afterwards studying under celebrated violinists, and has become an accomplished musician. Olva and Ethel graduated from the San Jose State Normal and for several years were engaged in educational work. The Curry home is attractive, showing much culture and refinement and here they make their numerous friends welcome with a true California hospitality. Politically Mr. Curry is a Republican and cast his first vote for Gen. U. S. Grant. He is a member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, as well as a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club. He is also a member of the State Real Estate Association. As stated above, he is an ex-president of the Campbell Improvement Club and has been an Odd Fellllow since 1876; he was one of the organizers of Morning Light Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., Campbell. The California Automobile Association also numbers him among its members and he has always been a strong advocate of good roads. Mr. Curry has always been a booster for cooperation, believing it is the only way to make a success of the marketing of fruits, thus he has been a member of every cooperative fruit organization in the valley, at present being a member and ardent supporter of the California Prune & Apricot Growers, Inc. With his wife and daughters, Mr. Curry is a member of the Congregational Church at Campbell, and he is a liberal contributor to its benevolences. A man of pleasing personality, Mr. Curry is liberal and kind-hearted and has ever been ready to assist those less fortunate than himself, and all movements that have for their aim the upbuilding of the town and county receive his hearty support.

WILLIAM B. HOBSON.—For nearly three-quarters of a century the Hobson family have been closely associated with Santa Clara County, of which William B. Hobson is a native and for many years was engaged in the mercantile business in San Jose. He first saw the light on November 11, 1857, in a house that stood on the present site of Luna Park, and was the son of George and Sarah P. (Speinhour) Hobson. The Hobsons are of Southern extraction, George having been born in North Carolina in February, 1823. At an early age he migrated into Mis-

B. O. Curry

souri and there met and married Miss Speinhour, like himself a native of North Carolina, born on May 18, 1828, and they were married on January 10, 1847. Early in the spring of that same year they started for the then unknown West, travelling with an emigrant train of sixty wagons by way of Forts Laramie and Hall and arriving at Johnson's ranch, near the present site of the city of Sacramento in October, having taken about six months to complete the journey. They soon came on down into the Santa Clara Valley, but did not tarry long here, going to Monterey, then the capital of California. They only stopped there a few months and during the time their eldest child was born, and then came back to San Jose in January, 1849, and this city and county has ever since been the scene of the activity of the Hobson family.

George Hobson tried his luck in the mines and met with gratifying results. He and his companions struck a rich lead and from one pocket alone each man washed out $1,000 in three days. Two years of mining satisfied Mr. Hobson and he returned to Santa Clara County and turned his attention to ranching, which was conducted in a very primitive fashion in those days, a great deal of the manual labor being done by the Indians. San Jose was then a squalid village, made up of adobe huts and the majority of inhabitants were Spanish and uneducated Mexicans. Mr. Hobson followed farming and also engaged in the dairy business, running the first milk wagon ever seen on the streets of the town. In 1861 he moved his family to what is now known as Luna Park, where he owned about 1,200 acres; two years later he moved to a ranch of 160 acres upon which was an adobe house and in later years this section was subdivided and became a part of San Jose, and Hobson Street, near where the ranch house was located, was named in honor of George Hobson. Here he and his wife with their three sons established their home, which soon became the center of hospitality of the English-speaking residents of the town. There were nine children in the family, of whom two sons and four daughters reached mature years. Thaddeus died in 1911; those now living are William B.; Mrs. Mary Henderson; Mrs. Annie Botsford; Mrs. Martha Macauley; and Mrs. Sadie Connel. George Hobson died in 1892 and Mrs. Hobson passed away in 1919, having reached the good old age of ninety-one.

William B. Hobson attended the public school and the old San Jose Institute and after quitting school he worked on a ranch for three years. Finding ranch life not to his liking, he came to San Jose and in 1876 bought out the clothing business of Obanion & Kent, who had established the business in 1875. Mr. Hobson carried on the store alone until 1882, when he took his brother, T. W. Hobson, in as a partner, and they carried on the business under the firm name of T. W. Hobson & Company, which continued active under the inspiriting influence of the two Hobsons until W. B. retired in 1921. The reputation of the firm for square dealing, strict business integrity and reliability enabled them to build up a large and successful trade among all classes of people.

The marriage of W. B. Hobson uniting him with Miss Marguerite O'Shaughnessy, occurred in San Jose on January 13, 1886. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and takes an active interest in every movement that has for its aim the building up of San Jose and Santa Clara County. He is a charter member of San Jose Parlor No. 22, N. S. G. W.; belongs to the Elks, the Country Club and to the National Union. In his younger days he served for some years in the State Militia. Popular as a citizen, genial in disposition, while a man of large interests, he has never allowed himself to become completely absorbed in business, but has found time for the pleasures of out-door life and is fond of hunting, fishing, and trapshooting.

SAMUEL M. OUSLEY.—A representative type of the pioneers of the early days was found in Samuel M. Ousley (some members of the family spell it Owsley), who came to California in 1853, braving the hardships of a trip across the plains and the privations of the early pioneers of the county. He was born in Kentucky, February 18, 1813. On January 11, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Electa Rockwell, a native of Connecticut but a resident of Ontario County, N. Y., and in 1839 he removed with his family to Andrew County, Mo., where he resided until 1852. By this time the stories of the wonderful opportunities of the Golden State had reached into every village and city east of the Rocky Mountains, and every place added its number to the emigrant trains which were continually leaving for California. Mr. Ousley with his wife and seven children joined one of these trains, and after experiencing the hardships of so long a journey, arrived at Salt Lake City. The family stopped at a Government fort ninety miles this side of that city during the winter, and in the following spring continued their journey, arriving at Deer Creek, near Placerville, in July, 1853. The next March they left this place and settled in Gilroy, Santa Clara County. The land titles being doubtful, he simply located his home and turned his cattle upon the open pastures, with the understanding that he would buy when the title was made clear. This did not happen during his lifetime, as on October 1, 1855, he was killed by the falling of a bucket while working in a well on Captain Angney's farm, and the mother was left the sole provider for a large family—six daughters and three sons: Sarah J. married Joseph H. Thomas, and died, leaving a family of three children; Caroline E. married I. Horace Thomas, and has one living child; Emma E. became Mrs. Francis Hoey, and died, the mother of nine children, seven living; John S., deceased; Porter W. and Bryant R., twins, the former living at home; M. Anna, at home; Mary Electa, born on Goose Creek, on the border of California, and Clara M., a native daughter of Santa Clara County. Left as she was in a strange land and with her almost helpless family, the eldest girl being only sixteen years old, her farm unpurchased, Mrs. Ousley never once despaired. She went on from year to year, carrying her burden alone, watching carefully the moral as well as the physical training of her children; and each doing his or her share to keep the family together and help in its support, every year adding a little to the estate. She paid twice for her farm of 630 acres, erected good buildings, gathered around her the comforts of life, and lived until November 12, 1900, aged eighty-four years and five months, in the midst of her grown-up family in the twilight of life, with the assurance of a life well spent in service for others.

YGNACIO BERNAL.—One of the best loved men in Santa Clara County, Ygnacio Bernal, was born on February 25, 1841, in the same adobe house on the Santa Teresa Rancho where his father, Don Bruno Bernal first saw the light, and he died on April 22, 1906. Between these dates he helped materially to develop his native county and to uphold the traditions of the Spanish Dons of the earlier period.

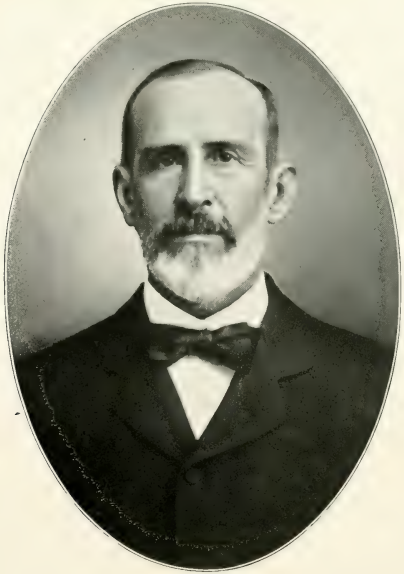
His grandfather, Joaquin Bernal, was sent to Mexico and California in 1769 by Carlos III of Spain, to investigate the mineral wealth of the country as a mining engineer and assayer and for the valuable services he gave his sovereign he was granted favors and had his pick of land grants in California. He selected Santa Teresa, which consisted of 10,000 acres, and part of this is still in the possession of the Bernal heirs. When Joaquin Bernal petitioned the Mexican government in 1834 to have the title confirmed he stated that he was ninety-four years old, had a "posterity of seventy-eight children," had "2,100 head of cattle, 1,200 sheep, three mares and fifty tame horses." This is one of the very few grants in the state that has not passed entirely out of the family to which it was first granted, there still being 374 acres of the most valuable land in the county owned by the Ygnacio Bernal family. Joaquin Bernal had been educated at Barcelona, Spain, and was a very brilliant man of parts. He married Josefa Sanchez, who lived to be 110 years old and at that age she was able to thread needles for her grandchildren.

Among the children of Joaquin Bernal and his wife, we mention Bruno Bernal, grandfather of the present generation of Bernals now living on the ranch. He was born there in an adobe house in 1800 and in his time was one of the prominent men of the locality and entertained with the true Spanish hospitality. He succeeded to part of the Santa Teresa acres and devoted much of his time to raising horses. At the time when General Fremont made his expedition through California he and Captain Weber took 300 broken horses, some of the best in the state, for their soldiers and forgot to pay for them. Bruno Bernal married Antonio Maria Ortega, one of the heirs of eleven leagues of land known as the San Ysidro Grant, part upon which the city of Gilroy was built, but through neglect she never got any part of her inheritance. Over the Santa Teresa hills is situated the San Vincente Rancho, granted to Jose Berryessa, who married one of Joaquin Bernal's daughters. This is one of the richest grants in the state, for upon it is located the Almaden mines that have been producing quicksilver for ninety years and the total in dollars runs into the millions. It was once abandoned by Antonio Sunol after he had spent $400 in trying to develop it. Mrs. Berryessa sold it for $60,000 to the Almaden Mining Company, which now owns a great part of the land. Upon the Bernal ranch is situated the Santa Teresa Spring, noted for its medicinal qualities and for the fact that it never ceased to flow its usual amount, no matter what period of the year. These springs are visited by many each year.

Ygnacio Bernal attended the Santa Clara College in 1854-5-6, and was among the first students there after it was established. He was one of the gold medal students for his standing in classes and high grade upon completing his courses there. Returning to the ranch he acted as secretary to his father and virtually managed the affairs of the ranch, as he was quick at figures and an expert linguist, speaking fluently four languages. At the age of nineteen he was united in marriage with Miss Jesusita Patron, born in Lower California and who came here with her brother. During their trip they were lost for about three months, but arrived in safety at Monterey. At the time of her marriage she was sixteen years old. They were parents of nine children, five of whom are still living: Pedro A., the discoverer of the marl deposits on the home ranch; Ynez, widow of S. F. Agraz and the mother of a son, Urbano; Salvador F., is married and has a daughter Jane, he is a resident of this county; Miss Jacoba P., is at home with her mother; Antonio A., is married and resides at Madrone and has a son, Antonio A., Jr. The following children have passed away: Ygnacio, Dionicio and Anita C. Mrs. Bernal resides at the home place and to her is given great credit for rearing her family and keeping the ranch ownership in the Bernal family. Mr. Bernal was devoted to his wife and family, and in their forty-five years of married life he was only separated from her about a month, when he went to Mexico as an interpreter. He was a man of imposing appearance, kindly disposition, lovable nature and was a friend of every one who knew him. He planted the first orchard in this section, had the foresight to see that the fruit industry must become the largest branch of industry in this county and had implicit confidence in it.

The Bernal family are prominently associated with the present day development of the county, they believe in progress and are public spirited and supporters of all worthy projects for the general advancement of the county, where they hold an honored position. They are devout Catholics. The family have many relics of the days of Spanish occupation which have been plowed up on the ranch and which are valued very highly by them, among them a sweet-toned bell that the herd mare wore, also old Spanish spurs used in breaking wild horses, house keys, etc.

As a matter of interest and romance there is supposed to be buried on the Santa Teresa ranch a treasure of $10,000. This money belonged to an old French saddle maker, Changarra by name, who came to the ranch in the '30s and Don Bruno Bernal gave the man a place in an adobe where he could carry on his work. Not only did he make saddles for Mr. Bernal but many which he sold. As he would get some forty or fifty made up he would start out and dispose of them, going as far south as Santa Barbara. He made serviceable saddles, not the ornate gold and silver mounted kind that the Spanish Dons used for their trips and visits. The Frenchman made considerable money and as there were no banks Changarra buried his cash, changing its hiding place every time he added to the hoard. He was known to have accumulated $10,000 when he made his last journey to dispose of his wares. On his way back from Santa Barbara, between Paso Robles and Bakersfield, he camped for the night, sleeping under an oak tree. In the morning he was found dead and the buried treasure on the Bernal ranch at once became an object of search, but to this day it has not been recovered and people have been searching for it ever since the death of "Old Changarra." Seers, mediums, occult persons have been sought in hopes of disclosing the hiding place but it still remains "buried treasure."



Ygnacio Bernal

Jesusita P. Bernal.

ROYAL COTTLE, Sr.—A sturdy pioneer of high ideals and plenty of inspiring confidence in the region of his adoption was the late Royal Cottle, whose good works will long continue their uplifting influence. A native of Missouri, and of St. Charles County, he was born on March 27, 1810, the son of Oliver Cottle, who had married Miss Charity Lowe, a native of Vermont. Grandfather Cottle, also a Vermonter, had pitched his tent in Missouri so early that it yet belonged to the Province of Louisiana, and built a mill on Garden Creek, in St. Charles County. Charity Lowe was a belle of Tennessee, and she and Oliver Cottle were married, according to primitive documents, in Missouri. They had twelve children, and Royal was the eldest, and when his father died of yellow fever while on a trip through the South, he led the way, with his mother and the rest of the family, in 1833, into Des Moines County, Iowa, where they became some of the earliest pioneers of the Hawkeye State.

There, too, on October 12, 1841, he and Miss Sarah Parker, a daughter of Ohio, were united in marriage, and two children were born to them—Frank and Charles. In 1847, the Cottles joined 100 or more emigrants and crossed the great plains to the Oregon Territory, and in that state Mr. Cottle continued agricultural pursuits, and he also devoted part of his time to a small grist and saw mill, in which he had a partnership interest. A daughter, Sarah Cordelia Cottle, who later married Chas. Hight, was born during these pioneer days in Oregon, and there Mrs. Cottle passed away on the eighteenth of December, 1848.

The discovery of gold in California brought Mr. Cottle south with the rest of the Argonauts; and having joined John S. David in partnership, they built and opened a store in Sacramento. They paid $700 per thousand for lumber, and gave the day laborer ten dollars for his help. After a short time, however, Mr. Cottle sold out his interest to his partner, and in the fall of 1849 made his way back to Oregon, where he believed the more stable conditions superior to those of the panicky gold regions. In 1857, however, he came once more to California and settled in San Jose, this time bringing his family. Before leaving the Beaver State, however, he had taken his second wife, Miss Mary Bryant before her marriage; and among their four children, Mrs. Annette Weatherford, Royal, Jr., and Mrs. Alice Erick, were the three to grow to maturity. The former is the only one to survive.

Mr. Cottle did not remain long in San Jose, but went to Gilroy, and from there to San Benito, where he bought a stock ranch; and having sold this, he purchased 140 acres of land in the Willow district, and there set up his hearth. He paid only $15 per acre for his tract, which has become of such appreciated value by his improvements, that in the late '80s it was assessed at $1,200 per acre. He later bought additional land, and became one of the pioneer grain-growers of the neighborhood, and he was also one of the first hereabouts to grow successfully and extensively various kinds of fruit, and to have an orchard that was a show-place.

Leading an active industrial and business life, Mr. Cottle became prominent in public affairs, and as early as 1853 he was elected to the Oregon Legislature. He was a Whig of the Henry Clay school until the great movement began for a new organization, and then he naturally became one of the founders of the Republican party. Having staked his all in the last section of his choice for a home, he donated the site for the first public school in Willow Glen district; and for many years he served as one of the school trustees of the local institution, in whose elementary classes all of his younger sons and daughter, and also his grandchildren, were educated. Sad enough is it to relate, therefore, of one whose life was so exemplary and fruitful for others, that Royal Cottle met with an accident in the summer of 1891 which terminated his useful career. He was driving near his home in The Willows when his horses ran away, and the result of the injuries which he received was fatal. He was laid to rest in the Oak Hill Cemetery, mourned by hundreds, and his memory will be kept green, particularly by the Santa Clara Pioneer Association, of which he was an honored member.

ANTONIO MONTOYA.—A worthy pioneer of Santa Clara County who settled in the vicinity of Morgan Hill in 1873 was Antonio Montoya, whose activities as a rancher added much to the prosperity and advancement of his locality. He was a native of Old Mexico born near the frontier of the State of Sonora on January 17, 1837. He was the son of Ygnacio Montoya, who was an extensive land owner and stockraiser, who lost his life in defense of his family and property in one of the Indian raids in 1847. In 1849 Antonio made a trip to California and the Santa Clara Valley; but the following year he returned to Mexico to get a sister but was delayed returning to California on account of the cholera. In 1851 he returned to San Jose and worked as a farm hand; he was also engaged in hauling lumber from the mills in the Santa Cruz mountains to San Jose and to the New Almaden mines.

Mr. Montoya's marriage occurred on March 31, 1869, and united him with Miss Maria Pelar Placida Zepada, a native of San Jose, born October 6, 1853, in an adobe house at the corner of Market and Pierce streets. She is the daughter of Peter Zepada, a native of Mexico City, who had removed to Northern California in the early '40s; he finally located in San Jose and in time became a large landowner in the county. He married Miss Carmen Martinez, who died in San Jose, as did her husband. Mrs. Montoya was reared and schooled in San Jose grammar school and the College of Notre Dame. Mr. and Mrs. Montoya were the parents of twelve children: Antonio, at home; Charles, at home; William is married and has two children and they reside at Coalinga; Margaret is the wife of John Juarez and they have three children and reside in Los Gatos; Alfred is at home; Albert served six months in the U. S. Army in the World War, and is at home; Alexander served in the U. S. Army six months, and is at home; Virginia lives at home and is a devoted attendant to her aged mother. Daniel, David, Amelia and Charles all died in infancy. The sons all work together at ranching and running a hay press.

In 1873 the family removed to the Uvas Canyon near Morgan Hill, where Mr. Montoya acquired 197 acres in the forest of the Uvas, among the redwoods and madrone trees. The work of clearing and developing the land was gradually accomplished and thirty acres were planted to vineyard; a fine prune orchard has been planted and within a few years

will be a profitable venture. In 1900 the residence was erected and has been the scene of many joyful gatherings of relatives and friends. Mr. Montoya passed away at the age of seventy-nine, February 13, 1916, an esteemed and respected citizen, a resident of this county for nearly half a century.

JOHN H. PIEPER.—It is interesting to chronicle the life history of the educated and accomplished man who willingly gives his whole time, coupled with his ability, knowledge and experience, to the permanent upbuilding of the city of his adoption, and whose every effort is to enhance the comfort and happiness of the people. Such a man was the late John H. Pieper, city engineer and surveyor of San Jose up to the time of his death in 1888.

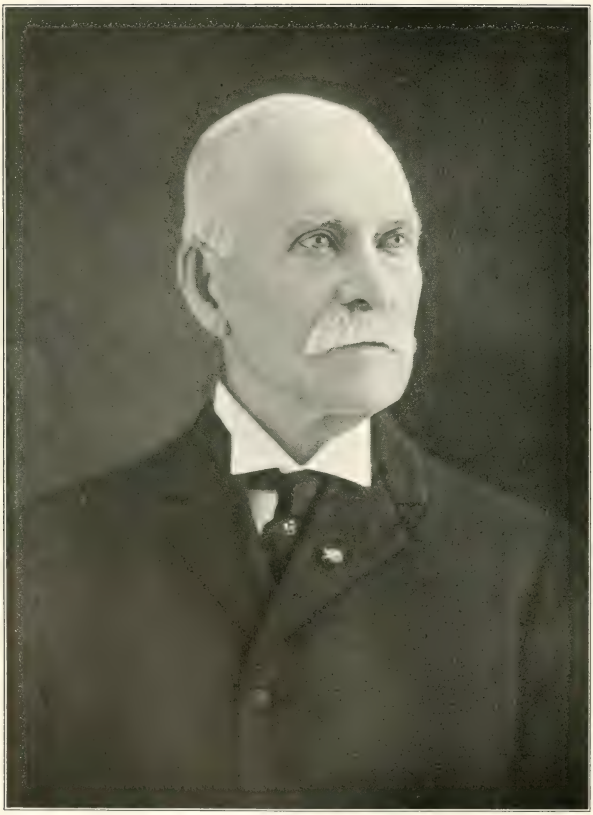
He was born in Hanover, Germany, May 3, 1824, where he attended the grammar and high schools, subsequently graduating from the Polytechnic College in Hanover, where he finished the course in civil and mining engineering. After completing his military services in the royal forces, he emigrated to the United States, first taking up his residence in New York City. He was a farsighted and sagacious business man, and it was largely through his efforts that Central Park was secured for that city. As a civil engineer he suggested and pointed out to the authorities the advantage to the Metropolis of such a project and assisted in laying out the park, now one of the most noted recreation centers in the United States. Soon after completing his work in connection with Central Park he accepted a position as mining engineer in Mariposa County, Cal., and came hither, arriving in the state in 1865. He remained in Mariposa County until 1867, when he came to San Jose, where his ability was soon recognized and he was made city engineer and surveyor, continuing to act in that capacity until his demise, rendering valuable service to the city. He erected the old electric tower, also constructed the sewer system and did everything in his power to improve and develop the city of San Jose, and he stood out prominently for progress and enterprise.

In San Jose Mr. Pieper formed the acquaintance of Miss Adele Elizabeth Hoffman, a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany, a lady of much culture and refinement, who had also come to San Jose in 1867. The friendship was mutual and resulted in their marriage in 1868, a union that proved very happy. At Mr. Pieper's passing in 1888 he was survived by his widow and six children, who are all mentioned in the biography of Mrs. Adele Elizabeth Pieper immediately following in this work.

Aside from his profession Mr. Pieper found time to enter into horticulture, in which he was intensely interested, owning a thirteen-acre ranch in the Santa Clara valley devoted to prunes, apricots and peaches, and he did his part to build up the horticultural interests of the county. He was a stanch Republican in his political views, and fraternally he was a member of the Odd Fellows and Legion of Honor in San Jose. Throughout the entire period of his residence in San Jose he took a most active and helpful part in the work of progress and improvement and left the impress of his individuality for good upon many lines of the city's development. He was a man of pleasing personality and much business acumen, who would have been an acquisition to any community, his irreproachable character and integrity no less than his achievements giving him a commanding position and compelling his recognition as one destined to lead in anything he undertook. He was charitable and kind and everyone who knew this refined and cultured gentleman loved and esteemed him.

MRS. ADELE ELIZABETH PIEPER.—Among the well-known and highly respected residents of San Jose was numbered Mrs. Adele Elizabeth Pieper, who for over half a century had made her home in this city, with whose development and upbuilding the family name is inseparably associated. She was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, a daughter of Ludwig Hoffman, a prominent merchant of that city, and received every possible educational advantage, becoming an accomplished linguist and pianist. Taking up the profession of teaching, she became prominent as an educator in the capitals of Europe, leaving Paris for London, where she became a tutor among the families of the nobility. She was most successful in her educational work, standing at the top of her profession. About 1867 she came to the United States, making the journey to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and located in San Jose. In 1868 she was married here to John H. Pieper, who was born in Hanover, Germany, May 3, 1824, coming to California in 1865 and to San Jose in 1867, and as a surveyor he gave faithful service as city engineer until his death, which occurred in 1888. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Pieper were the parents of six children: The eldest son, Charles, was graduated from the School of Engineering in San Francisco, and a few years after his father's death he was made city engineer and surveyor, retaining this position until his death, October 1, 1910, proving a worthy successor to his father; he was a member of the San Jose lodge of Masons and was a Republican. He had married Miss Minnie Blakemore and they became the parents of one child, Marciele E. Oscar H. is engaged in the manufacturing of dental supplies at Rochester, N. Y. Tecla attended the San Jose State Normal, but was never engaged in teaching, her time being spent presiding over her home, caring for her mother until the latter's demise; Alphonse is associated with his brother, Oscar, in the manufacturing business in Rochester, N. Y. He is married and has a son, Arthur O. Ernest is a graduate from a dental college in San Francisco and was a prominent dentist in San Jose until he accepted the management of the Braslan Seed Growers Company, Inc., of San Jose. He married Miss Ray Gagliardo, and they have a son, Ernest O. Olga became Mrs. Chas. P. Braslan and the mother of a daughter, Olga. Mr. Braslan passed away in 1910.

Mrs. Adele Pieper passed away in November 13, 1919, and her memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who knew her. The spirit of helpfulness seemed to find embodiment in her and no task seemed too difficult when it would alleviate suffering or add to the happiness of those about her. The name of Pieper is one of long and close association with the development and upbuilding of San Jose and it will remain an honored one in the annals of the city.



E. J. Wilcox

Sarah M. Wilcox.

ELBERT JOSEPH WILCOX.—A member of a family that has been closely identified with the history of San Jose for almost seventy years, Elbert Joseph Wilcox was born in San Jose, February 12, 1873, and has continuously resided in this section of the country. He is a son of the late Elbert Joseph Wilcox, Sr., a California pioneer of 1853, who was born in Middletown, Conn., July 19, 1829, and remained in his native state until he was twenty-three. In October, 1852, accompanied by his bride, he took passage on the Flying Dutchman and sailed around the Horn, arriving in San Francisco January 29, 1853, after a voyage of 100 days. Upon arrival he immediately joined his wife's brother, J. O. McKee, in San Jose. During the year of 1856 he purchased an interest in a grocery business, but two years later sold out and became one of the proprietors of the Morgan House on the northwest corner First and San Fernando, well known as the stopping place of the stage on its way to and from San Francisco. After a time he purchased his partner's interest and bought the site, and in 1867 he replaced the building with a portion of the present brick structure. In 1871 he erected the Wilcox block, on the same site, and the same year he bought the shoe stock of McGowen and Company, and moved it to his new building, where he conducted a shoe business until his retirement in September, 1899. Elbert J. Wilcox's marriage occurred in Middletown, Conn, in 1852, united him with Miss Sarah Maria McKee, a native of Middletown, and during girlhood a student in Meriden Female Seminary. Her father, Capt. Joseph O. McKee, a seafaring man, brought the barque Isabella around the Horn in 1849, and with him came his son, J. O. McKee. He liked the country and sent for his family to join him and they also came out on the Flying Dutchman.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox were the parents of six children, three of whom are living. Anna K., a graduate of Gates Institute; Edith, the wife of Judge W. A. Beasly of San Jose; and Elbert Joseph, Jr., the subject of this sketch. Formerly Mr. Wilcox, Sr., was a member of the Board of Trade, later actively connected with the Chamber of Commerce. In national politics a pronounced Republican, he was elected to represent the fourth ward in the city council. On the organization of the free library, he became a member of the board of trustees and continued in that position for fifteen years. He was always keenly interested in the meetings of the Santa Clara County Pioneer Association and was an honored member. Mrs. Wilcox passed away in June, 1904, followed by her husband in April, 1918.

Elbert Joseph Wilcox, of this review, was educated in the grammar and high schools, later attending the University of the Pacific, and in 1901 he graduated from the school of Mechanical Arts of San Francisco. After his graduation he entered the employ of the American Can Company in San Francisco as draftsman, and remained with them for nine years; since then, the management of his father's estate has demanded his full attention, and largely through his energy and industry, the property is becoming more valuable each succeeding year. Politically he is a strong Republican and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church of San Jose. Always taking an active part in all public measures, Mr. Wilcox has sought in every way to advance the interests of his native city.

HENRY J. B. WRIGHT, M. D.—Prominent among the eminent representatives of the medical profession in California whose influence has been felt, to the blessing of many, beyond the confines of the state and also outside of their own immediate field of activity, was the late Dr. Henry J. B. Wright, whose illuminating publications relative to the advantages of Santa Clara County have proven of such help in the vigorous campaigning by the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. A wide-awake Hoosier, he was born in Rush County, Ind., on March 18, 1851, the son of the Rev. Ephraim Wright, a faithful and scholarly clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who had married Miss Polly Buckley. They had five children, and the subject of our sketch was the youngest in the family. He attended the local public schools and Moore's Hill College, in Indiana. Later he was graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery as M. D., and in 1880 continued studying at the Jefferson Medical College in Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of M. D. from that institution in 1881. In 1911 he received the degree of B. S. from Moore's Hill College.

For fourteen years Dr. Wright practiced in Olney, Southern Illinois, and then, in 1889, soon after the "boom" which brought so many good folks from the East, he came to San Jose, and here he embarked on that uninterrupted career which made him, most probably, the oldest practicing physician in the county. In Illinois he was on the board of examining surgeons for pensions, and he held a similar office in California for several years. He was a member of the board of health for many years, and was health officer of San Jose for two years. He belonged to the Santa Clara County Medical Society, in which he held all the offices possible, at some time or other; and for forty years he was a member of the American Medical Association. For twenty-six years he was financial secretary and treasurer of the First Methodist Church of San Jose.

In 1875 Dr. Wright was married to Miss Kate E. Phillips, born in Indiana, a charming lady, who made many friends, wherever she lived, prior to her lamented death in 1893. Dr. and Mrs. Wright were the parents of two children, namely, Hannah L., who was married to Dr. W. C. Bailey, a native son of San Jose, and H. Horton Wright, deceased.

Dr. Wright was a Republican, and voted and worked with the Republicans in matters of national moment; but he was too broad-minded to permit partisanship to interfere with his whole-hearted participation in movements most likely to benefit the locality in which he lived, operated and prospered. He was a member of the board of freeholders that made the charter of San Jose prior to the present one, and he was also a member of the board that made the present city charter. Some years ago, wishing to contribute definitely to the rapid development of this part of the state, he wrote for the Christmas edition of the Mercury a very interesting and suggestive description of "The Seasons in the Santa Clara Valley," in which he touched upon the phenomena of nature, the lavish crops of field, tree and bush, the gorgeous variety of local color, and the profusion of the landscape beauty, from March to February, pointing out what is peculiar to this sec-

tion; and this helpful exposition of undeniable facts the San Jose Chamber of Commerce has made good use of by sending it broadcast throughout the country and beyond the seas. He was truly a self-made man, working his own way by teaching, etc., through college. He was a great reader, almost entirely in the line of historical works, and wrote the history of the Horton and Wright families. As president of the Santa Clara County Historical Society, he compiled the war history of Santa Clara County, a comprehensive volume of the county's activities published in 1919. Dr. Wright passed away December 7, 1920.

MICHAEL CASEY.—Seldom, if ever, has any public official in California retired from office, been the object of more confidence and esteem than Michael Casey, the ex-mayor of Gilroy. He was born in Ireland, and when a lad of six years crossed the Atlantic to the United States and went to Massachusetts, where he grew up on a farm about eighty miles from Boston. On July 14, 1867, he reached San Francisco, handicapped in respect to education; but he had keen powers of observation and reflection, and what little he had learned he put to use, and so, in one way or another, he got on in the world. In 1870 he came to Santa Clara County and found employment on a farm; and he assisted in raising potatoes and grain, the chief crops in those days. Prior to this he tried his skill on a dairy farm near Menlo Park, and before coming to Gilroy he was employed on the Laurel Wood Farm and Race Track, near Alviso. He was a keen admirer of fine horses and knew how to handle them, and he had a reputation for managing the wildest horses.

In June, 1872, Mr. Casey removed to Gilroy, and for ten years he was manager of John Pain's livery stable. In 1886 he acquired by purchase a share in a partnership with Mr. Herold, who owned the brewery; and when Herold entered politics he bought out his interest in the business. Owing to the unsettled state of the title to land upon which the very site of the town was placed, Gilroy was held back in its development; and when in the early '80s the sum of $63,000 was paid by the people to Henry Miller, it was evident that some day there would be a city there. Michael Casey was among those who put the most faith in the municipal project; and then he backed that faith with all the property that he could muster—$1,100 which he paid for his land. In the period of the town's interesting development he served as councilman for several terms, and has twice been mayor of the city, each time laboring for the benefit of the people. When Mr. Casey first came to this locality he became a member of the volunteer fire department and was chief engineer. During his time in the service he practically remodeled the department, making it modern and up to date for that period. He was a member of the city council and on the water committee during the installation of the water system, voting $50,000 bonds and saving actually $4,000 in the work. He has been a Democrat, but he has never allowed narrow partisanship to embarrass him in rendering support to the best measures and the best men.

Mr. Casey has been a stockholder and a director of the Bank of Italy, and since it absorbed the old Bank of Gilroy some four years ago, he has served as chairman of the board of the Gilroy branch of the Bank of Italy. He has completed one of Gilroy's best buildings, and given the Government a lease of it for ten years for post office purposes. This structure represents an expenditure of $20,000, is furnished throughout with oak, and the basement is sealed water-tight, against possible high water in rainy seasons. The burglar-proof vault was completed in October, 1920. At present, Mr. Casey is living retired, enjoying the well-earned fruits of the long years of hard and responsible labor, in which he made so many friends.

At Gilroy, on September 25, 1872, Mr. Casey was married to Miss Margaret McLoughlin, a lady of Irish parentage, who had lived in Gilroy about six years prior to her marriage. She, also, made a host of friends, and she was widely mourned, when she died, in 1886. Seven children were born of this union. Mary M., a trained nurse, resides in Gilroy; Josephine and Evangeline are at home; Georgiana has become Mrs. S. W. Tracy of San Francisco; Emily, her twin sister, is the wife of Dr. J. Clark, and they reside with their three sons at Gilroy; Thomas Francis, a dentist of San Francisco, has the degree of D.D.S., and enjoys a lucrative practice, he is the father of one son; Elizabeth is the wife of Harry Tracy of San Francisco. There are six grandchildren. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Casey is a member of the Improved Order of Redmen.

STONEWALL J. MAYOCK.—Numbered among the public-spirited and philanthropic citizens who are well known in Santa Clara County, in fact throughout the entire State of California, is Stonewall J. Mayock, proprietor of the Central Hotel at Gilroy, where he has lived and labored since 1874. He is a son of the late Michael and Mary J. (Forbes) Mayock, the former a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and the latter of Georgia, where the Forbes family has been established for several generations. Sidney Forbes, Mrs. Mayock's father, was a man of responsibility and influence, and he was thus able to bequeath the most valuable of heritages. Michael Mayock came to America when he was a lad, and his ambition and perseverance stood by him in his struggle with the land of his adoption. In Georgia he found more than a competence, gaining there a wife, who stimulated him by her devotion as he engaged in merchandising and mining. Leaving his family in the East, he joined the tide of emigration to the West in 1849, and for a couple of years engaged in mining in Placer County. Then he returned to his Georgia home and bought a plantation, which he operated with success until ruined by the Civil War. He then removed to California and settled in Gilroy in 1874, finding congenial employment with Miller & Lux. While he was engaged with a cutter he lost one of his arms, and he died when eighty-four years of age. He left a widow and six children: Barbara, Mrs. H. D. Martin, of Gilroy; Maggie became Mrs. Barrows and resides in the same city; Henry Thompson; Levi, a stockman of San Benito County; Stonewall J., of this review; and Robert L. of San Francisco. Mrs. Mayock lived to be about eighty-six years old.

Stonewall J. Mayock, or "Stoney," as he was more familiarly known by his friends, was born at Dawsonville, Ga., on November 14, 1862, and from the age of twelve has lived in Gilroy, where he went to school and followed odd jobs such as lads of his day and age were wont to pursue. After he had

Geo. B. McKee

spent several years in various lines of business he finally became a traveling salesman for Sherwood & Sherwood of San Francisco, and also represented C. P. Morman & Co., of Louisville, Ky., for many years. In 1906 he purchased the Central Hotel in Gilroy, and ever since then has been its proprietor; he also owns other desirable property in Bodfish Canyon district.

At Sonora, Tuolumne County, Mr. Mayock was united in marriage with Miss Nellie Starbird and they became parents of two children: Robert S., and Wellburn F. Both boys were graduated from the Gilroy high school, then continued their studies at the University of California, majoring in law. At the breaking out of the World War, just as they had graduated, they both enlisted in the U. S. Navy and served for eighteen months. Upon returning to Gilroy, Wellburn became connected with the Gilroy branch of the Garden City Bank and Trust Company. Subsequently passing the examination at the California Bar successfully, he became connected with the firm of E. D. Crawford & Co., now Crawford & Mayock, who do a general real estate, insurance and brokerage business in connection with the law. Robert Mayock is also connected with this firm and handles the real estate and brokerage departments very successfully. Wellburn married Barbara Schmitt and they have two children, Barbara Ellen and Wellburn Stoney Mayock. Mrs. S. J. Mayock died in 1919, mourned by all who knew her.

Stoney Mayock is one of the most entertaining conversationalists, his extensive travels giving him a fund of information and anecdote. He is warm-hearted and kindly of disposition and loyal to his friends, giving aid to those who need it and encouragement to the unfortunate. It has been his pleasure to mingle in political affairs, and he has served as postmaster of Gilroy under Grover Cleveland's administration. He is a member of the Elks and always takes an active interest in promoting all measures for the good of Santa Clara County.

GEORGE BUTTERFIELD McKEE.—Santa Clara County and this section of California is largely indebted to the efforts of George B. McKee for early pioneer development. A veteran not only in point of long residence and his pioneer association with the building of the County, but a path-breaker in the industrial and commercial worlds, he belongs to that highly respected class of California pioneers, ever of interest to the student of what was, what is, and what is to be. He was born at Ottawa, Ill., on July 27, 1838, the son of Lyman McKee, who was married in Watertown, N. Y., to Miss Melinda Butterfield. Grandfather Zacharia Butterfield was a New Englander who came out to New York State and was one of three that took up the land now the site of Watertown, hence was one of the founders of that thriving city; he was also engaged in stock-raising and dairying, in which he was very successful. Soon after their marriage, Lyman McKee and his wife moved to Ottawa, Ill., where he was engaged in farming until his demise, when George Butterfield McKee was but a small lad—leaving a widow and four children.

After the death of Lyman McKee his widow, with her four sons, moved back to Watertown, N. Y., and there she continued to reside until she decided to come to California. One son, Frank F., had preceded her, having crossed the plains in 1853, coming in the Ward and Moody horse-train from Milwaukee to San Jose. Mr. Moody returned East the same fall and was married to a cousin of Mr. McKee, and with his bride and our subject's mother left for California via Panama in December, 1853.

Mrs. Melinda McKee, on her arrrival, bought a residence at 234 South Second Street where she resided until her death in 1868. She was the mother of four children: Frank F. passed away in Tulare County; Albert and Russell both passed away in San Jose, and George Butterfield, the subject of this review. His people were stock and dairymen and from a youth he assisted them during the summers, obtaining the experience and learning habits of industry and thrift that have been so valuable to him in later years. He obtained his early education in the public schools of Watertown, N. Y. At the age of fifteen, in 1853, he came out to Milwaukee, Wis., and the next spring he joined the Moody-Winchell train destined for the land of gold and sunshine. Leaving Milwaukee in April, 1854, they proceeded westward across the plans after crossing the Mississippi at Rock Island, Ill., and the Missouri at Council Bluffs, Iowa, making their way up the Platte and its north fork through Wyoming and Utah, coming by the Sublette cut-off into California, arriving in San Jose in October, 1854. They left Milwaukee with ten men, but at Council Bluffs, Iowa, they joined the Streeter and Hendricks train of forty men, making them fifty men strong and well armed and thus this formidable army came through without being molested by the Indians. Mr. McKee found here only a small Spanish town, and the opportunities for obtaining something to do were limited; a few wagons were hauling quicksilver from the New Almaden mines through San Jose to Alviso, and a few ox-teams were hauling lumber from the redwoods in the Santa Cruz Mountains. George B. soon left for Stockton and entered the employ of the Adams Express Company, as messenger boy, but a month later the company was taken over by the Wells Fargo. He remained with them but a short time, then struck out for the Kern River mines, where he mined at Greenhorn Gulch and Keysville, remaining until the fall of 1856, when he made his way to Nevada County and there engaged in mining at Moore's Flat on the middle fork of the Yuba River, remaining there for about a year. Success had attended his efforts, thus enabling him to invest in a dairy which yielded a good income. In 1861 he was elected county assessor of Nevada County, and he took up his residence in Nevada City. Being re-elected to the office, he served two terms with credit and satisfaction to the citizens. For a short time, with a Mr. Pratt, Mr. McKee operated a store at Zirs Station on the line of the building of the Central Pacific Railroad, but inside of four months, he found conditions unsatisfactory so he sold out and returned to Grass Valley, where he mined for a year. Then he gave up mining and returned to San Jose in 1868. While building his home he went to Henning's store for paint, and finding the proprietor very busy, he found what he wanted in the way of paint from time to time, keeping a record of it on Mr. Henning's books, and when he had finished his house and came to settle his bill, Mr. Henning offered to sell him a half-interest in the business, and the firm became known as Henning and McKee, located on First

Street. Thus Mr. McKee began his operations in a field in which he has since become so singularly successful and has been so honorably identified. Eighteen months later, he purchased Mr. Henning's interest and was the sole proprietor for about eighteen months, when he took as a partner Alfred De Rockebrune under the firm name of George B. McKee & Company and this partnership continued until the death of Mr. De Rockebrune, when Mr. McKee purchased the interest and since then has been the sole proprietor, the establishment carrying a large and complete stock of paints, oils and wallpaper, as well as building the large plant for the manufacture of mixed paints.

About 1882, he purchased the old court house and jail site on the corner of San Fernando and South Second Streets, and he was the only man in California that owned a court house and jail in his own name. Here he built his permanent brick building in 1892 and later built the paint factory on the jail site. This property is 47½ x 137½ fronting on South Second Street with 45 feet at the rear of the building fronting on San Fernando Street with a depth of 137½ feet. He also owns 58 feet on Third near San Fernando Street adjoining the above property, this being the old jail site on which he constructed his paint factory. Finding a considerable demand for ready mixed paints, Mr. McKee experimented and began the manufacture of paints and his Balata Paints are now well known all over the Coast. Thus he has built up the largest business of the kind in Santa Clara County. In 1902, Mr. McKee incorporated his business as the Geo. B. McKee Company, of which he is president and owner. Mr. McKee is a stockholder in the San Jose Water Company and is a director and was its president for many years until he resigned when he went on his trip to the Orient. He is also a stockholder and director of many years in the First National Bank of San Jose, and for thirty years he has been president of the Nucleus Building & Loan Association of San Jose.

Mr. McKee has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Mary Hubbard, a native of Wisconsin, and she passed on in 1884, the mother of two children; Hubbard was killed in an automobile accident, leaving three children; Mrs. Georgia Gummer of Stockton has two children. Mr. McKee's second wife was Mrs. Lydia Smith Toland, a native of Decatur, Ill., a daughter of E. O. Smith, a pioneer of San Jose. Mrs. McKee is actively identified in all civic and social affairs and is particularly interested in benevolent charitable societies. She is a cultured woman and presides graciously over her large and beautiful home, which was erected in 1892 on the site of the old McKee home, thus Mr. McKee has resided on this same location since 1868.

In 1913, Mr. McKee, accompanied by his wife, his niece, Miss Moore, and a Miss Roberts, made a tour of the Orient, visiting Honolulu; thence to Japan, taking in the important cities in that country and on to China, visiting Shanghai, Hongkong and other important cities; thence to Singapore and on to Colombo, Ceylon, thence through India from the extreme South to the North and back to Calcutta and on to Rangoon in Burmah; thence back to Singapore and on to the Island of Java; thence to Australia and New Zealand, and from there to the Fiji, Tonga and Samoa Islands, after which they returned via Honolulu to San Francisco after a most delightful trip of seven months, the party not having experienced a day's sickness during the trip.

Mr. McKee has been a very active and prominent Mason, having been made a Mason in Nevada Lodge, F. & A. M., of Nevada City, where he also was made a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and knighted in the Commandery. On coming to San Jose, he became a member of Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M., Howard Chapter, R. A. M., of which he is past high priest and now the only living charter member of San Jose Commandery No. 10, of which he is past eminent commander, as well as being a past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of California, serving in that eminent position in 1901, when he took the Grand Commandery of California to the triennial conclave of Knights Templar, held in Louisville, Ky. He has had the pleasure of also visiting other conclaves, in St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Boston, Denver, Los Angeles, and two in San Francisco. Mr. McKee is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a charter member of San Jose Consistory, and for many years he has been the treasurer of all the Masonic bodies in San Jose of which he was a member, having been treasurer of the Blue Lodge for thirty-three years. With his wife, he is a member of the O. E. S., of which he is past patron and Mrs McKee is past matron. He is also a life member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco, his membership being No. 922. In 1921 Mr. McKee was made a knight Commander of the Court of Honor.

Mrs. McKee has been president of the Ladies' Benevolent Society in San Jose for twenty-two years, a charitable institution for the care of children, and is doing a noble work in caring for the waifs; and is also prominent in civic and club circles. Mr. McKee was the president of the first Board of Trade, and since then has been a supporter of the local Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade, as well as all movements for boosting San Jose, in the growth of which he is very loyal and proud. He has served acceptably as city councilman and mayor of San Jose, and has also been a member of the board of police and fire commissioners. Deeply interested in the cause of education, he has given of his time and served faithfully as a member of the board of school trustees of this growing city. While a Republican in national politics, Mr. McKee supports all local movements in a broad, nonpartisan manner. Not only among the oldest residents of San Jose, Mr. McKee has been in business steadily in San Jose longer than any other business man in the city. He has truly been a factor in the development, not only of the city of San Jose and Santa Clara County, but of the commonwealth of California. It is indeed interesting to chronicle the life history of such a useful, unselfish and enterprising citizen, who, in his liberal and kind-hearted way, has always given freely of his time and means towards enterprises that have for their aim the improvement of the city and county and to enhance the comfort and raise the social and moral conditions of its people. It is to men of the type of Mr. McKee that California today owes much of its present greatness and prosperity; men who were not afraid to work, and in their optimism saw the great future awaiting the Golden State in developing its great natural resources.

H. Curtner

HENRY CURTNER.—During the fifties men from all sections of the country were thronging to California as offering advantages and opportunities greater than were possible in the East, and among them was Henry Curtner, a pioneer of Alameda County. On his arrival on the Pacific Coast in 1852 he was without means, except $20, a stranger in a strange land, without friends to assist him in getting a start. He purchased a pair of blankets and a stage ticket to Mission San Jose, where he was to work on the ranch of Beard & Ellsworth, with whom he had contracted to work while in Indiana. He worked faithfully and in six months' time had saved some money and bought out the balance of the contract, so he was free to begin farming for himself, which he did at Centerville. He was successful and within a few years later he made his first purchase of land at Centerville, and from that time forward his career was prosperous, until he became one of the largest landowners of his county.

Mr. Curtner was born in Fountain County, Indiana, January 17, 1831, and was next to the youngest of five sons and five daughters, all of whom are deceased. His father, Jacob Curtner, was born and reared in North Carolina, where he married Nancy Heaton, a native of Tennessee. Afterwards, about 1827, they removed to Indiana and settled among the pioneer farmers of Fountain County, where they passed their active years in the development of a homestead. Mrs. Curtner died in Fulton County, Indiana, while Mr. Curtner passed away in Cass County, near Logansport. He had been a soldier in the Indian struggles and served under General Jackson, taking part in the battle of Horseshoe Bend. During the boyhood years of Henry Curtner educational facilities were in their infancy. Schools were held in log buildings with puncheon floors and slab benches, textbooks were few and of inferior quality. Having acquired such instruction as the schools afforded, Mr. Curtner started out in the world to earn his livelihood. He had been left an orphan and had to "paddle his own canoe," and he found a hard time of it because many people did not hesitate to take advantage of an orphan boy. One year he hired to a farmer for a year, and he was to have, besides a pittance, three months' schooling and a new suit of clothes. They did not let him go to school, but put him in the woods at the end of an ax-handle and, instead of a new suit, offered him a second-hand suit, which Mr. Curtner declined, saying that summer had come, and so left them. For a time he worked on a farm and also engaged in clearing timbered land, after which he became a towboy or boat driver on the Wabash and Erie canal, working for his board. In 1852 he utilized his savings in paying the expenses of the long voyage from New York via Panama to San Francisco. Four years after his arrival on the coast, in the fall of 1856, he returned to Indiana and married in Cass County, Miss Lydia Kendall, who was born in Indiana. In the fall of 1857 the young couple removed to California, where they purchased fifty acres between Centerville and Alvarado, Alameda County, and for about ten years they made their home upon that property. In the spring of 1868 they removed to the estate near Warm Springs and there he resided until he passed away. His first purchase near Warm Springs comprised little less than 2000 acres, to which he added from time to time until his landed possessions aggregated 8000 acres; however, a portion of this was sold, in small farms, and the balance he divided among his children. After locating in the Santa Clara Valley, he bought and sold real estate, speculated in lands, made improvements of noteworthy character, and proved himself a capable and progressive business man. For many years he served on the boards of directors of the Security State Bank of San Jose and was also president of the Milpitas Land & Live Stock Company, owners of 8000 head of cattle, 800 head of horses and a flock of 7000 sheep, utilizing for the same a tract of 32,000 acres of patented land in Humboldt County, Nevada, besides a range of 100 square miles.

Of Mr. Curtner's first marriage six sons and two daughters were born, seven reaching maturity: Walter J. of San Jose; Frank died in 1909; William resides near Warm Springs, while Allen lives in Sunnyvale; Jacob lives on the home place; Josephine is Mrs. Myers of San Jose; Grace is Mrs. Holman. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Curtner married Miss Mary E. Myers, who was born in Logansport, Ind., and passed away in California. The two children of this union were Albert H., deceased, and Arthur D., residing on the old home place. The third marriage of Mr. Curtner united him with Miss Lucy Latham, a native of Illinois, who survives him. While the magnitude of Mr. Curtner's landed interests demanded his personal attention to the exclusion of participation in public affairs, yet he was always a warm supporter of the public schools, aided in promoting the standard of education in his district, and, reminded of his own recollections of the deprivations of his boyhood, always contributed liberally to movements for the development of educational facilities. The establishment and building of Irvington Seminary may be attributed to his zeal and financial support, and while at first he was associated with a corporation in the undertakings, he afterward acquired the entire institution. After it was burned, about 1898, he sold the property, which was rebuilt and is now operated under the present title of Anderson Academy. He was a stanch adherent of the Republican party, and kept himself intelligently conversant with the issues of the times, yet always declined office and never gave his consent to the use of his name in candidacy for positions within the gift of his fellow-citizens. Pre-eminently his tastes were toward private undertakings, not public affairs, yet he was never negligent of his duty as a citizen. He realized that whatever success crowned his efforts was due in a large degree to the opportunities afforded by the fertile soil and fair climate of the coast country, and he was ever alert to promote the advancement of the state. His public spirit and progressive citizenship were a large contribution to the material and educational development of the community in which he resided. Mr. Curtner was a man of a wonderful tenacity of purpose and with an ambition to succeed placed higher than in most men, he worked incessantly to that end. His judgment was splendid and seemed unerring. Having faith in the future for California lands, he saw how it would rise in value, so when land was low and went begging he bought thousands of acres, knowing full well it would rise again and he would take his profit. When Beard & Ellsworth (the men who owned the ranch and for whom he worked when he came to California) went broke, Mr. Curtner purchased the ranch. On his vast tracts he set out hundreds of acres of orchard and he was an upbuilder and leader in developing the horticultural and agricultural interests in the valley. He always kept his word, hence he had unlimited credit. He bought a large part of the Murphy lands, subdivided them and sold to incoming settlers, and

also did the same with the entire Ynigo ranch, as well as other large tracts, thus opening the way for small farmers to secure places they might improve and help to build up the county. He was generous and kind, assisting by his backing and influence many deserving young men who made a success in the world and became prosperous, influential and a credit to the community. Having had a hard and uphill struggle as an orphan boy, he naturally had a warm heart for the orphans, as well as widows who were left helpless, and he was very liberal in his donations to institutions of that kind. Among some of his bequests were $30,000 to home benevolences; $30,000 to the Pratt Home; $20,000 to the San Anselmo Orphanage; $6,000 to pay balance of the debt on the Oakland Orphanage; $5,000 to the Santa Clara County Pioneers for a building. He helped many boys and girls that were unable to secure a higher education but for his aid. His life record may well serve as a source of inspiration and encouragement to others, showing that success and an honored name may be won simultaneously. This millionaire cattleman and rancher, who was one of the valley's greatest philanthropists, passed to that Great Beyond November 1, 1916, honored and loved by everyone.

MRS. LUCY LATHAM CURTNER.—This estimable lady who is following in the footsteps of her philanthropic husband is a woman much loved and appreciated by the citizens of Santa Clara Valley, who admire her for her many attributes of virtue and for her kindliness and straightforwardness of purpose. Lucy Latham was born at Elkhart Grove, Logan County, Ill., January 16, 1839. Her father was born in Kentucky, but reared in Illinois. Her grandfather, James Latham, was Indian agent in Illinois and was the first white man to cross the Sangamon River. Her mother was Margaret Stephenson, also a native of Kentucky, a woman of much refinement, who saw to the rearing and education of her family and from whom her daughter, Lucy, inherited many of the traits which have made her so well liked and appreciated. She was the fourth oldest in a family of six children. When she was fourteen years of age her parents moved to Springfield, Ill., where she attended Esterbrook's Academy, and afterwards went east and finished her education at Pleasant Hill seminary, Washington County, Pa., when she returned to Springfield. In that city she had the great pleasure of knowing Abraham Lincoln, the savior of his country, and was elated at his nomination for the presidency in 1860. She also knew Mrs. Lincoln and Dr. Todd and his family. Her brother-in-law and sister, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. McCullough, had come to California, where Rev. McCullough was president of Irvington College, and in 1884 Miss Latham joined her sister at Irvington, and it was there she met Mr. Curtner and the acquaintance resulted in their marriage May 26, 1885, and they took up their residence on the Curtner place at Warm Springs. She immediately entered into all of her husband's ambitions and threw herself into the work of aiding and encouraging him, her confidence in his ability being rewarded more and more in watching his wonderful rise. She warmly acquiesced and encouraged him in his benevolences and was delighted in his munificent bequests to charitable institutions, especially those to the orphans' and widows' homes, and since his death has continued the work and has contributed all she could to the same end.

Soon after her husband's death she took up her residence at 36 South Thirteenth Street, San Jose. Her niece and grandniece, Mrs. Margaret Valpey and Miss Lucy Valpey, are making their home with her and assist her in dispensing good cheer and old-time hospitality. She is very naturally a stanch Republican in political preferment, having been reared in the environment of the old Abolition party, and is a devout member of the Christian Church, taking an active part in its many benevolences. Mrs. Curtner was reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement and is a woman of very pleasing personality, is well read, and having a retentive memory, is a pleasing conversationalist. Liberal and generous, she is ever ready to help those who have been less fortunate and do what she can to alleviate suffering and pain. She is modest and unassuming and her acts of charity are always done in an unostentatious manner. It is indeed a pleasure to know this interesting woman, who knew and was a friend of the great Emancipator.

LILLIE BLACKFORD.—A native of Nevada, Lillie Blackford is a representative in both the paternal and maternal lines of pioneer families of the state and in San Jose. The Blackford family was established in Virginia during the Colonial period in the history of this country. The paternal grandfather, Samuel Blackford, started across the plains to California with his family in 1850, traveling with ox team and prairie schooner and going by way of Salt Lake Valley. His wife succumbed to the hardships of the journey and passed away ere they reached their destination, while he was kidnapped by Indians, but managed to make his escape and rejoin the party. He started out with a large number of cattle but ere he reached San Jose these were all stolen from him by cattle rustlers, who left only the ox team. He acquired from the Spanish government a 160-acre ranch on the Los Gatos road, about four miles from San Jose, and on this place he built a good house, devoting his land to the raising of grain and continued active in the management of the farm until his death.

His son, George W. Blackford, was born in Ohio in December, 1843, and he became a member of the second class that was graduated from the University of the Pacific in San Jose, where he completed a law course. Going to Marysville, he there opened an office, but at the end of a short time returned to San Jose, where he wedded Miss Lillie G. Hassinger, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and a representative of an old Maryland family. In 1859 she had come to California with her parents, who settled in Santa Clara County. Following their marriage the young couple went to Dayton, Nevada, where Mr. Blackford practised law for a few years and then returned to San Jose, becoming one of the prominent attorneys of this city. He also devoted considerable attention to fruit raising and took much pride in the development of his home ranch which he, too, had purchased from the Mexican government, which he irrigated by means of deep wells; also adding many other improvements and converting it into one of the model farm properties in Santa Clara County. On that place he resided until 1885, when he erected a beautiful home at 53 South Sixth Street, San Jose, and here his daughter Lillie is now living. He passed away

J. F. Parkinson

on January 29, 1909, and Mrs. Blackford died April 29, 1914, and in 1917 the ranch was sold.

Mr. and Mrs. Blackford became the parents of six children, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest. The others are May F., now the wife of F. H. Herbert, of San Francisco; Mrs. Alice L. Dinsmore, a resident of Los Gatos; Maude C. Blackford, who is at home with her sister; Mrs. Florence G. Moody, of San Jose; and Walter G., who is also living in this city. Miss Blackford is a member of the Episcopal Church, while the other members of the family are Presbyterians in religious faith. She gives her political allegiance to the Democratic party, to which her father also adhered, and is interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of community, state and nation. By inheritance she bears a name that has ever been an honored one in connection with the pioneer development and later upbuilding of the state and in her own career she exemplifies those commendable qualities which have at all times been a distinguishing trait of the family.

J. F. PARKINSON.—A prominent Mason who is so identified with the early history of the town that he well deserves the title of the Father of Palo Alto, is J. F. Parkinson, of 616 Cowper Street, in which attractive thoroughfare he is a familiar figure—six feet, three inches tall, and weighing 240 pounds. His life-story is intimately the history of Palo Alto, for he built the first residence here, put in the first lumber yard, incorporated the first bank, and drove the first spike in the great railway he had promoted. He was born in Marshall County, W. Va., on December 2, 1864, when his father, Dr. Benoni Parkinson was serving in the Civil War with the rank of a major He had just finished his course of study as a physician and surgeon, at the Waynesburg, Pa., Medical College, when the war commenced, and he lost no time in enlisting, registering from West Virginia. He served as army surgeon throughout the great struggle, and had four enlistments and several promotions to his credit. He was the son of John Parkinson, a native of Virginia, a contractor on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, when it was built through the Cumberland Mountains. The Parkinson family, dating back to both England and Scotland, settled in Virginia and in time became prominent in both the Old Dominion and the Keystone State, active in business and in the professions, especially as lawyers and doctors. Dr. Benoni Parkinson was married in Virginia on October 14, 1862, after which he went to the front. He was born on March 3, 1836, and died at Palo Alto on February 7, 1899, after residing in this city for six years. His bride, before her marriage to Dr. Parkinson, was Katherine Mary Gray, and she was born in Greene County, Pa., on November 28, 1840. Her parents were Francis and Sarah (Roseberry) Gray, and the Grays and the Roseberrys were both English settlers in Virginia. She died at Washington, Iowa, in 1880, highly esteemed by all who knew her.

When J. F. Parkinson, who was the eldest in a family of seven children, was six years old, his parents removed with him to Washington County, Iowa, in 1870; and then Dr. Parkinson gave up the practice of medicine and embarked in the lumber trade. He also helped to organize a number of banks in Iowa and the Middle West, and he owned a number of farms in Iowa, and our subject helped to run them during school vacations, and also helped in his father's lumber yard. He attended the public schools in Washington, Iowa, and he completed the courses at Washington College, having previously taken a business course at Burlington. Then he went to the University of Michigan, where he pursued a classical course; but he was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, which led him to quit college and to hurry west to California in the hope of regaining his health. Thirteen relatives of his mother from Pennsylvania and Virginia had crossed the plains to California in 1852, lured by the prospects for gold, and a cousin, Mr. Morris, was still living at Woodland, in Yolo County, in 1888, and welcomed our subject to the Golden State. This cousin's widow and sons are still living in Yolo County, although Asa Morris, Jr., the well-known cattleman, was killed in an automobile accident in July, 1921.

J. F. Parkinson, who was then twenty-three years old, had fallen in love in Iowa, and he had come out to the Coast not merely to regain his health, but to look for employment and secure a prospective home. His betrothed, Miss Helen M. Scofield, was born in Washington County, Iowa, and was a daughter of William Scofield, the Washington, Iowa, attorney, and a cousin of General Scofield of New York, and Sarah (Maze) Scofield, a native of Ohio. Miss Scofield, it happened, had preceded our subject to California, and had been spending the winter of 1884-85 with her folks at San Jose, while she also put in a year at school in San Jose, and hence young Parkinson went to San Jose for employment, believing that his intended wife would like to live there. He found something worth while in the service of J. P. Pierce, president of the Pacific Manufacturing Company, at Santa Clara, commencing work at the modest salary of sixty-five dollars per month; but he rose to a commanding position, with the largest salary granted anyone in that county. He worked for the Pacific Manufacturing Company in charge of their lumber yard at Santa Clara from 1888 to 1892; and during this time he had not only met with Gov. Leland Stanford, but he had become acquainted with the plans for the building of the Leland Stanford, Jr. University.

He could easily foresee that there was plenty of room for a good-sized town in front of the proposed University site, and he resigned his position with the Pacific Manufacturing Company, and resolved to open up a lumber yard at Palo Alto which was then called University Park. He had saved considerable money, and so was able to commence in a small way, hauling his first load of lumber from Santa Clara on March 1, 1892. By the first of January, 1893, he had transacted $70,000 worth of business. He then started a hardware store in connection with his lumber yard, and then a plumbing and tinning establishment, and later still he built the first planing mill in Palo Alto. After that he started another lumber yard and hardware store at Mountain View, and still later he opened a hardware store and lumber yard at Sunnyvale, when that now thriving town was known as Encinal.

His business expanded so rapidly and steadily during those years that he prospered exceedingly, and with C. C. Spalding, W. E. Crossman and Mr. Richards of San Jose, Mr. Parkinson organized the first bank at Sunnyvale. He also organized, in 1892,

the Bank of Palo Alto, on a wire from Iowa, from his father, who was the main stockholder. The bank was capitalized at $100,000, and Judge J. R. Welch of San Jose drew up the articles of incorporation and became the bank's first vice-president. Stock to the amount of $80,000 was taken by Dr. Parkinson and an uncle, George R. Parkinson, both of whom became well-known residents of Palo Alto, where they died. At that time, Mayfield was the nearest trading center, and had the only school and the only post office; it opposed every energetic forward movement proposed at University Park, and insisted on the people having children at the latter place sending them to the Mayfield school. Mr. Parkinson resolved that University Park must organize its own school district, and he set resolutely about to accomplish the task. In 1892 he gave, free of charge, all the lumber needed for the first school house in Palo Alto, which was built at the corner of University and Bryant streets, and in the fall of that year, the school house was opened for the twenty-five or more pupils. Mr. Parkinson also donated $250 for the building of the First Presbyterian Church in Palo Alto, the first church edifice in town, and he donated liberally toward the building of all the succeeding churches in Palo Alto. He became a good friend of Governor Stanford, and he was thus enabled to do much toward carrying out his laudable enterprises.

Timothy Hopkins owned and laid out the townsite of what was at first called University Park, and when ambitious folks petitioned to have the name changed to Palo Alto, they were influenced by the Spanish name of Governor Stanford's extensive stock farm of 8,600 acres, included in the present site of the University, meaning "high tree," and referring to the large sequoia on the San Francisquito Creek at the extreme northerly point in Santa Clara County. It seems that the Cornell, Fitzhugh, Hopkins Company of San Francisco owned sixty acres southwest of the old town of Mayfield and they plotted it and called it Palo Alto, and began to sell lots. Governor Stanford lost no time in enjoining them from the use of Palo Alto as a name, and this led to much litigation and hard feeling. The matter was finally compromised when Senator Stanford renamed the sixty-acre plot College Terrace, and this is now an addition to the town of Mayfield. Thereupon, Mr. Hopkins, by and with the consent of those who had bought lots in University Park about 1894, petitioned the board of county supervisors to call University Park Palo Alto; and the first post office was established in Palo Alto with Mr. Parkinson as postmaster. He was elected a member of the Palo Alto School Board and he served for eight years.

Mr. Parkinson organized the Palo Alto Mutual Building and Loan Association, and became its first president. He also helped actively to establish the first newspaper in Palo Alto, the "Times," and afterwards himself owned the Palo Alto "Citizen," which in time was consolidated with the "Times." He owned the first water-works, supplied by two artesian wells, and before the town was incorporated, he laid four-inch water mains. He built the city line of street railway in Palo Alto, and also got the franchises for the Santa Clara County Interurban Electric Line. He then obtained franchises for a road extending from Palo Alto through Mayfield, Mountain View, Sunnyvale, Santa Clara and San Jose, and afterwards bought out the J. H. Henry lines from Santa Clara to Alum Rock. In this project, he was bitterly fought by the Southern Pacific Railway, which bought these lines and renamed them, calling the now popular line the Peninsular Railway. When this was built, Mr. Parkinson drove the first spike in its construction, on January 4, 1906.

More personal experiences of Mr. Parkinson are full of interest even for the stranger. In 1906 he was elected mayor of Palo Alto, and soon afterward his automobile turned turtle, and he was so severely injured that he was in bed for four years. A week after he was injured, the earthquake shook everything topsy-turvy in Palo Alto, and when some of the groceries and meat markets commenced to profiteer and to charge two and three times the regular price for what they had, fear made the public panicky lest starvation might confront the town. Thereupon Mr. Parkinson, although an invalid, drove around in his buggy and saw the extortioners, and through his prompt and firm measures, he stopped the profiteering, and the result was that Palo Alto got its provisions at prices prevailing before the great disaster. This act was generally applauded and the mayor of Palo Alto was exalted not only in his own city, but newspapers West, East, North and South, and even in editorials in English papers. Owing to the accident referred to, and its serious consequences, Mr. Parkinson sold his business and remained mayor only until the adoption of the new special charter; and then he sought to regain his health. Later, he endeavored to promote new ventures.

Parkinson's Addition to Palo Alto comprises Alba Park and Ravenswood, and his object in boosting the latter place was to promote a harbor for Palo Alto at the same time that he made it a manufacturing center. He was on the point of realizing his dream, and had sold his holdings at Ravenswood to a New York man, J. W. Eisenhuth, the first builder of gas-engine automobiles in the United States, when the World War came on, and through a combination of unfortunate circumstances, which grew out of the war, what otherwise would have been his crowning achievement, and what would have made him a wealthy man, his bondsmen foreclosed on him, and he lost $500,000. He has regained his health, however, and he is bravely making a second start. He is the president of the American Lumber Company, of Sonoma County, a corporation having a capital of $150,000 and a sawmill at Cazadero; and they bid fair to expand as rapidly as did some of the earlier enterprises with which Mr. Parkinson has been associated in his long business career.

If anyone in Palo Alto is entitled to the wholesouled esteem and good will for which mortals sensibly crave, it would seem to be Mr. Parkinson and his good wife, to whom he was married at Washington, Iowa, in 1888, for together they have done much to help build up Palo Alto. Mrs. Parkinson was one of the ladies who organized the Palo Alto Woman's Club, and she gave the first book towards establishing the Palo Alto Public Library; and she worked as hard as any of the organizers when the ladies of Palo Alto took turns in serving as Librarian. It was Mr. Parkinson who conceived the idea of enlisting Andrew Carnegie's magnificent cooperation in the providing of a library building; and when committees were appointed and correspondence con-

Sarah E. Lester

ducted without any results, he went to New York and saw Mr. Carnegie personally, and was instrumental in getting the $10,000 with which the present library building at the corner of Bryant and Hamilton streets was built in 1904. The influence of Mr. Parkinson's forceful character and clear-minded foresight has in a way permeated the very spirit of Palo Alto, which is known far and wide for its progressive ideas and its municipal utilities. Mr. and Mrs. Parkinson are living in the house at 616 Cowper Street which he built in early days, sold and then bought back again. They have had five children, and all have reflected creditably upon the family name. Katherine M. is the wife of S. E. Weaver, a newspaper man in New York City. Robert Roseberry is vice-president of the local American Legion and a manufacturer of Safety First step-ladders at Palo Alto. He was in the Engineer Corps and served nineteen months in France. Benoni S. Parkinson is with the Tynan Lumber Company, at Salinas as the superintendent of their yard; and John F. Parkinson, Jr., is a student at Stanford University. Katherine, Robert and Benoni are already Stanford graduates. Sarah Gray, in her fifteenth year, is a student in the Palo Alto high School. Mr. Parkinson is well up in Masonry and, as might be expected, enjoys the popularity and esteem due him.

MRS. SARAH ELIZABETH LESTER.—Among the real builders of the community, mention must be made of Mrs. Sarah E. Lester, who has borne her part in home-making and rearing an honorable and highly respected family. Born in that old colonial town of Ledyard, New London County, Conn., August 3, 1847, she is the daughter of Judge Edmund and Bethiah Williams (Avery) Spicer, and a granddaughter of John Spicer, all natives of Connecticut. Her father followed the occupation of school teaching, farming and merchandising, besides holding many positions of trust and honor. For years he was a member of the school board of his district, from 1867 until his death held the office of postmaster at Ledyard; from 1836 to 1851 held the office of county clerk, from 1853 until 1865 was county treasurer, in 1849 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, in 1862 was a candidate for the state senate, and for twelve years, beginning in 1855, served as judge of the probate court. During early life he served as captain of a rifle company, and ever afterward was known as Captain Spicer. On the organization of the Ledyard Library association he became one of its charter members, and served as its secretary for eighteen consecutive years, retiring in 1885. In 1867 he was elected treasurer and librarian and continued to serve until his death in 1890. He was active as a member of the Congregational Church. On November 16, 1836, he was united in marriage with Miss Bethiah W. Avery, and they were the parents of seven children: Mary Abby, Mrs. George Fanning of Hartford, Conn.; John Sands died at Norwich, Conn.; in 1906; Sarah E., the subject of this sketch; Carry C., Mrs. Amos Lester of San Jose; Celia W., Mrs. Jonathan F. Lester of Norwich, Conn.; Edward E. of Groton, and George W. of Deep River, Conn.

Sarah E. Spicer attended the public schools of Ledyard and lived with her parents until her marriage at Ledyard, May 24, 1871, to Nathan L. Lester, also a native of Ledyard, who was born January 1, 1843, a son of Isaac and Mary J. (Chapman) Lester, farmers at Ledyard, Conn., and representatives of some of the oldest New England families. Nathan L. was the third oldest of ten children, namely, Amos Lester of San Jose; Mary Jane, Nathan L., Jonathan and Frank, deceased; William and Samuel of San Jose; Sarah Emma, Walter and Henry, the last three passing away in youth.

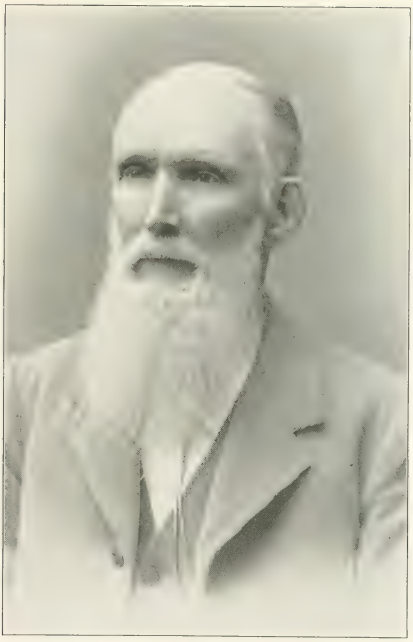
Nathan Lester's boyhood was spent in farm work during the summer and in the schoolroom during the winter months. In 1861 he came for the first time to California via the Isthmus of Panama and settled first in Napa County, and in company with his brother Amos engaged in wheat raising for seven years; he then returned to Connecticut where he married and settled on a farm, and while there he served as selectman of Ledyard. Here he remained until 1883, when he came again with his wife and four children to the Pacific Coast, this time settling in Santa Clara County, where he bought the old homestead on South Lincoln Avenue, in The Willows. Mr. Lester made a practical study of horticulture, and found both pleasure and profit from this interesting side of country life. Thirty-one acres were planted to prunes, and the venture was a success. This was added to until he had sixty-seven acres in orchard. He gave close attention to the management of his ranch, and aside from voting the Republican ticket and assisting in the maintenance of the Congregational Church, he had no interests outside of his home. In June, 1900, while building a dryer, he fell from a ladder and received injuries that resulted in death, three days later, on June 27, at the age of fifty-seven years. Mr. Lester was a prominent member of San Jose Grange. He was a man of honorable and upright life, and deeply religious, taking a strong stand for high morals and the preservation of the sanctity of the home. No one in the county was held in higher esteem, and his passing away was a great loss, not only to his family, but to the whole community, by whom he was deeply mourned. Mr. and Mrs. Lester were the parents of seven children and there are thirteen grandchildren; Alice is now Mrs. C. L. Snyder, residing in San Jose and they have two children—Philip Lester and Rixford Kinney; Nathan L. married Miss Sylvia Hughes and they have two children—Katherine and Nathan L., Jr.; William W. married Miss Ethel V. Gerrans and they have two children—William Walter, Jr., and Elizabeth; Sarah Emma and George are deceased; Fred E. married Miss June Van Dorsten and they have three children—Edith Annette, Fred Raymond and Marjorie Alice; Hazel B. is now Mrs. William H. Cilker, they have four children—Beatrice Ann, Marion Sarah, William Hamilton, Jr., and George Edward. Mrs. Lester is a prominent member of the Congregational Church and is president of the Willing Workers Society. She owns and maintains the old home on South Lincoln Avenue, but spends most of her time with her sons and daughters. A cultured and refined woman, she has gathered about her many friends who appreciate her for her many fine qualities and the spirit of hospitality which takes in all who visit her.

MASSEY THOMAS.—Much goes to make up the history of any nation or communities-group, but whenever the story of Santa Clara County, its unrivalled resources and its phenomenal growth shall be written, the historian will be sure to include a record of development such as that of the late Massey Thomas, the well-known '49er, who with much to choose from turned to agricultural pursuits in this highly-favored region, and selected historic Gilroy as his abiding place. Along the banks of Green River, in Ohio County, Ky., on January 27, 1813, he entered the family of James Thomas and his good wife, who had been Miss Elizabeth Miller before her marriage; and he was christened Massey, after his Grandfather Thomas, who in the stirring days of the American Revolution, made an illustrious name for himself in many of the battles waged for our independence. Growing up, the grandfather removed from Virginia to Tennessee, nothing daunted by the fact that he had only rough pack trails instead of even country roads to travel over; and with the responsibility of caring for their infant child James, the intrepid pioneer and his wife settled in Danville, Ky., where they became neighbors, albeit at what today would be considered handsomely distant, to the renowned Daniel Boone, the hero of the Battle of Blue Licks, who had doubly earned his title after the clever expedient by which he escaped from four armed Indians through having thrown tobacco into their eyes and blinded the redskins. Developed, like Boone and his doughty sons, to hardihood and extreme self-dependence, Massey Thomas after a while sought better prospects on a farm in Ohio County; and there he at last found a peaceful conclusion to his strenuous earthly progress.

The grandson who had the honor of bearing the brave old Massey's honored name, the subject of this review, continued in Kentucky until the middle of his teens, when he removed to Marion County, Mo., and for three years worked hard to get a foothold. Then he selected Lewis County for a farm investment, and he developed the rough land into something more indicative of civilization. When the news of the discovery of gold in California, however, was received in Missouri and the neighboring region, Massey Thomas, like thousands of others, became restive and eager to dare in the hope of sharing; and he was not long in crossing the plains and going to the mines. He was also not long in discovering that far more certain wealth might be easily acquired by catering to those who were seeking the gold; hence he turned his attention to teaming, and often earned as much as thirty dollars a day.

A year and a half under the trying pioneer conditions of California at this period of over-influx and scanty provision was enough for the commonsense of this practical, progressive man, and Mr. Thomas, in the early spring of 1851, returned East, reaching his old home in Missouri on February 15. In April he again came to the Coast, but this time he brought with him a herd of 300 cattle, which he knew would be worth more, in a way, than the much sought for gold in the mountains. By the middle of October he had located upon the 500 acres which he was to make his celebrated home-place, and there, with three-fifths of his acreage in the fertile valley, he embarked in extensive farming to wheat and barley. He also took up stock-raising an cultivation of fruit, improving his stock to the highest standard, and introducing from abroad, and cultivating originally himself, some of the best and choicest and newest varieties of fruits. In this way, by the most scientific methods then known, he made his farm one of the most valuable ranches in this part of the county.

The marriage of Massey Thomas and Phoebe Bane was one of the pleasant social events of that section and period, the bride having been a daughter of Baldwin and Nancy (Reynolds) Bane, and one of the belles of Bracken County, in Kentucky, where she was born December 12, 1821. She could remember the stories handed down in her family of her grandfather, who shouldered a musket in the Continental Army, and she could also recall many interesting anecdotes about famous folks of by-gone days, for her maternal grandmother was a sister of Daniel Webster, the famous statesman and orator, and she was a niece Thomas Reynolds, who was born in Kentucky in 1796, removed to Missouri, and died in 1844, in the same year in which he concluded his four-year term as Governor of Missouri, his untimely demise preventing his reelection as a popular official. At the beginning of her teens, Mrs. Thomas was taken to Missouri by an older sister, and they located in Lewis County in the fall of 1833; and later the family removed to Pike County, Mo., where Mr. Bane died. The following are the children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas: James Baldwin Thomas, who attended the San Jose schools and then went to Cambridge, Mass., and lacked but one year of graduating from college when he was stricken with pneumonia and died, in 1859; Mary Susan, Mrs. W. O. Barker, now deceased; Thomas Reynolds, was a grain-dealer in Gilroy several years before his death. John and William, twin-brothers, were born on October 8, 1843; the latter died in 1880, and John lives in Hollister. Benjamin F. Thomas, who was born in 1846, rose to distinction as a legal practitioner at Santa Barbara and he died there in 1922. Louise E. died in early childhood. Massey, born on December 10, 1851, now lives on part of the home ranch, in the old ranch house; and Clayton R. was born on January 25, 1854, and remained with his parents; while Charles E., born three years later, died on the home place. Mrs. Thomas died May 22, 1892. Originally a stanch Whig, Mr. Thomas later espoused the cause of the Democratic party seeking State sovereignty, and with his equally Christian wife, he became an ardent worker in and a real pillar of the Christian Church, helping both to found and to build up the branch in Gilroy. All in all, Massey Thomas, representing, with his accomplished wife, some of the finest blood and traditions of American history, was himself influential and helpful to an exceptional degree in his day in hurrying on the great Pacific commonwealth to her destiny, and he merited and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellowmen to a high degree. He died at his home south of Gilroy in 1900, aged eighty-seven years.



Massey Thomas

MRS. ELIZABETH McCRACKEN.—A California pioneer of exceptional interest, her long, fruitful years of industry and sacrifice entitling her to the esteem and gratitude of both those contemporary with her and those who will come after and share the benefits of her toil and good works, Mrs. Elizabeth McCracken was born in Indiana on July 2, 1836, the daughter of William and Rosana (Pyle) Whiteman, and the granddaughter of Edward J. Pyle, who was a lad when the American Revolution broke forth, and who fought with the Continental Army. He came to California with the Pyle-Whiteman party in 1846, and although he was an old man, he was very active and supple, hale and hearty to the time of his death.

William Whiteman was a native of Ohio; who came to Indiana in the great Westward movement when a young man, and married there. When Elizabeth was four years old, her parents moved to Missouri, where they acquired two farms about three miles west of the site of St. Joseph; and there Mr. Whiteman built two homes, a frame house and a brick house, then among the best residences in that vicinity, and he lived with his family upon one of his farms until he came to California. The Pyle family also moved to Missouri.

In the spring of 1846 the Pyle-Whiteman party crossed the Missouri River well supplied with provisions, for Edward Pyle is said to have been such a splendid provider that his party never wanted for food. He had a unique way of packing some of his provisions; on the floor of one of the wagons he packed a layer of bacon, and then placed a solid row of boards on top; and after that he added another layer of bacon, and then more boards. He had plenty of bacon and flour, and he drove several head of cattle with oxen. He killed three head of cattle en route for beef, and arrived in California still having twelve head.

The Pyle party came ahead of the Donner party, by the same route, and had an interesting, indirect association with the latter. When the American soldiers recovered from the Indians the cattle stolen from the Donner party, they handed them over to the Pyles; and when the advance guard of the Donner party rode up to take possession of the cattle, the Donner party were only three days' journey to the rear. Not many persons were included in the Pyle party. Edward Pyle, the grandfather, had two wagons; William Whiteman had two wagons; John Laird had one wagon; and Tom Pyle had one wagon, and this small number was due to the policy pursued of not having too large an amount of stock for which feed had to be provided. Hence, the party was made up of about twenty-five persons in all. William Whiteman agreed to give John Laird one of the cows in payment for his help along the way, and this promise was kept. The Pyles experienced but little trouble from the Indians. In the mountains, the Donner party decided to take the Cut-off, or make a short cut, while the Pyles continued to stick to the old route; and it was through this unfortunate decision by the Donner party that they were snow bound, while the others arrived safely and on time at their destination.

The Pyles reached Sacramento in September, 1846, just when Fremont was setting out for Southern California, to fight the Indians; and as he took with him every able-bodied man he could persuade to enlist, he drew upon the Pyle party for some of his recruits. William Whiteman, however, did not go, for he was suffering severely from asthma; and he and Edward Pyle came on to San Jose, where they arrived in October. They purchased land from the Spaniards; but soon afterwards the Americans and Spaniards had to fight the Digger Indians. William Whiteman bought a tract of twelve acres from the Spaniards, and built a frame house, the first in this vicinity; and this piece of land is now directly at the rear of the Hotel Vendome. Mr. Whiteman later purchased 500 acres south of San Jose on the present Monterey road, and farmed that for a couple of years. In 1848, however, the home was locked up and the Whiteman family went to the mines. On the way to Placerville William Whiteman, who had brought the family and their provisions successfully across the San Joaquin River, was drowned in attempting the passage of an ordinary marsh. The party continued to Placerville and took up mining at Webber Creek; and Mrs. Whiteman herself washed out as much as sixteen dollars worth of gold in a single pan. After her return to San Jose in 1849, Mrs. Whiteman was swindled out of her 50-acre farm; but she was a good manager and soon acquired additional property, and having more than recovered, she provided bountifully for her family. Some idea of what those sturdy pioneers were able to do for those dependent upon them may be gathered from the fact that William Whiteman had built a home from logs and timber brought down from the mountains, and that the house was spacious enough to allow for a parlor twenty feet square and a kitchen twelve feet square. Later, Mrs. Whiteman went to Hollister and lived there for many years; and only when she became an old lady did she return to San Jose, where she died at Mrs. McCracken's home.

In May, 1850, Elizabeth Whiteman was married to James Monroe Brady, a noted horseman who had brought five race horses to California. In 1851, he took the horses to Los Angeles, and drove them in the races; and he had the record of never losing a race. He returned north in 1852, and Mr. and Mrs. Brady then went to Los Angeles on a steamship, which was a rare thing in the Pacific waters. The fare from San Francisco to Los Angeles was $1,000 for each passenger, and the trip was advertised as possible in a day and a night; but on this occasion, the ship was disabled and for five days was out of sight on the ocean, finally drifting into Santa Barbara, where it was repaired; when it went on its way, and the passengers completed the trip. Mr. Brady was a native of Tennessee, who had moved into Arkansas, and from there had come to California. He died at Los Angeles in 1857, the father of two children—William, who died at the age of four, and Rose, who, after teaching school for years, died aged twenty-eight. Mr. Brady was a prominent Mason, and the Masons took care of her and her babe, and assisted her to settle her husband's estate.

When Mrs. Brady remarried, at San Jose, she chose for her husband Dr. George McCracken, a native of Ohio, and a graduate of Sterling College, at Columbus. He had come to San Jose in the '50's, and had intended to practise here; but his health required him to discontinue all professional work. He then accepted a position with James A. Clayton, the pioneer real estate dealer of San Jose, and for twenty years he was with this firm. Prior to com-

ing to San Jose, Dr. McCracken had practised, first in Oregon and then at Ukiah, in Mendocino County. During the last four years of his life, Mrs. McCracken accompanied her husband in wide travels, in an attempt to prolong his life; but despite all that affection and means might offer, he finally passed away. Five children sprang from this union: DeWitt Clinton, William Henry, Lydia May, Margaret Rebecca, and George. Mrs. McCracken died in 1921.

DeWitt Clinton, the first-born, joined the family circle on December 21, 1859, and attended the San Jose public school that stood on St. James' Square—the park there then having a picket fence around it, and when he was a boy, he lived on the ranch just back of the present Hotel Vendome. One of his chores was to take the cows to a twenty-acre pasture north of the town; and many a time, as he well recalls, James Lick, the miller and capitalist, coming along the road, beckoned to the lad to ride in the carriage with him back to his house. For a while, DeWitt worked at odd jobs, and then for four years he clerked for Durby & Lowe in the Almaden store. He next formed a partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Bohlman, and ran a stage from San Jose to Almaden, carrying also the United States mail, and after some years he sold out, went to Colorado and there engaged in the hotel business at Mount Rose. He sold his hotel, returned to San Jose, and for five years worked in the butcher shop at the Almaden mines; and then for three years he engaged in the livery stable business in San Jose. Selling out, he took a position with Mr. Blanchard in the hay and feed business, and for the last fifteen years he was with F. Mattenberger in the same business, at the same location. A Democrat in his bias as to national affairs, Mr. McCracken is too good a citizen to allow partisan politics to interfere with his "boosting" his home locality. His marriage united him with Miss Ada Bohlman; they have one daughter, Miss Cola McCracken, who graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose, and is one of the teachers at the Gardner School.

E. N. BROWN.—As manager of Palo Alto Stock Farm, at Palo Alto, E. N. Brown has a wide acquaintance among dairymen and breeders throughout the state. Mr. Brown was born in Scotland on September 4, 1872. His father, William Brown, was a veterinarian, farmer and stockman. His mother, who was Nellie Nixon, is still enjoying life at the age of ninety-eight. Of the ten children in the Brown family, E. N. is the seventh, and his education was obtained in the schools of his native land. While yet youthful he came with an older sister and some friends to America and entered the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company at Tuxedo Park, N. Y., remaining with this company for six years. When the Spanish-American War broke out he entered the transport service, stationed for a time at Bellevue Hospital and later aboard the hospital ship, Solace. After the close of the war he came to San Francisco, and in 1900 again became indentified with the transport service. Assigned to the transport Logan, for seven years he sailed the Pacific Ocean, making twenty trips on this vessel to and from Manila, P. I. For the next twelve years he was superintendent of the South San Francisco Water Company. Following his term as superintendent of the water company he went to ranching at Baden. There he became known as a breeder, dairyman and poultryman of note and prospered as a result of his operations.

Disposing of his cattle and poultry interests, Mr. Brown came to Palo Alto in December, 1920, as manager of Palo Alto Stock Farm, one of the finest dairy farms in California. This farm, the property of the Leland Stanford Estate, is held under lease by Mr. Herbert Fleischhacker, of San Francisco. The farm contains 5,500 acres and on it was built the historic Stanford residence and the far-famed Stanford winery. There the elder Stanford maintained one of the greatest horse breeding establishments of all time, and bred, owned and developed some of the fastest horses in the world. The winery has been converted into a dairy barn and is serving its present purpose admirably. Some of the highest record cows in the world are owned by Palo Alto Stock Farm, among them, Johanna Princess Mooie 2d, former world's champion for 365-day milk production in the junior three-year-old class with a production of 1,172 pounds of butter and 25,596 pounds milk, and Kiatta Pontiac Pride, that has just broken the world's record in the junior four-year-old class with a 365-day production of 31,340 pounds of milk. Over twenty cows in the herd have milked over 100 pounds of milk in a day on official test and it is probable that this is the greatest milk-producing herd of cows in the world.

In November, 1905, Mr. Brown was married to Elizabeth Fox, a daughter of Charles and Ella Fox, now of Pacific Grove, but formerly of San Jose. They are the parents of three children, Evelyn, Nixon and Betty. Both are prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Brown being past master of Francis Drake Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M. of South San Francisco, a noble of Islam Temple, a charter member of the Masonic Club of San Francisco, and a member of the Sciots, of Palo Alto. He is a member of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, and a member and director of the California Holstein Breeders Association.

FRANKLIN HICHBORN.—Rated as among the leading controversial journalists of the Pacific Slope, most successfully active in reform movements and legislation affecting the welfare of the entire Golden State, Franklin Hichborn has become also a national figure, wielding an influence for political and social betterment effective far beyond the confines of California. He was born at Eureka, Cal., on October 7, 1869, the son of John Edwin Hichborn, a descendant of Thomas Hichborn, who landed in Boston about 1640. Thomas Hichborn was the grandfather of Deborah Hichborn, a native of Boston, who was the mother of Paul Revere, of midnight ride fame. Robert Hichborn, Deborah's brother, was Franklin Hichborn's Revolutionary ancestor, his great-great-grandfather He was militant in the Revolution, and fought at Bunker Hill. He was a member of the Boston Committee of Safety, and was commissioned first lieutenant in Jonathan Stoddard's company, Henry Bromfield's regiment, of the Massachusetts militia. After the Revolution, Robert Hichborn moved to Maine with his family, and established the first shipbuilding plant at Stockton Springs, Maine. Franklin Hichborn's ancestors were thus among the first pioneers of Massachusetts and Maine, as his father was one of the early pioneers in Cali-

E. M. Brown

fornia. John Edwin Hichborn, his father, married Frances Hunt and came around the Horn in 1852, when he was seven months on the way, landing at San Francisco in the fall of that year. Later he went to Humboldt County, where he built the first wharf on the Eureka waterfront, and established the first produce business in the country.

Franklin Hichborn attended both Santa Clara College and Stanford University, studying at the latter institution during 1892-94. Santa Clara College eventually, in 1903, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. From 1894-97, he was the publisher of the San Jose Letter; in 1897-98 he was the city editor of the Fresno Expositor; in 1899 he edited the Winnemucca, Nevada, Silver State; for a year, beginning with 1900, he published the San Jose Spectator; from 1902 to 1904 he edited the San Jose Herald; from 1904 to 1906 he was news editor of the Sacramento Union; and from 1906 to 1919 he was active as both a writer and a lecturer on political and economic subjects, while from 1915 to 1917 he published the Legislative Bulletin at Sacramento.

As a lineal descendant of some of the best American families, Franklin Hichborn's voice and pen have ever been at the service of justice, truth and right, and he has conducted several state-wide publicity campaigns of great value in their salutary effect on public morals. One, in 1912, defeated the attempt, under initiative provisions and the state constitution, to restore race-track gambling in California. In 1913, his historic work, "The System, as Uncovered by the San Francisco Graft Prosecution," did a great deal toward cleaning up San Francisco. In 1914 he brought about the ratification of the "redlight" abatement act, and as late as 1920 he published an effective brochure on "Red Morals," in which he discussed the social evil in Europe and America. He has become one of the most conscientious and ablest advocates of national prohibition and defenders of the eighteenth amendment, and his power to handle this difficult theme against other able and differing advocates is shown in his reply to Father Jerome Sixtus Ricard, the famous astronomer and director of Santa Clara Observatory, who, in the San Jose Mercury-Herald, attacked the amendment and the proposition of prohibition and pleaded for the American's rights to personal liberty.

Other publications of Mr. Hichborn are the "Stories of the California Legislature"—4 volumes, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915, "The Social Evil in California as a Political Problem," and "The Parochial School vs. The Melting Pot," and just what value these fruits of the California reformer have, may easily be seen from a number of critical reviews from sources worthy of national consideration. Francis J. Heney, who conducted the San Francisco graft prosecution, said: "I have read 'The System' with deep interest. It is the only accurate and complete account of the San Francisco graft prosecutions which has ever been published in any form. Mr. Hichborn has performed a most important public service. The perpetuity of republican institutions depends upon the masses being able to secure correct information, and to thus acquire a correct understanding of the underlying causes of corruption and of bad government in our cities, states, and nation. 'The System' will make plain to every intelligent reader just what these underlying causes of corruption and bad government are. It ought to be read by every person in the state above the age of twelve years. It is a clear, logical, sane, and fair history of one of the most important periods in the life of San Francisco." So, too, Harper's Weekly praised Mr. Hichborn's searchlight inquires into California legislative proceedings, when it said: "To Franklin Hichborn, more than to any other journalist, is due the sweeping tide of political reform in California. The stern facts, marshalled in his "Stories of the California Legislature" for three successive sessions have been fatal to those condemned by them. In the preface to his latest book, 'The System,' he says: 'It is my purpose—as far as it lies in my power—to keep the cover off.' In that phrase lies the temper of his service. Dispassionate as a recording angel, keen as a detective hero, he does not need to muckrake but is content to let the logic of his facts bring their own unsparing conclusions. While the traditional 'machine' of his generation was still dominant in California, he saw that it was not so important to know what was done as how it was done; so he merely turned the clock around, took out the back and showed the voter how the machine worked. In other words, for the last six years he has devoted himself to telling, without fear or malice, the record of every man in the Legislature, on every important measure; to tracing the influences of special privilege through lobby and hall; to laying bare the hidden and interwoven roots which produce corruption." And Collier's Weekly, equally famous as a national periodical, added: "Roosevelt's speech, in which he made famous the phrase, 'the strenuous life,' was delivered at Chicago in 1899. Reading it, we find the exhortation: 'Read the Congressional Record.' And then follow several paragraphs of an emphatic call to search the votes, roll-calls, and other official records of Congress, and to base approval or disapproval of public men upon these records. Exactly this sort of searching of the records is one of the things that has led to the political revolution of the past decade. Among the more potent agents of this political revolution are the men who have gone into official records which were obscure and complex, and made them simple and available to the general public. Conspicuous among the men who have done this is Mr. Franklin Hichborn, who, at the end of each session of the California Legislature, compiles a book in which he analyzes the record of every member, and the history of all the important bills. Every voter in California should read it. Voters elsewhere should know about it, and try to secure a like institution in their own states."

At Fresno, on December 31, 1897, Mr. Hichborn was married to Miss Mabel Houlton, of Santa Clara, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf Houlton, and granddaughter of the founder of Houlton, Maine. Five children have blessed this union. The eldest bears, very appropriately, the historic name of Paul Revere, while the next in the order of birth is Deborah, who in 1920 married David T. Rayner. The others are Drusilla, Mabel, and Frances. A Progressive Republican, Mr. Hichborn is a member of the San Francisco Press Club and the National Economic League. He resides with his family at 1091 Fremont Street, Santa Clara.

SPENCER MORROW MAZE.—One of the early pioneers of Santa Clara County, who furnished a splendid example of the self-made man, and whose career is worthy of note, is Spencer Morrow Maze, who passed away May 11, 1916, at his home in Gilroy, highly respected by all who knew him. A Kentuckian by birth, he was born July 16, 1830, in Henry County. The parents of Spencer Maze were John and Sarah (Morrow) Maze, both also natives of Kentucky, the former born January 16, 1788, and the latter, July 17, 1792. They were married November 29, 1808, and were the parents of nine children: Enoch, Elizabeth, Polly, Patsy, Sarah, Chesley, Eliza, Spencer M., and Pleasant, all of whom are now deceased. In 1834 the family moved to Illinois, locating in Macoupin County, where the father bought up government land in large sections and continued his occupation of farming. After having located in Illinois, John Maze returned to Kentucky to settle up his affairs and while there died, September 6, 1835. His widow remained on the farm in Illinois for eight years, and died May 24, 1843, when Spencer M. was but thirteen years of age.

Left an orphan thus early in life, Spencer first took up his residence with his brother Enoch, who soon removed to Carlton, where two years later Enoch died. Spencer then became an apprentice to learn the wagonmaker's trade and applied himself for three years, receiving ten cents a day and board for his services. At the end of three years he had thoroughly mastered the details of that business and in March, 1849, he set out across the plains behind mule teams, without a relative in the party, but being in company with Colonel Fry and James Ralston and Mr. Sharon, who afterwards built the Palace Hotel in San Francisco. Upon arriving in Sacramento, August 3, 1849, he, in company with Colonel Fry, went to the gold mines in the American River Valley, spending his first winter at Georgetown. His work in the mines proved unsuccessful and within two years he gave it up altogether. Going to Santa Clara County in 1851, Mr. Maze first located in the vicinity of Alviso and engaged in farming for a year and a half; going next to Saratoga, he took up his trade of wagon maker and blacksmith for five years and was successful in his undertaking. In August, 1858, he first came to the Gilroy district, and two years later purchased what was known as the Maze home ranch of 200 acres, which he operated for almost thirty years as a dairy farm. In 1886, Mr. Maze retired from active duties of life and moved to Gilroy, where he spent the remainder of his days, a worthy citizen of the locality. While residing in Saratoga, in May, 1855, he married Miss Amanda Gruwell, a native of Iowa, where she was born in January, 1837, a daughter of Labon Gruwell, who crossed the plains in 1852, bringing his family. Mr. and Mrs. Maze were the parents of five children: Edward Record; Ella Pearl, became the wife of Dr. J. R. Reily and she died aged about forty years; there were two boys who died in infancy; and Miss France Spencer Maze, of Gilroy. Mr. Maze was a Republican in politics and was a patriotic citizen, as shown by the fact that from 1861 to 1865 he served as a member of the Home Guards, first as a private, then promoted to be captain. After locating on his ranch in the south end of Santa Clara County, Mr. Maze found the place covered with wild mustard, no cultivation at all, and he had to do some very hard pioneering work to first get his crops put in. During the years 1865-66-67-68, when he couldn't make the ranch pay, he would walk from his ranch six miles to Gilroy, to work at his trade and back each night, receiving $3.50 per day.

EMORY GRIGSBY SINGLETARY.—Among the most promising young business men of San Jose, who was making a success of the career his ambition had marked out for him, was the late Emory Grigsby Singletary, a cultured, scholarly young man; a native son, born in San Jose on September 3, 1882, he was the son of the late Emory C. Singletary and his wife, Florence Grigsby Singletary, also represented in this work. One of twin brothers, our subject was reared in San Jose, attending the public schools, Belmont Academy and Stanford University, taking a course in mining engineering, after which for some years he was employed by Palmer, McBride & Quayle as construction engineer. While at Stanford University he was a member of Sigma Chi Fraternity.

In San Jose, May 24, 1909, Mr. Singletary was united in marriage with Miss Margaret E. McGeoghegan. Mr. Singletary continued with Palmer, McBride & Quayle until the death of his father in 1911, when with his brother he returned to San Jose to take charge of the large estate, rapidly becoming prominent in financial circles and with a promising career before him. On December 1, 1918, he was stricken with the influenza and in spite of his rugged constitution and great strength he could not withstand the severe attack of this disease, but was taken away December 10. Mrs. Singletary was also a victim of the influenza and for a time her life was despaired of, but she recovered to mourn the loss of her husband and to care for the two bright boys that blessed their union, Emory Curtis and John Grigsby. He was a Knight Templar and a Shriner and was buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. Singletary was an acknowledged leader among the younger generation of business men of Santa Clara County, as well as in civic and social life, and his death was a severe blow to the community which held him in high regard, and an irreplacable loss to his immediate family. The memory of his life, which was one of integrity and honesty of purpose, winning for him the respect of all who came in contact with him, is a great comfort and consolation to Mrs. Singletary, who was very proud of his ability and rise in the business world.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Singletary has continued to reside at her comfortable home at 50 Fremont Street, which Mr. Singletary built a short time before his death, her life interest being centered in her young sons, who were so early deprived of a father's care and counsel. A woman of culture and rare amiability, she is greatly interested, as was her husband, in the general progress and welfare of the community. A native daughter, she was born in San Francisco, coming to San Jose when she was a child; here she received her education in Notre Dame College and the San Jose public schools, soon after which occurred her marriage, which proved a very happy one. Her father, John T. McGeoghegan, a pioneer resident of San Francisco, was very prominent in financial circles, both in that city and San Jose. For a number of years he served on the school board in San Francisco, as well as holding other offices of trust

J. M. Maze

and honor, and was a man whose integrity was unquestioned and who could always be depended upon to do his full duty with capableness and ability. His marriage occurred in San Francisco in 1873, and united him with Miss Margaret Smith, whose family were also prominent pioneers of California. She was a very beautiful and accomplished woman and decidedly popular in the social life of San Jose. Both Mr. and Mrs. McGeoghegan have passed away, leaving a family of seven children.

GEORGE C. SINGLETARY.—Born and reared in San Jose, since reaching the years of his manhood George C. Singletary has taken his place among the forceful citizens of this city, and proving himself a worthy representative of an honored pioneer family. His father, Emory C. Singletary, was one of Santa Clara County's prominent pioneer citizens, who led a busy and useful life.

The descendant of one of the early colonial families of New England, Emory C. Singletary was born May 16, 1824, at Holden, Mass., and on both sides of the house he was closely connected with families of distinction. He grew to manhood on the ancestral homestead in Massachusetts, and migrating in 1840 to the Far West, as it was then considered, finally located in Walworth County, Wis., where he engaged in farming and stock raising, subsequently became an extensive cattle dealer throughout Missouri, Illinois and Wisconsin. On these travels he became acquainted with many of the prominent men of the state and it was among his treasured memories that he had the privilege of knowing the great Emancipator, Abraham Lincoln.

In 1863, Emory C. Singletary started across the plains in a party of nineteen men, driving 200 head of cattle. After several skirmishes with the Indians, they arrived via Beckwith Pass, in Colusa County, in October of that year. Here Mr. Singletary purchased land and embarked in farming and stock raising and at that time was one of the largest and best-known cattle dealers in the state, and also one of the largest landowners, holding title to over 35,000 acres. In 1873, having sold 7,700 acres of his land, he removed to Santa Clara Valley, and his health becoming impaired, he settled in San Jose. In 1874 he helped to organize the First National Bank of San Jose and was its vice-president, and was a leader in financial circles here throughout his life. For a number of years he was a director of the State Agricultural Society, of which he was a life member; also one of the organizers of the Yuba County Fair.

The first marriage of Mr. Singletary, in Walworth, Wis., united him with Miss Caroline A. Wilson, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Alexander Wilson, a pioneer farmer of Wisconsin. She passed away in Colusa County, Cal., January 11, 1877. Mr. Singletary's second marriage united him with Miss Florence Grigsby, who was born near Potosi, Grant County, Wis., a daughter of William E. Grigsby, who is still living, hale and hearty at the age of 102, at Aberdeen, S. D., his family fully as distinguished as the Singletarys'. After finishing her education in Wisconsin, Mrs. Singletary came to the Pacific Coast, and taught school, first at Portland, Ore., and later in Santa Clara County. She then entered the San Jose Normal School, and after her graduation there she resumed teaching in this institution until her marriage. Mrs. Singletary is a sister of the late Col. Melvin Grigsby, colonel of the celebrated Cowboy Regiment in the Spanish-American War, and who was a noted lawyer and politician of Sioux Falls, S. D., and one of her nephews, who has made his mark in the world, is Hon. George Grigsby of San Francisco, who was formerly attorney-general of Alaska. A woman of great executive ability, Mrs. Singletary is a natural leader in all forward movements and has always been a social favorite in San Jose, her home at 1245 Alameda being the center of much hospitality. Mrs. Singletary is a member of Isabella Chapter, D. A. R., and is an active member of the Episcopal Church of San Jose. Her mother was Rhoda Thomas, a granddaughter of Massey Thomas, who fought in the Revolutionary War, serving in Captain John Gillson's Company, Sixth Virginia Regiment, which was under the command of Col. John Green.

George C. Singletary, with his twin brother, Emory Grigsby Singletary, was born on September 3, 1882, at San Jose. There the brothers grew up, attending the public school, also Belmont Academy, and lastly Stanford University, pursuing the course in mining engineering, but before graduating, George entered the employ of the Alta Mining and Smelting Company in Arizona. After one year there he engaged as construction engineer for the firm of Palmer, McBride and Quayle, general contractors and railroad builders. When their father, Emory C. Singletary, passed away in 1910, George and Emory, both of whom were employed by Palmer, McBride and Quayle, returned to San Jose and formed a partnership known as Singletary Brothers, and assumed the management of his large estate, at once becoming prominent in the financial circles of their native city. George C. was president of the San Jose Abstract Company, and in 1919 he helped to organize the Growers Bank and is its vice-president, and he is also vice-president of the Lewis Company, dealers in bonds, mortgages, loans and insurance.

In December, 1918, Emory Grigsby Singletary passed away. A leader among San Jose's progressive young men, his passing was a blow to the entire community, but most of all to his brother, for not only had they been inseparable during their boyhood days, but they had been in the closest association during all their years in business. Since his death, George C. Singletary has been the active manager of the partnership of Singletary Bros., Mrs. Margaret Singletary retaining her husband's interest.

George Singletary's marriage, which occurred in San Jose Nov. 24, 1910, united him with Miss Elsie Byron, a daughter of Daniel J. and Mary (Collins) Byron. Mr. Byron was born in San Francisco and was a prominent contractor of San Jose and San Francisco, erecting many of the business blocks in both cities. He is now retired and lives at San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Singletary are the parents of one son, Byron Curtiss Singletary, and the family residence is at 1249 Alameda. A man of clear insight, integrity and executive force, Mr. Singletary is highly regarded, and in financial circles is one of San Jose's most successful men. Prominent in Masonic circles, he is a member of Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M., the Consistory in San Jose, and of the Shrine in San Francisco, being affiliated with Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. Politically he gives his influence and vote to the candidates of the Republican party, and is a member of the Country Club and the Progressive Business Men's Club.

MRS. SARAH A. FOSS.—Surrounded by a large circle of friends, by whom she is greatly loved for her rare qualities of mind and heart, Mrs. Sarah A. Foss maintains the Foss home at 444 Lakehouse Avenue, San Jose, which has been her home for more than a quarter of a century. A native daughter, whose father and husband were both honored pioneers of the state, her life has been interwoven with the events and affairs of the county's history. Her father, John Snyder, was one of the county's largest and most successful ranchers and he occupied a prominent place in its affairs for many years.

Beginning his life history in Harrison, County, Ind., on February 11, 1828, John Snyder was a son of Joseph K. and Sarah (Fleming) Snyder, the former born in Philadelphia and the latter in France. The name was originally Flamande and was changed to Fleming in this country for convenience. Grandmother Sarah Flamande and her orphan sister Louise, who became Mrs. Henry Bowen, came, when young ladies, to Philadelphia with Stephen Girard, and they made their home with his family until they married. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Snyder settled in Indiana in 1821 and in 1839 they removed to what is now Tipton, Cedar, County, Iowa. In 1849, when John Snyder was twenty-one, with his father and brother-in-law, Moses Bunker, he joined a small party starting across the plains, consisting of two wagons with ox teams. One more wagon joined them at the Missouri River and the small party crossed the plains alone, suffering many hardships and privations en route. They tarried for a time at Redding Springs, now Shasta, on reaching California, and then went on to the present location of Chico. Joseph K. Snyder and Mr. Bunker soon returned to Iowa, and John Snyder remained and engaged in mining. While thus employed in Trinity County, the camp provisions ran low and Mr. Snyder was one of those chosen to go to Humboldt Bay to replenish their supplies, and he was also a member of a party to make a trail to the Salmon River from Trinity County, at the time of the discovery of the Scott River. At a later period Mr. Snyder made another trip to the Scott River and took considerable gold out of Scott Bar, going from there to Sacramento. Between the years of 1850-55, he spent some time in the vicinity of San Jose, and in the redwood country, and in 1855 he came here to settle permanently.

It was in 1855 that Mr. Snyder was married to Miss Martha Kifer, born in Mt. Sterling, Ky., who came across the plains with her parents, John and Lucy (Martin) Kifer, in 1853, the family settling near Mountain View, where Mr. Kifer became a large landowner and a prominent farmer, and Kifer Road was named in his honor. Mr. Snyder farmed near Santa Clara until 1859, when he bought a farm at Mountain View and continued there until 1865. Meanwhile, however, he had bought the great ranch on Permanente Creek in 1861, which was the family home for so many years. It originally consisted of 1,160 acres and his grain crop of 1862 was the first raised in this section. His success encouraged others, and this section became famous as a grain country. He also planted a prune orchard and a vineyard and was the owner of a large tract of land in Monterey County. Mr. Snyder passed away in 1901, aged seventy-three, and Mrs. Snyder survived him until January 12, 1918, passing away at the age of eighty-one, having lived in the one house for fifty-six years.

The eldest of the family of five children of this worthy couple, Sarah Ann Snyder, now Mrs. Wm. F. Foss, of this review, was born on the Kifer Road near Santa Clara and spent her girlhood days on the great ranch of her father on Permanente Creek, attending the public school of that vicinity. At her parents' home May 22, 1884, she was married to William F. Foss, who was born at Biddeford, York County, Maine, February 11, 1849. In June, 1857, he came with his parents to California via the Isthmus of Panama, and for a year they lived in Nevada County, going from there to New York Flat near Brownsville, Yuba County, where they remained until 1870. William F. Foss attended the Normal School at San Francisco, obtaining a certificate to teach and for a time taught in Yuba and Butte counties. Later he entered the San Jose State Normal School when it was first opened in San Jose, from which he was graduated in 1873, and for fifteen years was engaged in teaching in different counties of California, for eight years of this time he was principal of Mountain View School. He then engaged in the real estate business, a partner in the firm of Foss & Hicks of San Jose, and in this field he continued successfully for many years, passing away on April 30, 1918, aged sixty-nine, an upright, exemplary citizen, standing high in the esteem of the community. He was a prominent Mason, and was also well known in the ranks of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. and Mrs. Foss were blessed by the birth of a daughter, Wilma, who is now the wife of Martin Rogers, the son of W. J. Rogers, the wealthy lumberman of San Francisco. They make their home at the Foss residence at 444 Lakehouse Avenue, which William F. Foss erected in 1893, and which has been the family home since January 1, 1894. Blessed with an abundance of this world's goods, Mrs. Foss presides over her home with grace and dignity, dispensing the old time Californian hospitality. Cultured and refined, with her kind and generous spirit she radiates an atmosphere of peace and harmony far beyond its bounds. She was reared in the Episcopal faith, but for some years has been a student and adherent of Christian Science.

COLONEL D. H. BRYANT.—Well known, particularly in Santa Clara County, where he has appeared on the rostrum of every city, village and hamlet in his various campaigns as a public-spirited citizen, and enjoying an enviable popularity throughout the state as the honored and ever-welcome head of one of the most efficient army and navy political organizations in the world, Col. D. H. Bryant lives in well-earned retirement at his home at 286 West San Carlos Street, San Jose. He was born in Richmond, Chittenden County, Vt., on December 29, 1842, the son of Calvin Bryant, who came across the great plains in 1849 with his brother, Rolla Bryant, and for awhile mined at Downieville. Later, he removed to Humboldt County and there acquired a large acreage of land upon which he farmed. He lived to be eighty-eight years old, and died in Humboldt County. He married Miss Carolina Gardner, a native of Bennington, Vt., of Scotch parentage.

The youngest of a family of four children, our subject had only common school advantages; but being naturally observing and inclined to reflection,

Sarah A. Foss

he has since then acquired both information and experience, and he has steadily risen to positions where he has not only succeeded himself, but he has been able to be of the greatest service to others. At the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered in defense of the Union, and so came to get his real schooling in the Army. He enlisted early as a member of Company K, Fifth Vermont Volunteer Infantry, but when the war continued, he asked to be transferred to the regular army. He was therefore made a member of Company C, Fifth U. S. Cavalry, commanded by Captain Gleason, who in turn was under General Merritt, and he under General George Stoneman. Later he was in William Woods Averell's brigade in Stoneman's famous raids in Virginia, around Richmond, and on September 15, 1861, he crossed the famous old chain bridge over the Potomac River, and thus reached Virginia, where he weathered many terrific engagements. On July 21, 1863, while following Lee's rear, he received a severe wound in the right forearm, torn almost the entire length by the ball, the occasion being one month to the day after he had carried to the rear an injured comrade; and strange to say, when he was stricken down, he was sent to Lincoln Hospital on Capitol Hill, and without knowing it, was placed in a bed next to that same comrade. He suffered eleven days of agony from his wound, with only dirty underclothes to cover his body, and most of the time he was unconscious. One day he heard a voice at his side calling, "My God! oh, my God!" and looking up, he saw for the first time, his comrade. He was visited seven times by President Lincoln, and was cared for by the nurses and Sisters of Mercy as best they could in such trying emergencies. Such an experience as this of the two comrades, Colonel Bryant says, still cements the old Grand Army of the Republic in such a solid body. After his wounds had healed, the intrepid soldier was discharged with honor.

On July 8, 1864, he sailed for California from New York via Panama, and on August 8 he landed in San Francisco. On arriving at the Bay City he worked for his uncle, Solomon Pierce, at Point Reyes in Marin County; the latter owned a part of the old Shafter Ranch, and there maintained two dairies, and he was one of the wealthiest earlier California ranchers. He then went to Sonoma County and clerked in a store at Stewart's Point, on Fisherman's Bay, owned by Andrew Fisk; and the job was sufficiently satisfactory to hold him there for fifteen months. Then, with a Matt Eugley, he took a contract to cut, haul and deliver logs to Platt's Mill; and for a season they worked about forty men and forty head of horses.

On July 18, 1868, Mr. Bryant was married at Ferndale, in Humboldt County, to Miss Dora Woolridge, after which he bought land which he farmed for awhile. He then accepted a position as general manager and superintendent of a large ranch owned by the Hon. Joseph Russ, his brother-in-law, a wealthy and influential Humboldt citizen, who was at one time a candidate for the governship of California. He owned from 18,000 to 20,000 head of cattle, and about 60,000 head of sheep, and he had an enormous acreage of timber land on the Eel River, and some land in Trinity County. He had his local office in Eureka, Cal., while his main office was at 10 California Street, San Francisco. He was a large meat exporter, and had five large schooners and two saw mills. When his health gave out under the strain of such a responsibility, Mr. Bryant succeeded him in the management of the estates. Mr. Russ finally passed away, at the age of eighty-nine, and the estate was then divided.

Mr. Bryant then removed to Santa Clara County, in 1895, and engaged in the raising of fruit; and within a period of five years he owned seven orchards and fruit-driers, and was rated high among fruit men. In 1895, he bought a home at 286 West San Carlos Avenue, San Jose, and there he has made his home ever since.

In addition to attending to his extensive and increasing orchard business, Mr. Bryant has kept in constant touch with men of affairs. He was political advisor to, and investigator for, Governor Gage, and later for Governor Pardee and also the Hon. Geo. C. Perkins; and he still has in his files some two hundred letters from Governor Pardee. Through the earnest solicitations of men of the state, Colonel Bryant was appointed agent by Governor Gillette, for the Southern District, to see that the provisions for guarding against the bubonic plague were carried out, and so he came to be interested, for years, in public health work. His chief work was to compel the boards of supervisors to do their duty in using the money appropriated for that purpose, and he operated so fearlessly that the most salutary results were obtained. In this campaigning, as well as in the discharge of other public services, Colonel Bryant visited every section of California, from San Francisco south, and so became one of the best-known Californians of this section. The Normal School at San Jose and its great work he interested himself in, and on several occasions has appeared there as the chief speaker.

To Colonel Bryant is to be given, also, the chief credit for the organization of the Army & Navy League, a Republican club of California, of which he was the president and commander for several years. This association is comprised of forty-four clubs, was organized in 1878, and has an active membership of 32,000 men. It was as the popular head of this Army and Navy League that our subject was christened "Colonel," a title he bears with becoming dignity. He belongs to the Pioneers of Santa Clara County and the Grand Army of the Republic. Colonel Bryant has been a valued contributor for a number of years to the local press on important topics of interest to the general public.

Eight children have been born to Colonel and Mrs. Bryant, and all have been fortunate in their lives never to have needed a physician. Frederick Carlos is an orchardist in Washington. Anna is the wife of Robt. P. Clapp, the secretary of the A. L. Jones Motor Company of Denver. Etta is the wife of J. L. Rose, the well-known attorney of Oakland. Lylia is the wife of Irving Linn, an electrician of San Jose. Arthur is in the lumber business in Portland, Ore. Frank, of San Jose, is a successful concrete bridge builder and also road builder, and among other contracts built the Alum Rock Highway. Arleigh is in the Philippines; and Ralph is consulting and construction engineer in the employ of the Southern Pacific. Colonel Bryant has owned various ranches, and their several locations are not without interest. They have been on Williams Road, Kemble Road,

Mountain View Road, and Pierce Road; and the last ranch he had—sold about five years ago—was on Fleming Avenue.

ROBERT BLANCH.—A thoroughly progressive, up-to-date and successful rancher, Robert Blanch, of Maybury Road, to the northeast of San Jose, is doubly interesting as the son of the late Charles Blanch, who was born in Gloucestershire, England, on February 20, 1831, and there he grew up as a farmer. He came to the United States in 1851, and for three years farmed in Iowa; and then he went to Minnesota and kept bravely at farming there for five years, although for two seasons in succession all the crops he raised were eaten away by grasshoppers. As early as 1858 he and his brother, William, (who was one of the first white men to be killed by an Indian in 1859, in San Jose) came across the plains to California, bringing a band of Durham cattle, which were all run off by Indians near Salt Lake, so that when they arrived they had only three oxen. They pitched their tent at San Jose; but in 1861 Robert moved to a ranch about ten miles south of town. In 1868, he established himself as a dairyman in San Luis Obispo County, and soon had reason to repent his venture, for his cattle died from Texas fever. Coming back to Santa Clara County, he farmed for a year, then went to Oregon for a winter, and after that came south again to White Oak Flat, in Burnett township, Santa Clara County, removing at the end of four years to Hoover Valley, where he lived for many years, operating a ranch of 150 acres, where he raised horses and carried on a dairy. He died in 1896 on a leased ranch in the Calaveras Valley. On April 27, 1859, he was married at St. Paul, Minn., to Miss Maria Watkins, also a native of England, and their union was blessed with ten children. The eldest was Edmund H; then came Jessie A; William T; next came John W.; after that came Mary E., and the others were Charles E., Sarah M., and finally Robert, the subject of our sketch. Charlotte and Richard, with Edmund and Jessie, all died in childhood.

Robert Blanch was born at San Jose on March 27, 1875, and he attended the grammar schools of Santa Clara County. As a youth he began to help his father on the home ranch, and he remained with him until the latter died, when the estate was divided up. Then he took up ranching alone, and for many years he has had an interest in a strip of range land of some 2,000 acres lying in the hills between Livermore and Mt. Hamilton. This ranch, which is leased, is devoted to grain, hay and stock, and Mr. Blanch still maintains his equity in the stockraising on this land. It was really railroad land, but it is better known as the McLaughlin Land Companies holding.

In 1906, Mr. Blanch bought a ranch of fifteen acres on the Maybury Road which is devoted to apricots, prunes and peaches—one of the oldest orchards in Santa Clara County, having been planted in 1880 by one of the Hobsons. The land is abundantly irrigated by water from a neighboring private pumping plant which produces about 900 gallons a minute. Mr. Blanch has lived on this ranch since 1906, and during that time as a Republican in matters of national political import, but as a nonpartisan "booster" in respect to local affairs, he has done what he could to improve civic and agricultural conditions.

At San Jose, on November 29, 1905, Mr. Blanch was married to Miss Ruth M. Beck, a native of San Jose and the daughter of Thomas and Laura (Vance) Beck. Mr. Beck, who was an expert blacksmith, died in 1912, and his good wife in February, 1918. Of their six children, one is Rollo H. Beck, the world-renowned naturalist, who has traveled very widely to collect scientific specimens; the others are Mrs. Addie May Burke; Dr. Edna Beck, a medical missionary in India; Mrs. Helen Parsons; Ruth M., and Mrs. Blanche Markham. Mrs. Blanch was given the best of educational advantages at the College of the Pacific, and she and her husband are the parents of one daughter who is attending the Berryessa grammar school.

MRS. CATHERINE E. BARRY.—The memory of a public-spirited man who was widely known for his keen interest in the general welfare of the community, state and nation, is revived in the life-story of Mrs. Catherine E. Barry, of 490 North Fourth Street, San Jose, the highly-esteemed widow of John T. Barry, a New Englander who came here as a veritable pioneer. She was born in far-off New Zealand, the daughter of Patrick Fenton, of County Cork, Ireland, who had married Miss Ellen Callahan, also of that county, while they were still on the green soil of Erin. They then sailed for New Zealand, and for three years followed farming in that country; and after that they migrated to Chile, South America, and for six years continued agricultural pursuits there.

In 1849, stirred up by the world-wide excitement over the discovery of gold in California, Mr. and Mrs. Fenton came to San Francisco and engaged in business until 1856; then they settled on a ranch about six miles north of Santa Clara, in the vicinity of the present site of Agnew. There they had about 200 acres, and they devoted the land to the raising of grain. They did so well that Mr. Fenton continued there until he died, at the age of sixty years; and Miss Catherine was living on this ranch at the time she was married.

She had attended the Dominican Convent at Benicia and was a cultured, accomplished young lady when, on August 15, 1868, at Santa Clara, she was married to John T. Barry, a native of Boston, Mass., who had come out to California in 1856. He had not only attended the excellent grammar schools of the "City of Culture," but he had enjoyed a college education as well in the New England metropolis, and hence was just the kind of timber wanted for commonwealth building. After their marriage, they took up their residence in San Francisco, and there for twenty years Mr. Barry was connected with the San Francisco Monitor. In 1901 Mrs. Barry removed to San Jose, and here she has lived ever since. Mr. Barry, who died in Sacramento, in 1894, was always alive to everything that would contribute to community uplift, and as a stanch Democrat, he worked hard for civic reform. Mrs. Barry, also as a stand-pat Democrat, has endeavored to continue this good work, and from her hospitable home where she has lived since returning to San Jose, she has sent out much influence for the benefit of others.

Two children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Barry. Marcella J. is an instructor, well trained and very popular with the pupils of the Horace Mann School in San Jose; while the son, Charles J. Barry, has been connected for twenty years with the Hibernian Bank in San Francisco.

JOSEPH H. RUCKER.—A decidedly progressive man prominent in the California commercial world, whose substantial principles have been the best kind of a guarantee as to his advocacy of all that would make for the rapid and permanent development of the state, county and city in which he resides, is Joseph H. Rucker, the president of the well-known firm, Joseph H. Rucker & Company, who was born near San Jose, on March 23, 1865. His father, Joseph E. Rucker, was a farmer who came to California in 1852, and at Gilroy, in Santa Clara County, married Miss Susan Brown, a fine type of the American woman who had come to the Golden State a year ahead of him. In 1874, he established himself in business, and nine years later he took his son into parnership. He died in 1890, survived for seven years by his devoted wife. When she passed away in 1897, she was the mother of eight children, four boys and four girls, and among these Joseph H. Rucker was the youngest son. He finished the grammar school courses, then studied for a while at the high school, and after that put in two years at the College of the Pacific, and topped off his work as a student at the Garden City Business College. Thus pretty well equipped to try his own resources in the world at large, he entered the service of Hutchinson & Mann, the largest insurance concern on the Pacific Coast, and when he was only eighteen years of age, joined his father in forming the firm of J. E. Rucker & Sons, successors to Rucker & Page. In 1901, the firm was incorporated as Joseph H. Rucker & Company. On January 1, 1907, a branch house, under the name of Joseph H. Rucker & Company was established in San Francisco.

On June 6, 1888, Mr. Rucker was married to Miss Mary P. Dunne, a representative of another old family and a charming lady of natural gifts and a developed talent; and their union has been further blessed by three children, Joseph E., DeWitt C., and Jerome W. Rucker, all three associated with their father in business. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church, and participate in the social functions of the Country and the Olympic clubs. In national politics a Republican, Mr. Rucker delights to give his non-partisan, undivided support to all well-endorsed local projects. A true descendant of the worthiest pioneers, Mr. Rucker rejoices in all that pertains to California life; and being especially fond of the great outdoors, he maintains a camp in Monterey County where he and his many friends often enjoy facilities for recreation and pleasure sought for by others in corners of the earth far from home.

LOUIS J. VAN DALSEM.—A native son of San Jose and a member of one of the old and prominent families of the city, Louis J. Van Dalsem is recognized as a progressive, wide-awake business man whose close application to the building business made him well known in San Jose. He was born September 12, 1889, a son of H. C. and Louisa G. (Wasson) Van Dalsem, and is descended from French Huguenot and Knickerbocker stock. His grandparents, H. C. and Henrietta (Galyen) Van Dalsem, made the journey from Indiana to California by way of the Isthmus, and the vessel on which they were passengers was twice shipwrecked, at one time off the coast of Florida and later off the Mexican coast. In 1857 they arrived in San Francisco, Cal., where they resided for a year, and on the 4th of July, 1857, they came to San Jose. Being much pleased with the locality, they decided to establish their permanent residence in the city, and here the grandfather followed the trade of a carpenter. In 1869 he met with an accidental death, being killed by a falling beam while erecting a building. Five days after the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Van Dalsem in San Jose, their son, H. C., Jr., was born, on the 9th of July, 1857, and on attaining adult years he also turned his attention to the carpenter's trade, receiving his instruction therein from his uncle, E. A. Van Dalsem, a prominent building contractor of San Jose, who erected the Hall of Records, the Sainte Claire Clubhouse and many other fine edifices in the city. H. C., Jr., had little opportunity for acquiring an education, for upon his shoulders fell the burden of providing for the support of his mother, brother and sister. He was employed as foreman for his uncle until 1895, when he entered the contracting business on his own account, continuing active along that line until 1914, when his right hand was accidentally crushed. In 1919 he was obliged to have his arm amputated and has since lived retired. He is still residing in the home on North Eighteenth Street which he built in 1885, his being the first house erected in this part of San Jose. On the 28th of September, 1887, he was married in this city to Miss Louisa G. Wasson, of English descent and a native of Indiana, who came to California with her parents, James and Nancy (Ford) Wasson. Mr. and Mrs. Van Dalsem became the parents of ten children: Henry, who died at the age of sixteen years; Louis J., of this review; Volney F., who is engaged in the clothing business at Watsonville, Cal.; Theodoric, a salesman, living at San Jose; Samuel, a prominent contractor of Santa Clara; Jesse, also a salesman and solicitor at San Jose; Mrs. Ursula Mallpass, who is at present residing at home, her husband being a millman with the Pacific Manufacturing Company; Nancy, at home; Alice, a high school student; and Eugenia, who died July 15, 1910.

In the grammar schools of San Jose, Louis J. Van Dalsem pursued his education, and when sixteen years of age started out in life for himself, following in the footsteps of his father and grandfather. For a number of years he worked as a journeyman carpenter, first going to Oregon, then to Washington, and subsequently spending one year in Southern California, returning in 1910 to San Jose, where he followed his trade. In December, 1910, he entered Company B, Fifth California Infantry, as a private, winning promotion to the rank of corporal and later was made sergeant. In 1916 he went to the Mexican border as first sergeant of his company. After five months' service at Nogales, Ariz., he returned to San Jose, and on March 28, 1917, he was again called to the Presidio at San Francisco. On April 6 he was commissioned a second lieutenant, becoming first lieutenant in the One Hundred Fifty-Ninth Infantry, Fortieth Division, on October 13, 1917. From September 27, 1917, until July 26, 1918, he was stationed at Camp Kearney, and was then sent overseas, landing at Liverpool, England, whence he was ordered to Winchester, Southampton, and later to Havre, France. At Neronda, France, he had charge of the training of casuals and took many replacement troops up to the front. Later he was with the Second Army Corps, operating with the British forces, and was in the Somme salient from November 1st until the armistice was signed. He traveled

over France while engaged in the work of taking casuals back to their original units and subsequently was stationed for awhile at Cadillac, later at Bordeaux, sailing from that port for the United States and landing at Hoboken in March, 1919. He remained at Camp Mills, N. J., for thirty days before returning to the Presidio, where he was discharged as commanding officer of Company B, his original assignment, May 27, 1919.

Returning to San Jose, Mr. Van Dalsem entered the building and contracting business, specializing in the construction of first-class bungalows. He was active along that line until May, 1921, when he became associated with Harley B. Miller in the plumbing business at Tenth and Santa Clara Streets in San Jose. Both are capable and energetic business men and their trade is rapidly developing.

In San Jose, on September 4, 1917, Mr. Van Dalsem was united in marriage to Miss Helen M. Harney, a native of Oakland, Cal., and a daughter of J. T. Harney, a prominent fruit commission merchant, whose fruit and vegetable wagons traversed the country around San Jose, going as far south as Santa Cruz. He came to this section of the state when Mrs. Van Dalsem was quite young and she acquired her education at the Notre Dame Convent of this city. Mr. Van Dalsem is a member of the American Legion at San Jose, of which he has served as sergeant-at-arms, and is also connected with San Jose Parlor No. 22, N. S. G. W. In business affairs he has displayed keen discernment and his is a most creditable record, characterized by devotion to duty, by integrity and enterprise in business and by loyalty in citizenship.

HORATIO B. VALPEY.—A life of well directed energy and thrift now enables Horatio B. Valpey of San Jose to spend his declining years in freedom from business cares after many years of active connection with ranching interests. He was born at Eastport, Maine, May 15, 1840, a son of Captain Calvin and Elizabeth (Gardner) Valpey, the former of French and the latter of English descent. Capt. Calvin Valpey was born March, 1806, in Yarmouth, N. S., and passed away at Warm Springs, Cal., September 12, 1880. From 1818 to 1832 he followed a seafaring life in various capacities, from cabin boy to sailor before the mast, then in 1833 he was made captain. When not sailing the seas, he followed the pursuit of farming. In 1847 he sailed from Eastport, Maine, to Liverpool, England, as captain. The same year he decided to quit the sea, but was persuaded to pilot a vessel, "The Eagle," from Yarmouth to San Francisco via the Straits of Magellan. On November 9, 1850, he left Yarmouth and after five months and nine days arrived in San Francisco and spent some time in piloting boats up the Sacramento River and about the San Francisco Bay. Later he engaged in the merchandise business at Centerville, Cal., and then mined for a time near Marysville. He assisted in the building of a dam, but it did not stand and when it went out ruined the mining prospects in that locality, and Mr. Valpey turned his attention to the stock business. Going to Los Angeles, he purchased 300 head of Texas cows and drove them north to Alameda County, having as a partner George W. Bond. Later he purchased 400 acres of land at Warm Springs at sixteen dollars per acre and there he lived until his death. He was the original owner of Warm Springs Landing. Mr. Valpey's eldest son, Calvin, came to California in 1858 and he passed away in San Jose in 1914. Horatio B. Valpey was the next to leave and came alone to California in 1859 via Panama and the next year saw his mother and two sisters, Elizabeth and Alice, and one brother, Charles, en route to California. The eldest child, Emeline, married a Mr. Prosser and she passed away in 1921 at Yarmouth. Captain Valpey was here during the stirring times of the Vigilante days and the foundation of the state. Mrs. Valpey was born in 1810 and died in 1901 at the ripe old age of ninety-one years.

Horatio B. Valpey was one of a family of six children and when nineteen years of age came to California by way of the isthmus route. He assisted his father in cultivating the Warm Springs ranch and in caring for the stock and in 1870 he removed to Ashland, Ore., where he was employed in a planing mill. After his father's death in 1880, he returned to Warm Springs, Cal., and farmed there, and following his marriage he went to Saratoga, where he remained for eighteen months, at the end of which time he again went to Warm Springs and farmed until 1906. In 1906 he sold his ranch there and went to Santa Clara, where he lived for one and a half years, later going to Pacific Grove, where he spent an equal period. He became a resident of San Jose in 1910 and has since lived retired in this city, having accumulated a competence through the capable management of his ranching interests.

On July 30, 1884, at Irvington, Mr. Valpey was married to Miss Margaret Leeds, a native of Mount Pulaski, Ill., and a daughter of Timothy and Mary Ann (Latham) Leeds, both of whom died when she was but three years old; she was reared by her grandparents, Richard and Margaret Latham of Springfield, Ill.; her grandfather Latham was a close friend of President Lincoln. Mrs. Valpey attended the grammar and high schools of Springfield, Ill., and in 1879 came to California in company with her uncle and aunt, Rev. and Mrs. J. H. McCollough, the former a minister of the Christian Church. They settled in San Francisco, thence going to Irvington where he was president of Washington College, later known as Anderson Academy, and she had charge of one of the departments. Mrs. Henry Curtner and Mrs. McCollough, both of San Jose, are her aunts. She has one brother, Timothy Leeds of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Valpey have become the parents of six children: Henrietta, now the wife of Clarence Holman, of Aromas, Cal.; Frank Dunn, who died when fourteen years of age; Elizabeth, the wife of Luther Quentel, a prominent building contractor of San Jose; Lucy, at home; Horatio Calvin, who met death by drowning in November, 1913; and Rebecca Ruth, who married Russell Henwood, of Porterville, Cal. They have one grandson, Harold Quentel.

Mr. and Mrs. Valpey are allied with the Prohibition cause and are stanch Republicans. He has ever been deeply interested in the cause of education and while residing at Warm Springs served for seventeen years as clerk of the school board, making a high record in that connection. The family are members of the Christian Church of San Jose and endeavor to follow its teachings. Mr. Valpey's life has been an upright and honorable one in all respects, crowned with successful achievement.

T. A. Carroll

THOMAS A. CARROLL.—A pioneer of Santa Clara County and a resident of San Jose for more than a half century, Thomas A. Carroll has ever done his share in the upbuilding and development of this thriving city. He was born in Ireland, February 15, 1843, and spent the first year of his life on the Atlantic Ocean in a boat which had been driven by a storm until it had reached such a dismantled condition that it had been given up for lost, and it took full twelve months to get into port. The Carroll family settled at New Haven, Conn., and the father, who was a gardener, lived and died there, in the month of March, 1859, the mother having passed away in 1857.

Thomas A. Carroll was educated in the schools of New Haven, and at the age of fifteen years, after his parents had both passed away, went to New York in 1860 and entered a blacksmith's shop where he thoroughly learned his trade. He followed in that line of work until the year of 1864, when he started for California, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and arriving in San Francisco, stopped about two months and in April landed in San Jose. He worked for a local blacksmith for about four months, then engaged in business for himself, establishing his shop at the corner of St. John and First streets in 1864. After eighteen months, he moved to 184 West Santa Clara Street and inside of four years this young stranger had four men employed, one of them the man he learned his trade from in New York, and he continued here until he retired from business life in 1918. He had, during his early years of work here, animals brought from a fifty-mile radius which were supposed to be impossible to handle, but under his system, were made safe for any place. At this time he was the oldest man living who had been continually in business at the time he opened his shop. He became very well-known and throughout the country, as his work was the very best, he did a prosperous business and accumulated sufficient means to enable him to live comfortably the remainder of his days.

Mr. Carroll's marriage on September 12, 1871, united him with Miss Helen Kell, who was a native of California, having been born in San Jose, a descendant of a good old pioneer family, who came across the plains in the year 1844. They became the parents of seven children: Patrick William, a postgraduate of Santa Clara University and serving as secretary of the City Store Company for years when he died in December, 1917, aged forty-seven; Ann M. is teaching in the Oakland schools; Thomas E., a graduate of University of California, is a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army; Helen G. is teaching in Alameda; Bernard D. graduated from the San Jose high school and died in January, 1901; Mary J. is also a teacher in Oakland; Charles C. is an electrical engineer in Salinas. Mrs. Carroll passed away on August 20, 1911.

Mr. Carroll has been a very prominent figure in the local affairs of San Jose, and he has always been active in the Board of Trade and later its successor, the Chamber of Commerce. At the time of the earthquake he was one of the most zealous workers in giving relief to those who suffered losses in this time of stress. In religious faith, he is a Catholic, and in national politics, he gives his allegiance to the Democratic party, and has been a well-known figure at the city, county and state conventions, serving on the State Central Committee for twenty-five years. He served for eight years on the city board of education and was the chairman of school house and site committee during the rebuilding after the earthquake in 1906.

During the high water of 1867 boats ran in front of Carroll's shop at No. 184 West Santa Clara Street, a little episode worth mentioning here that will show the conditions of the early days of San Jose. It was during this flood when Mr. Carroll was living on Santa Clara Street near the river, that he arose to see the high water and what damage it might be doing. As he made his way towards the scene of disaster he heard cries of distress and saw buildings ready to topple into the water. He saddled his horse and rode to the corner of St. Augustine and Santa Teresa Streets and could see people in the water. One woman with a babe in her arms was holding to the limb of an elm tree and calling for some one to save her child. Mr. Carroll had just helped rescue a Mr. Doherty, and then started for the lady, swimming his horse to reach her. She handed the child to him and said she would get out some way. Turning his horse he swam him towards the shore but before he reached it a submerged limb hit the horse and toppled him over, he going up stream and Mr. Carroll down, landing some distance down stream. He handed the baby over to some women to be cared for and then helped make a raft with which others were rescued from their perilous positions. There were several houses washed down stream during the flood period.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WORTHEN.—Prominent among the well-known and highly-esteemed residents of Santa Clara County is George W. Worthen, who during the thirty-nine years that he has resided in this county has been identified with its progress and advancement as one of the successful agriculturalists. A native of Charleston, Vt., he was born May 22, 1844, the son of Samuel and Lydia (Beede) Worthen. The father, a physician, was a native of Sandwich, N. H., born in 1801, and his mother, in 1804. They were residents of Vermont at the time of their marriage in 1838. Of charitable and kind-hearted nature, they did much to relieve suffering of every kind in their locality. The paternal great-grandfather rendered valuable services in the Revolutionary War, and through this connection our subject is eligible to membership in the Sons of the American Revolution.

George W. was fortunate in securing a good education, and as early as 1861 began his career as a teacher. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he offered his services to his country, and enlisted on August 22, 1862, and in October was mustered into the U. S. service as a member of Company H, Fifteenth Volunteer Infantry, under Redfield Proctor, who after the close of the war served as Secretary of War. Mr. Worthen was a member of the famous Stannard's Second Vermont Brigade, which immortalized itself by a heroic counter-charge upon Pickett's hosts, July 3, on the memorable field of Gettysburg. At the expiration of his term of service he was mustered out at Brattleboro, Vt., on September 4, 1863. Soon after, he became the first principal of Linden Literary Biblical Institute at Linden, Vt. Remaining in this position one year, he then entered the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and took the scientific course and secured his B. S. degree. Then he went to Iowa and for about two years was professor of Greek and mathematics at

Wilton Collegiate Institute, Wilton, Iowa, his name appearing first in their catalogue; later he returned to Lebanon, and while pursuing his studies in the classical course became a teacher in the institution and secured his A. B. degree and followed teaching in various places until coming to California on March 13, 1876, and settling in San Mateo. The same year he secured a position as instructor in A. L. Brewer's Military Academy, where he remained for one year, when he became principal of the public schools of San Mateo, after which he returned to the Academy for another year, and then was professor of English at Washington College, Irvington, for a period of about two years.

The marriage of Mr. Worthen on June 7, 1878, united him with Miss Mary J. Hoyt, who was born July 18, 1857, in East Concord, N. H. Her girlhood was spent in the home called the "Mountain Farm," noted for its beauty and its sightly location. President Pierce, after his return from public service, liked this place, and offered a price for it far in excess of its real value; but the property had been in the Hoyt family so many years that the father could not give it up. The History of Concord contains a picture of the place, and much interesting information regarding it, as does the Hoyt Family Genealogy, which was published after a family meeting held in Providence, R. I., a number of years ago, when all the branches were represented. Senator John Sherman represented the Connecticut branch of which General W. T. Sherman was a member, his mother being Mary Hoyt, a native of Connecticut. The Hoyt family is of English origin, and its American history dates from the coming of two brothers to America in 1636-1638. The great-grandfather of Mrs. Worthen was the second male child born in Concord, N. H. Two of the grandfather's brothers served in the Revolutionary War, Abner being with General Stark at Bennington, and the other brother, Stephen, saw Major Andre executed. A description of the childhood home of Mrs. Worthen is well worth quoting: "The house in which I was born was, in Indian times, an old garrison-house, and the port-holes are still under the clapboards. The frame is of solid oak, and very heavy. The History of Concord, at the time of its publication, gave the date of building as 1748. My grandfather bought the house and moved it from the fort to his farm. Grandmother lived in the house sixty years. My childhood caught glimpses of that old New England life, and had the advantage of two generations; for while I played the games of the present day, my play-room was the attic, with its loom and spinning-wheel, its tin bakers and mysterious chests." Mrs. Worthen graduated from the New Hampshire State Normal School in 1873; from the National Normal of Lebanon, Ohio, in 1875, and from the California State Normal School at San Jose in 1877, and taught in San Mateo, Alameda and Santa Clara counties for fifteen years. Her parents, J. T. Hoyt, born in New Hampshire, and Mary J. (Cronkleton) Hoyt, a native of Ohio, came to California in 1875, locating in San Mateo and later in San Jose, where they both passed away. Mrs. Worthen is a member of Sequoia Chapter, D. A. R., of San Francisco; is past matron of San Jose Chapter No. 31, O. E. S., and belongs to the W. R. C. and Ladies of the G. A. R., and has served on the board of trustees of the Willow Glen school for a number of years.

Mr. Worthen has been the owner of valuable ranch property, and was vitally interested in the cause of the farmers, and as early as 1893 became affiliated with the Patrons of Husbandry. During the years of 1899 to 1901 he served as master of the State Grange, and because of his very efficient and untiring service, he was presented with a beautiful medal by San Jose Grange No. 10, of which he was master two years. He represented the Grange at their National Convention held at Springfield, Ohio. His report of the "Committee on Trusts" was well received, and this report was instrumental in bringing about a solution of the trust problem, and exposing the crooked working of many of the trusts. For the past twenty-five years he has made annual crop reports to the U. S. Government from Santa Clara County; he has also given of his time and efforts to the preservation of the forests and water-sheds of California. During his residence in Santa Clara County, he has bought, improved and sold several ranches. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masons, Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M., and served as master in 1899-1900, and for ten years has been Chaplain; he is also a member of San Jose Chapter, No. 31, O. E. S. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and is a frequent contributor to the "New Age," the official organ of the Supreme Council of the thirty-third and last degree of the A. & A. Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction U. S. A. He is a member of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada, of which he was commander in 1920. Mr. Worthen is a writer of prose and poetry and contributes an article each month to the official bulletin of Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M. Mr. and Mrs. Worthen are members of Trinity Episcopal Church.

In January, 1921, Mr. and Mrs. Worthen disposed of their valuable ranch property, and erected an artistic, modern home at 1014 Willow Street, San Jose. It has been the privilege of Mr. and Mrs. Worthen to be identified with the growth of California since 1875. The part which they have borne in the work of development is that which each patriotic and public-spirited citizen feels it an honor to bear, and they feel repaid for whatever sacrifice they have made. The Worthens are a patriotic family, members of which have participated in every war in our country since the Revolution.

Mr. Worthen is the author of many beautiful poems, and herewith is given one of his favorites, entitled

"MY CALIFORNIA"

My Golden State, of thee I sing,
Let ev'ry voice loud anthems ring:
Thy mountains high, thy giant trees,
Thy land-locked bays, thy sail-decked seas.
Thy sun-kissed skies, thy balmy breeze,
Thy wealth of flowers and humming bees.
Of all the daughters East and West,
Thine, California, are the best.
Dame Nature yields her bounteous store
To feed and clothe the rich and poor.
Law, love, toil, consistency
And happy homes with constancy,
The bulwarks of Democracy,
Be these our stay from day to day.
Then Peace shall flow from peaks of snow
To where the golden poppies grow.

W. L. Woodrow

WILLIAM L. WOODROW.—The late William L. Woodrow, pioneer undertaker of San Jose, was born in Pembroke, Genesee County, New York, on July 5, 1835. He was the son of Benjamin and Mary F. (Sprague) Woodrow, the former born in England and the latter a native of New York State. When our subject was a lad of six years his parents removed to Churchville, Monroe County, New York and there they remained four years. In the meantime, in 1844, the mother passed away, then in 1845 the family removed to Spencerport, near Rochester, and here William went to live and work on a farm for Lemuel Brown. The only opportunity the lad had to secure an education was by attending school during the winter months, but by his association with Mr. Brown he acquired habits of industry and attention to business and the duties of life which were such potent factors in his successful business career in later years. When he was fifteen the family removed to a farm in Lee County, Iowa, and here, though only fifteen, William carried on farm pursuits until 1856.

On December 9, 1856, occurred the first marriage of Mr. Woodrow, which united him with Miss Margaret E. Wilcoxson, a daughter of one of the oldest and most respected families of Clay Grove, Iowa. After his marriage Mr. Woodrow farmed for himself until 1862, when he decided to come to California. He started with his wife and two children, across the plains in ox wagons, and after a journey of four months he arrived at the end of his journey. He engaged in mining and dealing in mining properties in California and Nevada for four years and then he came to Santa Clara County and here engaged in ranching near Berryessa for a time. However, this did not prove to his liking and in 1871 he bought an interest in an undertaking business that had been under the management of Marcus Trueman, and as Trueman and Woodrow the business was carried on successfully for several years, when Mr. Woodrow became sole owner.

Mrs. Woodrow passed away on January 2, 1882, having borne her husband five children, four of whom are now living: Jane L., Mary F., Charles W., George, and Grace E. The second marriage of Mr. Woodrow occurred in 1883, when Miss Emma H. Kellner became his wife. She is a native daughter, born in San Francisco, the daughter of the late Rev. Augustus Kellner, who was sent to California by the Rock River Conference from Chicago, to establish the German Methodist Episcopal denomination in this state. He built churches in Stockton, Sacramento, Marysville, San Francisco, and elsewhere. The church in San Francisco he established in the early '50's and of it he was the beloved pastor until his death in the early '60's. One daughter, Hazel Augusta, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow, but she died in infancy.

Mr. Woodrow was prominent in fraternal circles and was a member of the Masons, the Odd Fellows and other orders. He served as president of the State Funeral Directors Association and was an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty years, serving as one of the stewards and as treasurer. He died on October 10, 1911, mourned by a wide circle of friends as a man who was ever willing to lend a helping hand to those in distress and to aid every cause that had for its object the upbuilding of Santa Clara County and the state.

ORLANDO L. BAKER.—Coming here in early manhood without means or influential friends, Orlando L. Baker has worked his way unaided to a position of independence. He was born in Hornellsville, now Hornell, Steuben County, N. Y., January 19, 1836, a son of James and Anna (McIntyre) Baker. His father, James Baker, was a farmer, who removed to Michigan when Orlando L. was one year old, and where he purchased timber land, which he cleared and on which a home was built. Here the father passed away, when Orlando was ten years old.

Mr. Baker secured his early education in the schools of the district, working on his father's farm in summer, and after the death of his father, he assumed a good share of the farm work. When he was fourteen, his mother was married the second time to Andrew Kilberry and the family removed from Sturgis, Mich., to Indiana, where Mr. Kilberry owned a 130-acre farm. When nineteen Mr. Baker determined to start out for himself, and engaged in farming for a time, renting a thirty-acre farm in the Wabash Valley, near Peru, which he planted to corn. His residence on the farm covered a period of two years, after which he left for the goal of his ambition, Pikes Peak, Colo., when gold was discovered. They met so many discouraged men returning from Pikes Peak that they decided to go on to California, crossing the plains in the usual way, a wagon drawn by oxen. The trip was accomplished without mishap, although accompanied by many hardships. They crossed the Missouri River at Nebraska City, Fort Hall, then by Sublette Cut-off and on to Lassen County, Cal. Three years were spent in Plumas County. In the fall of 1860 he took up a mining claim in Virginia City, and with his usual determination and patience, he labored day after day, until a tunnel 180 feet long was dug into the hillside in search for gold, but without success. He then returned to Plumas County and went to work in a store. At the same time he farmed, his brother, Simeon, carrying on the work. They raised grain, but traded the grain for a fourteen-acre potato crop and disposed of the potatoes to his employer for cash, thus making a double profit. During the year of 1862 he removed to Santa Clara Valley and purchased a ranch of eighty acres, a portion of the old Santa Teresa grant. This he successfully farmed for six years, but was obliged to relinquish all right to same on account of its being a part of a Spanish grant. He then purchased a 120-acre tract on McLaughlin Avenue, on which he raised grain; also having a number of cattle and horses. He also rented additional grain land, which brought him fine return for his labor. After spending seventeen years on his ranch, he sold out and bought a thirty-seven-acre tract on the Senter Road, on which he built a house and where he resided for twenty-three years. He still retains ten acres of this land.

The first marriage of Mr. Baker occurred December 18, 1867, in San Jose and united him with Miss Mary A. Pruett, a native of Missouri. Her father died when she was a small girl, and her mother was married the second time, to Joseph Aubrey, a pioneer of Grass Valley, who came to California in 1850, settling first in Grass Valley, two years later coming to Santa Clara Valley, where he purchased land and engaged in farming. Mrs. Baker's schooling was obtained in the public schools of San Jose. She passed away in San Francisco in 1894, the mother of one

daughter, Lillie A., now the wife of Frank H. Buck, who resides on a ranch of the Santa Teresa grant. Mr. and Mrs. Buck have one daughter, Mary A. On July 26, 1897, Mr. Baker's second marriage united him with Miss Paulina Cottle, a native daughter, born in Santa Clara County, a daughter of O. B. Cottle, a pioneer of 1850.

Mr. Baker is a man of the type which has been most largely responsible for the latter-day development of the West. Politically he adheres to the principles of the Democratic platform. He has always done all in his power for the advancement of his local community, and at his advanced age, enjoys a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

THOMAS BODLEY.—What it means to have a man of exceptional ability and above reproach in an office of peculiar responsibility and requiring for its successful administration much tact and common sense, is well demonstrated in the care with which Thomas Bodley manages the county tax collector's office, bringing him into personal relation to thousands throughout Santa Clara County. He is not only a native son, but like a number of others who have risen to prominence in this part of the state, he was born at San Jose, and first saw the light on December 15, 1860. His father was Thomas Bodley, a Kentuckian, born in 1821, and his mother in her maidenhood was Miss Julia A. McCabe, a native of Missouri, and she crossed the great American plains by ox-team train in the Argonaut days of '49, reaching at length the land of promise in safety, and Mr. Bodley came via Cape Horn that same year. In 1856 they were married at San Jose; and liking this region better than that of any of the other favored Coast sections, they continued to live here. Mr. Bodley, who was a Royal Arch Mason, was one of the first undersheriffs appointed by William McCutchen; and later he served in the State Legislature, and was also district attorney for a term. He died on September 17, 1887. Mrs. Bodley is still living, at the fine old age of eighty-three. These estimable parents had seven children, among whom only three are now living.

The second oldest of the family, Thomas, went to both the grammar and the high schools, but owing to his father's death, he had to leave off his studies early and take up bread-winning work. He was for a while with Judge Buckner, in the justice's court, and then for four years he was in the county clerk's office. After that, he was city assessor and clerk for six years; then he was undersheriff for two years, and then for twenty years he was chief deputy of Tax Collector W. A. January. On the latter's death, he was appointed to fill out his term; and then, for a second term, he was re-elected without opposition. He is a Democrat, as party politics go; but his partisanship never prevents him from pulling generously with his fellow-citizens for whatever seems to the best and most lasting interests of the community in which he is such an efficient and interested part.

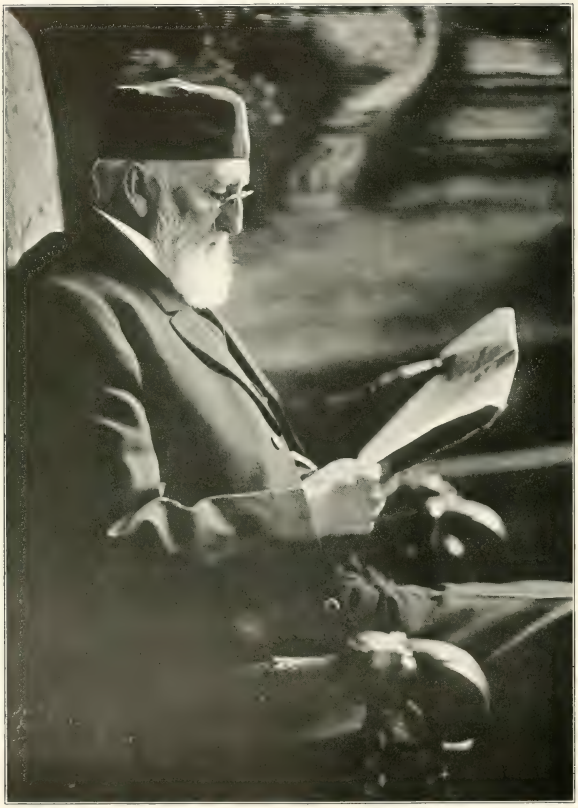
In Nevada County, on January 10, 1884, Mr. Bodley was married to Miss Grace Downey of Nevada County, a gifted and devoted lady; and their union has been favored with the birth of two children, both daughters. Grace has become Mrs. R. N. Ferguson, the wife of an oil expert now in Bakersfield; immediately after the war he was in the service of the Polish Government; they have two sons, John and Richard; Miriam is Mrs. G. Smith of Bakersfield. Mr. Bodley is a member of Friendship Lodge No. 210 F. & A. M., has served as president of Native Sons Parlor No. 82, when it was called Palo Alto Parlor, and also an Elk; he gives himself up, when he can, to outdoor life, and he is fond of both baseball and fishing.

MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM B. WARD—The eminently desirable advancements, of one kind or another, made in the science and art of modern American undertaking owe much to such farsighted, idealistic men as William B. Ward, and indeed to such remarkable women as his accomplished wife who, owing to the fact that Mr. Ward has been an invalid for the past twenty-five years or more, has been conducting the business as perhaps the first woman registered as an embalmer in the State of California. Mr. Ward is a New Yorker by birth, having begun life at Utica in the eventful year of '49, when so many were beginning their gold-seeking careers far to the west; in the excellent schools of the Empire State he was given his first preparation for a vigorous matching-up with the world; and in 1868 he pushed westward, in the wake of the '49ers, and luckily pitched his tent in Santa Clara County.

He learned the business of an undertaker and in 1888 established himself in San Jose, attracted to the city on account of its promising future; he is now the oldest undertaker in Santa Clara County. When he was incapacitated from participating so actively as before, his devoted and gifted wife took hold of the helm; and in 1909 they built their present attractive residence funeral parlors, a quiet, dignified place of real attraction, modernized in every way, and fortunate in a first-class automobile equipment. The extent of their business demands the steady employment of several graduate embalmers, each of whom takes that interest and pride in all that is done that it is next to impossible for the patron to be disappointed in respect to the smallest detail.

At San Francisco, on Christmas Day, 1880, Mr. Ward was married to Miss Mary A. Sheridan, the daughter of Patrick and Bridget (Maloney) Sheridan, who came out to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in the early spring of 1863 and made their home in San Jose the remainder of their lives, highly esteemed by all who knew them. Mary Sheridan was born in Decatur, Macon County, Illinois, accompanying her parents to San Jose when she was a little child, so she is to all intents and purposes a native daughter, as this is the scene of her first recollections. She grew up and received a good education at Notre Dame Convent and the San Jose State Normal School, thus laying the foundation of the knowledge that stood her in such good stead when it became necessary for her to assume the management of their business, a matter of which Mrs. Ward is very thankful to her parents that they saw to her educational preparation with so much care.

Five children and six grandchildren have sprung from this fortunate union of Mr. and Mrs. Ward. The first born was Burton L. Ward, who is a graduate embalmer and is ably assisting in the conduct of the business; Gertrude is the wife of D. W. Gray, of San Jose; Mabel has become Mrs. Presley Brown, of San Francisco; Rita is married and is now Mrs. C. G. Sheffield and resides with her husband in New York City, while the youngest child is Mary W. Mar-



W. B. Ward

Mrs. O. B. Ward

quart of San Jose. After they had established the present business in 1888 Mr. and Mrs. Ward saw the great need of a woman embalmer, so Mrs. Ward began the study and in due time took a course in the Clark's School of Embalming in San Francisco, from which she was graduated in 1890, and since then she has had charge of that department of the business. Thus she is the first woman graduate embalmer in the state. This in connection with her experience in conducting the affairs of the business came in very fortunate when Mr. Ward became an invalid and she immediately assumed charge of the business, which has grown very satisfactorily and they have become very successful. To accomplish this has required much hard work and close application on the part of Mrs. Ward, for at the same time she had to see to the rearing and educating of her children. In the conduct of their large business Mrs. Ward is ably assisted by her son-in-law, D. W. Gray, and her son, Burton L. Ward, both graduate embalmers and experienced undertakers who do the conducting of the funerals, which leaves her free to devote nearly all of her time to the business end. And being endowed by nature with much native ability and business acumen, her management has been a decided success. Mr. and Mrs. Ward are communicants of St. Joseph's Church. Fraternally Mr. Ward is a member of the Fraternal Aid and the Foresters of America, and they are members of the California State Funeral Directors Association. Cultured and refined, Mrs. Ward is a woman of pleasing personality, who is prominent in civic and social circles, being a past president of Institute No. 32 Young Ladies Institute and past Pocahontas of Minequa Council of the Order of Pocahontas, and a member of Ladies of the Maccabees.

It is to men and women of the type of Mr. and Mrs. Ward that San Jose and Santa Clara County today owe much of their present development, for without their optimism and faith in their future greatness, as well as their willingness to put their shoulders to the wheel, we would not have such a large and prosperous city and county. They have always shown their enterprise and public spirit by giving of their time and means to all worthy movements that have for their aim the upbuilding of the county and enhancing the comfort and happiness of the people, and their example is well worthy of emulation.

WALTER L. CHRISMAN.—Active in promoting the commercial development of San Jose, Walter L. Chrisman was one of the most enthusiastic workers in the different war drives and as an appreciation received an acknowledgement from the chairman of the Liberty Loan executive board commending his good works in this city. He also served acceptably as president of the Alum Rock Park Board and is the present chairman of the Santa Clara County Republican Committee, a man of natural business ability, resourcefulness and much influence. Mr. Chrisman is a native of California, having been born in Pescadero, San Mateo County, on May 7, 1872, a son of Josiah and Mary (Britton) Chrisman, who were both pioneers of California. Josiah Chrisman was born in Phoenixville, Pa., of an old family in that region, dating back to prerevolutionary days and of old Knickerbocker stock. He came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1864 and engaged in farming and stockraising in San Mateo County. On one of his trips to San Jose he met Miss Britton, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage. She was also born in Phoenixville, Pa., of Scotch and English descent and came to San Jose, Cal., in 1865 via the Nicaragua route. They continued farming and stockraising at Pescadero, San Mateo County, until 1893, when they sold out and removed to San Jose, where their sons had preceded them and here the family have since made their home. The mother passed away in 1916, but the father is still living.

Walter L. Chrisman attended the public schools of Pescadero and later the Garden City business college in San Jose, from which institution he graduated in 1891. He left school at the early age of thirteen and worked with Levy Bros. for about five years, and it was after this that he took a business course and became an employe of the Fifth Street Canning Company where he worked for a year, then in 1892, he engaged in the wood, hay and coal business with his brother, William H. Chrisman, this now being one of the oldest concerns of this kind in San Jose.

Mr. Chrisman's marriage, which occurred on December 4, 1893, united him with Luda V. Hobson, a daughter of another prominent old pioneer family who had been identified with Santa Clara County and San Jose for about half a century. They are the parents of a son, George L., who is now a student at the San Jose high school, class of 1923. Mr. Chrisman has been very active and prominent in making Alum Rock Park the beautiful and attractive place it is today, enjoyed by thousands of tourists aside from the citizens of the county. He served as trustee of the park board for eight years, being president of the board for two years, and it was during this time they succeeded in voting bonds to make substantial improvements and add 500 acres to the area of the park. They developed new springs and more mineral water from the old springs and built walls of cement and concrete to protect the springs against floods, making a permanent improvement so valuable to the preserving of the mineral springs for the public; they also built the new upper road to the park. In this work he was heartily associated with the other members of the board, W. L. Prussia, Victor Hancock, B. A. Harrington and Carl Stull.

Mr. Chrisman is a member of San Jose Parlor No. 22, Native Sons of the Golden West and is past president and has served four years as grand trustee of the Grand Parlor, visiting parlors from Siskiyou to San Diego; he is also a member of the Knights of Pythias and belongs to the National Union, and San Jose Lodge No. 522 Elks. In religious faith, Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman are Methodists. Mr. Chrisman has been very active and prominent in politics in the city, county and state conventions and is now serving his second term as chairman of the County Republican Central Committee. He is a member of the San Jose Rotary Club, and served on the board of directors at one time; also served as director of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce of which he is still an active member, and also of the Merchants' Association. He is intensely interested in the growth and development of San Jose and Santa Clara County, and has given freely of his time and means towards worthy objects that have for their aim the upbuilding of the county and contributing to the happiness of the people.

MRS. LETITIA PEARL SNYDER KENDALL.—A woman of splendid attainments and pleasing personality, who is naturally very proud of her beautiful home place, once a part of her father's historic ranch and adjacent to her childhood's home at Hillside, is Mrs. Letitia Pearl Snyder Kendall, a native daughter of the Golden West, having been born at Hillside, the old John Snyder home ranch, on Permanente Creek, near Mountain View, on August 20, 1870. She was the youngest in a family of five children born to John and Martha (Kifer) Snyder, among the worthiest of all pioneers in Santa Clara County, whose life-story is sketched elsewhere in this historical volume. Her childhood was spent at Hillside, where she enjoyed to the fullest the freedom of the great outdoors, and in time she became adept at driving and riding, preferring in particular the former exercise. After completing the course in the San Antonio district school, she continued her studies at the San Jose Institute, a high-grade, widely-known private school for young ladies, during which time she made her home with her eldest sister, Mrs. Sarah Foss.

In 1889, she was given the opportunity to make a delightful trip, accompanying her father and mother East, going to Tipton, Iowa, and thence to the Atlantic Coast, visiting en route such important cities as Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and New York, and after that through the South, into Kentucky, the region of her mother's birthplace, and continuing on to Louisville, St. Louis, Kansas City, and back to Iowa. On the journey westward, the party passed through Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, and eventually reached home, thus concluding a stimulating journey of several months.

Miss Snyder then entered King's Conservatory of Music in San Jose, where she studied the piano, and from which she was graduated with honors in 1898; and once herself proficient, she taught piano for a short while. After her father's death, however, she gave it up, in order to devote her time to her mother, and she continued to give her mother a tenderest care until a year after her marriage to Mr. Kendall, when another sister, the widow of Dr. William Hammond, returned home to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. Kendall removed to Santa Clara, where they resided until their home on their orchard property, one mile north of Los Altos, was completed, when they took up their residence there. This orchard they brought to a high state of cultivation, and they named the place very appropriately "Heartsease," and there they devoted their time to horticulture. It was in 1904 she had married E. F. Kendall, the ceremony being performed at her mother's home, and then and there they entered upon a union proving very happy, and which has been blessed with three children, Raymond F., Earl C., and Martha Mae Kendall, all of whom are attending the high school at Palo Alto.

Mrs. Kendall's thoughts had always centered around the natural beauty and grandeur of their old home at "Hillside," and desiring to make it her home, in 1910 she purchased eight acres on Permanente Creek, adjoining the old Hillside home, buying the same from her mother. They owned Heartsease until 1920, when they sold it, in which year they also took up their residence at the old home, where they built a large new bungalow of stucco finish from plans Mrs. Kendall herself designed. The result is a very beautiful and comfortable residence, where they now get much comfort and enjoyment. In all her ambitions for improving and beautifying her place on Permanente Creek, Mrs. Kendall has been heartily assisted by her husband, who learned, while living in San Francisco, the desire of city folks for a beautiful and quiet place to which they could hie themselves on week-end trips. Acting on this suggestion, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall began to formulate plans for the splendid "Kendall Dell Resort," a picnic grounds now such a joy to thousands of families during the summer season. Permanente Creek is fed by numerous springs, and one particularly large spring has been converted into a reservoir from which water is piped to a number of places on the grounds, for they have an abundance of water—enough, in fact, for a good-sized town.

Kendall Dell is ideally located, and is well-wooded with native trees, such as the live oak, the white oak, the pin oak, the willow, the sycamore—one tree of the latter species on Sycamore Flat being pronounced the best specimen known, and is thought by competent judges to be at least 500 years old. Then there is the laurel, the toyo, the cascara, the buckeye, the wild cherry, the alders and many other varieties. The Kendalls have also set out pine and cypress trees, making the whole one of the most beautiful spots in the state. Kendall Dell lies between two creeks, and is shaped like a horseshoe, opening to the south, and it is not surprising, therefore, that in more primitive days, it was used by the Indians as a camping ground, and there is an old Indian burial ground on the place. When they first took possession of this property, the place was a wild wood of brush, nettles and poison oak, but they proceeded to clean it up, and Mr. Kendall's energy and enthusiasm have worked wonders, in hunting out and arranging the different delightful nooks and places, and in giving each its proper name. There is Rest View, for example, as well as the Natural Banquet Hall, with its barbecue pits, where 500 people have been accommodated, the Upper Creek Terrace, the Lower Creek Terrace, Alder Flat, Laurel Flat, Brier Beach, Walnut Flat, Sycamore Flat, and beautiful winding paths, from one beauty spot to another, leading finally to a natural amphitheater, where over 400 people can be seated in the shade, all the grounds giving a capacity of 3,000 people. Then there are baseball grounds and tennis courts, and all of this—involving much of Mr. Kendall's own handiwork—has been accomplished by Mr. and Mrs. Kendall, who have made one of the most charming of private picnic and camp grounds, which has given pleasure and untold health benefit to thousands. Of course, this is not a public resort, in the usual sense, but merely a home place where eight acres are open to the enjoyment of refined, appreciative people, subject to proper, but never unpleasant or narrow restrictions. It is just one of nature's beauty spots, where tables and benches are placed in the forest near an ever-running stream. It has graded roads, a dancing pavilion, a refreshment stand, tennis and baseball grounds. Although a quiet, retired spot, it is most accessible over good roads at the south end of Grant Road, across the railroad tracks, and it is reached

Letitia P. Kendall.

from Palo Alto by way of the State Highway, when the picnicker will run to Grant Road, opposite the blacksmith shop at Old Mountain View, or on the highway mentioned through Los Altos to Grant. From San Jose, the visitor should proceed by way of Homestead Road or on the Fremont Highway to Grant. Electric cars run to Kendall Dell Station, from which cthere is a ten-minute walk.

Mrs. Kendall, like the true woman of culture that she is, has maintained her interest in music, and has thus been able to do still more for a large circle of devoted friends, who appreciate fully the rare hospitality of both Mr. and Mrs. Kendall at their now famous Kendall Dell.

E. F. KENDALL.—In E. F. Kendall of Kendall Dell, Santa Clara County has a substantial citizen of peculiar attainments. Kendall Dell is a private picnic and camp ground on Permanente Creek, four miles south of Mountain View and twelve miles west of San Jose, where the valley and mountains meet. Mr. Kendall was born at Bellefontaine, Ohio, his parents being natives of southeastern Pennsylvania. The farm of his maternal grandfather was located a few miles north of Gettysburg, and from it the subsequent owner of the place with the aid of field glasses saw and heard that memorable conflict.

Mr. Kendall was the youngest of a family of six children, ranging from two to twelve years at the time of the father's death, but though the mother was left without a home or means, all her children reached adult age through her loving guidance and self-sacrificing care. With a grammar school education we find our subject at the age of fifteen a railroad telegrapher and station agent on the Sandusky & Springfield Railroad, the oldest railroad in Ohio; then followed several years' experience on other railway lines.

In 1882 Mr. Kendall heard the call of the West when a friend in Nebraska said, "Come on out, the air is fine," The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad had just been extended to Denver and Mr. Kendall took a position with that company in Nebraska, and the next year was sent to Denver, their best office. In 1884 he declined their offer of a post as train dispatcher and returned to Cleveland for a course at the Spencerian Business College, intending to quit railroad service. Finishing the six months' course in four and a half months, he substituted for one of the teachers who was ill during the last six weeks, but declined the offer of a permanent position as a teacher. A tour of the Southern states followed, but it was not long before he realized that he had not gone far enough west. He longed for a view of the Golden Gate and the glorious California climate, and so set out for the Pacific Coast, arriving here in December, 1887. He immediately entered the service of the Southern Pacific and in six months was in charge of a division agency in Nevada, a position of responsibility, with fourteen men on the roll. In the meteorological record he discovered, however, that Nevada with a temperature of thirty degrees below zero and many feet of snow was very much like Eastern weather and not at all like California, so he returned to San Francisco and entered the general offices of the Wells Fargo Express Company, where he remained ten years — until the general offices were moved to New York, when he entered the general offices of the Southern Pacific.

On Memorial Day, 1903, he joined a party of San Francisco and San Jose friends in a picnic at the John Snyder ranch, where he met the youngest daughter, Letitia Pearl Snyder, who became his wife the following year. They are the parents of three children, Raymond, Earl and Mae, all of whom are attending the Palo Alto high school.

In 1904, with foresight and intuition that some day there would be a railroad along the foothills, Mr. Kendall invested his savings in twenty acres in the now famous Los Altos apricot district, and immediately set out the trees. The railroad came sooner than expected, Los Altos was put on the map and realty prices shot up. His place was admitted to be without a peer as a valley home site because of its east front and perfectly placed magnificent oaks. At the time of the earthquake and fire of 1906 Mr. Kendall was commuting to San Francisco from the Snyder ranch; following the fire his place of business was moved to the east side of the bay, so he rode a bicycle five miles to Mountain View, forty miles by train, two miles on his bicycle through the burnt district and four miles by ferry boat, repeating in the evening, making a total of 102 miles per day, fourteen of which was on his bicycle.

In 1907 Mr. Kendall resigned for all time from the railroad service to give his attention to his developing orchard and to the improving of a home. A few years later, Mrs. Kendall having purchased from her mother the northwest corner of her father's estate, it was determined that this perfect gem of a foothill homesite should be their permanent home. Mr. Kendall's aesthetic and artistic taste quickly recognized its possibilities and he set to work developing its spring water supply and repeatedly grubbing out the underbrush, but leaving the shrubbery in such a way as to make numerous cosy, quiet dells. A more restful spot cannot be found anywhere in the state, and thousands avail themselves of the opportunity to enjoy its delights.

Mr. Kendall says that he lives in the greatest nation, the best state, the best section of the state and the best spot in the section, and is engaged in a congenial vocation; could a person want more? Mrs. Kendall enters heartily in the plans for the upbuilding of Kendall Dell. She is a graduate of Kings Conservatory of Music and enjoys a large circle of friends in San Jose and throughout the county. From the south veranda of the architectural gem of a home, recently constructed, she looks over the extensive homeland of her childhood to the evergreen mountains beyond, where the rising and setting sun plays a phantasy of color, light and shadow.

"A shady nook by the babbling brook,
Midst fragrance of orange and laurel and pine,
With nothing to do the livelong day
But eat, doze, rest, and play—
Oh, say, ain't that fine!"

LYMAN L. NATTINGER.—Among the early settlers of the Santa Clara Valley is Lyman L. Nattinger, who came to California and settled here in 1875 and has been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits since that time. He was born in Eagleport, Morgan County, Ohio, January 7, 1843, the son of Samuel and Mary (Miller) Nattinger, born in Germany and Virginia respectively, who were farmers and later became pioneers of Illinois whither they removed in 1856 and both lived and died there.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Nattinger had nine children, seven of whom grew to maturity: Almira became Mrs. Mason and died in Ottawa, Ill.; John was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served till the close of the Civil War and died in Oakland, Cal.; Julia died in Ottawa, Ill.; Eliza, Mrs. McCormack, also died in Ottawa; Lyman L. is our subject; William resides in Chicago and Albert died in Earl Park, Ind.

Lyman L. received his education in the public schools of Ottawa, Ill., and went to work on a farm, remaining until he was sixteen years old; then he learned the carriage and wagon maker's trade. In August, 1862, when nineteen years old, he volunteered and enlisted in the U. S. Army in Company E, One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and during his two years and ten months of service was in thirty-two battles, serving as sergeant. Among some of the battles were Hartsville, Elk River, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, then began the Atlanta Campaign of 108 days, including Resaca, Dallas, Dalton, Kenesaw Mt., Peach Tree Creek, Snake Creek Gap and the siege of Atlanta, after which he was on the chase of Hood's army to the Chickamauga battlefield when Thomas sent word that he could take care of Hood's Army, saying he could whip them with his own men. Then Mr. Nattinger took part in Sherman's March to the Sea, taking part in the taking of Savannah and the battles of Goldsborough and Bentonville. His regiment went into Raleigh on the skirmish line and marched from Raleigh, N. C., to Richmond, Va., in record time, making the 210 miles in ninety-four hours. To make this time they marched as the crow flies, through fields, and over fences. He took part in the Grand Review at Washington as one of Sherman's greasers, after which his regiment was the first out of the brigade to go home; he was mustered out in Chicago June, 1865, as sergeant, the regiment being reduced to 183 men. At Hartsville, Tenn., he was wounded and taken prisoner and he remained a prisoner at different places until he was taken to Libby Prison, where he remained until he was paroled; then was in the parole camp at Annapolis, Md., until he was exchanged, when he rejoined his regiment.

After his discharge from service Mr. Nattinger worked at his trade in Altoona, Ill., until he decided to remove to California, arriving in San Jose in 1875. He spent five years as foreman of the San Jose Agricultural Works, then he ran a carriage and wagon shop on South First Street. During this time, in 1886, he purchased ten acres on Leigh Road, near Campbell, which he set out to prunes and as success attended his efforts he bought land adjoining until he now owns twenty-four acres in a full-bearing prune orchard. Some years ago he quit business in San Jose, after having worked at his trade for twenty-seven years. Since then he has devoted all of his time to his orchard and drying plant he had erected on Leigh Avenue, where he takes care of his fruit as well as for a number of his neighbors.

Mr. Nattinger's first marriage united him with Miss Mary Bergit, a native of Illinois, who passed away in August, 1875; the second time he was married to Miss Addie G. Ketcham, a native daughter, born in Placer County, and they had one child, Frank, a stalwart man, who is assisting his father in their horticultural enterprise. Mrs. Nattinger passed away in 1909. He is a strong Republican in politics and fraternally is an Odd Fellow; a believer in cooperation as the best method of marketing the fruit, he is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association.

Mr. Nattinger is a very active and energetic man and despite his nearly four score years is found about his ranch every day, driving a team or doing a man's work, for he cannot tolerate idleness and believes it is more interesting and conducive to longevity to wear out than to rust out. He has a remarkable personality and is a man of strong convictions, always standing for what he considers right. He is well informed and well read and his retentive memory and ability as a narrator of events, particularly of the stirring times during the Civil War, make him an interesting conversationalist.

GUSTAVE NELSON.—A business man long established in San Jose, whose methods of dealing with others have always been such that his word is as good as his bond, is Gustave Nelson, of 333 Vine Street, once the proprietor of the San Jose Tannery, famed for the quality as well as the quantity of its products. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, on April 14, 1848, the only child of Gustavus Nelson, a native of Sweden, who had married Miss Christine Reshoeft, also of Hamburg, Germany. The father, a tanner by trade, was lured to join the rush for California, where he arrived in 1849, making the long trip by way of Cape Horn.

Shortly after his arrival in San Francisco he went to the placer mines, where he remained several years, but met with poor success, and later engaged in hydraulic operations until he broke down in health and suffered a paralytic stroke. When he had recovered sufficiently, he concluded to go back to his old trade of tanning, and obtained employment in a Santa Cruz tannery, where he worked several years and became acquainted with Mr. Simon Grozelier, engaged in the same business. Mr. Grozelier went to San Jose about 1862, where he established a tannery on a small scale on Park Avenue, where the Roman Catholic school is now located, and in 1864 was joined by Gustavus Nelson in partnership under the firm name of Grozelier & Nelson. Gustavus Nelson had left his wife and child in Germany, for it was his purpose to establish himself firmly in business before bringing them out. This had been accomplished, and in 1868 he returned to Germany for his wife and brought her to San Jose the same year. His son, Gustave Nelson, had left two years before the father's arrival for Manila, P. I., where he was employed from 1866 to 1870, when he left and came to San Jose to join his parents, and soon after became an employe of Grozelier & Nelson, in the tannery; and when in 1876 his father retired from busi-

L. L. Natkinger

ness, he conveyed his interest to Gustave. In January, 1887, the latter bought out Simon Grozelier's share, and conducted the business alone successfully until 1904 under the name of the San Jose Tannery, when he also retired.

In 1877, Mr. Nelson erected his home at 333 Vine Street, and the following year, on March 10, was married to Miss Ida Krieg, a daughter of Julius Krieg, who had settled in San Jose in 1870, coming from New York City. Mrs. Nelson is a noble-hearted woman who has proved the best of helpmates; and two children blessed their union, Adolph and Laura. Adolph is a salesman, is married, and resides at Sacramento; and Laura has become the wife of A. H. Lawry, a mining engineer at Goldfield, Nev. Mr. and Mrs. Nelson are both members of the Santa Clara County Pioneer Society; and Mr. Nelson is a well-known member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

THOMAS AND HENRIETTE PELLIER CASALEGNO.—A most interesting family is that of Thomas and Henriette Pellier Casalegno, residing at 155 South Twelfth Street, San Jose, and boasting a large circle of admiring friends. Henriette Pellier was born at the Mission San Jose on June 17, 1860, the daughter of Pierre Pellier and his good wife, who was Henriette Renaud before her marriage. Pierre Pellier, a brother of the late Louis Pellier, the famous Santa Clara Valley horticulturalist, was born at the Pellier home on the western coast of France, not far from Bordeaux, and was reared and schooled in France; and as he grew up on the home estate and worked hard, and after he had served seven years in the army of France, he was not satisfied to remain in France, and he migrated to America to join his brother, Louis, who had come to California in 1847. He set out soon after the close of the revolution in French territories in 1848, and made the trip early in 1849 by way of the Horn, arriving at San Francisco six months later. He located in the Santa Clara Valley at San Jose, and becoming associated with his brother, Louis, who built one of the first frame houses in the Santa Clara Valley, finishing the same in true French style.

Early in 1854, Pierre returned to his native country, as he wished to seek a wife, and according to the story, he was married there that same year. Before returning to California, however, he tried to induce his brother, John, to make the trip with himself and wife, but he did not visit California until Louis died. Pierre set out again for America, and this time, in a box carefully packed, he brought with him cuttings and seeds of many varieties of fruits from his native country which had been gathered by him before his departure, on orders from Louis Pellier at San Jose. Among others were the French prune trees, which proved to be the first ever set out in the Santa Clara Valley. There were also grapes and other fruits; and from 1856 the brothers engaged in the nursery business at San José, and they also went in for ranching on rather an extensive scale and were successful. When Pierre came back to California he brought Delphine and Joseph Delmas, then only eleven and nine years old, by request of their father, who was in California. In 1860, Pierre removed to the Mission San Jose, and there engaged in ranching and vineyarding. After three years, he returned to San Jose, and thence went to Evergreen, where he planted 150 acres to vines and farmed some 300 acres, which property still forms a part of the Pellier estate. In 1880, Mr. Pellier, accompanied by his two daughters, Helene and Elise, returned to France for a short tour, and in 1894 he died at Evergreen, at which place his wife had passed away fifteen years before. The first time Pierre Pellier came to California it was around the Horn, when the vessel got caught in the ice. He had made the trip four times and once when crossing the Isthmus he had to pay twenty-five cents per bottle for water. The time consumed in a journey was about six months. When Mr. and Mrs. Casalegno and their two youngest daughters made the trip in 1914 they made the ocean voyage in five days. They made stops at many interesting points in Europe. Their visit was one year duration, caused by the breaking out of the war and money hard to get on account of rate of exchange. They were glad to get back to California, well pleased with the Golden State.

Five children were born to Pierre and Mrs. Pellier. Louis died at the age of sixteen. Henriette is the subject of this story and was educated at Notre Dame College. Helene, now deceased, became the wife of P. Prudhomme and the mother of four children. Elise is the widow of Leon Renaud and mother of eight children, and resides at Evergreen. Josephine, who is Mrs. Mitchell Casalegno, is the mother of six children, and the happy family reside at Morgan Hill.

Henriette Pellier was reared at the old rancho home, and in 1880 married her first husband, Peter H. Mirassou, a native of France, who migrated to America in 1878—a man of strong moral character who was very resourceful. They had five children. Denise is now Mrs. Enos Bechis, and she resides with her two children at Oakdale, on their 200 acres of orchard. Peter Mirassou has a vineyard of 100 acres at Evergreen and lives there with his wife and two children. Theresa, now Mrs. John Bidou, has two children and lives at Prunedale. Herman Mirassou and wife live on Cypress Avenue, with their four children; he is an orchardist. John Mirassou is a rancher on the McLoughlin Road. Mr. Mirassou passed away early in 1889 at Evergreen.

Her second marriage was to Thomas Casalegno, in July, 1890, and they remained on the old place till 1909, and where Mrs. Casalegno had lived for fifty years. The family then removed to Oakdale, where Mr. Casalegno, who had emigrated from Italy to America in 1885, proved successful as a rancher and business man. They resided at Oakdale for ten years and recently they removed to San Jose, in which hospitable city, at 155 South Twelfth street, they dispense a cordial welcome to their friends. The family belongs to St. Patrick's Parish Catholic Church. Mr. Casalegno has been successfully engaged in orcharding since he first pitched his tent in the Santa Clara Valley in 1905; and in his arduous work, prosecuted according to the last word of science and with most modern methods and up-to-date apparatus, he has been ably assisted by his family. Their eldest child, Annette, is the wife of S. Mondo of Oakdale; Celestine is at home, and Thomasine is the wife of M. Mondo, and resides at Ripon, in San Joaquin County.

JEREMIAH D. CASEY—An early settler of Santa Clara County where he lives retired from active business, Jeremiah D. Casey, more familiarly known as "Jerry," was born in County Roscommon, Ireland, December 28, 1834. Mr. Casey's ancestors belonged to an early English family, who were people of sterling integrity and on account of which, they were entrusted and put in charge of the extensive estates belonging to the Crown of England.

At the age of nineteen, Mr. Casey left the paternal roof, and embarking for America, landed in New York in 1853. His first work was that of farm laborer. Not being content with this line of work, he removed to Brooklyn, New York, where he was employed by a dairy company for a number of years. With the characteristic industry and thrift of his forbears, he had accumulated sufficient money to take him to California and in 1863 he arrived in San Francisco, where he stopped for a short time and worked in a dairy near the city. In 1865 he came down to Santa Clara County and this has been his home ever since. Purchasing sixteen cows for $1600, he delivered milk to the residents of Almaden Hill. The first piece of property he bought was seven acres for $500 from John McDonald. To this he added in 1871, a tract of 169 acres from Mrs. Dunn, for which he paid $6,000, making 176 acres in all. With his younger brother, John Casey, as a working partner, about 1874, he bought 770 acres near the Almaden mines and this was devoted to the raising of stock and a dairy by the brothers until their partnership was dissolved, when John took over the stock and the hill ranch as his portion, Jerry keeping the 176 acres. John sold out later to Steve Cannon and in 1885 he died, unmarried. It was about 1876 that our subject negotiated for the Elwood ranch of 120 acres and this gave him 296 acres of good land and it has been known as the Casey Ranch ever since and was operated by Mr. Casey with good success until he retired in 1910, when he leased the property and came to reside in San Jose. He made a specialty of raising horses and cattle, and through his close attention to business he was able to retire with a competency.

On August 15, 1877, Mr. Casey married Miss Susan Gallagher, of Massachusetts, who was also an early settler of California, having removed from there in the year of 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Casey reside at 376 Park Avenue, San Jose, where they are satisfied to spend their remaining days. In religious views the accepted faith of the family is that of the Catholic Church and they are ardent supporters of its teachings. Mr. Casey is respected and honored throughout the community in which he resides and has been counted among the public spirited citizens of the county where he is now one of its oldest residents.

JOHN W. SULLIVAN.—A native son of California who has chosen the professional life of an attorney for his career and who has held a number of positions of responsibility in the city of San Jose, is John W. Sullivan, who was born on August 15, 1864, San Jose being his birthplace. He was the son of Patrick and Elizabeth (O'Sullivan) Sullivan, who came to California during the early days of 1860. It was pioneers, such as these, who helped in the building of this great commonwealth and through their indomitable courage and work made possible all the comforts and luxuries that the present generation now enjoys. Both parents passed to their reward some time ago.

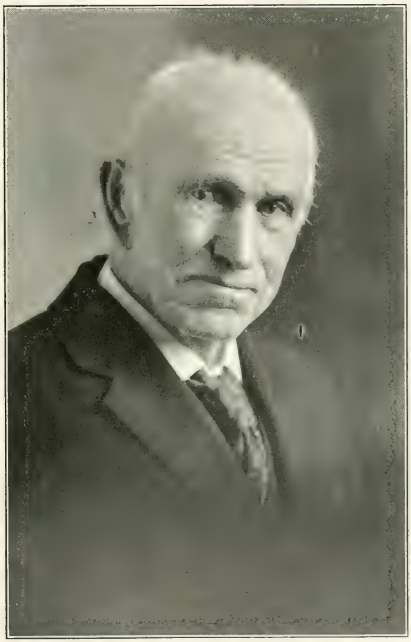
John W. Sullivan received his education in the public schools of San Jose, graduating from the grammar school and then entering the State Normal; he also graduated from that institution May 22, 1884, and taught school for a number of years, studying law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar on May 4, 1886, and practiced law in San Jose for awhile and then went to Los Angeles, and San Fernando, where he taught school for a year. Going on to San Diego he entered the law firm of Hunsaker and Britt, remaining with them a year. The next three years were spent in Mexico and on his return he went to Plumas County and taught school for two years. He then ran for the office of district attorney during the election of 1894, but was defeated and returning to San Jose in the fall of 1894 again began practicing law and has since given his time to the legal profession. He served as city attorney of San Jose during the years of 1912-14 under the administration of Mayor Monahan.

Mr. Sullivan's marriage, which occurred on May 7, 1904, united him with Miss Jane Ruger, and they are the parents of four children: John, Jane, Henry and Sophia.

Nearly all of Mr. Sullivan's life has been spent in Santa Clara County and all of his energy and enthusiasm has been given to its development, commercially, socially and morally. He is well and favorably known and has a large clientele, maintaining offices in the Ryland Building. He has been president of the Santa Clara County Bar Association for the past two years and is a member of the State Bar Association and also of San Jose Parlor No. 22, Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he is a past president.

FREDERICK C. BURRELL.—A far-seeing, exceptionally enterprising and progressive rancher is Frederick C. Burrell, whose enviable success is undoubtedly due to much self-denial practiced in the beginning, in order to well establish himself, and to untiring diligence and sensible administration of his affairs in order to keep things running smoothly and expanding ever since. He is a native son, born in historic Gilroy on September 26, 1857, the son of Edward Burrell, a native of Clyde, Wayne County, N. Y., who came to California, by way of the Isthmus, in 1849, mined for a time, and then, having concluded that the Golden State offered excellent opportunities for young men, went back to Illinois, where he had originally prepared for his California expedition, and there, at Plainfield, married Miss Louisa Hannibal. She was a native of England, and was brought out to the States and Illinois by her parents when she was two years old. As a wedding journey, Edward Burrell and his bride set out for California in an ox-team train; and during their trip of six months, they met many exciting, as well as interesting, experiences. The same train included the parents of Mrs. Burrell, so that they had as merry a party as could then be formed.

The Burrells settled, first at Gilroy and then at Pacheco Pass, where they were extensively engaged in raising sheep; and finally the family moved to a ranch of 103 acres south of Alviso, and there Edward Burrell set out thirty acres of orchard, and in course of time endured the usual hard and trying experiences confronting the pioneer rancher and fruit



Jerry Casey

raiser. And, having merited the esteem of everyone who knew them on account of their intelligent methods of procedure, their hard and honest work, their fair and square and kindly dealings with others, Mr. Burrell died on the ranch north of San Jose, and Mrs. Burrell died in Santa Clara. Of their family of nine children, three are living, Frederick C., Mrs. Eltha Parmer and Mrs. Edith Parmer, both residents of Santa Clara.

Frederick C. Burrell, who was destined so worthily to represent these intrepid, worthy pioneer-parents, was sent to the public schools at Alviso, and later, having matriculated at the College of the Pacific, was duly graduated with honors as a member of the class of '79. He then took up teaching as a profession, and for five years taught in various places, in the latter part of the period succeeding Judge P. F. Gosbey as principal of the Alviso School. At the end of these first five years, Mr. Burrell was given a state educational certificate entitling him to teach for six years more in California without further examinations or credentials; but by this time he had concluded that he could render society a greater service in other fields. While teaching, he had bought eleven acres of raw land south of Alviso, and he now began its development.

He did almost all the work himself, and practiced many self-denials in order to get his land paid for; and in the arduous work of setting out fruit trees and berry plants and bushes, he experienced many discouragements such as would have induced others with less vision and fortitude to throw up the sponge. But, little by little, he succeeded and gradually as he progressed he added to his holdings, until he had forty-four acres, thirty of which he had set out to fruit trees. He made this place his home, too, and as he further prospered, he bought the William Erkson ranch of ninety-seven acres, and undertook to develop this tract from its raw state, also putting out another thirty acres of orchard here. These tracts he still owns, as well as the old home ranch of 103 acres, which he purchased from his father's estate, so that with this additional thirty acres of orchard, he has, all in all, some ninety acres of fine orchard, while the balance of his land he devotes to general ranching.

Mr. Burrell has certainly made a decided financial, as well as a scientific, success of his agricultural efforts, but to do this, he has had to work very hard and to deny himself many pleasures. Often, for example, when the markets were unstable, he has had to sell the choicest of pears for twenty-five cents per box, and in addition was compelled to haul them to market. Pears, apples and berries have been his principal fruits; and if, at times, he realized far less in market-price for his products than the labor and worry would justly entitle him to get, he has had the satisfaction of knowing that he not only produced some of the finest fruit in Santa Clara County, for the enjoyment of humanity somewhere, but by such conscientious and highly intelligent methods as he had always employed, after the most careful study of conditions and the latest results of science, he has contributed much to the advancement of California horticulture.

At Santa Clara, on July 14, 1896, Mr. Burrell was united in marriage with Miss Myrtle B. Willis, a native of Visalia and the daughter of J. T. and Mabel (Bennett) Willis, both Kentuckians, who came to California—Mr. Willis arriving here as early as 1852. He became a prominent rancher and stockraiser, and did his share to develop California. The families of Bennett and Willis settled in Tulare County, and there Mrs. Willis died, whereupon Mr. Willis removed to a small ranch near Agnew, in 1893, living there, practically retired, until his death. Two of his children survive him—Mrs. Burrell and her brother, H. C. Willis, also of San Jose. Four children have been granted Mr. and Mrs. Burrell: Chester Alton was graduated from Stanford University in 1919, and during the World War he took the training in the R. O. T. C. there. Clyde Everett graduated from the Davis Agricultural School in 1920, and also trained with the R. O. T. C. at Stanford. The other two sons are Kenneth Ray and Howard Russell.

In 1910 Mr. Burrell removed to San Jose and built a fine modern house at 196 South Eighth Street, giving every attention to the details of the structure and attaining exceptional results, and there, amidst the comforts he has so justly earned, he is living happily with his family, although he still continues to give his personal supervision to his agricultural enterprises. In matters of national political concern, he marches with the Republican legions, but he is too broad-minded, when it comes to purely local issues, to be partisan, and is among the first to endorse and support what seem to be the best men and the best measures for the communities in which he lives and thrives. He is a member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and with Mrs. Burrell is an active, devoted member of the Baptist Church of Santa Clara. Mrs. Burrell, in addition, is a member of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and has for years found pleasure in advancing its work and making known its helpful ideals.

WILLIAM HENRY CHRISMAN.—As one of a large number of men who have found business opportunities in the county of Santa Clara, and in turn have endeavored to promote the commercial development of this portion of California, mention belongs to William Henry Chrisman, who with his brother Walter L., under the firm name of Chrisman Bros., owns the oldest wood, coal and hay establishment in the valley. This county is also his birthplace, having been born here December 12, 1867, a son of Josiah and Mary (Britton) Chrisman; both early pioneers of California, coming here in 1864; the mother passed away in 1916, but Mr. Chrisman is still living at the age of 80 years.

In 1872 the family removed to San Mateo County and there William Henry Chrisman was educated in the public schools of San Mateo. During the year of 1888, when he had reached his majority, he established himself in business in San Jose, as a partner with an uncle, J. H. Chrisman, dealing in hay, in which business he has continued successfully through the years of his residence here. The firm of Chrisman Bros. was established in July, 1893, when W. L. bought into the firm, and they are members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of San Jose. Fraternally W. H. is a Mason, and belongs to Islam Temple of San Francisco and is a Knight of Pythias and an Odd Fellow. Politically he is a Republican.

Mr. Chrisman's marriage September 9, 1896, united him with Miss Alice Hobson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Hobson, the Hobson family being among the oldest pioneers of the valley. Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman have two sons, Herman, a senior in Stanford University; Norman Ellsworth, attending the San Jose high school. In religious belief, Mr. Chrisman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife belongs to the Episcopal Church. Mr. Chrisman is a true lover of the great outdoors and is extremely fond of fishing. He has always been interested in the advancement of his community, is progressive and enjoys the esteem of many friends and business associates.

HOMER KNOWLES.—Prominent among the new-comers in Santa Clara whose natural ability, record for professional and social accomplishments, and promise of future value to the community, have contributed to assure them the warmest welcome, are Mr. and Mrs. Homer Knowles, the former an expert in the pottery trade, and the latter distinguished as a direct descendant of John Marshall, ex-Chief Justice of the United States. Mr. Knowles was born on July 6, 1884, and grew up at East Liverpool, Ohio, and he was educated at Trinity School, in New York City, at the Peekskill Military Academy, and at St. Paul's College, in New York. He finished his education by traveling in Europe, seeing the Old World extensively; for he was fortunate in an affectionate, cultured and indulgent mother. She was Ida Stockdale before her marriage; and she was born at Georgetown, Pa., the daughter of the president of the Dollar Savings Bank, at Pittsburgh, and president of the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati Packet Company. In 1900, Mr. Knowles came to California for six months to look around; and today finds him settled in one of the most progressive cities, the leading pottery manufacturer of California.

On August 27, 1902, Mr. Knowles was married to Miss Alma Marshall, a daughter of Attorney E. D. Marshall, of Chester, W. Va., who has recently settled in Santa Clara; and this fortunate union has been blessed with three children; Gail, Alma and Homer. Each of the children are endowed in some exceptional and promising manner.

The Homer Knowles Pottery Company, of which Mr. Knowles is both president and general manager, manufacture dinner-sets and hotel dishes. It was conceived of at East Liverpool, Ohio, Mr. Knowles' place of birth and his former home, and it was incorporated under the laws of Delaware on June 17, 1920, with a capitalization of $750,000. The pottery plant is located on a plot of six and a half acres on the Alviso Road, just north of the Santa Clara city limits, and ground was broken for the factory on April 14, 1921. The cornerstone of the main building, 159x355 feet in size, was laid on June 9. Mr. Knowles drew all the plans for the factory, as well as for the five upright kilns, and he will probably install one tunnel kiln, 321 feet long, with the capacity of ten uprights. An entire shipload of English potter's clay, the largest single shipment ever received by an American potter, was consigned to and has recently been received by him at the Santa Clara pottery; it contained 3,684,000 lbs. of the desired-for material, and was shipped by way of the Isthmus, through the Panama Canal. This English clay can be laid down at Santa Clara very much cheaper than at East Liverpool, Ohio, and from this fact alone it will be seen that the new dinner-ware pottery, which is expected to be in operation in 1922 and to employ some 225 men and women, will be most favorably located.

It has been estimated that several thousand people attended the official ceremonies marking the laying of the cornerstone, when there were notable speakers. The president, Homer Knowles, delivered a short address of welcome and introduced Judge Charles A. Thompson of Santa Clara as chairman; and then the Rev. Noel Porter, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of San Jose, made the presentation speech. This was responded to, on behalf of Santa Clara, by Father Timothy L. Murphy, president of the University of Santa Clara. A. K. Frye, of San Francisco, industrial agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, spoke of the advantages to a community of her industries. The ceremonies were opened with a parade, led by a band and a squad of motorcycle police.

The site for this property at Santa Clara was selected after approximately twenty cities in California had been visited, and as the plant will be situated within the yard limits of Santa Clara on the main tracks of the Southern Pacific at the intersection of the main Coast line to San Francisco, and the main western division to Oakland, there will be a spur track with an outlet at both ends, and a spur with a capacity of ten cars at the works. The plant is also on the main State Highway between San Francisco and Los Angeles, forty-three miles from San Francisco and 427 miles from the Southland metropolis. As an investment for California money this company should prove a great attraction. Billions of dishes are in daily use, millions of them are broken and replaced each day, and the Eastern potteries are unable to supply the demand.

Mr. Knowles, the president and manager, belongs to a family of potters. His grandfather started the business in 1853, and his father, the late Homer S. Knowles, one of the greatest potters of his time, commenced business when he was fifteen years old. Together, they made the Knowles, Talor & Knowles Company, famous in every town and city in the United States. The name Knowles, whenever found on domestic ware, has long signified as much as the name Haviland on French china. The members of the board of directors are: Homer Knowles, Irwin E. Pomeroy and W. H. Cook of Santa Clara; C. E. Marcum of Los Altos; W. J. Dougall and Frank L. Hoyt of San Jose.

The advent of the Knowles family to California adds as materially to the social and religious life as it does to its industrial and financial life. Mr. and Mrs. Knowles adhere to the Episcopalian faith and Mr. Knowles is the treasurer of the Episcopal Church at Santa Clara. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Clara, and the Commercial Club of San Jose. He is also a member of the California State Automobile Association, and the Transportation Club of San Francisco, and is an associate member of the American Ceramic Society. In politics he is a stanch Republican, and a personal friend of President Harding.

J. N. Leavitt

MRS. CALIFORNIA CASTLE.—As a well-known pioneer and a native daughter, Mrs. California Castle occupies a position of prominence in her section, which has been her home for many years. Born in Georgetown, Eldorado County, Cal., July 9, 1851, she has the honor of being the first white child born in this hustling mining town; this fact caused a great deal of excitement among the miners, and from many miles they came to pay homage to the babe. It was the custom of the miners to flock to Georgetown on Sundays and learning that the first baby had arrived, about 400 came in and finally insisted on seeing the baby. Many of them having left their little ones in the East, were so reminded of their own children that they wept; finally the baby was brought out on a pillow and the miners circled around and laid fifty dollar gold slugs on the pillow and said to the folks, "If you let us name her Eureka, we will make her so rich she will never want"; but her father rejected their offer and clung to the name he had given her, California. Her father, Daniel Reel, was a native of Pennsylvania, and her mother, Elizabeth Boone, before her marriage, and a cousin of Daniel Boone, was born in Ohio. In 1849 they came overland to California, crossing the plains in the customary way, behind ox teams, in company with the Boone family, direct descendants of Daniel Boone. The trip across the plains occupied nine months and was fraught with many dangers and hardships. The family first settled in Placerville; remaining there but one year, they removed to Georgetown, a mining section, where Mr. Reel erected the first hotel. He contributed much to the advancement of this section of the country and was a highly respected citizen. Later his hotel was burned down, but he rebuilt it and continued in business in Georgetown, and by his persistency and close attention to business, he amassed a considerable fortune. During the year of 1868, the family removed to Drytown, Amador County, where Mr. Reel engaged in the hotel business. It was here, in the year 1870 that he died, the mother passing away in San Jose about 1900. Of their seven children, California was next to the youngest.

California Reel obtained her education in the public schools of Amador County. After the death of her father, the family removed to Sale Station, Nev., and she went to school in Carson City. In 1869 she came with her mother to San Jose, where she was married to Isaac Newton Castle. Mr. Castle was a native of New York, migrating to California in 1852, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Being ambitious to attain individual success, he soon became an influential citizen of his community, investing extensively in land and cattle. His real estate holdings were located in the counties of Merced, Stanislaus and Santa Clara, and a large ranch in eastern Oregon where ranged 5000 head of cattle, their brand being a circle on the left hip, while the horse brand was two small c's on the shoulder. He ran about 250 head of horses, and bought cattle in Nevada and Mexico by the trainloads and brought them to California. He trailed 1500 head of beef steers, three to five years old, from eastern Oregon to Marysville, where he sold them. He was the first man to do this, was laughed at by people who said it couldn't be done, that they would get poor enroute, but in a little over six weeks, he brought them overland fat and ready for market. The cattle were stretched out for five miles along the road. Mrs. Castle accompanied her husband on nearly all the large drives. He sold out in Oregon and leased a ranch of 30,000 acres in San Benito County and ran cattle for fifteen years; then bought near Gridley, Butte County, but material for feeding cattle was short, so this place was sold and he bought a big ranch in Calaveras County; later this was sold to the Spring Valley Water Company and he located at San Felipe, Pacheco Pass, in Santa Clara and Merced counties. Here he was taken ill and he was advised to quit, so he sold to Louis Cauhapé and came to San Jose and built a residence on San Carlos Street, but he failed in health and in 1911 passed away. For a number of years the family resided near San Felipe, but their preference for San Jose was so marked, that it was always spoken of as their place of residence. He had reserved 9000 acres of the lease for his wife and two sons to continue the cattle business, which they did for five years until the lease expired; then they bought several thousand acres, one of the finest ranches in Napa County, near Napa Junction and engaged in the cattle business; also raised grain, alfalfa, and many hogs, operating the ranch with tractors. They ran it for about two years and then sold it at a big profit and returned to San Jose, where Mrs. Castle resides in the Castle Apartments on West San Carlos Street. Mrs. Castle again engaged in the cattle business with her sons and bought two ranches adjoining each other, the Ross & Carl ranch and the Lester ranch, consisting of about 4000 acres of land devoted to the raising of Hereford cattle. From the start, Mrs. Castle was interested in the business and readily learned to judge cattle, their condition, weight and value. This she learned from her husband, as Mr. Castle was an expert judge of cattle; could tell the weight of any animal in a big herd, rarely missing it more than five pounds. He was considered one of the best stockmen in California, and their eldest son is today a close second to his father and very accurate in his judgment of cattle. Mr. and Mrs. Castle were the parents of two sons; Arthur F. whose life history will be found elsewhere in this volume, and Roy N. a graduate of Heald's Business College, who, since his graduation has been actively engaged in stockraising, and is well known throughout the central and northern parts of California. In 1916 he was married to Miss Lavern McClelland, a native of Santa Ana, Orange County, Cal.

Mr. Castle was an active Mason and a member of the California Pioneer Society. During the year of 1910, his health very visibly failed, his physician finally resorting to the transfusion operation. Deputy Sheriff Howard Noble gave a quart of blood, but all to no avail, and Mr. Castle passed away at the old home place in San Jose January 21, 1911. Mrs. Castle is an active member of the Eastern Star of San Jose; she has always conducted her business with rare ability and she is held in high esteem in her community.

HENRY MEADE BLAND, A.M., Ph.D.—Eminent in the California educational world as probably the best acknowledged authority on English, Dr. Henry Meade Bland of San Jose is fortunate in exerting the most enviable influence in the guiding of tendencies in popular education along the entire Pacific Coast, and in the maintaining of high standards even in secondary school work such as would do credit to any great center throughout the world. As Dean of Literature at the State College, he bears his years and his honors as lightly and as becom-

ingly as a tree bears leaves and fruit. The honors range all the way from recognition for personal attainment in realms of prose and poetry, to discourses on varied themes and on the good and great of earth; for on the doctor's list of personal friends are the names of poets, philosophers and scientists, glorious in the anthology of human life.

Just what holds the fullest measure of soul-satisfaction for this poet, philosopher and teacher, who has a way of reading only what is best in individuals, it is difficult to determine. But when you know this quiet savant, fond of reading and writing poetry, a nature-loving soul who never misses anything from a drop of dew gleaming on the grass-blade, to a star glowing in the heavenly blue, you learn something altogether delightful. Dr. Bland's interest in his fellowman is also considerable; and he is fonder than anything else of discovering in somebody else a streak of literary talent well worth the developing. He knew Edwin Markham, and believed in him, long before "The Man With the Hoe" became the enduring monument of the poet's fame. A close and personal friend of Jack London, Dr. Bland had the greatest admiration for the fearless author, and said of him: "It is impossible for the world of letters to measure the loss suffered when Jack London died, for his tremendous creative ability evidenced by forty-two books was only the beginning of his literary development." Dr. Bland has also been a close friend of Charles Warren Stoddard, George Sterling, Herbert Bashford, John Muir, William Henry Carruth, Joaquin Miller, David Starr Jordan, and all able literary men who have had great influence in shaping the letters of the West.

A native son of California, Henry Meade Bland was born in Fairfield, Solano County, 1863, the son of Henry James and Annot L. (Steele) Bland. His father was a Methodist minister, while on his mother's side the family leads back to the days of the American Revolution. Grandfather David Steele fought in the War for Independence, and being wounded in one of the battles by a fracture of the skull, it was found necessary, in order to save his life, to remove a part of the bone and place over the opening a silver plate; and with this clever device of the surgeons of the day, he lived to be an old man,—truly a remarkable result of science in that period. Great-Great-Uncle Richard Steele was a man of considerable literary genius, and conjointly with Addison he edited in England his own periodical, the "Tatler" and the "Spectator." Mrs. Bland's father had a fancy for odd names for his children, as will be noted from her own name, Annot. He named his five daughters each after the heroine of a novel. Dr. Bland's father was also celebrated for his great memory, having memorized the Methodist Hymnal and also the Psalms and the Book of Proverbs, and much of the New Testament.

As a boy, Henry Meade attended the grammar school of his locality, and then he took a course in the then University of the Pacific, from which he was graduated in the class of '87, with the doctor's degree in Shakespearean research in 1890. He was also a member of the pioneer class that graduated from Stanford University in 1895; he majored in English, received the degree of Master of Arts in English Philology, and was a fellow-student with Herbert Hoover, also a member of the same class. Later in the nineties he took graduate work for a year in the University of California. His first experience as an educator was in the public schools of Contra Costa County. Then he came to Santa Clara County and established the Los Gatos high school, and later he accepted the principalship of the Grant school in San Jose, where he remained for six years. He then became principal of the Santa Clara high school, which office he continued to fill for two years. He began to come into his own, to find the field for which he is undoubtedly especially equipped, when he became instructor in education at the College of the Pacific.

In 1899, Dr. Bland became a member of the faculty of the State Normal School at San Jose, assuming at once the direction of the English department. In 1905, a committee of seventy men were chosen to revise the school laws of the State of California, and Dr. Bland has the honor of being a member of that committee. For twelve years, also, he has actively served on the Santa Clara County Board of Education where he made a record for both ability and unselfish devotion to the public weal. Twice he has been summer session lecturer on the Literature of the Pacific Coast in the University of California.

The marriage of Dr. Bland occurred in Alameda on July 25, 1888, and united him with Miss Mabel Haskell, who was born in Bangor, Maine, a daughter of Henry H. and Lorinda (Miller) Haskell, and this has proven a very happy union. Mrs. Bland is a woman of very pleasing personality, having been reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, and as a charming woman, she presides gracefully over their home. Two children have been born to Professor and Mrs. Bland. Henry Morton, married Miss Pearl Andrews, is engaged in transportation at Stockton, and they have a daughter, Mildred Annot, the wife of Aloysius MacCormack, who reside on their ranch near Cressey, in Merced County, and who are the parents of two sons, Melvin and Loudon MacCormack.

Dr. Bland has also written considerably, among his most noted work being magazine sketches of western literature, treating in particular of many of the greatest literary characters of the West. He also has published a series of entertaining articles entitled "The Literary Women of California," a really valuable acquisition to the literature of the state. In 1907 he brought out a volume of verse, "Song of Autumn," and two of his finest lyrics will be found in the State series of readers. A booklet of verse, "In Yosemite," dedicated to this wonderful valley, is on sale there as a souvenir, and according to Edwin Markham is the most elaborate and musical poem that has ever been written on the beauties and wonders of the great valley. Politically Dr. Bland gives his support to the Republican party, and in all matters tending to advance the public welfare, he is generally found lending a helping hand. His activities have always been of great breadth, and his life has ever been actuated by high and noble principles, the ideals which he entertains prompting him to put for the most practical efforts to bring about their adoption.

Benjamin F. Hobson.

BENJAMIN F. HOBSON.—Another interesting representative of a pioneer family long recognized and honored for its part in building the great commonwealth of California, is Benjamin F. Hobson, the rancher, who is operating a large prune orchard on the Berryessa Road, about two and one-half miles east of San Jose. He was born on the old Hobson ranch in the same locality, on September 15, 1885, the son of David Hobson, who left North Carolina, his native state, in the fall of 1849, crossing the plains with oxen and reached California in the spring of 1850. He mined for gold in the Sonora district for two or three years, and in 1853 came into Santa Clara County. He purchased a tract of eighty-five acres on the Berryessa Road, then devoted entirely to grain raising, and from time to time he acquired additional land until he had 175 acres all in one body. It was not yet under irrigation, and from this fact alone may be gathered a cue as to the difficulties confronting the pioneer farmer. He planted one of the first orchards designed for commercial use east of the Coyote Ranch, and did wonderfully well with it, never dreaming of the abundance of water now at the disposal of his son through a fine artesian well sunk on the ranch.

David Hobson married Miss Mary E Langensee, whose folks came from Germany, sailing for New York when she was a little child. From the metropolis they moved to Indiana, and then came on to California, where Miss Langensee and Mr. Hobson were married Eleven children were born to this fortunate union: Anna lives on the home ranch, and so do Phillip and David; Ella is Mrs. Van Horn of San Jose; Edna and Alfred are also at home; Benj. F. is the subject of this sketch; and Celesta is a popular teacher at Markleyville; Charles, James and Ruth long ago joined the great silent majority.

Benjamin F. Hobson commenced his schooling in the Berryessa district, and then he continued his studies at the San Jose high school, where he was graduated in June, 1905. From a lad he had made himself useful on the home farm, assisting in planting and caring for the orchard, so after his graduation he continued to help his father, and he has been active on the home ranch ever since. In 1914 he took the special course in agriculture at the University of California, attending the lectures at the University Farm at Davis, and it is needless to say that all his methods are the most progressive. His father, esteemed by all who knew him, passed away in 1916, but he left his ranch of 175 acres intact, and this has since been divided among the several heirs. Mrs. Hobson, beloved by so many, breathed her last in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Hobson were devoted members of the Berryessa Methodist Church, and for many years Mr. Hobson conducted one of the Bible classes best organized and best maintained in the county. Inheriting his public-spiritedness and high sense of civic duty, Benjamin Hobson is active in political affairs as a leading Republican. The Hobson ranch is devoted almost entirely to the raising of prunes, and the products rank among the finest of Santa Clara County fruit.

MRS. JOHN S. SELBY.—An estimable pioneer who is doubly interesting as a successful woman of affairs is Mrs. John S. Selby, who was Miss Sarah Elizabeth Brelsford before her marriage. She was born on October 2, 1840, the daughter of Charles and Mary (Ball) Brelsford, and lost her father when she was a little girl, after which her mother married for a second time. Grandfather James Ball, both a farmer and a carpenter, came from Kentucky to Bloomfield, Green County, Ind., and reared there his family; and at the same place our subject first saw the light of day.

In 1854, Miss Brelsford came to California, accompanying the family of the late Judge Rhodes of San Jose, and two years later she was married to John S. Selby, a native of Callaway County, Mo., where he was born on November 24, 1834. His parents were William and Julia (Turley) Selby, natives of Kentucky who were attracted to Missouri and became some of the earliest settlers of the Iron State. William Selby was also a carpenter as well as a farmer; and so it happened that John learned the carpenter's trade and also followed agricultural industries.

In the spring of 1853, when John Selby was eighteen years old, he set out from home to cross the continent to California, and having reached Santa Clara County in the fall of the same year, he then went to Marin County and worked in the redwoods district and remained there for a year. Then he came to San Jose and leased land in the Berryessa district and then bought and fenced in form himself some 150 acres of land in this district. In 1860 he sold that farm and moved with his devoted wife to the Mission Road, in the Orchard School district, about five miles north of San Jose, where he had acquired some 100 acres, but he sold part of this and besides his own land, some fourteen acres, he leased twenty-six acres. Eight acres he devoted to orchard culture, and had peach trees, several varieties of pear trees, cherry trees, apricot trees, besides some English black walnuts, persimmon, fig, plum, and apple trees and all kinds of berries, showing the fertility of the soil. He devoted the remaining six acres of the land to pasturage, and in addition to cultivating his fine farm, engaged in carpentering, often taking contract work. In 1906, at the ripe old age of eighty-two, Mr. Selby passed away, full of honor and rich in friends. He was a member of the Board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County, elected in 1892 for one term of four years, serving there as a broad-minded Democrat, and for a number of years was the president of the Pioneer Society of Santa Clara County.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Selby. Mary became Mrs. William E. Trimble of Los Gatos; Emma J., now deceased, was Mrs. R. B. Roberts of San Jose; William H. Selby, living in Naglee Park; Lizzie Lee married W. E. Coombs and resides at San Jose. The fifth is George Wray, an oil man of Santa Barbara County; a child also died in infancy, and Lulu passed away at the tender age of four. In 1908 Mrs. Selby sold the ranch and bought a place in Naglee Park, where she lived until she received her injury, when she sold out. In 1917 Mrs. Selby had a fall, in which she broke her right arm, and this has since been a serious handicap, although she is still remarkably active for a woman of eighty-one. She is also an earnest, highly-esteemed member of the Pioneer Society, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church

South. She resides with her granddaughter, Mrs. Waltz, at 132 Balbach Street, San Jose, the center of a group of very devoted friends.

MRS. MARIA ANTONIA CAREAGA.—The interest which attaches to the biography of California pioneers is an expression of gratitude which their fellow-citizens feel towards those forerunners of civilization who have done so much to make both habitable and attractive this glorious section of the Far West. Not only as a pioneer of the state, but also as one of the early residents of San Jose and vicinity, Maria Antonia Careaga enjoys the respect and esteem of the citizens of Santa Clara County.

Mrs. Careaga's maiden name was Maria A. Bonevantur, a daughter of Monsieur Bernardo Bonevantur, who had come from France and married Albina Boronda, a charming member of one of the very early pure Castilian families of Monterey. Her father was a carpenter at San Juan Bautista, and passed away when our subject was only ten years old. Her mother reared the family as best she could, the only one now surviving being the subject of this sketch. Her maternal grandfather Boronda was a native Californian, but great-grandfather Boronda came from Spain.

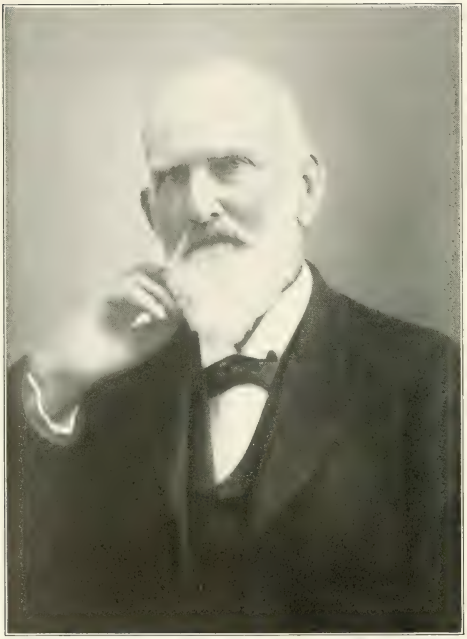
Maria A. Bonevantur received her education in the San Juan convent, and her marriage to Ramon F. Careaga was solemnized amid all the festivities characteristic of the social life in a family of such ancient traditions. After their marriage at the old historical mission, she accompanied her husband to his ranch and was his able helpmate and counsellor, encouraging him in his ambitions, and success came to them above their greatest expectations.

For many generations the Careaga family has been distinguished in California not only for its participation in the gradual development of the state, but because it is one of the important historical links between Castilian Spain and the flourishing colonies which her prophetic vision and unbounded energy planted in the New World. The earliest Careaga of whom we have record as a direct forebear of this esteemed family, was a Spanish nobleman born in medieval Castile and sent to Mexico as a military man by the King of Spain. A descendant was Colonel Satornino Careaga, also a soldier, who came from Mexico to Monterey, California, when he was but seventeen years old. He was a member of Captain Muñoz's command, and with all the chivalry ever characteristic of the Careagas, he risked his life and sacrificed his comfort to protect the dependent and exposed San Jose Mission. His son, Ramon F. Careaga, the husband of our subject, who died on February 7, 1914, was a handsome, splendidly preserved gentleman, who could look back to many stirring events in which he had participated, or of which his father, in the good old days when the Spanish Dons gathered their children about them, had told him as a part of the cherished family tradition. There were personal anecdotes about Governor Portola, and the expedition to Monterey; there were recollections of Pio Pico, Echeandia, Micheltorena, Castro, Flores, Juan Bandini, Abel Stearns, and finally of Fremont and Stockton, with all of whom and their contemporaries the Careagas had had much to do, first in fighting for Spain and then for Mexico, and ultimately in helping to build up young America on the Coast.

With a brother, Juan B. Careaga, also born in Monterey County, and Daniel Harris, Ramon bought about 18,000 acres of the old ranch belonging to the De la Guerras (early Spaniards who, with their wide territory, figured prominently in the state history); and later, in the division, Harris took some 7,500 acres, while the Careaga brothers held more than 10,000. In the final subdivision, Ramon received 6,970, and this property has become the center of the Santa Maria oil fields. More than that, it was on Ramon Careaga's historic land that oil was first discovered in the Santa Maria Valley. One day, while the Careagas were walking across their finely situated acres, one of the parties discovered, here and there, some outcroppings of asphalt—an intruder on the surface of the rich soil which would have been most unwelcome had not the experience of the intelligent observer recognized in the dark substance the coveted indications of rich oil deposits. It was not long before that which was assumed and hoped for to be true was proven a certainty. On March 14, 1900, the erection of the great rig for the first well was begun and they soon struck oil, but the well had to be abandoned on account of some obstacle. A similar experience was met in the attempt to sink well number 2; but nothing daunted, the riggers and drillers moved farther up the canyon and soon had, in well number 3, such a flow of oil that at last the precious liquid was obtained in paying quantities. The long waited-for event was duly celebrated by a big barbecue, for which the hospitable Careagas furnished four of their choicest beeves, the meat being partaken of by hundreds of visitors.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Careaga moved to San Jose, where she enjoys a quiet and comfortable life. They were the parents of eleven children: Luis S. is married and resides at Santa Barbara; Ramon A. married Miss Cora Riley and they have two children, Ramon F. and Alberto J. and reside in San Jose; he passed away in 1919; John T. married Miss Alberta Roe and they have one child, Adelbert; Eleanor M. became the wife of John Carr and the mother of two sons, John F. and Leland and they reside on the Careaga ranch; Bernardo F. married Miss Gussie Hawkins and they have two children, William B. and Eugene F.; he passed away in 1919; Antonio F. resides on the Careaga ranch and so does James F., who is a farmer and stockman; and Charles M. resides on the northwest oil lease of the Careaga ranch near Bicknell, and looks after the oil and gas interests of the estate. He married Miss J. Hawkins and they have one child, Durward; Rita J. is the wife of Mr. Hawkins and they reside in San Jose. Evangeline is now Mrs. Dana, also on Careaga ranch, Santa Barbara County. Angela is Mrs. Suffert and makes her home in San Jose.

Mrs. Careaga had the comfort and pleasure of having her mother with her during her last days and enjoyed ministering to her comforts until she passed away at the age of seventy-seven. Mrs. Careaga has always been interested in educational affairs and during her husband's lifetime gave land for two school sites on their property. Mrs. Careaga resides in a comfortable residence on Sierra Avenue, San Jose, and enjoys dispensing the same old-time California hospitality that her husband and their forebears were so noted for.



Walden Lords

WALDEN LORDS.—It is interesting to write the story of the pioneer who braved the dangers of frontier life and by enduring privations and hardships helped to conquer the wilderness, making it habitable and bringing comfort and happiness to the coming generations. Such a man was the late Walden Lords, a native of Ohio, born at Mansfield, August 14, 1825. His father, John Lords, was a New Englander, born in Maine, who was an early settler and farmer at Mansfield, Ohio. He married Mrs. Mary (McLaughlin) Osborne, who had one child by her first marriage, Nial Osborne, who, when he grew to manhood, was filled with the desire for adventure, and in 1843 he crossed the plains and mountains by the old Oregon Trail to the Williamette Valley, Ore., where he remained a couple of winters, then coming to California he was one of those sent in an expedition to the relief of the Donner party in 1846. He made a trip east and returned, and a second time when he came out in 1849 he was accompanied by our subject and his brother, Ira. Nial Osborne later returned to Iowa where he spent his last days.

To the union of John Lords and Mrs. Osborne were born six children, of whom Walden was fourth in order of birth. He was reared on the Eastern farm, where from a boy he was kept busy, assisting in the farm work as was the custom of farmer boys in those days. He crossed the plains with his half-brother, Nial Osborne and on arriving in California he followed mining at Placerville and later in the region of Ione, but it did not yield the profits he had expected, so he settled down to farming, purchasing land near Galt, Sacramento County, where in time he came to own 400 acres which he devoted to grain and stock raising. Here he also married, being united with Mrs. Mary (Slattery) Huston, who was born in Ireland and came to New York City when a girl of sixteen years, and there her first marriage occurred to William Huston. Soon afterwards the young couple came via Panama to San Francisco and thence to Sacramento. Mr. Huston followed mining until his death.

In 1872 Walden Lords rented his ranch and came to Santa Clara County, where he purchased a farm at Alviso, where he began his career as an horticulturist, in which he became so singularly successful. He engaged in raising berries and also set out an orchard of Bartlett pears, and in time came to have an orchard of 80 acres,. principally Bartlett pears, which yielded him a large return. He was bereaved of his faithful wife in 1903, after which he spent most of his time in San Jose at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Jennings, and there occurred his death on November 3, 1909, an honored member of the Santa Clara Valley Pioneers, who buried him with honors. Mrs. Lords by her first marriage had one child, Delia Huston, who became the wife of Oscar Emmerson of San Jose, while Mr. and Mrs. Lords had three children: Ella is Mrs. Jennings of San Jose; John M. Lords resides on the old home ranch which he superintends; Walden died when twenty-two years old. It is a pleasure to note that since the death of Walden Lords his ranch has been kept intact in the family, who have taken the best of care of it and treasure the orchard improved by their pioneer parents, whose memory they cherish and revere.

W. W. & ELLA LORDS JENNINGS.—Prominent and popular among the most interesting of progressive and useful citizens in Santa Clara County, W. W. Jennings and his gifted wife, Ella Lords Jennings, of 371 South Thirteenth Street, San Jose, exert a wide and helpful influence in favor of better conditions in California which is helpful and promising to others as well as to themselves. Mr. Jennings was born in the Empire State, the son of Charles W. and Emma (Ward) Jennings, both natives of Leicestershire, England, who came to Seneca Falls, N. Y., where the lad first saw the light of day, and he migrated to California soon after the great realty boom in 1888. He was an employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, on the Coast Division route, and later embarked in the grocery business, and he followed that trade for many years at the corner of Santa Clara and Teresa streets in San Jose. In 1920 he sold out and took a position in the employ of Black's Package Company of San Jose, with which concern he has been ever since.

At Alviso, on October 16, 1890, Mr. Jennings was married to Miss Ella Lords, the daughter of Walden Lords, a frontier pioneer, who is also represented on this page. Ella Lords attended the Alviso school, and having decided to follow a pedagogical career, attended the San Jose State Normal School. Having graduated, she taught school at Monterey, in the old Capitol Building, and then, when she was beginning to be of valuable service to society as a trainer of the young, she concluded to marry and establish her own family. Her union with Mr. Jennings was a fortunate one, and this is especially true on account of the cooperation she has afforded her husband, with her exceptional ability, in all of his enterprises. To their union have been born one son and one daughter,—Walden A. Jennings, a mechanic doing expert service on Mare Island for the United States Government, and Emma E., a talented, esteemed school teacher, a graduate of the State Normal at San Jose, who lives at home.

W. W. Jennings is clerk of the San Jose Camp of the Modern Woodmen of America, and he has also passed through all the chairs of the Maccabees at San Jose, and is an active member of the Woodmen of the World of San Jose, besides being a member of the Royal Neighbors in the same city. Both Mr. and Mrs. Jennings are Democrats, although the best of nonpartisan "boosters" of their home district; and Mrs. Jennings is a member of the Vendome Parlor of the Native Daughters of the Golden West, and is recorder of the local lodge of Royal Neighbors as well as recorder of the State Camp of that order.

JOSEPH M. STILLWELL.—A true pioneer of Santa Clara County, Joseph M. Stillwell, is well known and highly esteemed by the residents of San Jose, having here spent his entire life, covering a period of sixty-six years, for he was born in this city, on the Berryessa Road, August 6, 1855, the third son of Joseph C. and Plina A. (Young) Stillwell. The father was a native of Kentucky and in times of peace followed farming and stockraising, but he defended the interests of the United States in the war against Mexico in 1846. He came to California that year, joined Fremont at Sacramento and rose to the rank of Lieutenant and after his services were no longer needed he settled down to ranching. He returned

East for a visit and then came across the plains with the Samuel Young party. He later married Mr. Young's daughter and both he and his wife passed away in San Jose.

Reared upon a ranch, J. M. Stillwell attended the public schools of Santa Clara County and on entering business life took up the painter's trade, remaining in the employ of J. P. Jarman of San Jose until 1891. He has since had charge of the Lowell School of this city as janitor and is most capably discharging his duties in that connection, proving faithful, efficient and reliable.

Mr. Stillwell was united in marriage in 1876 to Miss Josephine Zingg, who was nine years of age when she made the journey across the plains from St. Louis, Mo., to California. Four children have been born of this union. Joseph C., who for the past eleven years has been custodian of the State Normal School at San Jose, is married and has one child, Loraine. Viola, a graduate of the Normal, is now the wife of Thomas T. Dougherty and a resident of San Jose; Maude, who completed a course in the State Normal School, is the wife of T. F. Sourisseau, by whom she has one child, Thomas, and they reside at Campbell, Santa Clara County. William, also a graduate of the State Normal, is a teacher in the public schools of San Jose. He is married and has one child, Barbara. The family reside at No. 452 South Ninth Street, which has been their home for twenty-five years. Mr. Stillwell is identified with the Independent Order of Foresters. He has been an interested witness of the growth and development of San Jose and has been an active factor in its progress. Wherever known he is held in high regard, and most of all where he is best known.

F. E. CORNELL.—No more interesting pioneer than F. E. Cornell can be found in all Santa Clara County, and certainly no citizen of Sunnyvale is more worthy of honor within the bounds of that rising municipality, for he had much to do with the very beginning of things here, and a great deal to do with blessing the town with a name which is truly descriptive of this beautiful and withall historic spot, which has recently taken in new life, by attracting a large number of energetic and well-to-do settlers, many of them having brought large means with them from their former homes in the middle west, as well as several very substantial manufacturing concerns whose varied products being added to the luxuriance of its fields and orchards have made this place known far and wide. A worthy representative of colonial Holland-American stock, Mr. Cornell was born at Byron, Fond du Lac County, Wis., on August 4, 1861, the son of James and Emaline (Warner) Cornell. He grew up on a Wisconsin farm, attended the country schools, and when he was ready for the undeveloped Pacific Coast, the Coast was waiting for him. His father, James Cornell, lured by the great gold discovery had come out to California from Wisconsin across the plains in 1849, but after two years returned to Wisconsin, married and settled down to farm life. No wonder young Cornell's heart was in California, so he came to San Jose in 1889. Determined to succeed, he lost no time but took the first job offered him and engaged in the shops of the San Jose Street Railway Company for two years. Thereafter, for five years, he was employed in the ladies' furnishing establishment of Orvis and Cornell at San Jose. He came out to Murphy's Station (now Sunnyvale) in 1897, and quickly perceived a promising future in the simple environment greeting him, he started a general merchandise business here in October, 1897. The Southern Pacific Railroad Company had retained the name of Murphy's Station, so called from the fact that this was the home of Martin Murphy, Jr., who had built one of the first really good residences in California at this place, in the very early days, from plans and specifications and lumber already cut in the East and shipped around the Horn, all ready to be put up in California. This house is still standing and is still in excellent shape, and is the commodious summer residence of Mrs. Mary Carroll, a daughter of its builder. Martin Murphy, Sr., and family and Martin Murphy, Jr., and family were the first two white families from east of the Rocky Mountains to settle permanently in California, making their settlement within the confines of what is now Santa Clara County in 1846. Before the advent of the railroad, all the lands upon which Sunnyvale now stands was a part of the broad and fertile acres of the Murphy Ranch, originally owned by Martin Murphy, Jr. As the settlers grew in numbers they renamed the place Encinal on account of the many beautiful live oak trees which flourished at this place.

Mr. Cornell was appointed its first postmaster in 1898, the name of the post office being Encinal, while the name of the railway station was Murphy's Station. The name Encinal might have proven satisfactory enough and might have been adopted by the Southern Pacific had it not been that the company had already given that name to another station on their line. This situation led to a request to Mr. Cornell and other early settlers to suggest a new name. Together with Horace E. Smeld, Mr. Cornell submitted three other names but they were all rejected for various reasons.

A happy thought occurred to the postmaster and fellow-townsmen—Sunnyvale—and no sooner had they become convinced that such a name would best describe the locality, than Mr. Cornell in his official capacity, proposed the name for the town. The authorities of the government, as well as of the railroad company, hastened to accept it, and it has certainly proved a happy designation. Mr. Cornell continued to be postmaster, and served from March 18, 1898 to April, 1915. Always sincerely interested in the welfare of the place, he is now serving on its Board of City Trustees, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Karl S. Hazeltine.

He is the efficient and popular teller of the Sunnyvale branch of the Bank of Italy, and is also the keeper of the records and seals in Sunnyvale Lodge, K. P. In whatever field he is active, he has the esteem and confidence of everybody.

In April, 1897, Mr. Cornell was married to Miss Gertrude Payne, and their union has been blessed with three children, Mildred, Elton, and James, the two eldest being students at Stanford University. Mrs. Cornell shares with her husband the distinction of being a leading citizen at Sunnyvale, and at present is serving as one of the five trustees of the Sunnyvale Free Public Library. Mr. and Mrs. Cornell reside in an attractive home on Murphy Avenue, and all who know of their historic association with the town feel a pride in their presenece as high-minded citizens and warm-hearted neighbors and friends.

Irwin Miles Wilcox

IRWIN MILES WILCOX—For many years representatives of the Wilcox family have resided in San Jose, bearing an active and helpful part in the work of general improvement and progress in this section, and Irwin Miles Wilcox is actuated by the same spirit of enterprise and initiative which dominated his father. As head of the San Jose Broom Factory he is controlling one of the important manufacturing enterprises of the city, and he formerly had large dairy interests, displaying marked executive ability in the management of his affairs. A native of San Jose, he was born September 13, 1875, his parents being Miles W. and Adeline (Hopkins) Wilcox. Both arrived in California in 1863, the mother crossing the plains in an ox-team train, and the father coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama. The young people met at Marysville and were married about 1866. Mr. Wilcox was engaged in manufacturing brooms at Marysville, and later when they moved to San Jose he established the first broom factory here, building up a large business on Bush Street. He also established a glove factory and for many years conducted a successful business in this line, and in his passing away on July 27, 1911, San Jose lost one of her most public-spirited citizens. His widow survives him, and lives in San Jose.

Their only child, Irwin Miles, acquired his education at the San Jose public schools and the Garden City Business College, and following his father's death, took over the management of the broom factory. With keen insight into business affairs, he has been able to formulate plans which have resulted in the continued growth of the business, manufacturing brooms for the Keystone Company of San Jose, Hedges, Buck & Company of Stockton, and other local trade. Mr. Wilcox was associated with his mother in the dairy business for many years. They had two ranches, one at Milpitas and the other at Santa Clara, devoted to alfalfa and dairying, and owned some fine pure-bred Jersey stock. From Milpitas they shipped their milk wholesale to San Francisco, while the California Dairy, on the Santa Clara ranch, had one of the largest retail trades in San Jose. On the death of his father they sold the dairy business, in order to give more time to the manufacture of brooms. They still own the ranch at Santa Clara, renting it out to others. Mr. Wilcox also has valuable real estate interests in San Jose, having firm faith in the future of this part of the state.

Mr. Wilcox was united in marriage in San Jose to Miss Nellie Wilson, a native of Pescadero, Cal., and they have become the parents of two children, Wilbur and Muriel. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he is deeply interested in everything that pertains to the welfare and progress of Santa Clara County. Fraternally he is connected with the Garden City Lodge of Odd Fellows and he finds recreation in hunting and fishing. While it is true that he came into a business already established, he has demonstrated in its control that he has the same executive power and keen discrimination between the essential and the non-essential which characterized his father and placed him at the head of extensive and important business interests. That he is a man of strict integrity and moral worth is indicated by the high esteem in which he is held by those among whom his entire life has been passed.

E. T. PETTIT.—A pioneer horticulturist who, stimulated by high principles and guided by clear thinking and sound judgement, has certainly succeeded, is E. T. Pettit, and by all who know him he is rated as an aggressively progressive man who has contributed something definite to the development of California husbandry. Mr. Pettit was born near Elwood City, Lawrence County, Pa., November 8, 1846, the son of Nathaniel Pettit, also born in Pennsylvania, and a farmer there. Mr. Pettit's grandfather, who was of French descent, was one of the pioneers of Beaver County, Pa., coming from Virginia, and the family is able to look back with pride to a long line of Virginian ancestry. His mother was Barbara Grieb, a native of Philadelphia, of German parents, and she died in Lawrence County. Of their eleven children, E. T. was fourth oldest.

When he started in life for himself he chose the profession of the teacher. After completing the public schools he attended the State Normal School at Edinboro, Pa., and after teaching a few terms in his native state he went to Missouri and there entered the State Normal School at Kirksville. He spent the three years following his graduation in 1873 in teaching in Missouri and then came to San Jose, Cal., in 1876, and here took a senior course in the San Jose State Normal, at which institution he graduated in 1878. During the years of 1880 and 1881 he was principal of the schools of Sonora, Tuolumne County, after which he held a similar position in different places in California until as principal of schools at Willows, Glenn County for two years. He retired from educational work in 1885 to devote all of his time to horticulture. As early as 1881 he purchased his present place of twenty-two acres on Douglas Road and began setting out orchard, improving it from a stubblefield to an excellent state of production and of delicious fruit. He set out ten acres to apricots and prunes, and the remainder of the acreage was set out during the next few seasons to prunes and peaches and cherries. The results which Mr. Pettit obtains from his horticultural interests clearly show the excellent care which he bestows upon them. In 1887 five acres of apricots yielded thirty-five tons of fruit which sold for $1,000. This same year, Mr. Pettit, in partnership with his sister, purchased land adjoining the town of Colusa, in Colusa County and in 1888 planted it to apricots and peaches, later selling it to advantage. In 1919 Mr. Pettit had a yield of forty-six tons of apricots on four and a half acres and sold them for $5,300, showing how values have risen during this period.

In politics, Mr. Pettit is a thorough Republican. He is a man of sterling integrity, possessed of the influence which every man of education and refinement, when combined with uprightness of character, exerts for good in the community in which he makes his home. The qualities of thoroughness and faithfulness in the performance of every duty, which made him a most successful teacher, has made him a success as a horticulturist. Mr. Pettit was an early member of the San Jose Grange No. 10, holding the position of secretary of that organization in 1887 and afterwards as master for several terms, and for four years was master of the State Grange. Thus for thirty years he has attended the annual meeting of the State Grange, in which he is welcome because of his years of experience as well as his fluency as a

speaker. He was one of the organizers and directors and later served as secretary of the West Side Fruit Growers' Association, a cooperative drying and packing concern, and is the only one of the original directors still serving. He is also a member of California Prune and Apricot Association.

GARRETT J. BYRNE.—A varied and interesting career was that of the late Garrett J. Byrne, one of the best known of the Irish pioneers in California, who was one of the earliest dry goods merchants in the state, his progressive spirit and capability bringing him unqualified success in his business ventures. Mr. Byrne was born on November 20, 1827, on the sunny slopes of Tellabyrne, near the noted St. John's well, six miles from Kilkenny, Ireland. The eldest of a family of nine brothers and four sisters, he finished his schooling at the age of sixteen to go to work on the farm. At nineteen he started to learn the dry goods business—four years of apprenticeship and no pay. His father had to pay for his clothes all during that time and twenty-five pounds besides. When his time was up, he could not get any employment near his home, so went up to Dublin but met with the same result, as those were hard times in Ireland. Starting for Liverpool on the Trafalgar, he took passage on the sailing vessel, Grace McRae—no steamers on the Atlantic at that time—and after a perilous voyage he landed at New York, where he secured a position with Abraham Gunst at 295 Bowery, the father of Moses Gunst, the cigar man.

Mr. Byrne remained in New York until October 19, 1852, when he sailed for San Francisco on the Star of the West, stopping at Jamaica and arriving at Aspinwall in due time. They poled across the Chagres River in a flat boat to Gorgona, walked across the Isthmus eighteen miles to Panama, and after ten days took passage on the Cortes, which was making the trip up the coast. He arrived at San Francisco, and as he said in an account of his active life published in the Leader in 1910.

"When I arrived in California, the only capital I had was youth, energy and perseverance, and I needed them badly. My first job in the city was to roll a lot of barrels on Sansome Street from the sidewalk to the cellar, for which I received $2.50 for two hours' work. The firm I worked for was Rising, Casella & Company, and I will never forget my first job in San Francisco. After a few days I got a position with Thos. Masterson on Clay Street at $200 a month and a percentage on my sales. I had $1,000 in a short time, which I loaned at three per cent a month—thirty-six per cent a year—so I made money fast. Those were great old times. The bay was up to Montgomery and Jackson streets then; the old ship Niantic was high and dry at Sansome and Clay streets and was used as a rooming house. I remained with Masterson for a few years, until I started in business at Marysville, December 1, 1855. Mine was, I might say, the first regular dry goods store there. . . . I attended the first Christian midnight mass, December 25, 1854, at St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, and five weeks from that time mine was the first marriage that took place there, February 1, 1855. The Rev. Hugh Gallagher welded the golden chains that were broken by my wife's death September 26, 1900. February 1, 1855, was the happiest day of my life and will ever find a warm corner in this old Irish heart of mine."

Mrs. Byrne before her marriage was Miss Annie McCloud; she was born at Sidney, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, the daughter of Donald McCloud, also born there and descended from an old and prominent family. He was a successful farmer and owned a beautiful place which was enhanced by fine natural lakes. On her maternal side Annie McCloud was a McGilvery and her grandfather was a Sutherland, of the famed house of Sutherland. With her sister Kate, who later became Mrs. J. H. Tobin, she came to San Francisco in 1852 with Captain and Mrs. Urey, making the trip across the Isthmus of Panama on mule back. She supported herself and her sister by sewing, and sent her sister to the convent of the Sisters of Charity, then located on the present site of the Palace Hotel, and later Kate McCloud attended the public schools in San Francisco. While trading at Masterson's store in San Francisco, Annie McCloud met Mr. Byrne, and the admiration of the young people being mutual, the acquaintance later resulted in their marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrne were the parents of a large family—eleven children: Bessie died while attending Notre Dame in March, 1868, the first death at that institution; Margaret died in infancy; Garry died in 1882; Robert died in San Francisco sixteen years ago, Martin died in 1898 at Glenbrook Farm; Allen resides at Sunnyvale; Charles lives at San Mateo; Joseph died in infancy; James died in 1918; Elizabeth, the wife of J. A. McDonald, and Kathryn M. and these two daughters jointly own and make their home at Glenbrook Farm. In 1873 Mrs. Byrne made a trip to Ireland with the children, then eight in number, and they spent two and a half years there, when they returned to San Francisco. She was a noble woman and devoted her time to the rearing of her family and in a careful oversight of their education. The boys attended Sacred Heart and St. Mary's academies, while the daughters were educated in the Dominican and Notre Dame convents at San Francisco and the Notre Dame Academy at Santa Clara. Mrs. Byrne was prominent and active in the social life of San Francisco, being a brilliant and accomplished woman; she and her sister, Mrs. Tobin, were both very popular and were considered two of the most beautiful women in the Bay city.

After conducting his business in Marysville until 1858, Mr. Byrne returned to San Francisco, establishing himself on Clay Street, where he remained until the Lick House was opened in December, 1862. He then went into partnership with Robert Kirby, who had married Mrs. Byrne's sister, Margaret McCloud, and the Kirby-Byrne Company opened their establishment at 7 Montgomery Street. Mr. Byrne was extremely successful in his business and made what was then considered a fortune in fifteen years, but like many Californians, lost much of it in mining ventures. After retiring from business he was for some years a deputy in the county assessor's office in San Francisco.

In 1879 Mr. and Mrs. Byrne purchased the ranch on Stevens Creek, Santa Clara County, named by Mrs. Byrne, Glenbrook Farm, from a beautiful place she had known in Ireland, and here the family made their home, developing it into an attractive estate. After his wife's death, Mr. Byrne made a trip in 1903 to Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, and two years later he crossed the Atlantic to visit his old home in Ireland, after an absence of fifty-four years. The

G. J. Byrne

Annie McCloud - Byrne

remainder of his years were spent in comfortable retirement at Glenbrook Farm, where he passed away on January 14, 1917, highly esteemed by all who knew him, his death closing a career of unusual activity and accomplishment.

JAMES A. McDONALD.—Coming to California thirty-three years ago, James A. McDonald is numbered among the successful orchardists of Santa Clara County, and he can look back on a life filled with varied and interesting experiences, from his boyhood days in the Maritime Provinces, to the time spent in balmy, tropical Honolulu, and then by way of severe contrast, three years spent in the frozen North, in the first gold rush to Alaska. His birthplace was Cape Breton, Canada, and he traces his ancestry back to the McDonalds and Macdonalds of Inverness and Glencoe, Scotland. Augustine and Mary (Giles) McDonald were his parents, the father born on Prince Edward Isle. Grandfather Angus McDonald and Great-grandfather Ronald McDonald came from Morarshire, Scotland, and settled on Prince Edward Island, and this was the family home for many years. There Augustine McDonald followed his trade as a builder, until his marriage, when he made his home on Cape Breton Island until his death at the age of ninety-two. Mrs. Mary Giles McDonald's grandfather came from Scotland to Prince Edward Island, and here her father, Donald Giles, was born. When a young man he came with his wife and child in an open boat to Cape Breton while it was yet a wilderness, and was one of the first settlers there, taking up land and improving it and becoming well-to-do. He built two vessels, one for each son, and for years they were engaged in trading along the Atlantic Coast. Mrs. McDonald passed away at the age of seventy-seven, the mother of thirteen children, seven of whom are living.

The fifth oldest of the family and the only one in California, James A. McDonald attended the schools of his home neighborhood until he was twelve years old, and shortly after he entered a dry goods store in Sidney as a clerk, continuing in that line of work until 1888, when he came to San Francisco. Wishing to get into the great outdoors, he followed ranching at San Rafael for five years and engaged in the same line at Hopland, Mendocino County. He next served as a deputy under Sheriff McDade at San Francisco, then went to Honolulu, where for three years he imported horses from California, selling them in the Hawaiian Islands. At the time of the first gold rush to Alaska, in 1898, Mr. McDonald made his way to St. Michael and then up the Yukon to Dawson; it took from July, 1898, to June, 1899, to make the trip, as the party was frozen in en route. He was at Fairbanks when there was only one old prospector there, and they had to walk across from Rampart City. At Dawson the Canadian Government was building a telegraph line to Whitehorse, and he entered their employ, working on the boat handling the wire, and helping install the first telegraph instruments at the station at Dawson. After the line was completed he was mate on the steamer taking people to Whitehorse, and on the way down the river they lost the boat. All on board escaped watery graves, Mr. McDonald coming ashore bareheaded, and they walked 250 miles to Dawson, camping out nights. He continued to prospect, but after putting in three years there he returned to San Francisco in 1901, via Cape Nome.

At old St. Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, on April 30, 1904, Mr. McDonald was married to Miss Elizabeth Byrne, the daughter of Garrett J. and Annie (McCloud) Byrne, pioneers of San Francisco, who are represented on another page of this history. Mrs. McDonald was born at San Francisco and educated at the Dominican Convent there; she is a cultured woman of much capability and the union has proven a very happy one. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. McDonald took up their residence on Glenbrook Farm, the Byrne homestead since 1879, and since then Mr. McDonald has devoted his time to horticulture, having reset and improved the ranch until sixty acres are now in full bearing orchard of prunes and apricots. It is beautifully located on Stevens Creek and is one of the show places of the country. Mr. McDonald is also roadmaster in the Fifth supervisorial district, having filled this office since 1905, very creditably to himself and the public, as the roads in that district well testify to his ability in that line. He is a member of the San Jose Council, K. of C., and is greatly interested in the improvement of the Santa Clara Valley, this wonderfully favored section of the globe.

DR. J. IRVING BEATTIE.—Prominent and successful from the very beginning of his practice as a physician and surgeon, Dr. J. Irving Beattie has become pre-eminent among the leading medical men of Santa Clara County and is today rightly regarded as one of the first citizens of Santa Clara, in which city he has his residence and office at 1075 Benton Street. He was born in the province of Ontario, Canada, on June 1, 1883, and came to California as a young man of seventeen. When properly prepared for special work, he entered the Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, from which he was graduated with honors in 1905; and then he traveled in Europe and for a year worked in the London Hospital. On his return to America, he spent a year at the French Hospital at San Francisco.

In 1907 he located at Santa Clara, and on the first of the year opened an office as the third doctor at the corner of Main and Benton Streets, which for decades has been the Mecca for thousands of sufferers, succeeding to the office of his uncle, Dr. D. A. Beattie, now located in San Jose, who in turn succeeded Dr. Saxe, an early and noted practitioner at Santa Clara. Dr. Beattie's success may be in part estimated from the constant attendance of patients during the afternoon hours when he is available for office consultation. The mornings are devoted to surgical operations at the hospital, and to visiting those in distress at their own homes.

On January 12, 1907, Dr. Beattie was married to Miss Hilda Mayer, a native of San Francisco and the daughter of Charles Mayer, Jr., of the Bay metropolis. She is a graduate of the University of California, having finished her studies with the class of 1906; and she has been of inestimable service to her husband in his constantly increasing practice. Two children have blessed this union, Hermione and Yvonne. As public-spirited as he is genial, Dr. Beattie joined the ranks of the Americans in the World War and in 1918 went to Fort Riley, where he served as lieutenant until three months after the signing of the armistice.

WILLIAM SIMPSON, M. D.—Highly esteemed as a successful physician and surgeon, with a long and enviable record of faithful, efficient service in the cause of humanity, Dr. William Simpson of San Jose enjoys a unique position in local society as one of the most interesting of old-time residents. He was born in the province of Quebec, Canada, on March 21, 1846, the son of George F. and Harriet (Towns) Simpson, who crossed the line into the States when our subject was three years of age and settled for a while near Fort Edward, N. Y. There Mr. Simpson died, and later his devoted widow came to California and remained with her son until her death, in her eighty-eighth year.

William went to the district schools in New York, and later topped off his education by pursuing courses at the Fort Edward Collegiate Institute; and then he taught school for a number of years. He was the last principal at the famous Farmers Hall Academy—whose first principal, by the way, was Noah Webster—and during Mr. Simpson's service this academy was incorporated into the New York state public school system and became the academic department of the Goshen schools. He then took charge of the Union Free School at Chester, N. Y., for six years, and after that studied medicine at the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn's well-known medical school, from which he was graduated in 1878. He was resident physician at the Brooklyn Children's Seaside Home at Coney Island, being the first physician who had ever spent a season there. After that he was for three years at Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

In 1881 he came to California and located at San Jose; and since then he has carried on the longest term of practice of any physician near here, not one of his colleagues who were here when he came being alive today. Before coming to California, Dr. Simpson took a special course of study in New York City in relation to the eye, ear and throat, in which he specializes. He is now county health officer, and he has the distinction of having been the first health officer of San Jose, being appointed in 1889. He it was who began the making and preservation of the records of vital statistics, which had not been kept before he took charge.

Dr. Simpson was married on April 12, 1892, at San Jose, to Miss Rose E. Denne, and they have had one daughter, Mrs. Helen Simpson Cole. The family are members of Trinity Episcopal Church. Dr. Simpson has been a Mason since February 26, 1872, having been made a Mason in Standard Lodge No. 711, A. F. and A. M., at Chester (now Monroe), N. Y., and he served two terms as master and was a delegate to the Grand Lodge at New York, June 2, 1875, at the dedication of the temple there; he now belongs to San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. and A. M., and to San Jose Chapter, R. A. M. He also is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. Elks, in which society he was exalted ruler during 1906, and attended the national annual convention at Philadelphia the following year. He belongs to the Santa Clara Medical Society, having served as president, is a member of the California State Medical Society and has been vice-president of same, and is a member of the American Public Health Association; also the California State Health Officers' Association, serving as vice-president in 1922-23. Dr. Simpson was the first surgeon of the Fifth Regiment, N. G. C., and was retired with rank of major, though he served during the railroad strike and after the fire and earthquake in 1906, and was a member of the Volunteer Medical Service during the World War.

JAMES MATTHEW FELLOM. — Prominent among the native Californians who have attained distinction as writers of stirring American fiction may well be mentioned James Matthew Fellom, whose latest work, a story entitled "Celestial Chattel," has just been secured for publication in the Pictorial Review. He was born on February 7, 1880, on a ranch near Old Gilroy, in Santa Clara County, the son of Sinfriano and Anna Maria (Fellom) Fellom, the former of whom was born near Gilroy, while his mother was born in New York City, and the record of his ancestry is itself romance. His grandfather, Matthew Fellom, a sturdy Norseman, hailed from Elsinore, Denmark, and made many daring voyages in a Danish whaling vessel on the seven seas; and as early as 1833, after a hazardous trip around the Horn, left his ship while it lay at anchor at Bodega Bay. The pioneer, John Gilroy, had preceded him to this port two years before, and Grandfather Fellom, it is said, was the second white man, from Northern Continental Europe, to reach the Santa Clara Valley. Subsequently he married a beautiful senorita and himself became a don and later served as alcalde. Sinfriano Fellom was a graduate of the University of Santa Clara and was a mine operator in Lower California for many years, and was a prominent official of the Mexican government, being secretary to Governor Luis Torres and was territorial postmaster at Ensenada; later on he located at San Francisco and made a second trip during a big mining boom to Sierra Pintada, from which point he anticipated penetrating the Lower California desert, perishing in the attempt.

Life on the rancho of 2,000 acres, which Matthew Fellom later owned, was a continuation of the wedding feast, and many gaieties were enjoyed by all the neighbors in the vicinity of the old town of Gilroy; and it is not surprising that Matthew became the first alcalde at San Juan Bautista under the American regime. He had a younger brother named Caius Julius Fellom, who had left Denmark after Matthew; and it was when the latter made a second trip from New York to California in the early fifties that the two brothers met at Gilroy for the first time, Caius having been born after Matthew left Denmark. A New Yorker had been out to the Santa Clara Valley and while here had learned of, or met, a Fellom at Gilroy; and having reported this fact to Caius Julius Fellom on his return to the East, the meeting was eventually brought about. On the trip from San Francisco down the Peninsula, Caius J. Fellom came on foot, and he could relate much to his friends of the richness of the valley. The giant mustard grew to such height that a man on horseback would never be able to see beyond and around him.

Caius Julius Fellom remained in the Santa Clara Valley and located near Oak Hill, near the site of the Oak Hill cemetery of today; and six months later he sent for his wife and children who came out to California in 1860, via the Panama Isthmus, and then for a time they all lived in a house on

Wm. Darlington M. D.

Devine Street, San Jose. Matthew Fellom, on the other hand, surrounded by every comfort that resources and wealth could bring to the early Dons, lived only to middle age.

Mr. and Mrs. Sinfriano Fellom were first cousins, and James Fellom, our subject, is the eldest child in a family of five children; Landon is a miner and publisher at San Francisco; Roy, a magazine publisher and a member of assembly of the State Legislature from San Francisco, and there was a brother and a sister who died young. Mrs. Sinfriano Fellom was a graduate of Notre Dame convent and was talented in music and literature. She now makes her home in San Francisco. When James was eight months old his parents removed from Gilroy to San Jose, and while the children were growing up, the father arranged for their education in the best schools. At the age of fourteen, James graduated from the Franklin school, and then he spent a term at St. Joseph's College in San Jose, where he studied Latin and Greek and the English classics under Father John Walsh, to whose scholarship, personality and association he has always been indebted. He also received private training in literary studies and in elocution, and after attending St. Ignatius College in San Francisco for a term, he set out for Mexico at the age of eighteen. His father had already entered into mining, and he went there with him on a mining expedition. They were at Camp Alamo, in Lower California, for a year and a half; but their efforts were crowned with failure, and their return was made with an Indian guide and a pack-mule,—150 miles of "hike" amid memorable and fascinating scenery.

Yuma, Ariz., was the destination, on a route passing the Imperial Valley, then waste and arid in its entire extent; and for a short time they tarried at Gold Rock, the first all-American mine our author had ever seen, a joy to behold. Removing to Tucson, the family arrived from San Jose and joined them; and a new home was established; but James Fellom soon became dissatisfied, for he was not by nature a miner. He, therefore, returned North to San Francisco in 1899, where he sought employment; and he soon identified himself with the Pinkerton Detective Agency. He was sent north to the mines in Coeur D'Alene, Idaho, at the time of the labor uprisings; and after having accomplished some remarkable detective work there, he barely escaped with his own life at the hands of the strikers.

The story of the life of our subject for the next fifteen years is more or less the record of the history of the San Francisco earthquake, and the story of life in the mining camps of Inyo, Tuolumne, Tehama, Siskiyou, Stanislaus, Kern and Los Angeles counties. In San Francisco, during 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905 he made his livelihood by various occupations, and late in April, 1906, while the bay metropolic lay smouldering in ashes, he set out to Goldfield and Tonopah, Nev., to win enough fortune to make up the amount which the family had suffered in reverses. As early as 1903, Charles Rhorhand, who was art critic on the San Francisco Call, praised his first story, a yarn which appeared in the Call May 24, 1903, called "He, of Brent," and two years later he met with success in the publication of "Hoodoo's Mine." He had been a faithful reader of the "Nick Carter" stories by E. T. Sawyer, the historian of this history of Santa Clara County, and the hankering after writing was in his very soul. In company with his brothers, Roy and Landon, he removed to Goldfield, Nev., and from there James Fellom started on a rampage of adventure in the mines, which ended some ten years later. His finances dropped down to the lowest ebb, and he was forced to pass many a mealtime without a dinner. Much time was spent in the mining camps of Goldfield, Tonopah, Bullfrog, Rhy-o-lite, Lida, Seven Troughs, Rawhide and Bogart, and for four months he was in charge of the Tonopah and Tidewater commissary at Ludlow, and seven times he crossed Death Valley, apparently for no other reason than to gather the material for the stories penned by him in the last three years. Walking, riding the trails and the railroads of the Southwest, Mr. Fellom has played the part of the genuine hobo for the time he was in it, and known from first-hand experience the life of the wanderer. Naturally he had many an adventure, often discouraging; but while laying up in Mojave, Cal., he took new courage and wrote the "Ways of Nan Humtottle," resting his back up against an adobe building as he sunned himself. This brought him the means to reach San Francisco, where he continued his literary work.

In 1913 he marketed "Gold and Water," which was published by the Frank Munsey Company, and was his first story to appear in the Eastern magazines; and after that eighteen novelettes were sold to the same publisher, and here begins the story of the successful author. However, the slump in the market of fiction in 1914-15, caused him to seek other temporary employment, and he associated himself with the San Jose Mercury-Herald and the San Francisco Call at Camp Fremont during the war. Early in 1919 he renewed his efforts at fiction writing, and has scored such success that he has since marketed over forty stories. These have been contributed to Munsey's Saucy Stories, the Western Story Magazine, the Popular Magazine, the Pictorial Review, Argosy All-Story, Peoples, McClures and Short Stories magazines, the People's Home Journal, and many others. The two complete novels, "The Wherewithal" and "The Complex Mrs. Belden" are just being published in octavo form. Mr. Fellom is the founder of the "Plotwrights," a literary club in San Jose.

At San Francisco, in 1899, Mr. Fellom was married to Miss Lelia Gruby, a native of Oregon, by whom he had one son, Noel Valentine, who was attending Santa Clara College when in 1918 he enlisted in the U. S. Marines, and since his honorable discharge he has located in San Francisco, where he is engaged in newspaper work. He has written numerous short stories and has recently completed his first novel, "The Night Riders," which gives every promise of success. Not long ago, James Fellom married a second time, taking for his wife Miss Ruby Esther Byler, the daughter of Tyra A. Byler, who was a native of Alabama and had married Miss Fannie Maria Collins, of Kentucky. Tyra Byler was a successful and well-known marine engineer, and with his devoted wife spent his last years in San Jose. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Fellom has been blessed with one child, James Byler Fellom. Mrs. Fellom was born in Sacramento and obtained her education in the schools of San Jose and Oakland. Displaying a natural talent for music, she studied with the Worcester School of Music

of San Jose and with Benjamin Moore of San Francisco. She is a cultured woman and intensely interested in her husband's literary work and enters heartily into it acting as his critic and reviewer. Mr. Fellom is the treasurer of the Markham Home Landmark Association of which Henry Meade Bland is president.

CHARLES F. W. HERRMANN—A finely-trained, experienced and thoroughly practical civil engineer and surveyor is Charles Herrmann of San Jose, for three terms the surveyor of Santa Clara County. He was born in Germany in April, 1846, the son of A. Herrmann, a German by birth, and his English-born wife, who was Eliza Purgold before her marriage. Charles attended the Polytechnic Schools at Hanover and Carlsruhe, and in 1865 was graduated as a civil engineer. Then he accepted the post of mechanical engineer on the steamer Saxonia, and made about twenty trips between New York and Germany. In 1867 he took up civil engineering and surveying in his native land.

In the spring of 1869, Mr. Herrmann came out to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and having a brother, A. T. Herrmann at San Jose, he came here and spent a couple of years at which time they established the firm of Herrmann Bros., civil engineers and surveyors. Later he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific at Sacramento for a year as mechanical engineer and on returning to San Jose he devoted his time to the interests of Herrmann Bros. He and his brother made the first complete map of Santa Clara County, which gives each subdivision of land with the owners' names, school districts, roads and other very desirable data; it took two years, and the assessments for 1873-74 were based on this map, and from it all later maps of the county have been made. During his public service as surveyor of Santa Clara County—for three years—Mr. Herrmann and his brother laid out Lick Avenue, popularly known as the Mt. Hamilton Road, to Lick Observatory.

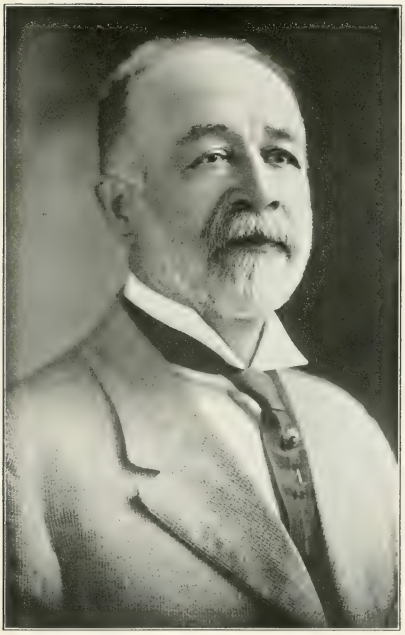
At Sacramento on April 14, 1872, Mr. Herrmann was married to Miss Helen Hoerst, a native of Germany, but who was reared in this country from the age of four years and with whom he has traveled life's journey in the eventful intervening years. A Republican given to standing by the party in matters of national moment, Mr. Herrmann is still so deeply interested in Santa Clara County and all that may pertain to its promising future, that he never favors partisanship as a local issue. He owns a summer home at Saratoga, but has always lived in San Jose. He remains active in the Germania Club, and belongs to Schiller Lodge No. 105, I. O. O. F. of Sacramento, and lives the exemplary life of a patriotic American.

LAWRENCE RUSSELL.—The pioneer cooperative fruit packer of the Santa Clara Valley, Lawrence Russell, of the Saratoga district, has been associated with the fruit industry as an orchardist ever since his advent in this county, whither he removed in 1888. A native of the land of Burns, he was born at Calderbank, Scotland, on August 5, 1850, the son of Andrew and Isabella (Arthur) Russell, both born, reared and died in their native land. The father was a baker by trade, following that until his death. Lawrence was educated in the public schools of Calderbank and the Airdrie Academy of Airdrie, Scotland, and when he was through with his studies he became office boy for the Monkland Iron and Steel Company at Calderbank and remained with this firm for sixteen years, advancing from one post to another until he became cashier, and during the time he read law and became a chartered accountant while in their employ.

Having left the employ of the steel company he secured a position with the Arizona Copper Company of Edinburgh, and in 1883, came to Clifton, Arizona, where in 1885 he was joined by his family. He held the post of cashier for the Arizona Copper Company, later was made its president and manager. He was also president and manager of the Arizona and New Mexico Railroad, owned by stockholders of the Copper Company, running between Clifton, Arizona and Lordsburg, New Mexico. During 1888 he came to California and to San Jose, but stopped for only a few months in the city, when he went to the Saratoga district, and on the Mountain View road, in 1889, he purchased eighty acres of orchard, which is now set to prunes and apricots. This was about the time that the transformation of the country from grain farming to fruit raising was in progress, with no markets for the fruit, or when marketed, with the prices so unstable as to discourage development of orchards. There was no coordination among any of the growers and each individual did the best he could to advance his own interests. Mr. Russell circulated among the growers of his district and finally organized a cooperative association of three men for the packing and marketing of fruit, with his sons to aid him in his work. They secured the best method of commercial packing of good fruit and from their first year, when only two car loads were sent out, they steadily advanced until now an average of thirty cars are sent to the markets of America annually. During the years intervening from 1889 to the present time, Mr. Russell's forceful personality has been felt in the orchard and packing industry, and though practically retired from active duties he is still acting in an advisory capacity in the plant that he founded thirty years ago. They still retain among their customers people who bought their fruit at the beginning and the "Russell Brand" of first class packed dried fruit stands for quality in all the markets of the East. As a fruit grower, Mr. Russell utilizes every up-to-date method to be found on all first class ranches and his industry and perseverance have been the main factors in his success.

In Scotland, on December 19, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary MacVicar, born in that country, and they have become the parents of eight children: Andrew, connected with Richmond-Chase Company in San Jose, and the father of two children, Dorothy and Norman A.; Hamilton, on the ranch with his father, formerly a garage owner at Saratoga; Jessie, the wife of A. L. Cilker of Los Gatos; Isabella, at home with her parents; Alexander, a civil engineer in the employ of the state and living in Berkeley, and has two children, Alexander and Mary Inez; Margaret, also at home; Mary, the wife of A. E. Stewart, of Berkeley; while Lawrence, widely known among a large circle of friends, died at the age of twenty-four.

Mr. Russell is a stalwart Republican and alive to the interests of his party in national issues, but in local matters he is above partisanship and supports the men and measures for the greatest good to the



Chas. F. W. Herrmann

greatest number. He is a stanch advocate of education and has served as a member of his local school board for many years. He is a member of Liberty Lodge No. 299, F. & A. M. of Santa Clara. He is public spirited to a high degree, giving freely of his time and means to promote movements for the moral and social uplift of his adopted state and county. He has witnessed the steady growth and development of Santa Clara County and now in the evening of his days, with his good wife by his side, and surrounded by his children and grandchildren, enjoys life to its full, a well-deserved reward for his busy years.

JOHN R. LOCURTO.—In the path of an orderly progression, each step being made at the cost of earnest labor and close application, John R. Locurto has reached an enviable place in the business circles of San Jose, being now closely associated with its commercial interests as proprietor of the Consolidated Garage, one of the leading enterprises of this character in the city. He also has other business interests here and in the management of his affairs has displayed sound judgment, energy and enterprise. He was born in New York City, November 22, 1888, a son of G. B. and Lucile Locurto, the former a native of Palermo, Italy. When a young man the father emigrated to the United States, establishing his home in New York City, where he resided until 1901, when he responded to the call of the West and came with his family to California. He established his home in San Jose and soon afterward identified himself with its business interests, opening a grocery store on West San Carlos Avenue. He has now reached the age of seventy years but is still actively at work. Mr. and Mrs. Locurto became the parents of three sons and three daughters.

John R. Locurto acquired his education in the public schools of New York City, which he attended to the age of thirteen years, and a year later started out in life on his own account, going to San Francisco, where for two years he was employed in the Union Iron Works. He then returned to San Jose and for the next three years worked for the California Fruit Canners' Association, afterward opening a butcher shop on West San Carlos Street. This he continued to successfully conduct until the spring of 1920, when he withdrew from its active management, although he still retains the ownership of the shop. He then bought out the Consolidated Garage and took over the Santa Clara County territory for the Kissel, Maxwell and Liberty cars. He carries at least one of each of these machines in stock all of the time and his aggressive business methods have resulted in a large volume of sales. He is now conducting his interests in a fine modern garage, 50x250 feet, at 355 South First Street, which was especially erected for this purpose. He carries a full line of automobile accessories and parts to the amount of $11,000 and also maintains a well-equipped repair shop capable of meeting all of the demands of the trade. Under his able management the business has enjoyed a remarkably rapid growth and he now gives constant employment to from eighteen to twenty men. He was formerly the owner of a twenty-acre ranch on the Fox-Wertly Road, but sold the property on May 22, 1920, and invested the proceeds in his automobile business.

In October, 1914, at San Jose, Mr. Locurto was united in marriage to Miss Lina Petrina Garnise, a native of Texas and a daughter of Antone and Margaret Garnise. Her parents removed to San Jose during her girlhood and her education was acquired in the schools of Texas and this locality. Three sons have been born of this union: John, Jr., Antone and Joseph. Mr. Locurto is a valued member of the Italian-American Club of San Jose, and his political allegiance is given to the Republican party. His career has been marked by steady advancement, due to his close application, industry and unquestioned reliability, and he deserves classification with the successful and public-spirited citizens of San Jose.

KARL R. FREDERICKS.—An aggressive, progressive young man who is fast rising in the business world and enjoying the fruits of intelligent industry and a well-merited popularity, is Karl R. Fredericks, among the proudest of American citizens from the fact that he has just received his citizenship papers. He was born in the ancient city of Augsburg, in the province of Schwaben-Neuburg, in Bavaria, on July 27, 1890, the son of Ferdinand Fredericks, an artist and an interior decorator, who was much in demand for churches, public auditoriums and large buildings; he died when only forty years old. He had married Miss Margaret Kurgess, and she is still living in Vienna.

Karl went to the primary schools and the gymnasium at Augsburg, and when fourteen years old started to make his way in the world. In 1906 he went to South America and worked in a broker's office, putting in a year at Santos and a year at Sao Paulo, Brazil, and in 1908 he came to California. He stopped only a short while in San Francisco, and soon came inland to San Jose; and for three years he worked for the Flickinger Fruit Canning Company. He then took a post in the Star Grocery, and in the six years he was with that line of mercantile trade, he mastered the business. He next joined Messrs. Richmond & Chase, with whom he remained for two years; and after that he worked for a year at Cook's Oil Station at the corner of Sixth and Santa Clara streets. By this time Mr. Fredericks had saved enough to go into business for himself, and he bought out Mrs. Lingua's store on Terraine Street, and conducted a grocery store and soda fountain, and sold school supplies. His anticipation of the wants of his customers as well as his untiring efforts to please, have brought him many patrons.

At San Jose on October 18, 1915, Mr. Fredericks was married to Miss Angela Lavagnino, a native of San Jose and the daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Rieger) Lavagnino, who came to California in 1876 when she was twenty-two years old. Joseph Lavagnino, who is still living here at the age of sixty-five, hailed from Genoa, Italy, although his wife came from Bavaria. Angela attended the grammar and high school of Notre Dame, and she also studied music and graduated in that subject in 1914. She has two children: Karl J. and Margaret A., a joy in particular to Grandfather Lavagnino, who is now one of the old-time residents of San Jose and who by industry and close application to business acquired a competence so that he now lives retired, enjoying the fruits of his labor.

ALEXANDER J. HART.—Prominent among the merchants of San Jose who have contributed largely toward the rapid and magnificent development of the city as a great commercial center, is, undoubtedly, Alexander J. Hart, the president of the L. Hart & Sons Company, one of the oldest business houses in this section of the state. He was born at Santa Clara on July 23, 1869, the son of Leopold Hart, the famous pioneer who had the first brick store building in San Jose, having come here in 1856 and ten years later founded the house which bids fair to perpetuate his name. He married Miss Hortense Cahen and for nineteen years was a storekeeper at Santa Clara; and when he came to San Jose he bought the old Corner Cash Store. He died on April 12, 1904, widely known and greatly respected.

Alexander Hart attended the grammar and the high schools of San Jose, and when a mere youngster joined his father in the conduct of the business. For some time he had practically managed the store; and on his father's death, he assumed charge. Concerning this succession, of such importance to the San Jose public, the representative newspaper, the "Mercury," well said:

"Absolute integrity and business authority of the highest type are represented in A. J. Hart, and the record of the growth of L. Hart & Son Company indicates that as a business leader he is rapidly realizing the ambition of his father for the firm's expansion. The space now covered was formerly occupied by twenty different concerns. L. Hart & Son Company now occupy two-thirds of the entire block bounded by Santa Clara, Market, Lighston and Post streets, and there are thirty-five complete departments in the store. The apt slogan of L. Hart & Son Company is: 'California's Fastest Growing Store,' It has grown from a shop occupying 2,500 square feet to an establishment occupying approximately 50,000 square feet; and from a store employing only four clerks to one having over one hundred fifty employees." The "Mercury Herald" of November 22, 1912, carried thirty-two pages of advertising space for this firm, and this journal said editorially: "Perhaps never before in any city of the United States has a single advertiser occupied with the contents of his own establishment thirty-two pages of space." In 1922 A. J. Hart completed the purchase of the balance of the site now occupied by the establishment.

Mr. Hart was married at New York, on March 5, 1910, to Miss Nettie Brooks, an accomplished lady of Washington, D. C.; and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of four children: Leopold Brooks, Mariam Hortense, Allese Josephine, and Alexander J., Jr. Mr. Hart is a member of the Elks, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Sainte Claire, the Country and the Commercial clubs. He was one of the originators of the plan to organize the Commercial Club and he is a director and its vice-president. He called the first meeting of the Merchants Association, he originated the "Booster Trips," and he has long been an active member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. A man above partisanship, he served for several years as police and fire commissioner, and he took a very active part in the Rose Carnival of 1910, and was chairman of the finance committee.

BENJAMIN FLINT—WILLIAM R. FLINT.—The personality and career of Benjamin Flint present a fascinating study to the analyst of character. He was a man of extraordinary mental versatility, unusual resourcefulness and organizing skill and while he won for himself place, power and position, he also became a dynamic force in the development of California, with whose history his name is inseparably associated as one of its upbuilders and honored pioneers. His birth occurred at New Vineyard, Maine, February 21, 1827, and he was the third in a family of ten children. A representative of an old and prominent New England family, he was accorded liberal educational advantages for those days, attending the grammar and high schools of Anson, Maine, and afterward completing a course in civil engineering at the academy of North Yarmouth, Maine. He secured a position in the office of the Maine Central Railroad at the time that line was built in the state and he also taught school for a while in Maine.

Attracted by the opportunities of the West, Mr. Flint secured passage on a vessel which left New York City on the 15th of March, 1849, and arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on the 29th of August of that year, going by way of the Isthmus of Panama. In search of the precious metal, he went to the mines of Amador County, Cal., where he remained for a year, meeting with average success. He then embarked in the cattle business at Volcano in order to meet the demands for fresh meat in the mining camps and from its inception the venture proved a success. In order to restock his ranch he returned to the East, purchased a fine band of sheep, which he drove across the plains to Southern California, arriving there on the first of April, 1853. As his business grew he admitted as partners Thomas Flint, a brother, and Llewellyn Bixby, a cousin, the enterprise becoming known as the Flint-Bixby Company. They acquired over 100,000 acres of fine pasture land in Los Angeles County on which they raised large numbers of cattle and sheep, conducting an extensive and lucrative business in wool, hides and fresh meat. Subsequently Benjamin Flint became associated with Jotham Bixby and they purchased 40,000 acres of good grazing land near Los Angeles, and at a later period the Flint-Bixby Company became the largest exporters of wool in the state. At one time he was interested with James Irvine, Sr., in the San Joaquin Ranch, now in Orange County. Mr. Flint also became president of the Guadaloupe Island Company, located off Mexico and engaged extensively in breeding high-grade Angora goats, having an average herd of 7,000 head a season. In the control of his business interests he displayed marked ability and energy, and became a dominant figure in business circles of the state. He was elected president of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, but owing to the heavy demands upon his time was obliged to decline the offer, although he subsequently accepted the office of vice-president of the road, being instrumental in securing from the city of San Francisco the franchise which enabled the company to complete its line. Before the advent of the railroad the Flint-Bixby Company operated a line of stage coaches from San Francisco to Los Angeles and they also became important factors in the development of the sugar beet industry, in addition to various cinnabar and quartz mines. During

A. J. Hart

his later years Mr. Flint made his home in San Benito County, acquiring large land holdings near San Juan and Hollister, on which he raised cattle upon an extensive scale. His home ranch was known as San Justo, and here he resided for many years previous to his demise, which occurred in October, 1881. He was a man of culture and refinement, with lofty ideals and aspirations, and delighted in travel, visiting all parts of the United States and Mexico.

On May 27, 1857, Mr. Flint was united in marriage to Miss Caroline L. Getchell, a representative of an old and prominent New England family and a direct descendant of Governor Bradford of Massachusetts. Mrs. Flint was born at North Anson, Maine, and immediately after her marriage started across the plains for California, continuing a resident of this state until her demise on October 17, 1908, when she was seventy-three years of age. Mr. and Mrs. Flint became the parents of seven children: Benjamin; William R. and George C., twins; Walter P.; Robert W.; Eva and Caroline. Mr. Flint joined the Masonic order in 1854 and in religious faith he was a Congregationalist. He was a big man—big in that power which understands conditions, grasps situations and molds opportunities into tangible assets. He never deviated from the course which the world regards as right in the relation between man and his fellowmen and in all of his business career held closely to the rules which govern strict integrity and unabating industry.

His son, William R. Flint, was born in San Juan, San Benito County, Cal., March 13, 1869, and his education was acquired in the grammar and high schools of Oakland. On starting out in life for himself he went to Fresno County as manager of the Adobe Ranch, comprising about 26,000 acres of land. At the time Madera County was formed from Fresno County, Mr. Flint was appointed one of the commissioners by the governor to form that county. Following the outbreak of the Spanish-American War he entered the service and was sent to the Philippines, later returning to San Francisco. With his brothers he became the owner of a ranch of 3,000 acres situated near Hollister, upon which he remained for about fifteen years, during which period he was called to public office, serving for four years as state representative and for an equal period as state senator, his district comprising San Mateo, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties. His political record was a highly commendable one, characterized by loyalty to every trust reposed in him and the fearless defense of those measures which he believed to be for the best interests of his state and nation. A few years ago he disposed of his holdings in San Benito County and is now interested in Santa Clara County, making his home in San Jose.

In San Juan, San Benito County, Cal., Mr. Flint was married to Miss Mary L. Kemp on May 21, 1901. She is a native of San Benito County, her parents, Frederick W. and Marie Louise (DesLand) Kemp, being pioneers of San Juan Bautista, where her father followed the occupation of farming. Mr. Flint is a progressive Republican and an active worker in the ranks of the party, having served as a member of the state central committee. He is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite and Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner, and he is also an Elk. He is likewise a director of the Sempivirens Club, which was the principal factor in saving the Giant Redwoods of Santa Cruz County. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his community, county and commonwealth and has long been a strong advocate of the conservation of California's magnificent redwood forests. He is a worthy son of a distinguished sire. By inheritance he bears a name that stands for the highest ideals in business and social life and he ranks with the leading and representative citizens of the Santa Clara Valley and of California.

CHARLES CLARK.—An attorney whose profound knowledge of the law has been the means of both drawing to, and holding for him a large and important clientele, is Charles Clark, one of the most popular members of the California bar at San Jose. He was born at Natchez, Miss., on November 20, 1849, the son of John T. Clark, a distinguished lawyer of St. Joseph, Tensas Parish, La. He died on March 30, 1855, when our subject was only five years old, leaving a widow, who had been Miss Margaret Nutt in her girlhood, and who was born at Laurel Hill, Miss. She came of an old influential family of English descent, who settled in the northern neck of Virginia at the same time the Washingtons and Lees settled there. She was a woman of exceptional education, and was the first instructor of her two boys; and when she died on November 29, 1874, she was mourned and honored by a wide circle of friends.

Charles, the eldest son, was the only one to grow to manhood. Although brought up during the Civil War, he had the advantages of a higher education. He started with private tutors, read law in Louisiana, and quite qualified himself for examination; but the evil effects of the reconstruction period leaving that section in a chaotic condition, he decided to come to California and on December 21, 1873, he arrived in San Francisco. Then he entered the law offices of Messrs. Haggin & Tevis, where he read law for a year; and on January 8, 1875, he applied to the Supreme Court for examination, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of California.

In the beginning, Mr. Clark practiced in San Francisco and Alameda County until 1884, and in that year he opened an office in the old Martin Block, San Jose, now the theater building, where he has ever since had his well-known headquarters. Coming of a fighting family prominent in the days of the Confederate army, he is known for his determination to contend for a client until the last ditch, and to safeguard every interest of those confiding in and depending upon him. In politics he is a Democrat, of the old, standpatter school.

At San Francisco on March 28, 1877, Mr. Clark was married to Miss Emma Fowler, a gifted lady of New Orleans, Louisiana, by whom he has had five children. David L. died in Mexico in 1904 at the age of twenty-six; Charles Edgar is a cotton broker at Austin, Texas, and Benjamin Palmer and Jefferson Davis are implement and tractor men at Dallas, Texas and the only daughter, Margaret Nutt, remains with her parents, assisting in presiding over the house. Mr. Clark enjoyed his home life, at Carmel-by-the-Sea, for some years, but since 1921 the family have made their home at Palo Alto.

ALVIN M. BLOUNT—Some men are born with a genius for leadership and no obstacle can prevent them from attaining the object of their ambition. To this class belongs Alvin M. Blount, president of the Retail Grocers' Association of San Jose and also proprietor of one of the leading grocery stores in the city. A native of the South, he was born in Atlanta, Ga., September 7, 1878, his parents being P. W. and Sarah (Wagers) Blount. The father was a farmer by occupation and in Georgia grew corn and cotton, remaining a resident of that state until 1893, when he removed to near Dallas, Texas, where he raised corn, cotton and sugar cane.

The seventh in a family of ten children, Alvin M. Blount attended the schools of Atlanta, Georgia, to the age of fifteen, when he removed with his parents to Texas, pursuing his studies in the Northern Texas Normal College at Denton, from which he received a second grade certificate. He then went to Parker County, that state, where for a time he engaged in teaching, and then resumed his studies in the normal school, working his way through, and received a first grade certificate as a teacher. Leaving Texas, he went to Pueblo, Colorado, where he secured a position in the freight department of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, acting as a clerk with that corporation for three years. In 1908 he came to San Jose and entered the shipping department of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, with which he remained for nine years. Through thrift and economy he at length accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to embark in business on his own account, and in August, 1916, he purchased a grocery store at the corner of San Fernando and Seventh Streets, choosing a location near the high school. For three years he conducted that establishment and then when plans for the new high school were completed it took in his location, and he then purchased a building at the corner of Tenth and William Streets, to which he removed his stock, consolidating the two, remaining in that locality for a year, or until March 14, 1921, when he obtained an option on the old Bluett property at the corner of Twenty-third and San Fernando streets, transferring his stock to this store, although still retaining his former holdings on Tenth Street, which he rents for store purposes. Here Mr. Blount built up a successful business, thus enhancing the value of the corner to such an extent that early in 1922 he sold it to great advantage and then purchased his present location, the old Home Union corner at East Santa Clara and Twenty-first street, where he conducts a splendid retail grocery establishment. His business has rapidly developed and the property has also become more valuable. His stock is of the highest grade and he has ever followed the policy of "Pay as you go." A keen observer, he has made a close study of the business, comparing his methods with those of other merchants, and he has become recognized as an authority in this line, his advice being often sought by those similarly engaged. He started in the business over five years ago without any previous knowledge of the trade and through his intelligently directed efforts has risen to a foremost position in the line in which he specializes, being president of the Retail Grocers' Association of San Jose and also a member of State Retail Grocers' Association.

In Austin, Texas, on March 12, 1903, Mr. Blount married Miss Annie R. Wright, who was born in Paris, that state, a daughter of Calvin Jones and Mary A. (Rogers) Wright. Her mother was born in Alabama, while her father was a native of North Carolina, becoming a resident of Texas in the early days. He followed the occupation of farming and passed away in 1895, but the mother is still living at the age of sixty-six years. They had a family of four children, of whom three survive. Mr. and Mrs. Blount have become the parents of two sons, Alvin H., class of 1922, and Travis W., class of 1923, San Jose High School, after which they will enter Leland Stanford University. Fraternally Mr. Blount is identified with the Woodmen of the World of San Jose; and he is also an enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association of San Jose.

BRUNO BERNAL.—A worthy pioneer whose hallowed memory all who knew him delight to honor was the late Bruno Bernal, who was born on the Santa Teresa rancho, south of San Jose, on February 14, 1857, the youngest son of Bruno Bernal, the pioneer and wealthy ranchman, and owner of the Santa Teresa grant. He came to Santa Clara in the early days, and became one of her foremost citizens. He was married a second time to Miss Blanda Castro, and from this union sprang the subject of this story and three daughters. His brother-in-law was General Castro.

Bruno Bernal, Jr., grew to manhood on the home ranch, and he lived at home until he was twenty-one years of age. Then he came to San Jose, and for many years thereafter he conducted a cigar store here, and after that, removing to San Luis Obispo, he likewise was a merchant for fifteen years. He was married to Miss Josephine Comelio, the daughter of Antonio and Luella (Duarte) Comelio, a gifted lady born on April 26, 1862, the eighth child in a family of twelve, three of whom survive the father and mother. She attended Notre Dame Convent, and was a most popular young woman among her musical associates. Mr. Bernal died on May 5, 1920, an honored member of the Pioneer Society of Santa Clara County, and also of the Foresters.

Eight children were granted Mr. and Mrs. Bernal. Bruno Arthur resides at Oakland, is married and has one child; Rebecca died at the age of fourteen; Edward R. resides at home; William, the fourth in the order of birth, died in infancy, while William, the next-born, also lives at home; Salvadore is single and a lieutenant in the San Jose Fire Department; Adele remains with her mother and is an accomplished young woman in music and the drama, having attended Notre Dame Convent and the School of Expression of the College of the Pacific. Jose, the youngest, also enjoys the shelter of the paternal roof. Edward R. Bernal served in the One Hundred Fifteenth Ambulance Truck Supply, and was overseas for eight months; he received his honorable discharge from Camp Kearney on May 4, 1919. William Bernal served as bandmaster on the U. S. S. Huntington, which made nine trips overseas in the transport service. Salvadore served for three years as sergeant under General Funston in Mexico, and he also enlisted for service in the recent war as a member of the One Hundred Ninety-Fifth Infantry. The oldest son, Bruno, worked in the shipyards, and Miss Adele gave entertainments to the boys in the camps, and did all she could to sustain the morale of the brave boys in khaki.

A. M. Blount

TULLY CLEON KNOLES.—It is a widely acknowledged fact that the most important work to which a man can direct his energies is that of teaching, whether it be from the pulpit, from the lecture platform or in the schoolroom. It is in youth that the life of a man is marked out, his future course decided and his choice as to good or evil made, and to the work of instructing the young, Tully Cleon Knoles is devoting his time, energies and thought. A native of Petersburg, Ill., he was born January 6, 1876. His father, Thomas Stone Knoles, was a native of Illinois, born in Menard County, whither his parents had come from Indiana in 1847. After completing his early education, he began reading law and was admitted to the bar, becoming well known and active in the profession. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Stone, a native of the state of Maryland, whose signature appears on the Declaration of Independence. His mother before her marriage was Miss Laura Ellen Hart, a native of Illinois, and mother of four children at the time the family removed to the Pacific Coast in 1887; locating near Ontario, where four more children were born. She traces her ancestry back to John Hart of Virginia, who was also present at the signing of the Declaration of Independence and affixed his signature to the famous document. Some of the progenitors of these families were prominent in the history of early colonial days and have always been stanch and true American patriots. After the removal of the family to the Pacific Coast, the father continued his practice of law with marked ability at Ontario and later at Los Angeles, where in 1902 the family removed.

The preliminary education of Tully Cleon Knoles was obtained in the public schools of Ontario. In 1895 he graduated from the preparatory school of Chaffee Academy, thereafter entering the University of Southern California, taking a ministerial course, and becoming a student-pastor at San Pedro, Cal., soon after entering the college. He received his A.B. degree in 1903; his A.M. degree in 1908, and degree of D.D. in 1919. During the years he was perfecting his education, he was active in the ministry. In 1903 he was selected as assistant professor of history in the University of Southern California, serving in this capacity until 1908, when he became the head of the history department. In 1919 he was unanimously chosen as the head of the College of the Pacific, the oldest institution of learning in California, which is, at the present time, enjoying a period of prosperity unsurpassed by any other college in the state, and to Doctor Knoles is accorded the credit of the increasing popularity and success of the college. During the World War he toured the Pacific Coast states in behalf of the Liberty and Victory Loan drives; and his excellency as a "four-minute" speaker was unexcelled by any one.

The marriage of Dr. Knoles occurred August 23, 1899, united him with Miss Emily Walline, a daughter of Peter and Jennie (Mascall) Walline, residents of Upland, Cal. Her father was a native of Sweden, coming to America and settling in Illinois when but a young man. His industry and thrift brought him a handsome fortune, although he had only the opportunity to acquire but a meager education. After his retirement, he traveled extensively throughout the United States and Europe. While on a tour of the country in February, he was stricken and passed away at Escondido, Cal., February 6, 1921. Doctor and Mrs. Knoles are the parents of eight children: Lorraine Isabel, a graduate of the Liberal Arts course of the College of the Pacific, June 22, 1921; Dorothy Anne, a student of the department of music, College of the Pacific; Peter Walline and Edith Ayleen, twins, are graduates of College Park Academy with the class of June, 1921, and now attend the College of the Pacific; George Herman, Gordon Elbert, Tully Cleon, Jr., are students, and Leslie Gay. All the children were born in Los Angeles.

Politically, Doctor Knoles is a Democrat of the stanchest party loyalty, casting his ballot for the Democratic presidential nominee since becoming of age. Fraternally he is a Mason, being active in the social life of the organization. He is a member of the board of directors of the Rotary Club of San Jose. He, with his family, are affiliated with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the board of education of this denomination, and is a director representing the southern Pacific states in collaboration with the national membership meeting held annually in the month of December in New York City.

During Doctor Knoles' attendance at the University of Southern California, he was active in athletics, being awarded four stars for football, baseball and track work. No doubt this experience has served to increase his popularity with the student body of the college of which he is the worthy and congenial head. Doctor Knoles is a profound thinker, making a deep and careful study of the questions of the day. Much of his time is spent in lecturing on European history and government, as well as the growth of the American nation, and his lectures have served to enlighten the public along these lines. On March 17, 1921, he spoke before the San Jose Chamber of Commerce forum on the subject the "Third Internationale," which required fourteen months in preparation, gathering facts and material, which proved to be both interesting and educational. In speaking of Karl Marx' "Dos Kapital," Doctor Knoles said "Thank God, there has never been a condition in America out of which class consciousness might be developed." His entire life work has been of a constructive character, being actuated by a spirit of advancement in all that he does. Doctor Knoles and his family are widely and favorably known throughout the community, enjoying the warm regard of all with whom they have been associated.

CHARLES F. OVERFELT.—Among the breeders and raisers of fine draft horses in Santa Clara and San Benito counties, who by energy and industry have become successful, the names of Charles F. Overfelt and his brother Ed J. stand to the front. A native son, he was born in the rural district near Berryessa, Cal., July 28, 1858, the son of William C. and Mary E. (Pyle) Overfelt, both early pioneers of California, who are represented elsewhere in this history.

Charles F. spent his boyhood days on the farm, going to school a short time during the winter months. Being the oldest of the family, many responsibilities were thrust upon him, as his father died when Charles was only seventeen years old.

His first independent purchase of land was in Stanislaus County near Oakdale, which he leased and sold eighteen years later. In 1891 he and his brother, Ed. J. purchased 430 acres six miles from Hollister in the Santa Ana Valley and engaged in the stock business and attained success as a breeder of fine horses. They owned some of the best prize stock of Belgian draft horses in America, showing them at the State Fairs and the Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco and carrying away many premiums. He and his brother now own 970 acres in the San Juan Valley, San Benito County. In 1860 W. C. Overfelt started operating a threshing machine and from that year until 1910, with the exception of two years, threshing outfits were sent out from the home ranch, C. F. Overfelt carrying on the business for forty seasons.

Mr. Overfelt was married in San Jose in 1899 to Miss Rosine Lenz, a native of California, the daughter of George and Elizabeth (Geizwein) Lenz. Her father conducted a draying business for many years in San Jose. They are the parents of two children; Dorothy L. and Charles Harold, graduates of San Jose high school. Both are now students at Stanford. In 1919 Mr. Overfelt came to San Jose and now lives retired. His life has been one of toil, and characterized throughout by industry, perseverance and progressiveness and the prosperity which has come to him is well deserved, for the principles which have governed his conduct throughout his entire life, are founded on the Golden Rule.

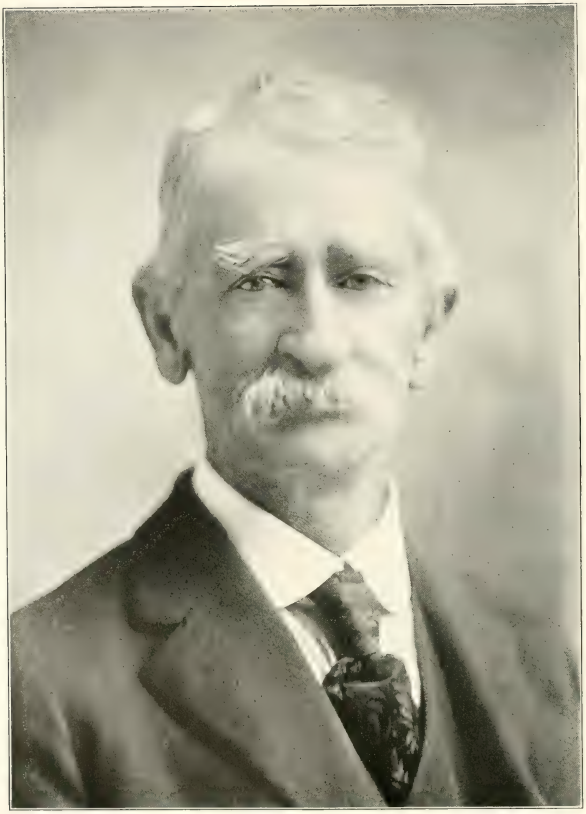
EDWARD D. CRAWFORD.—An energetic, successful, representative and influential dealer in land and insurance broker, who also has the advantage of being an attorney-at-law, is Edward D. Crawford, who came to Gilroy in the late nineties, when there were no paved streets nor concrete sidewalks here, and business in general was very slack in this part of the Valley. Being naturally, however, a far-seeing poineer, Mr. Crawford perceived in Gilroy its roseate prospects, and decided to locate here. He was born at Mt. Vernon, Iowa, on February 3, 1859, the son of Rev. Samuel P. Crawford, who was for years a pillar of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and continued active public work in the ministry of that organization until failing voice led him to retire. In the declining year of his life, however, he lived in South Minnesota, where he was again active as a church leader and rounded out a life of great usefulness at the age of sixty-two years. This professional occupation and standing of the father of our subject afforded him advantages from the start; and he was able to attend the Evansville Academy, in Indiana, at which he began to show his native ability as a writer.

Edward Crawford early desired to become a lawyer, and the opportunity to satisfy his ambition was presented soon after he left school, when he went to Colorado and joined his brother-in-law, who was a successful attorney. Under his able guidance he read law; and in 1883 he was admitted at Republican City, Nebr., to the practice of law in that state. For three years he followed legal practice, and he also edited and published the Republican City Topics. During his journalistic career, he was a reporter of court proceedings and he proved one of the veritable "live wires" of the staff. On coming to Denver in 1880, Mr. Crawford entered the employ of the Denver Rio Grande Express Company, as clerk in the auditor's office, and it was during this time that he read law with his brother-in-law. In 1892, he came to San Francisco, and there he joined the staff of the San Francisco Chronicle. On coming to Gilroy, pressure was brought to bear to induce him to devote himself entirely to the practice of law, and hence he gave up journalistic pursuits.

Mr. Crawford was appointed by the mayor and council the city attorney of Gilroy, and one of the results of his taking that office was a complete revision of the law statutes. Several large bond issues were also carried, with the subsequent acquiring of the gas works and provision of a water system. Ever since that date Mr. Crawford has been identified with ideal legislation for the city, although he retired years ago from all public offices and civic service. As a Republican, he has been prominent in the councils of that great party, has often been a member of the Republican State Committee and of the County Central Committee, and has served as chairman of the latter organization.

After opening his offices in Gilroy, Mr. Crawford began to afford a superior service in real estate and insurance brokerage; and so well did he succeed, that he was able to train one after another assistant, each of whom has since established himself independently, all working, however, to the mutual benefit of everyone concerned. In October, 1919, Wellburn Mayock, a promising young attorney, joined Mr. Crawford in forming the law firm of Crawford & Mayock, and this firm has been retained as the attorneys of the Gilroy Branch of the Garden City Bank & Trust Company. In addition, the firm does a splendid business in underwriting insurance, effecting loans and in caring for estates. When Mr. Crawford came to Gilroy in the fall of 1897, he acquired by purchase the Gilroy Gazette, then owned by B. A. Wardell, the father, now deceased, of J. S. Wardell, the Internal Revenue Collector of San Francisco; and this early identification with the life of the growing town, through journalistic activity, has enabled him easily to keep in close touch with the community, and to exert an enviable influence. During the World War, Mr. Crawford practically gave up his practice and devoted his entire time to war work as chairman of the War Work Committee, which had charge of all the drives, and did valiant service.

In 1879, Mr. Crawford was married at Sedalia, Mo., to Miss Claudia Blair, the daughter of Milo Blair, deceased, a prominent newspaper man and a politician, of Sedalia; and she died at Gilroy, mourned by a wide circle of devoted friends, in 1913. The next year, at San Francisco, Mr. Crawford married Miss Lillian Hilton, a native daughter of Gilroy, whose father was Thomas Hilton, a prominent and well-to-do orchardist of Santa Clara County. One child, Miss Esther Crawford, now a pupil of the Gilroy school, blessed this second union. The family enjoy a very desirable estate, with a fine residence and a well-improved orchard of about twenty-five acres of rich creek-bottom lands, and other acreage, situated in the Bodfish Creek district, west of Gilroy, and there, to a large circle of devoted friends, they dispense a generous hospitality. Mr. Crawford is not only prominent as a Mason, but he enjoys the esteem of all who admire him for his ambition to do the work he sets out to do.



Warner Hutton

WARNER HUTTON.—A resident of California for almost three score years and ten, Warner Hutton came to California with his parents in 1854. Born in New York City, March 9, 1842, he is the son of Henry and Eleanor (Foster) Hutton, also born in New York City, who on coming to the Coast first settled in San Francisco. During the year of 1870 the father bought a ranch on the Quito Road in the vicinity of Saratoga and improved it to orchard and lived there in peace and plenty until he passed away in his eightieth year, while his widow survived him and died at almost 100 years old. Warner's preliminary education was obtained principally in the schools of San Francisco. As a boy he was always interested in engineering and his desire was to run a locomotive, but to learn it thoroughly in those days meant for him to go back to New York and his mother would not consent to his going away. He was employed in San Francisco until his parents moved to the ranch at Saratoga, when he also came here and assisted in setting out the orchards and caring for them.

When Mr. Hutton's father passed away, the home place became his and he has developed it to such a degree that it brings him a good income each season. Mr. Hutton is a Republican in his party affiliations and spends much time in the great outdoors hunting and fishing when opportunity affords. He has always been interested in the growth and prosperity of Santa Clara County and especially in Saratoga and vicinity, and aids in progressive movements looking to the upbuilding of the community which has so long been his home.

RICHARD GALLAGHER.—Widely known as a highly respected citizen of Santa Clara County, Richard Gallagher is among the prominent pioneer farmers of the valley, contributing much to the growth and prosperity of his native county and state. He was born in Santa Clara County, August 10, 1863, the son of Andrew Thomas and Maria Remonda (Martin) Gallagher, the former a native of New York and the latter of Scotch descent. Andrew Thomas Gallagher was the son of Andrew Thomas Gallagher, a native of Ireland, but came to America more than a century ago. The boyhood of Andrew Thomas was spent in New York where he was educated and where he learned the trade of tailor. During the year of 1848, he embarked on the steamer John W. Cater, for a voyage around Cape Horn to California. Arriving in San Francisco on the 14th day of March, 1849, he soon made a purchase of the launch Mary and Catherine. After making a few trips to Sonoma, he sold the vessel and entered the mines in Tuolumne County, but only remained there for a few months, when he began teaming between Alviso and Santa Clara, at the same time transporting freight between San Francisco and Alviso, having purchased the schooner Catherine Miller, using her in this trade, and a part of the time commanded the vessel himself. He spent some two years in this line of work, and then made a complete change, taking a clerkship in one of the warehouses in Alviso. Meantime he had purchased a half-section of land in the Alviso district and devoted it to the raising of hay and grain; later forty acres were planted to orchard. He also excelled in the cultivation of strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, having at one time some thirty-six acres devoted to the raising of small fruits. The mother was the daughter of John and Vaclecia Bernal (Ortega) Martin, her father, a native of Scotland, coming to California in 1829 as ship's carpenter in the English naval service. Mr. and Mrs. Gallagher were the parents of eleven children, five of whom are now living. Both parents have passed away.

Richard Gallagher was educated in the public schools of Santa Clara County, and during vacation time assisted his father on the ranch and thus became well versed in agriculture, and he and his brothers still farm the old homestead near Alviso.

The marriage of Mr. Gallagher united him with Miss Elizabeth Stelzer, and they dispense hospitality at their comfortable home at 146 South Fourteenth Street, San Jose. Politically, Mr. Gallagher is a Republican, but locally gives his support to progressive, constructive legislation, regardless of party lines, supporting the best men and measures.

GRANVILLE L. SAVAGE.—An orchardist whose life-story of persistent, intelligent industry, is Granville L. Savage, who lives in Sunnyvale and operates an orchard one-half of a mile to the south of said city. Coming as a mere boy to the Golden State, even as a boy he had a rich pioneer experience such as many seeking adventure might envy, and which others, wishing to know life as it really is, might desire. He was born at Ottawa, Ill., on March 29, 1855, the son of Captain William E. Savage, of Bangor, Maine, who made many a transatlantic trip from New York to Liverpool with the best steamers of his day. He married at Povidence, R. I., Miss Elizabeth E. Kennedy, after which, with his wife, he migrated westward to Ottawa, Ill., where he took up farming. The worthy couple had eight children, among whom our subject is the fourth in the order of birth and the third son.

When five years old Granville accompanied his father and two brothers to California, leaving their farm of 700 acres, and outfitting with mule-wagons, horses and cattle at Ottawa, from which place they set out. They had mule-wagons, also horses and cattle, and joined a train made up of fifty-six wagons, captained by William E. Savage. On their way they had several battles with the Indians, but they pulled up at Sacramento at the end of a six months' journey, in the early winter of 1859. They remained at Sacramento for a year, and then moved into San Joaquin County, where they settled about two and one-half miles from Lodi, and there Captain Savage became an extensive raiser of wheat. He also engaged in freighting, owning and operating many teams in freighting, and he drove thirty-two mules on freight wagons all through the mining country.

Meanwhile Granville attended the school in the Houston district until he was fifteen, when he left off studying and went to San Francisco for his first tussle with the busy world. He obtained a job as clerk in Bowen Bros. grocery store on Pine Street, where he worked from six a.m. until five p.m., and then he attended evening school until ten o'clock at night. In addition, he took a couple of hours of lessons on Sundays. Then he entered the service of a San Francisco commission house, handling general produce, and at the end of two years, he became a commercial drummer, traveling up and down the

coast, and at times representing as many as five different wholesale houses. He worked very hard, attending strictly to business, and saved his earnings, and he made as much as $12,000 per year. Naturally gifted as a salesman, Mr. Savage had no difficulty in entertaining his patrons with stories from actual life. In crossing the plains, for example, the emigrants found the Indians not only hostile, but very artful. Their game was to stampede the trains, and then to rob and steal the cattle, horses, mules and wagons. Captain Savage was equal to the emergency, however, he engaged two trappers, who formed the wagons into circles, when the emergency arose, kept them moving, and thus stood off the Indians and saved the train. After the battles they found that several Indians had gone to more distant hunting grounds. Getting established in the Golden State, Mr. Savage saw the completion of the Central Pacific Railway, now the Southern Pacific Railroad, from Stockton to Sacramento, with all the interesting incidents growing out of the great, momentous undertaking. He made his first trip to San Jose with his father in 1862, and he was at Gilroy in 1868, at the time of the earthquake.

After an experience of ten years as a traveling salesman, Mr. Savage went to New York City in 1890, and commenced the manufacture of brass goods such as valves, faucets, etc., and these he shipped to all parts of the United States, Canada, Europe and South Africa. He succeeded so well that he became well-to-do, but his health broke down, and his life was even despaired of. Then he acted on the resolution to come back to California, and once more in this salubrious climate, he bought a twenty-acre orchard devoted to the growing of prunes, peaches and walnuts, which is under a high state of cultivation. There he leads the outdoor life, and applies the same intelligence and energy to the management of his orchard that he formerly spent in his manufacturing enterprises. He has regained his health, and has been materially rewarded for all his efforts.

At Pt. Arenas, in Mendocino County, in 1877, Mr. Savage was married to Miss Emma V. Antrim, a native of Healdsburg, and a charming, gifted woman, and their union has been blessed with the birth of three children, one of whom, Gertrude, grew to maturity. She graduated from the high school in New York City, then attended the Horace Mann School, and afterward pursued the courses of the Pratt Institute at Brooklyn and the Art Institute in Chicago, and also the Hopkins Art School at San Francisco. During the World War Mr. Savage served on the Federal Grand Jury for the Eastern District of New York from January 6 to May 8, 1918, and assisted in investigating several noted bomb plots, and indicting various spies and the criminals involved in blowing up the Welland Canal, or at least trying to destroy that waterway. From youth to manhood inspired with patriotic zeal, Mr. Savage has never shirked the duty of a citizen having confidence in the future and being ambitious of seeing the land or locality of his choice come, and come speedily and richly, to its own.

It is a matter of congratulation to Sunnyvale that Mr. Savage selected that favored spot for his residence, after his extensive business experience and wide travels. He has seen and transacted business in every state of the Union, Europe, Canada and Alaska. He is the orchardist member of the San Francisco Rotary Club from Sunnyvale, and is always ready to boost and make a concerted pull for Sunnyvale and California.

MRS. CATHERINE F. BRATTAN.—Since the entrance of women into the active civic life of the community during the past generation, so gradually and naturally have they worked to bring about much-needed reforms, that only by comparison with another day can one judge of the forward strides that have been made. Especially is this true in the hundreds of cases that come under the jurisdiction of the courts, particularly where the lives and futures of young people are concerned. Numbered among San Jose's public-spirited women whose interests are ever on the side of the community's welfare is Mrs. Catherine F. Brattan, who has been connected with the probation work of Santa Clara County since its inception.

Catherine F. O'Donnell, as she was known in maidenhood, was born in Northern Pennsylvania, the daughter of Thomas and Margaret (McCarton) O'Donnell. She was educated in the public schools of her native state and Ovid Academy, N. Y. Coming to California in about 1886, she entered the Sacramento Business College, where she was graduated, after which she continued with the institution as a teacher and then served as a court reporter. In Sacramento she became the wife of G. J. Brattan, a native of England. During the year of 1895, Mrs. Brattan came to San Jose where Mr. Brattan was associated in business with the Globe Carriage Works and was thus engaged for thirteen years. During this time Mrs. Brattan did much volunteer social service work and particularly in the line of children's welfare work. This brought her into prominence, so that when the probation commission for the county was named by the judge of the Superior Court she was appointed a member. In 1910 she was appointed probation officer and since then has served continuously. She is probably the first woman probation officer in California and has served under six judges. It is a difficult matter to estimate the amount of good she has accomplished along these lines; her love for the work and the interest she takes in the welfare of the children who come under her supervision has borne good fruit and her influence and efforts for the betterment of mankind places her to the front as a county official. Since her appointment no less than 5000 children and 300 adults have passed through the court and all the children have been made better by having known her for she takes great joy in the work of helping the unfortunate catch a vision of the higher plane of living.

Mr. and Mrs. Brattan are the parents of one son, Joseph G., a graduate of St. Joseph's high school; he also attended Stanford for a time, Santa Clara College and the University of California agricultural school at Davis, and is now a rancher and packer in Chico. Mrs. Brattan is well fitted by training and temperament for this important post, and has been the means of accomplishing untold good. While deeply interested in her work, she is public spirited in all that concerns the upbuilding of the community and ever ready to lend a helping hand. She is a regular communicant of St. Joseph's Church.

Catherine F. Bratton

Nils Johnson

NILS JOHNSON—A public-spirited citizen of San Jose who dates his residence in Santa Clara County since 1879 is Nils Johnson. He was born on the southern coast of Sweden, near Engelholm, Skane, on April 6, 1860, and is the eldest son of Johannes Swenson and Christina Johanson, both natives of the same place, who were successful farmers. In younger days the father was a ship carpenter and a cabinet maker.

Nils Johnson received his education in the public schools of his native land, and at the age of fourteen was confirmed in the Lutheran Church. He continued working in the farm for his maternal grandfather until nineteen, and in 1879 started out to make his own way in the world and set sail for America, the Mecca of his ambitions. Upon his arrival he made his way to San Jose, California, where he located. He immediately went to the ranch of his Uncle Nils, and was employed there for a short time; then he removed to Bisbee, Ariz., and spent two and a half years in the mines. This was in early days when things were wild and woolly. Then he made his way to Socorro County, N. M., engaging in prospecting, but did not find any pay streak. When his money was gone he returned to Bisbee and continued working in the mines two years, and then returned to San Jose. He then started then in the hotel business.

In 1893 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Hilma L. Peterson, also a native of Sweden, who had come to San Francisco with her sister. Mr. Johnson then continued in the hotel business in San Jose, operating the Scandinavia Exchange on Post Street for three years. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of five children; Hilding is an ex-service man, serving overseas in the World War; Helen is the wife of Charles Kelley, and they reside in San Jose; Narrine is the wife of Charles J. Freedman, of Palo Alto; Eben Bertel served in the California National Guard on the Mexican border and now resides in San Jose; George is deceased. Mrs. Johnson passed away September 26, 1900.

Soon after arriving in America, Mr. Johnson completed his citizenship and his loyalty to his adopted country is a matter of pride to him. For over thirty-five years Mr. Johnson has been a member of the Odd Fellows, being initiated in Bisbee, Ariz. He is now a member of Observatory Lodge I. O. O. F., San Jose, and his political affiliations are of the Republican platform. He owns valuable real estate on the Almaden Road and is now living retired from active life on this ranch. He is planning still more improvements and will build additional houses to rent. Living retired as he does now, he can look back upon a clean, industrious, well-spent life, and whenever or wherever possible has given his aid toward the progress and building up of his locality.

WALTER L. BACHRODT.—Active among the educators of California fortunate in an excellent record in the past and now giving the greatest promise for the future may well be numbered Walter L. Bachrodt, the newly-appointed superintendent of schools of San Jose. A native of the great Hawkeye State, Walter Bachrodt was born at Des Moines on April 22, 1890, the son of H. C. Bachrodt, a substantial merchant and assistant postmaster at Des Moines, who died when our subject was a mere boy. Four children made up the family, and three are still living; the others being a sister, Frances, who has become the wife of Fred Doerr, dealer in electrical supplies at San Jose, and a brother, A. L. Bachrodt, who resides in Nevada, where he is the manager of the Pilt Mill & Elevator Company.

On Washington's Birthday, 1892, Mr. Bachrodt came to San Jose with his mother, and there attended the Lowell Grammar School; and later he entered the San Jose high school, from which he graduated in 1907. His next four years were spent in Nevada, where he worked for both the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and the Verdi Lumber Company; and on returning to San Jose he entered the Normal School in 1911, and was graduated with honors from that excellent institution in 1913. For five years he was a teacher in Fresno County, and during that time he became principal of the Oleander School.

In 1918, Mr. Bachrodt, responding to naturally patriotic sentiments, enlisted from Fresno County for service in the World War in defense of his country; and he was made sergeant of Company G., Thirteenth Ammunition Corps, and in February, 1919, he was honorably discharged.

Once more enabled to take up the occupations of peace, Mr. Bachrodt entered Stanford University, where he majored in pedagogy and followed educational courses; and in December, 1920, he was granted the Bachelor of Arts degree, and the following year was made a Master of Arts. His standing entitled him to Phi Bata Kappa, and he was also made a Teaching Fellow of Stanford University. On May 24, 1921, Mr. Bachrodt was appointed superintendent of the city schools at San Jose and his jurisdiction extends over the nine elementary and the one high school in the city. In national political affairs an independent, Mr. Bachrodt is essentially nonpartisan when it comes to supporting heartily the best local measures and men.

In August, 1916, at Fresno, Mr. Bachrodt was married to Miss Edna M. Clark, of Fresno, who is, with him, a member of the Congregational Church. He belongs to the Blue Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., of San Jose, and he is also a member of Selma Chapter No. 119, R. A. M., at Fresno. Mr. Bachrodt's grandfather died from wounds received while he was a soldier in the Mexican War, and he keeps up his military associations by membership in the American Legion. He is a man of fine presence, a winning personality, and will not fail to carry on to high attainment the far-reaching work in which he is so successfully engaged.

GEORGE A. LEVIN.—Among the successful dairy farmers of the Mountain View district is George A. Levin, who owns sixty-one acres on the Charleston road two and a half miles north of Mountain View. A native son of California, he was born March 19, 1882, the son of Joel and Mary Elizabeth (Swall) Levin, early settlers of Mountain View. The name was originally spelled Le Vine, but several generations ago was changed to Levin. Joel Levin was born in 1824 in Calhoun County, Ill., the second child and only son in a family of eight children. The paternal grandfather, George Levin, was a native of Germany and immigrated to the United States at an early age, and engaged in farming pursuits in Calhoun County, Ill. In 1852, Joel Levin was induced to remove to California, and the start was made on May 7, overland with ox teams, and the following August the party arrived in California.

On account of his health, he removed to Santa Clara County and engaged in farming pursuits and within two years was able to save enough to purchase the land which he had previously rented. His marriage occurred in Mayfield, California, and united him with Miss Mary Elizabeth Swall, who was born in Illinois, and she passed away in 1901. There were four children in the family, Anna, Ulysses, Mamie and George, the subject of this review.

George A. attended the Whisman grammar school, and later the San Jose Business College. He helped his father on the large ranch, which contained half a section, but since the father's death has been divided up among the heirs. His marriage occurred September 6, 1904, and united him with Miss Anita Kifer, and they have one child, Shelby. Mr. Levin is the daughter of Shelby and Isabella (Smith) Kifer, the father born in Kentucky and the mother a native of Nova Scotia. In 1853 Shelby Kifer came overland with his parents to California and as two of his sons had preceded him to the Golden State, he made his home with them for a while, but afterward located on the Murphy ranch, later settling on a farm of seventy-five acres, two and a half miles south of Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. Kifer were the parents of five children. The Kifer Road, in Santa Clara County, was named after this early and esteemed pioneer.

Mr. Levin has 100 head of cattle on his ranch, with fifty-four milch cows, and has a lucrative and growing business. A conscientious Republican, he casts his vote for the candidates selected by that party. He and his family are popular residents of the Whisman district and have the esteem and confidence of the entire community.

CORNELIUS Y. PITMAN.—All who have had to do with the assessor of Santa Clara County and have come to be familiar with the almost perfect organization of that office at San Jose, will realize to what an extent Cornelius Y. Pitman, the present incumbent, has contributed toward the enviable reputation enjoyed by California as a model state for the transaction of public business. This gentleman was born in Santa Clara County on June 16, 1859, the son of Andrew Jackson Pitman, an American possibly of English extraction. He first came to California by way of the Horn in 1848, and settled at Marysville in the '50s, having previously been married in the East to Miss Armenia Lewis, whose forebears came to America with the French Huguenots. Mr. Pitman was a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits all his life. They had seven children, six boys and a girl, and our subject is the third of the six still living. He attended the local public schools in Santa Clara County, and then pursued an excellent course at a business college in San Francisco, after which he embarked with his father in the milk business; and having spent his early years on the home farm, he did not find it difficult to make a success of the enterprise. Next he took a position as purser on a steamboat plying between San Francisco and Alviso, and so enjoyed a change from his land experience.

In 1914 Mr. Pitman was elected, on the Democratic ticket, assessor of Santa Clara County, and from the first it was evident that he could not fail to make good. The truth is that, by his conscientious application to duty and his interest in and desire to help all having occasion to communicate with his bureau, Mr. Pitman gave such satisfaction that he was reelected to the responsible post and is now serving his second term. He has made numerous improvements in the matter of up-to-date, economic methods; and being a good student on conditions pertaining to his field, he is in the best position to render the public the most efficient yet saving service.

At Alviso Mr. Pitman was married to Miss Nellie Martin, the daughter of Captain John Martin of Alviso, one of the early pioneers; and having come of such excellent American stock, Mrs. Pitman has proven of great aid to her husband. Two children blessed this union—Daphne E. is now Mrs. D. Entriken of San Jose, and she is a graduate of San Jose high and the State Normal; Hayden, who graduated from the San Jose high school, and a student at Santa Clara University, enlisted as an officer when he was only eighteen years of age and served for three months in the World War. The family have always been Presbyterians. Mr. Pitman is an Elk, and proud of his birth in the Golden State he also belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West.

CHARLES DOERR.—A highly-esteemed citizen of San Jose who, after a strenuous, successful and most useful life, has been able to retire in comfort, is Charles Doerr, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, where he was born on February 2, 1840. He attended the schools of his city, and when eighteen years of age he left home, to fight his way alone in the world. Depending solely upon himself, he gradually rose to affluence and independence—a splendid example of what a young man handicapped in various ways may do when blessed with courage and determination.

The city of Baltimore was the landing place of our subject, the day before Christmas in 1858, and there Charles remained for one year, during which time he learned the bakery trade. In 1860, he came to San Jose, and for three years worked as a baker for his brother, Philip Doerr, who came here in 1853; and then, in almost the same location where he later conducted for years the New York Bakery, he established himself in business. He came to know just what folks wanted, and he took the trouble not merely to give they what they asked for, but to anticipate their needs; and so he grew in popularity, and his modest business expanded until he retired in 1915.

In San Jose on March 13, 1870, Mr. Doerr was married to Miss Minna Bertlesman, also a native of Germany, and their union was made happier by the birth of four worthy children, all sons—the late Henry C. Doerr and Carl, who died in infancy, and Frederic and Louis Doerr. Mr. Doerr belonged to the San Jose Turn Verein, and he is also a member of the Independent Order of Red Men, and a charter member of the Germania Verein. He was a Democrat in politics but for several years has been independent, voting for the best men and measures. He served in the city council 1895-96.

Progressive and public-spirited to a commendable degree, Mr. Doerr has done good work in the Chamber of Commerce, and he also served in the Fire Department for ten years, so that he is now an exempt fireman. San Jose cannot fail to feel very kindly toward this estimable pioneer couple, Mr. and Mrs. Doerr, and this esteem and good will flow

A. Saich

very naturally toward their family. Mrs. Doerr passed away at the family home on August 19, 1920, aged seventy-two years. They had lived to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary before she was called to her final rest.

ANTON SAICH.—Through industry and a natural intuition to foresee the progress that Santa Clara County was destined to make, Anton Saich, by buying and improving orchards at the opportune time, has been very successful and thus he has become independent financially and a man of influence. Born October 11, 1863, he is a native of Golubinica, Dalmatia, the son of Anton and Mary (Anticevich) Saich. The senior Saich was occupied with farming, and was a seafaring man, making trips on sailing vessels to different portions of the world. The family consisted of three children, John, Peter, and Anton, the subject of this sketch. Anton attended school in his native town and worked on farms at home until he was twenty-five years old, then in July, 1889, he came to Philadelphia and immediately came to California. He worked in San Francisco in the hotel business for one year, but that kind of work was not to his liking, so he again took up farm work. For about one year he worked on ranches near Watsonville and Capitola; then came to Santa Clara County and settled near Cupertino, working for wages for a time; then in 1900 he bought twenty-two and a half acres, all set to prunes, on the Stevens Creek Road. From time to time he has purchased additional acreage until he now owns 110 acres of fine orchard, set to prunes, peaches, apricots, cherries and grapes. His ranch is well equipped with wells for irrigating and the water is piped to all parts of the ranch. He has rebuilt his house and farm buildings and all are now in fine shape; he has pulled out and reset about forty-five acres, so it is now one of the valuable orchards in the district.

For many years Mr. Saich was engaged in buying and drying fruit, which he sold to packers, while he was also engaged in shipping cherries to the eastern markets. However, about three years ago he found the management of his large ranch and the curing and sale of the fruit on his place occupied all of his time, and he discontinued the business of fruit buyer to devote all his time to his own place. Mr. Saich was first married in Santa Clara in 1901, being united with Miss Annie Kucer, a daughter of Steve and Kate (Kristicevich) Kucer; the father, a contractor and builder in Dalmatia, was accidentally killed by a fall while working on a building. She was born near Mr. Saich's native place and came to Santa Clara with her brother. Their union, however, was broken by her passing away, August 5, 1902, leaving him her infant son, born thirty-five days before his bereavement, whom they had named Anton, Jr., and whom the father tenderly cared for and reared, and he is now his father's right-hand man and able assistant in his horticultural enterprise.

Mr. Saich some time afterwards married a second time, to Miss Teresa Brajenvich, who was born in the same vicinity as her husband, a daughter of John and Frances Brajenvich, the father being a farmer in his native Dalmatia. By his second marriage Mr. Saich has four children, Mary, Frances, Anna and John, all under the parental roof, dutiful and obedient children, a credit to their parents. A believer in protection for Americans and proud of being a naturalized citizen of his adopted country, Mr. Saich is a stanch Republican. A substantial and successful man, he is enterprising and liberal and can be counted on for support to worthy movements and progressive measures that have for their aim the upbuilding and improving of the county and enhancing the comfort and happiness of its people.

JAMES SUMNER McGINNIS.—An attorney of San Jose whose career as a successful practitioner is of exceptional interest is James Sumner McGinnis, who was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, on October 31, 1863. His father, John F. McGinnis, a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer there, had married Miss Susannah Dotts, also born in that state. When James S. was six years old his parents removed to Lucas County, Iowa, and there the mother passed away in 1871. John F. McGinnis served in the One Hundred Ninety-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War and was prominent in the ranks of the G. A. R. in Iowa, where he engaged in farming until his death in 1895. Besides James S., the eldest of the family, Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis were the parents of a daughter, Minerva, who became the wife of Clem T. Smith and now resides at Steamboat Springs, Colorado.

In the pursuit of an education, James S. McGinnis attended the public schools of his locality and later studied at Western College, at Toledo, Tama County, Iowa, and when he was well equipped for such work he taught school, and also farmed for a couple of years. In 1886 he entered the office of McMillan and Kindall at Onawa, Iowa, where he studied law, and four years later, in Nebraska, he was admitted to the bar, having removed to that state a short time before. Being ambitious, he had acquired much facility in the use of shorthand entirely through his own study, while attending school, so that when he began the study of law he found it very helpful to him. After practising a short time in Nebraska, he came to California in 1891, and a few months later he located in San Jose, where he established himself in the legal profession, in which he has made such a success, enjoying a large clientele and a highly lucrative practice. Not being an office seeker, he has devoted all his energies to the interests of his growing body of clients, with consequent satisfaction to all desirous of unselfish, watchful service.

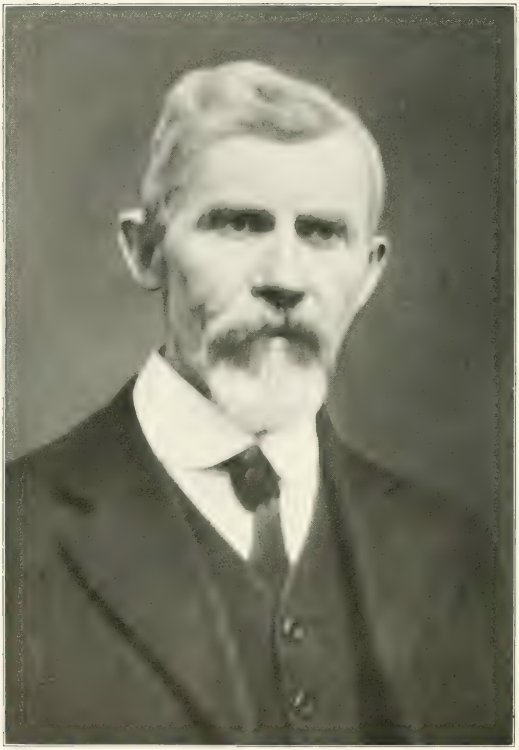
At Santa Cruz, on September 1, 1891, Mr. McGinnis was married to Miss Edith Forrest of that city, an accomplished and charming lady, and they have had two children, Viola Forrest, a graduate nurse of St. Francis Hospital, San Francisco, where she now holds a responsible institutional position, and Sumner D. McGinnis, a student at Stanford University. The quiet of domestic life and the pleasures of gardening have alway attracted Mr. McGinnis; and when wishing a change, he has found it in the mountains, along the streams, or in the circles of the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, and other societies. He is a Master Mason and has belonged to the Knights of Pythias for thirty-six years. A Republican in his preference for national party platforms, he is independent in his devotion to the interests of his adopted state. During the American participation in the World War, the president of the County Bar Association, of which Mr. McGinnis is a member, appointed him to assist drafted soldiers in preparing their questionnaires, and he gave much of his time in fulfilling this patriotic service.

DE PHONZO GIBSON PAUL.—Among the old settlers of Santa Clara County whose industry and business judgment have aided in the community's progress, is De Phonzo G. Paul, who resides at the old family homestead in San Jose, established over thirty years ago. Born in Delavan, Wis., October 24, 1856, he is a son of Sylvanus S. and Sophia (Gibson) Paul. Sylvanus S. Paul came to California in 1881, settling at Berryessa, where he purchased land and planted to apricots and prunes. He was born near Rochester, Monroe County, N. Y., March 4, 1828, the ancestors coming to America in colonial days and members of the family served in the Revolutionary struggle. The Paul family came from Scotland to the U. S.; John Paul Jones, the founder of the American Navy, was from the same family as history tells how John Paul's name was changed to John Paul Jones after he came from Scotland to Virginia. Sylvanus S. Paul was reared on a farm, and educated in the public schools. When but nineteen years of age, he started in life for himself, and located in Walworth County, Wis., upon land which his father had purchased and given to him. For a number of years he followed the occupation of farming, and by industry and good management succeeded in his undertaking. In 1853, while on a visit to Ohio, he met and married Miss Sophia Gibson, the daughter of Prof. John Gibson and Sarah (Cushman) Gibson, natives of Massachusettes. Professor Gibson was a prominent musician and composer and Sophia Gibson was a talented vocalist and a well-known lyric soprano, and with her sister, George Baker and others, traveled, giving concerts throughout the eastern cities. Having a pleasing personality and a beautiful voice, she gave much pleasure to her audiences. Two sons were born to her union with Mr. Paul, De Phonzo G. alone growing to maturity. Mrs. Paul passed away April 4, 1860. The second marriage of Mr. Paul occurred in 1862, uniting him with Miss Elizabeth Green, a native of New York. In 1881, Mr. Paul leased his Wisconsin farm and made a visit to California, and was so well pleased with the country that upon his return to Wisconsin he sold most of his interests and returned to the Santa Clara Valley and purchased the home which is now the residence of his son, De Phonzo G. Paul. He was a consistent member of the Baptist Church and fraternally a Mason. In his political views, he was a strong Republican. He passed away at the family home December 12, 1896, and Mrs. Paul died in 1914. A sister of Sylvanus S. Paul, Charlotte Paul, became the wife of Henry G. Smith and they had six children, the next to the youngest of these is Frank Smith, known as "Borax Smith" of Oakland. Frank (Borax) Smith and De Phonzo G. Paul have been warm friends since their boyhood.

De Phonzo G. Paul received his education in the public schools in Delavan and Janesville, Wis., supplementing with a commercial course in Fellows and Kings Commercial College in Janesville. He later, in 1878, removed to Nevada and was employed in a general merchandise store. While a resident of Marietta, Esmeralda County, Nev., he served as postmaster and also as mining recorder and notary public; he was also telegraph operator and express agent on the California and Nevada line of railroad. He removed to San Jose in 1880, but only remained for a year, removing to the Livermore Valley, he engaged in the grape industry, owning the Banner Vineyard, named so because it was the banner vineyard of the Livermore Valley. He sold out his holdings in 1891 and spent one year in San Jose. Removing to Fresno January, 1893, he purchased land near Fowler, which he improved to orchard and vineyard and was engaged in raising fruit and grapes, owning two ranches. He was one of the charter members of the first raisin growers' association and continued to give his support to each successive attempt, until the present successful California Raisin Growers' Association. He finally sold his ranches and located in Fresno where he engaged in general contracting for several years. In 1905 he built the canal for the Consolidated Canal Company, connecting the Fowler switch and the Church system, building a canal through solid rock 13½ feet deep, thus connecting the two big irrigation systems of the county. When he sold this business, he purchased a ranch of 240 acres near Turlock, which he improved to alfalfa and engaged in dairying. In 1914 Mr. Paul removed with his family to the old home place in San Jose from Fresno and made this his home. Lately he traded his Turlock ranch for an apartment house located at Eighth and Grove streets, Oakland, which brings him a fine income; he also owns a 325-acre ranch at El Nido near the San Joaquin River in Merced County. Here he sunk wells and installed two pumping plants that are sufficient to irrigate each one-quarter section on each place. Mr. Paul in his land deals has held property which has become very valuable. The 160-acre piece twelve miles south of Tulare Lake, some years ago he sold for a few head of cattle; ten years later he was through there and found the 160 acres worth $2500 an acre, oil having been found on this property. There are eight wells about five miles from his present holdings and this may mean much to him.

The marriage of Mr. Paul occurred at Durham Hill, Wis., March 4, 1880, uniting him with Miss Eva E. Tenney, a native of that place. Mrs. Paul's father, Samuel A. Tenney, was born in Monroe County, N. Y., descended from the old Moss family of Mayflower stock. He was a graduate of Lima College, N. Y., and was married in Monroe County to Lydia F. Lytle, a native of that county, who also traces her family back to the Mayflower and Pilgrim Fathers. The ancestors on both the Tenney and Lytle sides served in the Revolutionary war and Grandfather Daniel Lytle was in the War of 1812, enlisting when eighteen years old. Charles Foster, ex-governor of Ohio and ex-secretary of the treasury of the United States, is a cousin of Mrs. Paul. Her parents came to Wisconsin, then known as the Far West, in 1846 located near Waukesha where they were pioneers, turning the first furrow in the virgin soil on the farm and there they spent the remainder of their days. They had five children, three of whom are living. Mrs. Paul is the oldest of these and was educated at Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., and was engaged in teaching for two years. The young people had become acquainted before Mr. Paul moved to Nevada and the friendship resulted in their marriage.

Five children have been born of this union: Walter, a realtor of Fresno, is married and the parent of two children; Frank A., a farmer, residing at El Nido, Merced County, has three children; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Leonard Boot, of Orland, Cal., is the mother of four children; Lloyd A. is married and resides on his father's ranch near El Nido. He entered the service of the U. S. Army, enlisting with the Three Hundred Sixty-fourth Infantry of the Ninety-first



D. L. Paul

Eva E. Paul

Division, Company M, went overseas and saw service in the Argonne, suffering great hardships and privations; Ethel Marion is a graduate of the San Jose high school, now taking a commercial course, and makes her home with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Paul are active members of the First Christian Church in San Jose, both serving on the official board. Politically they are staunch Prohibitionists and Republicans. Mr. Paul gives much of the credit for his success to his devoted wife, who has been his ready helpmate, assisting him in every way, always encouraging him in his ambition and carrying her share of the burden. Mr. and Mrs. Paul have given much attention to the rearing and education of their children, believing that higher education is the foundation for the nation's progress and welfare.

GRENVILLE C. EMERY, A.B., Litt.D.—The teaching profession has ever attracted to itself the leading men of every age and generation, and will doubtless continue to do so. The splendid opportunities offered for men of unusual capabilities, and the ever-increasing need for men of superior ability and strength of purpose, make this field one of unusual interest and opportunities. Among the most prominent educators of the secondary schools in the state of California must be mentioned the name of Grenville C. Emery, the headmaster and proprietor of the Seale Academy (Military), located at Palo Alto. Doctor Emery is also the headmaster emeritus of the Harvard School (Military) of Los Angeles, Cal., of which he is the founder. In collaboration with William F. Bradbury, headmaster of the Cambridge Latin School, he edited a series of algebras which are still used, not only in Boston schools, but in many other important educational centers of the East, also in the Harvard School of Los Angeles, and in the Seale Academy.

He was born in Ripley, Maine, July 19, 1843, a son of John G. Emery, of English descent and of Welsh extraction on his mother's side. His father married Miss Mary Stanley Jones, born in New Hampshire, and was from prominent pre-Revolutionary stock; he came around the Horn to California in 1849. As early as 1847 he had constructed the railroad through Lewiston, Maine, and was a prominent and active business man. He returned to Maine from California and engaged in the mercantile business; farming also engaged his attention. Mr. and Mrs. Emery were the parents of four children, of whom Grenville C. Emery is the youngest, and the only survivor. He began his education in the public schools of his native town; later attended the Corinna Union Academy, of which his father was a trustee; upon graduating from this institution he became one of its teachers, and remained in that capacity for several terms. He then became a student in the Maine State Seminary; later attended Bates College and received his degree from the latter institution.

Doctor Emery's first marriage united him with Miss Ella Pike, of Livermore Falls, Me., and they were the parents of seven children, of whom only two are living, Laura J. Emery and Mrs. Ellen Emery Downing of Los Angeles, Cal. Mrs. Emery passed away December 22, 1913, at Los Angeles. His second marriage occurred December 22, 1920, when he was united with Mrs. Katherine D. Monroe, nee Dold, a native of Kentucky, born, reared and educated in the schools of Louisville. She is the parent of one son by her first marriage, Charles Mattison Monroe, a student at Seale Academy. After graduating from Bates College, Doctor Emery accepted a position as teacher in the Boston Latin School, founded in 1635, while Harvard University was founded in 1636, making the Boston Latin School the oldest school in America with a continuous history. Doctor Emery was master in this school for fifteen years and rose to be head of the department of mathematics.

Doctor Emery is the founder of the Harvard School (Military) of Los Angeles. The history of the school really began in 1849, when the father of its founder mounted the stage-coach in Maine, and finally reached California around Cape Horn, to mine for gold, and to drink in the wonderful possibilities and beauties of the state for the pleasure and enchantment of his family on his return to the East two years later. The cornerstone was laid in 1900. The founder, cherishing and treasuring up this boyhood knowledge, had come at last from the oldest and most renowned school in the United States, the famous Boston Latin School, to build up in Los Angeles a school which might have the right to claim, in general, not only equality with the old school, but also, perhaps, in many things, superiority. Its motto, carved on the proscenium arch of the handsome assembly hall, which is, as it were, the heart of the Harvard School, is:

"To thine own self be true,
And it must follow, as the night the day,
Thou canst not then be false to any man."

In the words of Doctor Emery are found the true aim of the founder: "My aim was to found a decent school. I like that word 'decent'; it means a great deal and is a favorite adjective of President Roosevelt." The Harvard School is intended to fit boys for college, for technical school, and for business careers. Its legal name is "The Harvard School Upon the Emery Foundation."

During the year of 1920 Doctor Emery removed to Palo Alto, under the eaves of Stanford University, for the purpose of establishing the Seale Academy, a school of like aims and character as that of the Harvard School. The old Seale mansion and estate, with its beautiful lawns, quiet pathways and avenues, and wealth of old trees and beautiful shrubbery and flowers, was selected as a desirable site for the school. The buildings consist of Seale Hall, Colonial Hall, Gymnasium Hall, the Chemical Building, and the Gymnasium proper. It is the policy of the school to make physical training quite as thorough as mental training. Of the fifteen-acre campus, eight acres are a wooded park and the remaining seven acres are clear, and wholly given over to the drill, the sports, and the games, the municipal swimming pool being at an easy distance. All the games and sports, and the drill, are taught by competent men. Military drill is the best form of exercise that has been discovered, which can be practiced by the whole school all the time with so much physical and all-round educational gain for each individual boy.

The Seale Academy has become an accredited school, and its graduates are admitted to the University of California and to Stanford University without examination upon the recommendation of the headmaster. The courses of study conform in all essentials to those of the best high and grammar schools of the state. There is an enrollment of about fifty lads, and a bright and prosperous future is predicted

for the Seale Academy, which is creditably filling a long-felt need.

Doctor Emery is one of the ablest teachers of mathematics in the secondary schools of the state, as well as one of the best-known and most successful instructors of boys in the country. Mrs. Emery is an accomplished, cultured woman, who enters heartily into the work of building up the school and occupies the important position of treasurer. Doctor and Mrs. Emery have expended much energy and a large amount of money to increase the efficiency and influence of Seale Academy, and what is more, they propose to give their lives to this work.

As a fitting close to this interesting biographical sketch of this noted instructor are his own words: "Perhaps the most potent elements in our efforts for the accomplishment of the training of boys is the memory of our own boy who has passed beyond, but whom we hoped to educate highly in all the essentials which go to make up true manhood. Being deprived of this, we try to exercise just the same vigilance and care in the education of our neighbor's sons as we had hoped to bestow upon our own flesh and blood."

GEORGE S. RAWLINGS.—It is given to few residents of California to have had a record of living for more than fifty-six years on the same piece of land and to have actively engaged in its cultivation. To George S. Rawlings belongs this honor, as since 1866 he has been on his present place on Pearl Avenue, south of San Jose. He is a native of Claysville, Harrison County, Ky., and was born there April 21, 1843, the son of Ashel and Jane (Snodgrass) Rawlings, both natives of the Blue Grass State and pioneers there. The father was a machinist and engineer, and in 1853 the family removed to Quincy, Ill., where both of the parents passed away. A stanch defender of his country, Grandfather Rawlings lost his life in the Indian War in 1812.

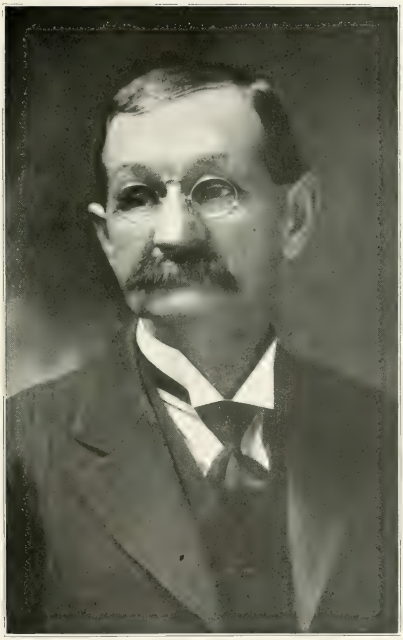
His parents having both died by the time George Rawlings had reached his eleventh year, most of his education was gained in the school of experience, and at the age of twelve he was plowing and working in the corn fields. In 1863 he came across the plains to Nevada with mule teams, and during 1863-64 he mined at Austin. He made a short visit to California about this time and in the spring of 1866 he came by stage to San Jose. On May 10, that year, he went to work on the 190-acre ranch where he has since lived, being employed by its owner, John G. Roberts, for five years. He was afterwards married to Mr. Roberts' daughter, Florence Minerva Roberts, a native daughter, and at the death of her father she inherited one-third of the homestead.

Mr. and Mrs. Rawlings became the parents of five children: John A., William E., Georgia E., Norma E., deceased, and Adele F. Two grandchildren, Jean and Muriel Rawlings, have brought joy to their grandparents. For more than half a century a resident of this neighborhood, Mr. Rawlings has contributed much to its development by his industry and public-spiritedness and has seen the transformation of the large fields of grain to very productive orchards, and himself has aided in this work. He helped organize Valley View School district and served three terms as a trustee. He also aided in getting the paved highway on Almaden Road, and for twenty years he has given his services as deputy assessor. Politically he has always been an adherent of the Democratic party.

JOHN JAMES DEVINE.—Now living retired at San Jose, is John James Devine, an early pioneer of northern California. He is descended from a line of sturdy Irish ancestors, and was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 15, 1830, the son of Thomas and Catherine (McCann) Devine. His parents were born, reared, married and died in Ireland and their last resting place is in Dublin, at Glass Nevin. His education was received from the public schools of Dublin. After leaving school, he entered the employ of a groceryman as clerk, remaining in that capacity until he embarked for America. In April, 1851, Mr. Devine, set sail for America in a clipper ship, "Racer," built at Baton Rouge, La., with 900 passengers on board. Upon his arrival in New York City, he worked steadily in one place seven years. His brother, Pat Devine and himself, are the only living members of the Devine family. Pat Devine was a seafaring man, encountering many hardships on his voyages. On one trip to China, his vessel, the "Racer," on which our subject came to America, was caught in a typhoon, the masts were broken, the sails stripped to ribbons by the furious lashing of the wind and waves.

Mr. Devine left New York City in 1859 on the John L. Stephens by way of Panama, arriving in San Francisco with the small sum of sixty-five dollars in gold. He soon found employment clerking in a grocery store, but soon became enthused with the stories of the great wealth to be obtained in the mines, so he went to Placerville. He remained there but a short time when he went to Sacramento. From Sacramento he journeyed to Folsom over the first railroad built in California. From Folsom he took the stage to Placerville and on the day of his arrival the first pony express came through, which created a great deal of excitement. His mining ventures did not prove very profitable, and he soon was back in San Francisco; however, he was not satisfied but removed to San Jose during the year of 1860, and has continuously lived in this section ever since. His natural industry led him to do anything that he could find to do to earn an honest living. He was employed on the rebuilding of the famous Santa Clara Mission. By strict economy he managed to save a sufficient amount of money to open a grocery store in San Jose, which business continued until 1906, when he retired from active business life, to enjoy the fruits of his years of toil, which have brought him a competency that has been well deserved.

The marriage of Mr. Devine occurred in San Jose in 1862, uniting him with Miss Catherine Corkery, born in Cork, Ireland. She came to America about 1859 landing at New Orleans, but soon embarked for California. She passed away September 19, 1908, at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Devine were the parents of nine children: Mary, now the wife of T. O'Neill, a stonecutter who resides in San Jose; Teressa, who lives with her father; Agnes, the wife of C. Mensing, a groceryman of Santa Barbara; Catherine, a graduate of the San Jose State Normal, is a teacher in the Lincoln grammar school in San Jose; Elizabeth is the wife of F. Gardner and they reside in San Francisco; Ellen, deceased in infancy; Joseph Mark is em-



G. S. Rawlings.

ployed in the City of Paris store and resides in San Francisco; Augustin died when he was twelve years old; Ignatius is an engineer for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and resides in San Jose. Mr. Devine has twelve grandchildren and three great-grandchildren. He was a member of the first volunteer fire department of San Jose. He is a Democrat in his political convictions. The family are active and prominent members of the St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He is well known throughout the county, and the esteem in which he is held is evidence of his well-spent life.

HON. PERLEY FRANCIS GOSBEY.—California owes much, as one of the most attractive corners of the world in which to live, thrive and be happy, to its distinguished members of the Bench and Bar, and prominent among whom may well be mentioned the Hon. Perley Francis Gosbey, Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County, where he has made Department Two widely known for the high standards set in handling probate matters and the dispensation of justice. He was born on May 15, 1859, at Santa Clara, the son of Joseph F. and Sarah (Smith) Gosbey who were married in 1856. Mr. Gosbey, Senior, was born in Nova Scotia in 1825, came to California via Panama in 1853 and settled in Santa Clara. He ran a hotel, called the Morgan House, in San Jose for a number of years, giving this up to engage in the shoe business, which he conducted for fifty years. He died in 1915, having reached almost ninety years of age. Mrs. Gosbey was born in Ohio in 1838, came to this state with her father, Ansyl Smith, crossing the Isthmus in 1852, and settled in Santa Clara; Mrs. Gosbey died in 1903. The later years of their lives Mr. and Mrs. Gosbey lived in Pacific Grove. There were two sons and two daughters in the Gosbey family, three of whom are still living.

Perley F. Gosbey pursued the elementary courses and was graduated from the Santa Clara high school in 1875. He then went to the University of the Pacific, and there in 1880 he was given his Bachelor of Arts degree. In 1881 he began teaching school and for four years was a teacher in the San Jose high school. Thus far he had laid the foundation for future attainment; but how well in this preparatory work he had builded can can be seen in the success he has attained as a professional man. Having decided upon the law as his future field, Mr. Gosbey went East to the University of Michigan and there matriculated in the Law Department; in 1888 he received his parchment and the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In June of that year he was admitted to the Bar at Ann Arbor, Mich.; and having returned to his native State, Mr. Gosbey was admitted, in the following September, to practice at the California Bar. In November, 1908, after years of private practice in which he had proven himself exceptionally qualified for work on the Bench, Mr. Gosbey was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County, and he has continued to hold that high office ever since.

On October 28, 1891, Mr. Gosbey was united in marriage with Miss Susan Rucker, the ceremony taking place at San Jose. Mrs. Gosbey is a daughter of Joseph E. and Susan (Brown) Rucker, born in Santa Clara County and a gifted and attractive lady who has more and more shared in the Judge's increasing popularity. A prominent man in fraternal circles, Judge Gosbey is a Scottish Rite and Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner. He is a Past Grand Master of the Odd Fellows and Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks and belongs to Observatory Parlor No. 177, Native Sons of the Golden West and is a member of the California Pioneers of Santa Clara County. A native son, not merely in name but in the intensity of his patriotic spirit, Judge Gosbey has always been conspicuous for his public-spiritedness. For four years he was a member of the Board of Education of San Jose, acting as its president.

FRANK KENYON.—Three miles west of Santa Clara, on the Homestead Road, lies the finely improved ranch of ninety acres of Frank Kenyon, the son of that worthy pioneer, James Monroe Kenyon. When the father first located upon this land in 1850, having come to California the year previous; he settled as a squatter, and on discovering that it was private property, bought 242 acres. He was born in Ohio on the banks of the Ohio River just opposite the town of Vanceburg. His father, Jonathan Kenyon, came to Ohio when a young man, and locating in Adams County followed agricultural pursuits until his death. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and while a resident of Ohio he acted as a justice of the peace and a lawyer. He married Sarah Stratton, a daughter of Aaron Stratton, a native of Virginia and a soldier in the War of 1812, who removed to the Blue Grass state and engaged in the manufacture of salt; he was an extensive slave owner and prominent in the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Kennedy were the parents of seven sons, James Monroe being next to the youngest. He received a fair education in the public schools and meantime helped his father on the farm until he was sixteen years old, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. After completing his trade he contracted throughout Adams County and in Cincinnati, then engaged in his trade in various parts of Missouri until 1849, when he started for California, making the trip with ox teams. In the Spring of 1850 he entered the mines, where he remained until the next fall, when he came to Santa Clara Valley; later purchased the property on which Frank Kenyon now resides. In Missouri he married Martha Roberts, the daughter of Woodford Roberts. They were the parents of six children, of whom only three are living; James M. resides at Saratoga; Emma is now Mrs. Slavens and resides at Santa Clara; and Frank, of this sketch.

A native of Santa Clara County, Frank Kenyon was born on the old Kenyon home place March 1, 1861, and went to school at Milligan Corners, later attending the private school of Mr. Collins at Santa Clara. He then assisted his father on the ranch, which was mostly in grain. When the father passed away, the ranch was divided among the children, Frank Kenyon receiving ninety-one acres as his portion of the estate. Of this all but twenty acres is in orchard. Fifty acres have been divided among his children, and the balance he retains as his home.

On April 18, 1883, in Linn County, Ore., Mr. Kenyon married Miss Martha Wheeler, a native of Albany, Ore. Her father was a native of Vermont, who came to Oregon in 1857 via the Isthmus of Panama; after his arrival in Oregon he engaged in teaching and later bought a ranch and farmed. Mrs. Kenyon began her education in Oregon, but finished it in Santa Clara. They are the parents of six

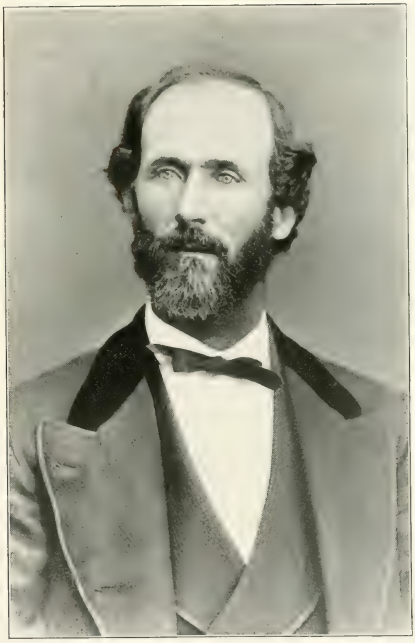
children: Harvey, residing at Mountain View; Alfred W.; Anna; Harriet, Mrs. Meston, resides at Victoria, B. C.; Frank Jr.; and Elizabeth. In his political affiliations, Mr. Kenyon is a Republican.

JOHN M. BATTEE.—A figure prominent in county circles and the community life of San Jose for half a century and a man esteemed and respected by those early pioneers, many of them his business and social friends, John M. Battee passed away in this city October 30, 1921, at the age of ninety-three. He was one of the oldest members of the Garden City Lodge, I. O. O. F. His life was one of usefulness and energy, which left its imprint in many ways upon the Santa Clara Valley. The records of the events of the supervisors' meetings of 1870 show how active Mr. Battee was in that period. He was elected and assumed the office of county supervisor on March 7, 1870, and continued as a member and chairman of the board until March 4, 1878. This was a time when San Jose was growing steadily and beginning to assume proportions other than the center of an agricultural district. On June 2, 1874, James Lick executed his first trust deed setting aside his estate for charitable and educational work, among the provisions of that document being those giving $25,000 for the purpose of establishing an orphan asylum in San Jose and appropriating $700,000 for an observatory on land belonging to him near Lake Tahoe, in Placer County. Gratitude for the former gift, in resolutions prepared by Judge Belden, of San Jose, was so deeply acknowledged that Mr. Lick changed the location for the observatory and in August, 1875, with Hon. B. D. Murphy, then mayor of San Jose, visited Mount Hamilton. An offer was made to locate the observatory on Mount Hamilton if the county would construct the road to the summit. On January 9, 1877, the Lick board of trustees and county supervisors made an official inspection. The following is quoted from H. S. Foote's "Pen Pictures from the Garden of the World:" "Probably the most earnest and untiring friend of the road was Supervisor J. M. Battee. To his devotion to the cause is due, more than to any other one man, the successful termination of the great work that has attracted the attention of the scientific world to the summit of Mount Hamilton." Mr. Battee was a man who was modest and plain in manner and speech, determined, honest in all his dealings and one of the most far-sighted and efficient county officials of the closing quarter of the past century. Many obstacles faced the supervisors in building the road. Mr. Battee stood determinedly through them all. The valuation of the county at that time was about forty millions. To build a road costing approximately $135,000 was considered quite a bite from the tax levy. Under the guidance of John M. Battee the road was built without a bond issue, excepting for a small portion, totaling about $12,000 at the mountain end. Mr. Battee was a native of Maryland, born on November 3, 1827. He came via Panama to California in the early fifties, and here he was married to Miss Clarissa McKean, a native of Ohio, who died many years ago. For years the family resided at their home on Sunol Street, San Jose, but in recent years Mr. Battee lived with a son at Los Gatos. He is survived by two daughters and three sons: Mrs. Terry McKean, Mrs. Louis E. Wood, Albert J., Fred and Phillip Battee. In his later years Mr. Battee was actively engaged in horticulture, although in the early days he was a grain farmer, owning large ranches here as well as in the Salinas Valley. He developed a large prune orchard at Los Gatos, which still belongs to the family. He was one of the founders and for many years a director in the Farmers' Union at San Jose.

MRS. EVERIS ANSON HAYES.—A native of Wisconsin, Mrs. Everis Anson Hayes was born at Whitewater, the daughter of Dwight Bassett and Lucetta Wood Bassett, the former a native of Plainfield, Mass., and the latter of Cattaraugus County, N. Y. Dwight Bassett, when a young man, migrated to Whitewater, Wis., where he met and married Miss Wood, who had come to Wisconsin with her parents in the pioneer days of that region. Mr. Bassett was among the early and prominent nurserymen of that state and there he spent the remainder of his life. Mrs. Bassett, now in her eighty-ninth year, makes her home with her daughter at Edenvale.

Mary Bassett was educated in the public schools of her native state. Very early in her life she became interested in teaching. Her first school was taught when she was fifteen years of age, and except for the four years spent in the State Normal School in Whitewater, where she graduated in 1882, and one year spent in advance work in New York City, she was continuously teaching in the public schools of Whitewater, Wis., and Greeley and Denver, Colo., until the summer of 1893, when she was married to E. A. Hayes, a publisher and mining man of Santa Clara County, Calif. It should be said that in her career as a teacher she was unusually successful, having the ready faculty of interesting her pupils in the practical application of their acquired knowledge. She was especially gifted in handling the primary grades, being able to interest the young minds under her charge in a most unusual way, thus giving them a start that very few teachers could equal. Coming into the family life at Edenvale at a time when Mrs. Hayes-Chynoweth was still living and very active, the principles which she taught and exemplified appealed very strongly to Mrs. Hayes and she embraced them, assisting actively in their promulgation; she became very much attached to Mrs. Chynoweth and was much beloved by her.

When her husband was elected to Congress in 1904, Mrs. Hayes, with her family, accompanied him to Washington, there participating heartily with her husband in the public life of the Capital of the nation, becoming prominent in the Congressional Club, where for several years she was chairman of the entertainment committee, providing the club with able speakers and artists from all over the world. She made it her special interest to look out for the wives of new members of Congress, seeing to it that they were not only invited to the functions at her own home, but that they were properly introduced into the social life in Washington, thus making it



L. M. Battee

easier for many to assume and enter upon the social duties which necessarily belong to the wives of officials at Washington. These efforts were appreciated and endeared her to all with whom she came in contact and, as a result, she has today a host of warm and steadfast friends among the wives and families of the members of Congress from all parts of the Union. Mrs. Hayes is modest and unassuming and absolutely free from the ordinary deceptions of social life, so that those whom she loves and to whom she is a friend naturally respond with an affection and constancy that have blessed her life as very few women have been blessed. An ideal wife and mother, her family and home life are the things that are nearest and dearest to her and have largely occupied her heart and life, although she has found, and still finds, time for much charitable and public work of various kinds.

LOREN N. GIFFORD.—A fine old California pioneer family is that of Loren N. Gifford, who was born in Illinois on March 21, 1861, the son of Alexander and Lucinda (Plesanton) Gifford, the former a farmer who came from Illinois to California in 1852, when he crossed the great plains. He returned to Illinois from California in 1855. Later, he removed to the frontier of Kansas, and there, in Crawford County, he breathed his last. He was the father of six children. Myra is the eldest; Myron A. is a resident of Denver; Melvin A. Gifford lives in Stockton; Loren is the subject of this review. William is still in Crawford County, Kans.; Freeman, who came to California about 1890, is ranching on the Almaden Road. Mrs. Gifford passed away in Kansas when Loren was about ten years old; and her devoted husband survived her three years.

Loren Gifford came to California in 1875 with his brother, Melvin, and on arriving at Berryessa, he worked for his uncle, H. Tillotson. He attended school at Berryessa, and then he took first one job and then another at various places. He next went to Yuba County, and for two years farmed near Marysville; and on returning to Berryessa, he was married on October 27, 1886, to Miss Laura J. Ogan, the daughter of J. M. Ogan, a native of Jefferson County, Missouri, where he first saw light near St. Joseph. He grew up to be a frontiersman and a farmer, and married Miss Marcissa E. Dryden; he settled in the Mt. Hamilton Road and farmed at the foot of the hills. Later, he came to Berryessa and acquired a ranch of 217 acres at the corner of Capitol Avenue and Hostetter Street, now known as the Orlando ranch; he also came to own a ranch of 300 acres on Pearl Avenue, and also 200 acres of grain-farm in Hollister. He sold the Hollister property and divided up the Pearl Avenue ranch among his sons; Laura Ogan attended the Berryessa school, and after that she went to the old San Jose high school. Thus the family, on both sides, is of old-line, American stock.

For six years, Loren Gifford rented the old Alexander Ogan ranch of 150 acres on Sierra road, and then he bought twenty acres adjoining that ranch on the west. He later bought an acre of land in Berryessa, and having remodelled the house then on it, he has lived there ever since. For four years he worked in the U. S. Public Health Service in the great work of exterminating the ground squirrel, and for three years, in response to his public spirit, he served on the Berryessa school board. A member of the Woodmen of the World, Mr. Gifford is a past council commander of the Alum Rock lodge.

A son of Mr. Gifford, Arnold by name, was married at San Francisco, on November 9, 1914, to Miss Maude N. Smith, the sister of O. J. Smith, whose life-story appears elsewhere in this volume; and they have had three children—Clifford, June Doris, and Fern Jane. Arnold Gifford was born on October 2, 1892, and was sent to the Berryessa school for his elementary training, and later he was fortunate in getting the best that Heald's Business College could afford. In 1914, he took over the running of the Sierra Road ranch, and for a number of years operated the farm successfully. At present he is a partner with O. J. Smith in the Berryessa Garage, where he enjoys much the same popularity as has been accorded him in the Alum Rock lodge of the Woodmen of the World, in which, like his father, he is a popular and active member.

EBERHARD TANNING COMPANY.—Prominent among the substantial industries which have materially contributed to make Santa Clara widely famous may well be enumerated the Eberhard Tanning Company's plant, interesting as the oldest manufacturing concern continuously in business here, since 1848, when it was established by Henry Messing. It employs eighty men steadily; and while it is evident that its total output is great, it has been maintained and increased its prosperity because it has never lowered its high standard of quality. It also has the distinction of being the oldest tannery on the Pacific Coast. As one of the natural consequences, the experienced, far-sighted and decidedly progressive men at the helm exert an enviable influence in the community in which they operate and live.

The company was incorporated in February, 1892, and Jacob Eberhard, who was a native of Kehl, Germany, and passed away in May, 1915, highly honored by all who knew him, was the first president, and he continued to fill that responsible office until his demise. He had married Miss Mary Glein, a native of Hesse-Darmstadt, and they had ten children, all being born in Santa Clara.

The company makes a specialty of tanning skins of all kinds, even for taxidermists, and they make sole leather, harness leather and especially leather for saddles—known to the trade as skirting—and they have in their time filled some very interesting commissions. The most beautiful and highest-priced saddle in the United States, for example, is owned by J. C. Miller, of the 101 Wild West Show. It is hand-carved and set with gold and precious stones, and cost its owner $10,000. It was made by S. D. Myers, of Sweetwater, Tex.; and contains 166 diamonds, 120 sapphires, seventeen rubies, four garnets, and fifteen pounds of skirting with silver and gold. The leather in it was tanned and finished by the Eberhard Tanning Company, and it goes without saying that it was the best that they could produce.

The present officers of the Eberhard Tanning Company are: John J. Eberhard, president; Oscar M. Eberhard, vice-president; Miss M. Eberhard, secretary and treasurer. Henry P. Eberhard, who was its former secretary, died March 6, 1921.

MARSHALL POMEROY.—It is interesting to chronicle the life of the pioneer, the man who in his prime entered the wilderness and claimed the virgin soil as his heritage, and by braving the perils and hardships began the improving of the land, so that it is possible for the later generation to enjoy the ease and comfort of the present-day civilization, wrought by the hand of those pioneer ancestors. Rapidly these grand old men are passing away, and among the very few remaining of the early settlers of Santa Clara County is Marshall Pomeroy, a representative of the Pomeroy family, whose entrance into California history dates back to 1849, when Warren Pomeroy, the father of our subject, landed at San Francisco, having come hither via the Isthmus of Panama in the early rush to the gold mines.

Warren Pomeroy was born in Somers, Conn., in 1801, and was of English descent, the family being traced back to Pomeroy Castle, in England, and they were among the early settlers of New England. Mr. Pomeroy married Lucetta Wardwell, also a native of Somers. He was engaged in the marble business and had built it up to a successful basis when the news of the gold discovery in California went abroad, and leaving the business in charge of his sons, he made haste to reach the new El Dorado. On arriving in San Francisco he at once made his way to the mines and for several years sought the elusive golden treasure, but finally chose agriculture as a surer way to fortune, locating in Santa Clara County, where he did much pioneer agricultural work. He made three trips back to his old home, bringing his wife and the remaining children out in 1859, three sons having already come to California. In 1865 he moved to San Jose, which was from that time his permanent home. He retired from active business some time before his death, which occurred in 1891, his wife having preceded him some years before.

This worthy couple had nine children, of whom Marshall was the next to the youngest. He was born at Somers, Conn., February 10, 1835, and received his education in the public schools, also attending the advanced or select school at Somers, where he was reared until the days of his young manhood in the environment of a typical New England home. After his school days were over he clerked for a time in Springfield, Mass., and then in New Britain, Conn., but the confinement did not agree with him and he decided to come to California and see the country whose possibilities his father never tired of lauding.

Leaving New York in March, 1858, on the steamer St. Louis for Aspinwall, he crossed the Isthmus to Panama City and took the steamer John L. Stevens for San Francisco, and in the month of April arrived in Santa Clara County. He went to work on his father's farm, but he found everything new and wild and quite different from the East, so much so that he was taken with a severe feeling of homesickness and resolved that when he had saved up enough money to pay his way back East, he would return home. Before he could do this, however, he received word that his mother was coming out, bringing the rest of the family. On their arrival, his old longing for the East left him and he soon imbibed that liking for the West that has held so many thousands. Thus he came to feel the same as his father had expressed it—that New England was a good place to emigrate from and that California was a good place to go to. During the first few years he made trips up and down the Coast, but after investigation he concluded that he could not find any place superior to Santa Clara County, and he has never regretted casting his lot here. During the Civil War he was a member of the Alviso Rifles, but was never called out. After farming with his father for some years he purchased 180 acres at Milpitas, where he raised grain and stock.

In May, 1867, Mr. Pomeroy was united in marriage with Miss Ella French, who was born in Michigan in 1850 and came with her parents across the plains in an ox-team train in 1852. Her father, Alfred French, for a time followed mining and then settled in Sacramento County, where he served as a member of the State Legislature. After this he resided for a time in San Francisco, and then located at Milpitas and it was here that the young people met. Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy continued farming at Milpitas until 1875, when they removed to San Jose. Mr. Pomeroy having been appointed a deputy sheriff under Nick Harris, serving the term of four years. He then concluded it was best to return to ranch life, where his children could have the benefit of the great outdoors, so he bought 208 acres two miles west of Santa Clara on the San Francisco road and went in for raising hay, grain and stock. When his boys grew up they induced him to set out an orchard, and with their help he set out 120 acres to trees, 100 acres being in prunes and the balance in apricots. He also installed a pumping plant for irrigating the ranch, and built drying and packing houses, until he had one of the best improved places in the valley. His sons having grown up, and some of them married, he turned the entire management of the place over to them and in 1900 purchased the residence at 429 North Third Street, San Jose, where he has since made his home. The holdings are incorporated as the Pomeroy Orchard Company, of which he is president and Irwin E. Pomeroy, manager.

Mr. Pomeroy was bereaved of his faithful life companion September 3, 1917. She was a woman of much culture, making the home attractive and carefully looking after the rearing and education of her children, as well as assisting and encouraging her husband in his ambitions. Her passing away was deeply mourned by her family and a large circle of friends. She left five children: Irwin E. is manager of the Pomeroy Orchard Company and chairman of the board of trustees of the California Prune & Apricot Growers, Inc.; Clarence is assisting in the management of the Pomeroy ranch; Mrs. Delia Surface presides gracefully over her father's home, giving him her loving care and looking after his welfare; Warren and Clovis are proprietors of Pomeroy Bros., large clothing merchants in San Jose. Mr. Pomeroy also has five grandchildren to gladden his life and of whom he is very fond.

Prominent in the ranks of the Odd Fellows, Mr. Pomeroy has been a member of Garden City Lodge for more than forty years. He cast his first vote with the Whig party and since the formation of the Republican party he has been a stanch adherent and exponent of its platforms. Mr. Pomeroy is now one of the few remaining of the very old settlers of Santa Clara County. He recalls the times, some fifty years ago, when he knew almost every man in the county

Marshall Pomeroy

and the great times they had at the conventions, where every one called each other by their first names. He marvels at the wonderful growth of the county, which has greatly exceeded his expectations. The population has become so large that when he walks down San Jose's main streets there appears to be all new faces, for he rarely meets any of his old friends of those early and interesting days, when they began making those improvements that have made the county one of the most prosperous in the state. He can well exclaim, "All of which I saw and part of which I was." (Since this was written Marshall Pomeroy passed away on November 30, 1921, mourned by his family and many friends.)

NIELS NICHOLAS NIELSEN.—An enterprising Danish-American whose wide experience as a machinist and master mechanic prior to his coming to California, in important engagements in Denmark, South Africa, New York, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Minneapolis and Alaska, has enabled him, after an equally successful activity in San Francisco, to provide Sunnyvale with the best possible garage service, is Niels Nicholas Nielsen, of Messrs. Cockrell & Nielsen, proprietors of the Sunnyvale Garage. He was born at Odense, Denmark, on February 2, 1882, the son of Hans Nielsen, a machinist; and it was because of his father's trade that he resolved to become a machinist also. He finished courses of study in the primary and secondary schools of his native land, and then took up mechanical engineering under the preceptorship of M. P. Allrup, and served an apprenticeship at Forborg, and at the iron works in the city of Odense.

He then went to London for a year, and after that to South Africa, serving on the English transport line; but having set his heart on coming to America, he landed at New York in the spring of 1901, and there for four years he was in the Sullivan Automatic Machine Works. Later he was employed at Pittsburgh for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and thence went to Minnesota and worked as engineer for the Minneapolis Flouring Mills. After awhile, he moved still farther westward to San Francisco; and there he was busy as a machinist until the earthquake, when he went to Alaska. He was in the Far North for twelve years as master mechanic for the Alaska Packers Association, and served also as United States Commissioner and notary public for a period of three years. He took a course at Van Der Nailen School of Engineering at Berkeley, and then, in the fall of 1918, returned to Alaska.

Coming again to California, Mr. Nielsen bought a ranch at Watsonville; and having made the acquaintance of William Cockrell in Alaska, they became partners and bought the old blacksmith shop at Sunnyvale, where they have since erected a modern garage and machine shop. They also operate the Associated Oil Company's oil station, built upon the premises adjacent to the garage, on the State Highway, at this point called the San Francisco Road. Messrs. Cockrell and Nielsen bought the M. Lyon property in May, 1919, consisting of eight acres; an old blacksmith shop was located upon it, which they tore down, and then built the new garage. Mr. Nielsen also bought the Scofield place of thirteen acres, devoted to prunes, apricots and peaches; and he sold it again to good advantage, and he also disposed of his ranch at Watsonville at a very desirable profit. The Sunnyvale Garage is equipped with a complete machine shop, and the firm is prepared to do strictly first-class work.

Mr. Nielsen was naturalized at San Francisco in 1908; and in that bay city in 1909 he was married to Miss Louisa Lund, a native of Denmark. He is a prominent Mason, and belongs to the Blue Lodge at San Francisco, Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in the same city, and the Consistory in San Jose. A sister, Caroline, is the wife of Waldemar Brown of Copenhagen, and a brother, Hans Christian, now touring America, is a noted designer on the staff of the Nord Magazine of Copenhagen.

PLIN MAGGINI.—A worthy rancher couple who are enjoying the enviable prosperity now rewarding their investments and labors, are Mr. and Mrs. Plin Maggini, the owners of seventy-six very attractive acres making up a productive ranch at the junction of the Sierra and Calaveras roads, six miles east of Milpitas. They came to their present ranch in October, 1920; and as leading Republicans and firm believers in Christian Science, they exert a helpful influence in the direction of progress in the community such as might be wished for in any fast-developing section.

Mr. Maggini was born in the Canton Ticino, Switzerland, at the town of Basca, on the day after Christmas, 1884, the son of Alexander and Josephine Maggini, the former a native of Switzerland, who came out to the United States alone in 1852, and mined for gold at Iowa Hill, Gold Run and Forest Hill. After becoming a naturalized citizen, he returned to Switzerland and continued his industry of raising goats. A second time he came to California, and mined for a while; and a second time he returned to the Italian region in the Swiss Republic. A third time he came to California, when our subject was three years old; and in this state he passed away, in 1918, esteemed by all who knew him as a hard-working, highly-intelligent and honest man who had done something definite toward advancing agricultural interests in California. Mrs. Maggini is still living, the center of a devoted group of friends and she enjoys life in San Jose at the age of sixty-six. Owing to these movings back and forth, from country to country, Milton Maggini, the eldest in the family of four children, was born in Switzerland; Livio in the United States; Plin in Switzerland; and Ida under the Stars and Stripes.

When only sixteen years of age, Plin started out for himself, and learning the blacksmith trade, he worked for wages for several years. He then went to the mines in Placer County for a year and a half, and mined in the same place where his father had been many years before. Next he went into San Jose and clerked for five years in the City Store; and after that he took a position with the Alloggi wholesale tobacco dealers, but at the end of three years, he established a bicycle and motorcycle shop at 266 South First Street, San Jose, where he handled the Reading, Standard, Snell, Cleveland and the Hudson bicycles.

Mr. Maggini sold out his cycling business at the end of three years and bought with his increased capital a ranch of thirty-five acres on the Almaden Road, twelve miles out of San Jose; and this farm he set out to prunes and apricots and so well developed, for three and one-half years, that he sold it again at a good margin. Then he purchased a ranch of 575 acres on the Uvas Road devoted to

cattle and grain and there he had a dairy and engaged in the wholesale milk business. This ranch he kept for a year, disposing of it on June 2, 1919.

Mr. Maggini then purchased a ranch of seventy-six acres at the junction of the Sierra and Calaveras roads, forty-five acres of which are devoted to apricots, while the remainder of the land is given to the growing of grain; and there Mr. Maggini and his family now reside. He was married at San Jose on October 13, 1915, to Miss Lucielle Corpstein, a native daughter born at Saratoga, whose parents were John and Mary Corpstein. They came to California from Iowa and settled at Saratoga; and there Lucielle went to school. Later, she attended the high school at San Jose, and she also pursued the courses of an excellent business college; prior to her marriage she was a bookkeeper for five years,—first for the Benson & Weaver Automobile Company, and then for Messrs. Bloomdahl & Keller. Two children have blessed this union, Evelyn Mae and Mildred Eileen.

CLAUDE REDWINE.—Perhaps no family in recent years has added so much to the business, social and political life of Mountain View as has the Redwine family, and Claude Redwine is a worthy representative of this useful and prominent family. Born at Marshall, Searcy County, Ark., January 27, 1886, he is the son of Simon L. and Susan (Hatchett) Redwine, the former born at Marshall, Ark., in 1860, and the latter a native of Leslie, Ark. The family removed to Texas and there Claude grew up, receiving his education in the grammar schools and later attending the high school of Fort Worth; after graduation he entered the Polytechnic Business College and received his technical training that later became so valuable. Both parents reside in Mountain View, as do also the four children: Claude, L. Clyde, and the two daughters, Leslie and Lesta.

Before settling in Mountain View Claude Redwine was employed at the Watsonville Garage in Watsonville, Cal., for five years, and thoroughly learned the automobile trade and became a first-class garage man and machinist, able to handle all kinds or repair work. He removed to Mountain View in 1913 and purchased the Mountain View Garage from C. N. Higdon, and through hard work and giving first-class service his business grew and expanded so that the next year, needing more capital and a greater capacity for handling his business, the firm was enlarged by taking in his father, S. L. Redwine, and his brother, L. Clyde Redwine, the old name being retained. The office and sales force consist of nine persons and the firm has a large, well-equipped and up-to-date machine shop, with good machinists, ready and able to do all kinds of auto, truck and tractor work on short notice. They deal in the Ford line of autos, trucks and tractors, John Deere and Oliver plows, harrows and cultivators; also tires and tubes, batteries, acetylene welding, oils, gas, greases and a full line of Ford and Fordson accessories and extras. The business of the Mountain View Garage has increased to such an extent that a larger building was erected in 1918. The new, well-equipped garage and machine shop, 75x150 feet, is a very busy place, and enjoys a large patronage. The senior Redwine has full charge of the office, while Claude and L. Clyde Redwine attend to the sales department and have charge of the shop.

Mr. Redwine returned to Texas in 1918 and married Miss Jeannette Martin of Clarendon, Texas. They reside at 483 Hope Street, Mountain View, and are the parents of one child, June. Mrs. Redwine is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Redwine was first elected and served as a member of the board of trustees of Mountain View in 1918, and served for the two-year term, and in 1920 was reelected under the new law, which provides for a four-year term, and was chosen chairman of the board. Ever busy and efficient, he brings his best efforts to bear for the good of Mountain View, which has its own municipal water works, the water being pumped from three wells by means of steam and electric power; it also has its own library and city hall, and a volunteer fire department with two fire trucks. Next to Palo Alto, it has the lowest rate of city taxation of any city in northern Santa Clara County, one outstanding feature being that street paving is paid for out of the general fund, and the city's bonded indebtedness is very low, being only six per cent of the assessed valuation as against fifteen per cent allowed by law.

THOMAS COUCH.—The old, ever-interesting and stirring story of the toil, sacrifice and accomplishment of the builders of our Republic is recalled in the life of the sturdy and highly-esteemed pioneer, Thomas Couch, who came to California in 1868, a native of Cornwall, England. He was a miner and on coming to the United States followed mining for a short time in Michigan and then came to California, being employed first as a miner at the New Almaden mine and after that he mined in Grass Valley and different parts of Nevada and Utah until he became manager of the Boston Montana Company, having charge of both their mines and smelter at Great Falls. He then came to Oroville, Cal., and was the first to start dredging on the Feather River, constructing the first boat for the purpose. While building the second dredger he was taken ill and died at Lane Hospital, San Francisco, in 1901. He had married in Goshen, Utah, December 28, 1874, being united with Miss Rachel Webber, who was born in Glamorganshire, Wales, a daughter of John and Margaret (Richards) Webber, who brought their family to Nevada when Rachel was five years old, and later they moved to Utah, where the parents spent their last days.

Mr. Couch had become interested in cattle raising in Montana, having purchased a ranch near Great Falls, where his family resided. They had eight children: Mary died at two years and nine months; Thomas and Edward and Fred M. are cattlemen on the Couch ranch; Rachel M. the wife of Lee M. Ford, a banker at Great Falls; Albert C. was a soldier in the World War, serving overseas and was wounded during the battle of Chateau Thierry; he now resides in Palo Alto; John D. served in the Engineering Corps overseas as a lieutenant; he also lives in Palo Alto; William, an exceptionally fine specimen of young manhood, who had trained as an aviator, was in the aviation section of the U. S. Army and was on his way to the conflict overseas but died aboard the ship just before the boat reached England. After her husband's death, Mrs. Couch having a residence at 657 Webster in Palo Alto, moved hither, and it has since been her home. Mr. Couch took a keen interest in civic affairs and as a Republican worked and voted with those of the party of Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley.

Chas. D. South.

CHARLES D. SOUTH.—A member in high standing of the fourth estate who has done much to mold public opinion, an efficient and popular public official, well known in the newspaper fraternity and the country at large through his literary work, Charles D. South, the postmaster of Santa Clara has done his full share in putting the now famous Mission town of Santa Clara on the map, and incidentally to advance the degree of culture in the new commonwealth. A New Yorker by birth and a Californian by adoption, Mr. South was born at Plattsburg, in the Empire State, March 24, 1864, and came to California with his family in 1876. His parents were Capt. Joseph and Catherine South, and the father gave his life for his country, falling in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., March 24, 1864. Mrs. South was a woman of unusual charm, possessing high poetic and linguistic ability, and from her Mr. South doubtless inherited much of his literary inclination and talent.

As a youth, precocious and gifted in expression, he was early headed for editorial work and a literary career. After completing the courses in the grammar and high schools, he pursued a literary course at the University of Santa Clara, and his Alma Mater has honored him with the degrees of A. M. and Lit. D. Mr. South was for some time on the staff of one of the Bay City's great dailies, the San Francisco "Call," first as exchange editor and then literary editor and editorial writer, providing a broad scope for his talents. After the San Francisco fire he returned to Santa Clara and became editor of the San Jose "Morning Times." When the portfolio of the post office at Santa Clara was offered to him in 1914, he accepted the appointment as postmaster under President Wilson, continuing ever since as the efficient incumbent of this office. It was then a more modest proposition, but in keeping with the growth of the nation and its great federal organization, and under the able administration of Mr. South and his corps of able assistants the business of the office has doubled and the parcel post has been notably developed. A fifty-mile rural route now encircles the rich fruit district to the north and northwest and a motorcycle delivery of parcel post has been installed. The Santa Clara post office sold $100,000 worth of War Saving Stamps during the 1918 drive, and thus went over the top magnificently, a fine testimonial to the patriotism and wealth of the fruit section. Mr. South served on the War Council and received governmental approbation for his services as a four-minute speaker.

Accepting the newly established chair of journalism in Santa Clara University, Mr. South took up his new duties on September 3, 1907, and the following comments from the press will be found interesting. A news article in the San Jose "Daily Mercury" reads as follows:

"Charles South Accepts New Chair at College—Well Known Special Writer to Give up Newspaper Work for Teaching. Charles D. South, who has been a valued special writer on the "Mercury," has accepted a position as a member of the faculty of Santa Clara College. He severs his connection with the "Mercury" this week. The faculty of the college has established in connection with its literary course a department or school of journalism, and Mr. South has been appointed professor in charge. The new department is designed to furnish a practical course in both newspaper and magazine work, according to the best standards and models. An idea of the preparation which he brings to his new task may be gained from a statement of some of the positions which Mr. South has held. He was for a time assistant editor of the Seattle "Telegraph." Later he was Sunday editor of the San Francisco "Call." He also served as editor of the "Weekly Call," and as exchange editor and editorial writer on the "Call." In the latter capacity he was under John McNaught. He has done considerable special work for the "Bulletin," having received some of the more important assignments on that paper. Contributions, both poetry and prose have found their way into the San Francisco weeklies, notably the "News Letter." Mr. South has also done a great deal of Sunday special work, and has written many magazine articles. His standing in San Francisco and San Jose and the years of preparation presage well for his success in his new field of endeavor.

"It is with regret that the "Mercury" chronicles his departure from this newspaper. He has been a very useful special writer, his fund of available information being remarkably large, and his faculty for writing finished English in an interesting way being rather unusual in a newspaper writer. He is a courteous gentleman, and has won the undisguised friendship of his fellow-employees in the "Mercury" office. They regret his departure, but are glad that there came to him an opportunity which he has desired. He will be given time from his duties in the college to do some magazine work which he has in mind, and which the busy round of work in a newspaper office would not permit him to take up."

In the San Jose "Times" of the same date, its editor and manager, Charles M. Shortridge, pays the following tribute to Mr. South's work:

"Charles D. South has been appointed professor in charge of the department or school of journalism, newly established in Santa Clara College. The importance of the new specialty in collegiate education has been already recognized by the leading universities of the East. The object is to furnish a practical course in both newspaper and magazine work, according to the best standards and models. The mere announcement that the University of Santa Clara has undertaken to teach the art of newspaper and magazine writing is sufficient guarantee that there is sufficient demand for this branch of education and likewise a guarantee that no college in the country will equip more thoroughly and under better influences, the student of journalism, than the Santa Clara College. The selection of Mr. Charles D. South is also in accord with this spirit of thoroughness and carefulness, and we predict that the chair to which this close student and finished scholar has been assigned will soon rank among the very first of the chairs of the old college.

"We have known Mr. South for years. While we were editor of the San Francisco "Call," Mr. South had full charge of the magazine department of this paper and likewise a supervision of the weekly issue, which furnished him a fine opportunity to display his wide and apt knowledge of journalism. Mr. South is also a young man of excellent character, therefore aside from his fine literary abilities he will instill into the student of the great art of rhetoric, as applied to newspaper work and magazine work,

high and lofty ideals of the spirit which should actuate the journalist in his every effort in his chosen profession. We predict that the new chair will become a most popular one, and that the name of Charles D. South will prove to be one of the brightest ornaments of the college which bears among its alumni many of the most forceful and brilliant men who have ever served in the literary or public life of the Pacific Coast."

While in San Francisco Mr. South did much dramatic work as a side issue. He finished "Constantine," a Roman drama, while at the University of Santa Clara, and this play was produced at the university with brilliant success in 1909 by a cast of two hundred actors—students and professionals. In recognition of the composition of the play of "Constantine," and its production under the auspices of the institution, the faculty of the University of Santa Clara presented Mr. South with a magnificent gold medal, set with diamonds and appropriately inscribed in commemoration of the initial production at the university auditorium—a literary event in the history of the famous school. Mr. South is the author of "Captain Blunt," a comedy, "Santiago," a drama of the Cuban War, and of a drama, "Longwood," dealing with the career of Napoleon the Great. He has also written a number of clever short stories for newspapers and magazines and he now has in press a volume of poems. In the "Morning Times" of October 26, 1913, appeared a page of editorial comment signed by Mr. South, containing facts of peculiar historical interest; for there he reviewed, as perhaps no one before him had done, the history of the San Jose press, with its financial ups and downs, its motley assortments of politics, its able, upright or adventurous journalists, and the long line of headstones in the newspaper graveyard founded with the California commonwealth. This review of the pioneer journals and scribes, made while it is yet possible to reach back and grasp the fast evanescing data, is of such historical value that general appreciation has been accorded to Mr. South's comprehensive essay.

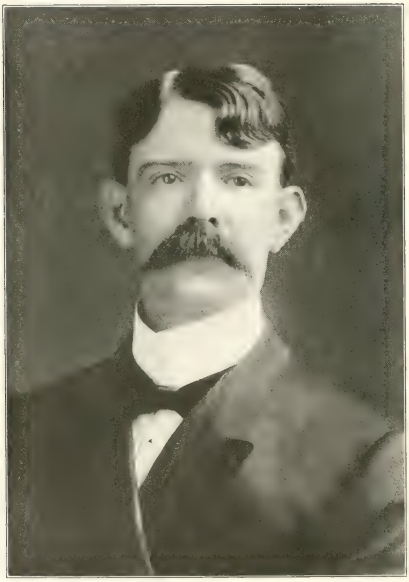
At San Francisco, Mr. South was married to Miss Jessie R. Barrington, a young lady of artistic talents and charming personality, who was born and reared in that city, a member of a prominent pioneer family. Three children have blessed their union. William B. South, Charles D. South, Jr., who was commissioned a first lieutenant in the late war, and Warren J. South, all engaged in business pursuits. A Democrat of the progressive type Mr. South has always taken a live interest in politics, and he is a leading spirit in all local, as well as general progressive movements. He is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 879, K. C., having served as grand knight for several terms.

W. K. ROBERTS.—A highly-esteemed, and therefore, very influential, progressive and public-spirited gentleman, who is inspired with broad humanitarian sentiments and, although not wealthy, is able to accomplish much for others as well as for himself, is W. K. Roberts, newspaper man, editor and justice of the peace at Sunnyvale. He was born at Mexico, Mo., on January 22, 1856, and when eighteen migrated westward to the Rocky Mountain States, trying his fortune first in Colorado, then in New Mexico and Colorado, and afterward in Texas. From there he came to San Francisco, where he spent five years in the drug trade; and next he crossed the Pacific to Hawaii. He was there while King Kalakaua was on the throne, and he met him, attended several of his feasts, and later met Queen "Lil," as she was popularly called. William T. Roberts, the father of our subject, was a native of Kentucky, who married Miss Fannie Sims, a native of Virginia, thus blending English, Irish and Welsh blood.

Growing up under poor schooling conditions, Mr. Roberts led a kind of cowboy life for some time, after leaving home, owing to disagreement with his father, who was a Mexican War veteran. He first came to California in 1881, and in the Bay City obtained work as a clerk in W. Mayhew's drug store, 144 Fourth Street, and attended evening schools to pursue general studies. He studied surgery under Dr. L. C. Lane, and took a commercial course at Heald's Business College. In 1886, he went to Hawaii, and the following year pushed on to China, entering the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, and for fifteen years was in the employ of the Chinese Government. He had the honor of serving under Sir Robert Hart, who was then Inspector General of Customs for the Chinese Government; and while not becoming a Chinese subject, he attained to mandarin civil rank of the fourth class. He was thus employed for fifteen years at Canton, Swatow, Shanghai, Nanking, Kiu Kiang, Han Kow, Shasi, and Chungking, the latter city being fifteen hundred miles up the Yang-tse-Kiang River. He learned to speak and write the North China language. During the Boxer War he was in charge of the Port of Shasi and held it for the Manchu Government during the period of hostilities.

Having obtained two years' leave of absence, Mr. Roberts returned to California; and at Sonoma City, in 1903, he was married to Miss Ethel Hunter, a Sonoma County girl. He also bought a ranch near Sonoma, and in 1905 returned to China; and soon after he resigned his position at Shanghai and came back to Sonoma County. Mrs. Roberts had remained in California, where her first child was born.

From Sonoma County Mr. Roberts moved down to Sunnyvale and bought the Sunnyvale Standard, which had been founded by J. H. McCarthy, who had sold it to G. B. Tuley, who in turn disposed of it to our subject; and this newspaper he ran as a six-column, four-page weekly, from 1907 to 1921—except for three years, when it was managed by R. S. Crowl. On August 21, 1921, Mr. Roberts relinquished control as both publisher and editor, handing over the reins to the new proprietor, A. T. Fetter. During this period of journalistic activity, Mr. Roberts served as Sunnyvale's first justice of the peace, first taking office through appointment by the county supervisors. In 1914, he was regularly elected justice by his fellow-citizens; and four years later he was reelected. He is also the town recorder, and is the first and only occupant of that office, having commenced when Sunnyvale was incorporated in 1914. Mr. Roberts not only invested in the "Standard" and its office building, but he bought residence and other property, including a number of vacant lots, and had worked hard, through his newspaper, in favor of incorporation. He has been equally assiduous in forwarding the commercial and general development of the town, and for years he has been, as he still is, the efficient secretary of the Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce.



Horatio W. Orr.

During Mr. Roberts' first leave of absence from his post in China, in 1895, he joined the International Colonization Society, whose offices were at Birmingham, Ala., and made a voyage to Liberia, on the West Coast of Africa, as assistant medical officer on the ship "Laurada," which carried over 360 Afro-Americans to that colony; and he wrote, as the result, "An African Canaan for the American Negro." Since then he has written several other works. As a confirmed apostle of the theory and practice of right living, he wrote "Health From Natural Foods," and he is also author of a treatise on "The Mongolian Problem," and a book entitled "Divinity and Man." In matters of religion he prefers the Unitarian form of faith; and in national political affairs, he works as an Independent Republican. His pen has also done good service in helping to organize the South Shore Port Company, for the development of a south bay port near Sunnyvale, which is to be available for deep-water ships.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts have two children. Wilma M. is a junior in the Santa Clara high school; and Alexander H. is a pupil in the eighth grade of the grammar school. Mr. Roberts has been an active member of the Pomona Grange, and is now serving his third year as its chaplain.

HORATIO W. ORR.—A prominent resident of Palo Alto whose wide experience, thorough knowledge of realty conditions, and valuable connections make him invaluable as a representative, influential dealer in real estate, is Horatio W. Orr, a native son of Santa Clara County, having been born at Mayfield on January 21, 1867. His father, Horatio Orr, was born in Vermont; and having come out to California by way of Panama in 1859, he first located at San Francisco, where he married Miss Mary G. Pickett, a native of Ireland of Scotch descent. From the Bay City he came to Mayfield, and in 1862 he rented land from Mr. Seale, the acreage being the site of South Palo Alto. He bought the first town lot sold in Mayfield, and in going in and out between San Francisco and the new town, he traveled over an old Spanish horse-trail. For many years he engaged in farming and dairying, and he spent the last years of his life at Mayfield, dying in January, 1920, at the age of eighty-three. He was always an active member of the Methodist Church, and having long marched with the Republican party, he eventually joined the ranks of the Prohibitionists. Four children had been granted this worthy couple. Horatio W. Orr is the subject of our review; Electa is the wife of Joseph Birkett and lives in Grass Valley; James Orr lives at Mayfield, and Newton in Colorado.

Horatio W. Orr attended the public schools of Mayfield, and studied for a year at Stanford. Then, until 1897, he engaged in contracting and building, still residing at Mayfield, but carrying on his extensive operations in Palo Alto and other towns as well. Then he removed to Palo Alto and opened an electrical establishment; and for ten years he continued there in that field of activity. In 1907, he embarked with T. J. Floyd in the wall paper and paint trade; but in December, 1917, he sold his interest to Mr. Floyd, and he is now engaged exclusively in buying and selling real estate. With his long residence and continued activity in one line or another having to do with the development of this section, Mr. Orr is particularly qualified to advise the person seeking either town or country property.

Mr. Orr was married at Boulder Creek in Santa Cruz County, on August 10, 1904, to Miss Julia E. Tompkins, a native of Santa Cruz County and a stepdaughter of Joseph W. Peery, who died at Boulder Creek, March 14, 1910, being one of Santa Cruz County's most honored pioneers and business men. He had been very active in building up the tannery, the saw mill and the shingle mill at Boulder Creek. He was born in Caleb County, W. Va., (then Virginia) October 2, 1830. His father, Hiram Peery, was in the War of 1812, and at its close engaged in farming in West Virginia, later moving to Kentucky, when he became a planter. In 1850 Joseph W. Peery crossed the plains and tried his luck at mining, but in 1853 returned to Missouri. In 1859 he went to Nebraska and in 1862 returned to California and spent three years at Stockton, then removed to Santa Cruz County. In 1869 he settled at Boulder Creek and bought out the sawmill and became a large land owner. Mr. Peery's first wife died crossing the plains in 1862. His second marriage in Santa Cruz County, united him with Mrs. Alvira Mercy Tompkins, who had seven children by her first husband, Daniel D. Tompkins: Willis E., Josephine, Jennie, Walter, Julia, Alice and Elmer. She died at her home at Boulder Creek in her sixty-sixth year.

Mr. and Mrs. Orr have one daughter, Dorothy Jane. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Orr is a Royal Arch Mason and a Native Son of the Golden West.

W. W. HARTLEY.—An excellent example of the results of an active, well-directed life will be found in W. W. Hartley, who at the age of seventy-three is still active and heads the Hartley Hardware Company at Mountain View. Throughout his useful life he has been active in promoting measures for the general good of the community, and his natural gift of leadership places him among the leading business men of his locality. Born in the province of New Brunswick, Canada, he first saw the light of day near Fredericton, situated on the beautiful St. Johns River, August 18, 1849. His father was Edward W. Hartley and was a farmer of New Brunswick. The ancestors on both sides were either from England or were of English descent. Mr. Hartley's early boyhood was passed in his native province up to twenty-one years of age, and he received a sufficient education to be duly licensed as a teacher, and he taught school for several terms. Upon his removal to the United States, he was first employed by the Borden's Milk Condensing Company at Elgin, Ill., but this line of work was not to his liking; his next move was to Brainerd, Minn., arriving during the year of 1870, just at the time the Northern Pacific Railway was in course of construction. His ability and leadership was instantly recognized and he was elected county auditor; and in addition to this was appointed clerk of the court; and at the same time was probate judge, register of deeds, coroner, deputy treasurer of the county, deputy sheriff, and justice of the peace; later he served one term as police judge. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Hartley that Senator W. D. Washburn received his first nomination for Congress. Mr. Hartley went to the convention at Minneapolis as the delegate from five counties, Crow Wing, Cass, Wadena, Itasca and

Aitken, and casting his vote for Washburn gave him the majority over his opponent. Senator Washburn never forgot the efforts of Mr. Hartley in his behalf, and through his influence Mr. Hartley was appointed postmaster at Brainerd by President Hays and served through his administration and that of Presidents Garfield, Arthur, and a part of Cleveland's administration up to 1889. He was also interested in the hotel business and a book and stationery store, and was for some time the proprietor of the Villard Hotel at Brainerd, Minn. In 1889 he removed to Tacoma, Wash., and was in business there for eight years, and in 1897 came to California and engaged in mining in El Dorado County, Cal., and also in the state of Oregon, where he continued for two years. During 1910 he removed to Mountain View and purchased the hardware store, which has engaged his attention ever since. His son, Charles F., is associated with him in the business, and by strict attention to business they have built up a fine patronage and the quality of their goods is beyond question.

The marriage of Mr. Hartley, July 22, 1874, occurred in Michigan and united him with Miss Mary E. Moorman, the daughter of Francis Moorman of Belding, Mich., and they became the parents of five children: Clara E. is now Mrs. T. D. McLean, a hardware factory representative of Seattle, Wash.; Alfred W. is chief engineer in charge of the Hammond Lumber Company at San Pedro, Cal.; Hattie M. is the wife of M. J. Bacon, of the comptometer company at Seattle, Wash., where they reside; James E. is a marine engineer with the Hammond Lumber Company; Charles F. is the partner of his father in the hardware store at Mountain View. There are nine grandchildren. In 1915 a family residence was built at 333 Franklin Street, Mountain View. Mr. Hartley is a stalwart old line Republican and his activities in politics have borne good fruits. Mr. Hartley and his entire family have the respect and esteem of the community. Mrs. Hartley departed this life on March 27, 1922, and rests in Cypress Lawn Cemetery, San Francisco, beside her father.

VARGAS BROS.—Wide-awake as self-made, enterprising and successful dairymen having one quarter of a thousand well-selected cows, Vargas Bros. are equally serviceable to their community, and proportionately prosperous, as proprietors of the finely-stocked store at 899 Franklin Street, the principal general merchandise establishment in Santa Clara. The firm is composed of M. J. and F. J. Vargas, both Santa Clara County boys, for they saw the light of day near the San Francisquito Creek, in the vicinity of Palo Alto. M. J. Vargas was born on December 15, 1879; and F. J. Vargas joined the family circle on October 26, 1881. Their father was the late Joseph P. Vargas, a successful rancher farming near Palo Alto, and he had married Miss Anna Gloria Duarte. Both parents are now deceased; but three of their daughters are living in Santa Clara County. Miss Anna J. Vargas was an overseas Red Cross nurse, attached to Unit 30, who was privileged to return safely to California, after splendid service in France. Rose is the wife of Frank Seimas, the rancher, at Sunnyvale. Flora is Mrs. Joe W. Angelo, and she resides at Sunnyvale, where they have a ranch, her husband clerking for Vargas Bros.

These ambitious boys were reared on the Santa Clara County farm, while they attended the Palo Alto grammar school, and later Heald's Business College at San Jose; and then they were employed by their uncle, Manuel Vargas, whom they bought out in 1904. M. J. Vargas married Miss Leonore Marshall, of Ross, Cal., and they have three children. F. J. Vargas married Miss Anita Dorsey. Both are members of the Saint Claire Roman Catholic Church of Santa Clara, and they also belong to the Native Sons of the Golden West and the U. P. E. C. They have erected at generous expense ornate and comfortable residences for themselves, and also four handsome cottages, which they rent.

As merchants, Vargas Bros. deal in the best of everthing within their line, which they endeavor to offer at the lowest possible price, so that their large and varied stock keeps moving. As dairymen they are the principal owners in the enterprise of Vargas Bros. & Mendonza, who milk 250 head of high-grade Holstein cows, and have 450 acres rented and devoted to this dairy. They are members of the California Milk Producers' Association, and they are among the most welcome members of the Chamber of Commerce of Santa Clara. M. J. Vargas is a stockholder and director in the Santa Clara Branch of the Bank of Italy.

A. RAY ANDERSON.—A native son of Santa Clara County who has been associated with its progress during all his years, A. Ray Anderson is well known for his constructive work on the highways of the county, adding greatly to the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants. The son of Phillip and Rebecca (Cahill) Anderson, he was born at Berryessa, July 8, 1884. Phillip Anderson was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and when a young man crossed the ocean to Nova Scotia, settling for a time at Amherst. Leaving the Maritime Provinces, he came to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus of Panama, remaining there for six months. Coming from there to Santa Clara County, he opened up a blacksmith shop at Berryessa, being a pioneer smithy of this locality, and his shop was known far and wide for the excellence of his work. Mrs. Anderson was a native of Nova Scotia, of English descent, and she also came to California by the Isthmus. She passed away in 1888, Mr. Anderson surviving her until 1919. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children: Margaret Alice of Berryessa; William W., a rancher at Berryessa; Mabel V. of San Francisco; Leslie C., who died in March, 1917; Roscoe A. of Los Angeles; A. Ray and Emily Oressa.

A. Ray Anderson attended the Berryessa school and finished his schooling at the San Jose high school. When he was twenty years old he took up the machinist's trade, learning it thoroughly in every detail until he became a competent engineer. For the past ten years he has been associated with the Santa Clara Road Commission as an engineer handling the steam roller and grader, and the tractors used in the road leveling work. An expert in this line he has covered a great share of the mileage of the county, both in construction and maintenance work. A Republican in politics, Mr. Anderson is a member of the Eagles and of San Jose Parlor, N. S. G. W. Many years ago his father purchased a ranch of 252 acres in the hills east of Berryessa, on the Berryessa Road, and Mr. Anderson is now an owner of part of this ranch, which he inherited.

P L Linehan

PETER L. LINEHAN—Broad experience, close application, enterprise and natural mechanical ability have brought Peter L. Linehan to a foremost position in the business circles of San Jose and Santa Clara County. He is one of the pioneer plumbers of San Jose and so comprehensive a knowledge has he of that trade that he wrote the original plumbing ordinance that was adopted by the board of health and that is now a municipal law. A native of New York, Mr. Linehan was born in Rensselaer County, January 28, 1865, a son of James and Mary (McGann) Linehan, both natives of County Clare, Ireland. They came to the United States and located in New York, and from there came to California in 1869. They took passage on the S. S. Alaska for Panama and from the Isthmus boarded the Golden City for San Francisco, arriving there the last day of December. The Golden City was lost on its return trip to Panama. Three days after arriving in this state, Mr. Linehan came to San Jose, and with the exception of about two years spent on a ranch at Half Moon Bay, they spent their remaining years here. Mr. Linehan died in his eighty-fourth year and Mrs. Linehan at the age of seventy-six. They reared a family of nine children: T. J., who died at the age of forty; Della, now the widow of A. H. Volkers, and living in San Jose; James H., who was a plumber by trade, married and died, leaving two children; Peter L., of this review; Mrs. Alice Carmichael, deceased; Mrs. Margaret McDonald died, leaving one son, Emmett, now an attorney in Washington, D. C.; Jennie, the wife of George Scott, died in December, 1921, in San Francisco; and Katie and Anna, both died single.

Peter Linehan received a common school education and at the age of fifteen went to work on the Murphy cattle ranch and continued for two years. He next served an apprenticeship at the plumbing trade under James A. Hagan and when he had mastered the details of the business he continued with that firm after Mr. Hagan turned the business over to his son, Charles A. Hagan. The last four years that Charles A. was in business, during his illness, and until his death, Mr. Linehan was manager of the establishment, serving in all for eighteen years and ten months under the Hagans. It was just before Charles A. Hagan died that Mr. Linehan purchased the business and for six years was sole owner. Then he sold a half-interest to Joseph W. Delaney and they carried on the business under the firm name of Linehan & Delaney for eighteen months, when Mr. Linehan sold out to his partner. The following three years were devoted to perfecting an acetylene gas generator and burner, known as the Star Generator, on which he secured patents. He then turned his attention to making gas from crude oil and cold compressed air for heating furnaces. After this venture he again turned his attention to his old trade and has continued active up to the present, doing a general plumbing business, keeping busy mostly with emergency calls. Mr. Linehan was one of the organizers and the first president of the San Jose Plumbers' Union and at the time of the Federated Trades procession held here in September, 1889, he acted as Grand Marshal.

The marriage of Peter L. Linehan in San Jose, January 31, 1887, united him with Miss Lydia Esther Smith, daughter of the late Thomas and Esther (Patterson) Smith, and a native of Boston, Mass. Mr. Smith went to Virginia City, Nev., at an early day and followed mining until he came to San Jose, and it was here that he became a well-known figure about the county buildings, serving as superintendent for twenty years. Mr. Linehan now has in his possession the first clock that was put in the criminal courtroom, presided over by the late Judge Belden and others, and which was given to Mr. Smith when the new clocks were installed. This clock is still keeping excellent time. Mr. and Mrs. Smith both died in San Jose. Of the union of Mr. and Mrs. Linehan one daughter, Lydia Esther, was born. She is now the wife of Otto Rapp, a rancher living at Morgan Hill. Mrs. Linehan passed away in San Jose on September 24, 1891.

It must not be presumed that Mr. Linehan has devoted his entire time to his own affairs; for two terms he served as president of the Y. M. I. of San Jose and has given liberally of his time to assist in the promotion of various movements for the betterment of society in general. He possesses a fine tenor voice and for twelve years was first tenor in St. Patrick's Catholic Church, where for eight years his gifted wife was first soprano. While he was leading the singing there he and Miss Sullivan, later Mrs. O'Connell, arranged the music for the centennial celebration of Mission San Jose. He was an active member of the Wilkins Glee Club of this city during the two years of its existence; also a member of the Acme Literary and Musical Society and took part in many amateur theatricals. He is a personal friend of Eugene T. Sawyer, editor of the History of Santa Clara County, and acted with him in several productions in the early days. In fact where there was musical or literary entertainment Mr. Linehan could always be counted upon to do his share in carrying through the interesting programs that were arranged for the entertainment of the many who delighted in that line of social uplift. He is an interesting talker and is widely and favorably known throughout the county where he has lived for a period of more than fifty years.

OLANDO J. SMITH.—Prominent among those who have done much to make automobiling one of the pleasant and profitable features of Twentieth Century life in Santa Clara County is undoubtedly Olando J. Smith, the popular proprietor of the Berryessa Garage at Berryessa, in which town, on May 27, 1880, he first saw light. His father was Christopher Columbus Smith, and his mother, before her marriage, was Sierra Nevada Ogan, so called from the fact that she was born when her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Ogan, were crossing the Sierras on their way to California from Missouri in 1853. Christopher Columbus Smith came to California from Illinois in 1852 with his parents, William Jarvis and Nancy Smith, and settled in Santa Clara County; and ever since then the family have made their home at Berryessa — for a long time on the ranch on Capitol Avenue now operated by the Curry brothers, since the folks of both Mr. and Mrs. Smith were farmers, the Ogans having owned the ranch at the corner of Sierra and Piedmont roads, where W. W. Anderson now resides. Mr. Smith died in 1910, esteemed by all who knew him, and by none more than those with whom he had had long and intimate dealings. His widow, Mrs. Sierra Nevada Smith, is still living. She belongs to the first generation of California girls and is bright and interesting.

She has seen most wonderful transformations in this section. When she was a little girl the streets in San Jose were lighted by means of oil-burning lamps, probably sperm oil at that, as kerosene was very scarce in California at that time. She was present when the first railway train arrived at San Jose—an occasion for great jubilation. There were but two small orchards in the vicinity of San Jose then. Then, as now, the young folks liked to dance. Her father, John Ogan, lived to be eighty years old. He was quite a musician, as musicians went in those days, and he often helped the young folks to a good time, playing his "fiddle" at their dancing parties. Mrs. Sierra Nevada (Ogan) Smith was the youngest of nine children. The Ogans belonged to the Christian Church, while the Smiths were Baptists.

Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and seven are still living. Lola became Mrs. Sleightam, of Rio Vista, and is now deceased; Mamie is Mrs. W. W. Anderson, of the old Ogan ranch at Berryessa; Charles lives at Susanville; Olando is the subject of our story; Beede is Mrs. Nesbit of Concord; Euphemia is Mrs. Mathews of Fallon, Nev.; Hazel and Lila are deceased; Robert is at Berryessa, near to Maude N., who is Mrs. Arnold Gifford.

Olando Smith attended the Berryessa school and took charge of his father's ranch, shortly after the latter died. This ranch was a farm of 260 acres, no little responsibility; and later he discontinued farming, and took up the carpenter's trade. On July 4, 1911, he went to Patterson, in Stanislaus County, and engaged in contracting and building. He put up a large number of the structures there when the town was built, and he stayed in the progressive town until the first of October, 1919. On that date, Mr. Smith returned to Berryessa and built a corrugated steel garage at the junction of the Berryessa Road and Capitol Avenue, and since that time he has been associated with his brother-in-law, Arnold Gifford, in the conducting of a general garage and repair business. They have a finely-equipped machine shop, and they also maintain a gasoline and oil station.

On November 11, 1911, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Clara Stewart, a native of San Jose and a daughter of Henry and Bessie Stewart, the former deceased. Mr. Smith is a Republican, but no one takes greater pleasure in throwing partisanship to the winds, when it comes to supporting the best local measures and men.

ROY W. BRIDGMAN.—Prominent among the educators of Santa Clara County whose scholarship, training and fidelity to duty, and routine, exacting work have contributed so much to make San Jose and the environing country one of the most attractive home regions in all the Golden State, may well be mentioned Roy W. Bridgman, the popular principal of the San Martin Grammar School, living in San Jose. He was born at Rich Hill, Bates County, Mo., on July 14, 1874, the son of Henry C. Bridgman, a descendant of a well-known Connecticut family which originally hailed fro mEngland, and for six generations at least domiciled in the United States. He married Miss Anna M. Carr, also of English descent, and in 1879 moved to Calaveras Valley, Cal., where they lived for about a year. He was a farmer, dealing largely in cattle; and as his methods were progressive and up-to-date, he succeeded as well as the primitive conditions of that time and place would permit. Four children were granted this worthy couple, and two are living today—our subject, the third eldest, and Judson, the firstborn, of Shelter Cove, Cal. Grace died at the age of nineteen, and so did her sister, Kate.

In 1880, Henry C. Bridgman came to Santa Clara County to farm, and Roy attended first the grammar and then the high school of San Jose. After graduating from the high school he studied for a year in the pharmaceutical department of the University of California. Having passed the state board examinations and becoming a registered pharmacist, he followed the profession in different cities in California and Nevada. Being desirous of engaging in educational work, Mr. Bridgman entered the San Jose Normal, where he was graduated with the class of 1910. He then spent three years as a teacher in the San Jose Night School, while attending Stanford University. In 1913, he took his Bachelor of Arts degree at Stanford, and the following year received his M. A. degree.

The story of Roy Bridgman is the record of a typically energetic American lad of the unusually ambitious and progressive type. At the age of nine, while attending the grammar school, he delivered the San Jose Mercury, and when he was fourteen and fifteen, while attending school, he also worked in Mr. Farthing's glove factory. While a student at the State University, he clerked for Levi Elbert, the San Francisco druggist, and on his return to San Jose, he had charge of the estate of Samuel Alley for a short time. He then joined Walter Johnson, the San Jose druggist, and soon afterward, he had charge of a chain of drugstores at Tonopah, Manhattan and Goldfield, Nevada, for a year. Coming back to San Jose again, he had a clerkship with Webb, the druggist, and later was with the Moorehead-Fleming Drug Store.

Since entering into his work as an educator he has been principal, first of the Franklin school, and then of the Meridian, in San Jose, while during 1920-21, he was principal of the Santa Clara schools, then taking the principalship of the San Martin school.

At San Mateo, on August 14, 1906, Mr. Bridgman was married to Miss Ethel White, a native of Alameda, Cal., and the daughter of E. J. and Carrie (Schmidt) White. Mrs. Bridgman moved to San Jose when she was a girl, and she attended both the grammar and high school, and she is also a graduate of the San Jose State Normal; and having engaged in teaching in 1914, she was a teacher in the Gardner School. Her home in Alameda, where she was born, was on the site of the present Elks' Hall. Mrs. Bridgman's parents were early settlers of California, and her mother was a cousin of William Erkson, San Jose's former city clerk. For a number of years, Mr. Bridgman has made his home at 343 South Second Street, San Jose, where he owns an apartment house. He is a Mason, and belongs to Golden Rule Lodge No. 479, F. & A. M., San Jose; and also belongs to San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E. He is a member of the National Educational Association, National Geographical Society, Santa Clara County Schoolmasters' Club, and Phi Delta Kappa, as well as the San Jose branch of American Registered Pharmacists.

H. C. Schilling

HERBERT EMILE SCHILLING.—A distinguished public official of Santa Clara County who has for some years past enjoyed the comforts of a retired private life, is Herbert Emile Schilling, the eldest son of Margaret and the late Frank Schilling, a native of San Francisco, where he was born on August 4, 1861. When one year of age, he was brought to San Jose; and he has been a continuous resident of this city ever since. Frank Schilling died here in 1916, aged eighty-two years, while his widow is still living at the old home, aged ninety-two years. Herbert Emile was oldest of their five children. He attended the local public schools, and in 1875 was graduated from what is now known as the Horace Mann School, then one of the best-known high schools in the state. He then joined his father in the firearms and sporting goods business, and in time became his partner; and together they established the well-known firm of F. Schilling & Son at 27 Post Street, and for forty years he retained his connection there until his retirement in 1913. He succeeded so well as a business man that he now owns real estate in various places in the Santa Clara Valley, and he also has a ranch in Calaveras County. As early as 1890 he had become a public man, as he was always a public-spirited citizen, and when thirty-one years of age he was elected mayor of San Jose by popular vote. He was a member of the common council of San Jose for the years 1890-92, and from 1892 to 1894 he was head of the city government.

A notable event of the period of his incumbency as mayor which may be worthy of special mention was the passage by the legislature of the State of California of a joint resolution removing the capital of the state from its present site at Sacramento to its former and original location at San Jose, upon condition that the citizens of the latter city and vicinity should donate ten acres of land for the new capitol site and $2,000,000 to cover the expenses of the removal. The proposition was immediately acted upon and had progressed to the point where a tract of land now included in the Naglee Park addition was tentatively offered by the Naglee estate, when proceedings were halted by a writ of mandate secured by Sacramento County and submitted to the State Supreme Court. That body ruled against the legality of the Legislature's act, and so ended the last effort to have the capital of the state returned to the location where it rightfully belongs, and from which it was improperly removed. In this great contest, Mayor Schilling did his full duty; and as a lifelong member of the Democratic party, he has always contended that if a political organization works for the best interests of the people, it assures both the ultimate acceptance of its principles and its own contined existence.

In Monterey County, on June 18, 1894, Mr. Schilling was married to M. Alice Foster, the daughter of James P. and Arvilla Foster, of Independence, Mo. Mr. Foster joined the Union Army at the outbreak of the Civil War, and died in the performance of his duty in September, 1863. The mother brought her children to California in 1874, and Mrs. Schilling finished her schooling in Watsonville. Mr. Schilling is a lover of outdoor life, especially as one may enjoy it in California; and he spends a part of each year in the High Sierras, hunting and fishing.

EDMUND NUTTING RICHMOND.—A pioneer in the fruit industry of Santa Clara County who is also a native son, is E. N. Richmond of San Jose, where he was born on July 14, 1878. His father was George Richmond, born in England, but who became a resident of Canada and in 1864 came to California and engaged in the stock business in the northern part of the state and became a well known rancher in the Sacramento Valley. Upon locating in Santa Clara County he interested himself in the fruit canning industry with the San Jose Cannery, continuing this line of work as the manager of the dried fruit department of the Santa Clara County branch of the J. K. Armsby Company until his retirement in 1903. He had married Rosalie McPhail, born in San Francisco, the daughter of Andrew McPhail, a prominent business man of that city and one of the pioneers of California. Mrs. Richmond is still living in San Jose, Mr. Richmond having passed away on December 5, 1918.

Edmund Nutting Richmond attended the public schools of San Jose, but before completing his high school course he left his books in 1896, and entered the employ of J. K. Armsby where he became thoroughly conversant with every branch of the fruit industry, even from preparing the land for planting, to preparing the crop for the markets, both canned and dried. This experience was most valuable to Mr. Richmond, so much so, that in 1916 he was able to embark in business for himself under the name of E. N. Richmond, continuing with marked success until 1919, when the business was incorporated under the name of Richmond-Chase Company, with Mr. Richmond as president, and E. E. Chase, vice-president. This concern own and operate four large packing and canning plants in this county and a very modern cannery at Stockton, where their San Joaquin Valley business is handled. During the busy seasons the Richmond-Chase Company employ from 1,500 to 2,000 people in the various departments. It is generally conceded that their new concrete packing plant and cannery in San Jose are models of their kind in the entire state. This company also own a number of orchards in the county, although the larger part of their fruit is purchased from the producers. Their output is well and favorably known throughout the United States for its standard of quality and commands a stable price in the markets of the world.

The marriage of E. N. Richmond on April 27, 1904, united him with Miss Marie DeEtte Broughton, who was born in Illinois, and they are parents of two sons, Burnell Edmund and Richard Broughton. Mr. Richmond is vice-president of the Bean Spray Pump Company, and a director of the San Jose Building and Loan Association, which has aided very materially in making San Jose a city of homes. He belongs to the Sainte Claire, the Commercial and the Country clubs of San Jose; also the Chamber of Commerce, of which he served as president in 1912-1913; for two years he served as the president of the Board of Education. Fraternally he is a Mason and in politics is a Republican in national affairs, but strictly non-partisan in local matters. At all times he is ready to do his part in aiding those measures that have for their aim the upbuilding as well as the building up of town, county and state. It is, however, in the fruit industry where he is best known and counted one of the pioneers in the Santa Clara Valley.

ALEXANDER MONTGOMERY.—Among the pioneers of Cupertino, whose influence for advancement has been felt throughout the country, is Alexander Montgomery. He was born at Wern Point, County Down, Ireland, in 1840, the son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Thompson) Montgomery, natives of Ireland of Scotch parents. Alexander received his education in the schools of Ireland and in 1859 embarked for the United States. He came first to Pittsburgh, Pa., and remained there until 1865, when he landed in Santa Clara County. His brother John had preceded him to California as early as 1852 and was engaged in mining. When Alexander left Pittsburgh, he came via the Isthmus route to San Francisco, and from there he went to Virginia City, Nev., walking all the way from Sacramento. He was engaged in various occupations, working in a mill for a time, then for two years worked in the strawberry industry. In 1867, he purchased forty acres near the Lincoln schoolhouse on the Mountain View Road at ten dollars per acre. The next four years he was occupied in clearing this land and in 1870 he had a fine yield of wheat but the following year he sold his place and went to work for Thomas Kerwin west of Hollister. Upon arriving in California he tried to locate his brother, who had been lost track of, as there had been no letters to the mother in Ireland for several years. Alexander finally found his brother's old partner, who said that John, with a partner, had gone to the mines near Boise City and had been killed by the Indians. The mother would not believe the sad news, saying that she knew that he was still alive. While at Hollister on a hunting trip he ran across a man who asked Alexander if he had a brother in British Columbia, saying: "There is a mining man at Kootenay that looks just like you and his name is John Montgomery." Alexander wrote and in due time received a reply asking him to come up and share in the mining enterprise. Alexander made his way there, a very hard trip, being stranded in the snow and without food for four days. It was a pleasant reunion and after that there were regular remittances to the mother in Ireland. After eighteen months Alexander decided he did not like the cold winters of British Columbia and returning to California, he purchased 160 acres near Cupertino on Stevens Creek Road for $5,000. It was raw land, thick with brush and trees, but he cleared it and began raising wheat. In about two years he received a letter from his brother that he was sick and dying, so Alexander immediately went to Walla Walla where he purchased a horse, and started on the 800-mile trip to Kootenay. On the way he met his brother coming out with a pack train, just able to travel after recovering from pneumonia, but far from well. John told Alexander to go on and take charge of things and he would go on to Walla Walla, then on to San Francisco, but he died about a week after arriving in San Francisco. Mr. Montgomery arriving in Kootenay, took charge of affairs and ran the store until he could sell out the entire holdings, sending his mother the money his brother left, which was sufficient to make her independent and comfortable her remaining days. He then returned to his farm at Cupertino after two summers and a winter in the North, and resumed ranching. He was the first man to grow wheat on this kind of land in this section, and it was such a novelty that people came from different parts of the county to see his wheat crop. He was ever willing to give his neighbors the benefit of his experience and assisted them in the clearing of their land. He was successful in having an abundant yield from his acres, and as a stimulation to greater activity along agricultural lines, he made a wager that his particular ranch could beat anything in Santa Clara County in producing wheat. His yield was one and one-half tons of clean wheat to the acre. He also engaged in dairying, bringing the first fine Jersey cows to this section. He set out a sixty-acre vineyard, built a winery and a distillery, manufactured cream of tartar and made the first prune brandy, thus making a market for small and unsaleable prunes. After the prune brandy was introduced in the Eastern states, he received orders for car load lots and the revenue paid the Government was over $18,000 a year. He closed the winery and distillery some years ago and devotes his time to horticulture, having set out orchards of prunes and apricots and built a large, fine residence with well-kept, attractive premises. He built a store on the corner of his ranch and established a merchandise business, and when the railroad came he offered them $1,000 if they would put it on the other side of the road, but to no avail; he then bought five acres across the road and laid it out in lots and moved the store to the new corner location and built an addition to it. It was run by the Home Union for ten years, then by Dixon & Wilson, Archibald Wilson being Mr. Montgomery's nephew; later the store was incorporated as the Cupertino Store, Inc., of which Mr. Wilson is president and manager and the business has grown very large and successful, being now one of the largest mercantile establishments in Santa Clara County, outside of San Jose.

In the early days, Mr. Montgomery was a member of the Presbyterian Church in San Jose and there he met a young lady, Miss Mary Jane McIlrath, who was born about five miles from his birthplace in Scotland and had come to San Jose to visit her brother, the acquaintance thus formed resulted in their marriage. She was a splendid woman and an able helpmate, aiding him in his dairying and horticultural enterprises. Mr. Montgomery gave the site for the Presbyterian Church and was the largest contributor to its building and he has been the mainstay of the church. His wife, who was also a devout member, passed away September 6, 1919, at the family home. Mr. Montgomery is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and served as postmaster of Cupertino for several years. It is most interesting to converse with him of the early days when this was a frontier region and he can well be proud of his part in the growth and prosperity of the Santa Clara Valley.

ROBERT A. McARTHUR.—An energetic and prosperous rancher is found in Robert A. McArthur, who is the manager of his mother's orchard property. He was born in the rural district near Sioux City, Iowa, on October 13, 1893, the son of Alexander and Ida (Sturtz) McArthur. The mother was born in Iowa and descended from an old Pennsylvania family, while the father came from Ayr, Scotland, to America when twelve years old, with his parents, who located in Cook County, Ill., and farmed on land that is now built as the city of Chicago. Later, they went to Iowa and began farming in Sioux County. He acquired two sections of land,

Alex Montgomery

Mary J. Montgomery

raised short horn cattle and engaged in general in Sioux County. His father acquired two sections of land, raised short horn cattle and engaged in general farming. In 1902 he removed to Santa Clara County and purchased a ranch on Pine and Lincoln in the Willow Glen district, and here he resided until his death in 1909, aged seventy-two years. Now his widow resides on Morrison Avenue, San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander McArthur were the parents of five children: John A.; Robert A., of this sketch; William E.; Mary; Ralph E. Coming to California when nine years of age, Robert A. received his education in the Willow Glen grammar school and the San Jose high school, where he was graduated in 1912. This completed his education except for a semester at Stanford University in 1914-15. In 1912, in company with his brother, John A., he went to Alberta, Canada, and bought a half section of land and engaged in wheat-raising. More land was added until now they own two sections of land near the town of Gleichen. In 1920 Robert A. returned to Santa Clara County, but his brother remained in Canada in charge of the ranch.

In 1918 Mr. McArthur made a trip to Atchison County, Mo., where he was married on December 5, to Leora Kime, a daughter of J. A. and Roxanna (Clark) Kime. Her parents were frontier folks in Missouri, her father arriving before the railroads were built, and she is the second oldest of a family of five children: Kenlen, Leora, Harold, Alfred, and Mildred. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur are the parents of two children, Jean and Dorothy. In 1919 Mr. McArthur's mother purchased a forty-acre ranch set to prunes, peaches, cherries and apricots, on the Homestead Road adjoining the Stevens Creek Road; and in 1920 an additional thirty-two acres was added about three-quarters of a mile from the first ranch and located on the Homestead Road. Both ranches, comprising seventy-two acres, are devoted to orchards of full-bearing trees and are irrigated from the same well. Mr. McArthur is a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star, and he is also a member of Stanford Chapter Theta Delta Chi. He has been a close student of horticulture and thus has become a well-posted and successful orchardist.

ARTHUR BURR LANGFORD.—More than any other state in the Union, California traces its vigorous growth and prosperity directly to the sturdy character and untiring perseverance of its pioneers, and fortunate among those of the present generation who have inherited from their ancestors these same noble qualities is Arthur Burr Langford, ex-sheriff of Santa Clara County. He was born at Concow, a stage station in Butte County, Cal., on May 4, 1878, the son of Robert Jackson and Frances Helen (Freeman) Langford, the former of old Welsh stock and the latter of Scotch descent.

The Langfords are numbered among the settlers of the Jamestown Colony in the earliest days of our country—their names are found in Virginia as early as 1668, and during the Colonial and Revolutionary wars their names are also found enrolled in the army of patriots. The grandfather of our subject, Pleasant Shields Langford, was born in Albemarle County, Va., but following the trend of migration westward with hundreds of others in whom the pioneer spirit was strong, he lived in Indiana and Ohio, then settled in Washington County, Iowa, where he remained until the spring of 1853. Setting out for California, he arrived in the Golden State on September 15 of that year and for a time settled at Santa Clara, later taking up a Government claim in the vicinity of Bainter's Gulch, near Los Gatos, where he erected the family home, which is still standing. Pleasant Shields Langford was the father of eleven children, only one of whom is now living, H. Clarence Langford of San Jose. Of the other sons, Robert Jackson Langford, the father of our subject, was born in Iowa in 1852, so was but one year old when his parents came to California, and the remainder of his life was spent in Santa Clara County. He was prominent in the business life of the community and for twenty-two years a dealer in wholesale and retail meat. In 1898 he was elected sheriff of Santa Clara County, taking office in January, 1899, and had served two years of his second term when he passed away on February 20, 1905, honored as an efficient public service. Mrs. Robert Langford was born in Illinois and came across the plains in an ox-team train in 1865, the family settling in San Jose. She is the mother of three children: Arthur Burr Langford of this sketch; Claude Pleasant Langford, who died in childhood, and Leo Morse Langford, an employe of the Standard Oil Company at San Jose, where Mrs. Langford still resides.

After finishing the grammar school, Arthur B. Langford pursued the usual courses of study in the high school, graduating with the class of '97; and when he ventured into the world for himself, he tried the butcher trade, mining in British Columbia, and ranching, riding the range for Miller & Lux. In 1901 he was deputy sheriff under his father and in 1906 he was elected sheriff, following the demise of Robert J. Langford. He was elected twice thereafter and in all served as sheriff for twelve consecutive years, the longest period this office has ever been held, a tribute to the efficiency and capability with which he discharged the duties of this responsible post.

On March 30, 1904, Mr. Langford was married at Santa Clara to Miss Alice Lovell, the accomplished representative of an old pioneer family. Her parents were John A. and Eda (Jackson) Lovell, and her paternal grandfather came to California as early as 1849, returning East and bringing his family here in 1853. Grandfather Jackson was also numbered among California's early settlers and was provost-marshal of San Francisco during the Civil War. Mr. Langford is a Mason, a member and past master of Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M.; life member of Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M.; San Jose Council No. 20, R. & S. M.; San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T.; a life member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco, and past patron, Fraternity Chapter No. 288, O. E. S. He also is a member of Garden City Lodge No. 142, I. O. O. F.; San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. Elks; Observatory Parlor No. 177, N. S. G. W., serving as president for two terms; Society of California Pioneers of Santa Clara County; San Jose Lodge No. 47, K. of P.; Alamo Camp No. 80, W. O. W.; the National Union, and San Jose Tent No. 27, K. O. T. M., of which he is past commander. Mr. Langford is a Republican, but his sympathies and interests extend far beyond the confines of his party, so that he may always be found supporting every progressive measure for the community's welfare.

LENORA CANTUA.—A representative of an old and esteemed family of Santa Clara County is Miss Lenora Cantua, the only surviving child of her father, Joseph Manuel Cantua, who was born in Santa Clara in 1828. She was born near the new Almaden Mines, Santa Clara County, Cal., May 20, 1872, and was the youngest of the family. Her father removed to the Almaden district when he was thirty years of age and engaged in raising cattle and sheep and became the owner of considerable land well stocked with cattle and sheep. He married Ramona Beulna, a native of California, born in Monterey in 1837, and they were the parents of the following children: Haviel, who died when forty years old; Manuela, passed away aged sixty-five, the mother of sixteen children; Joseph is survived by two children, who live in San Jose; Isabel died an infant; the next girl was also named Isabel, who lived to the age of sixty-five; Charles; Amelia; Theodora; Tiothilo; Antonio E.; Lenora, our subject; then the next son was named Antonio. All are deceased except Lenora Cantua. Her father passed away on May 4, 1890, at the age of sixty-two years and her mother died on May 6, 1900, aged sixty-three.

During the year of 1876 the family removed to the ranch home in the Uvas district, which is now the property of our subject, and consists of 317 acres of fine land beautifully located, rolling and wooded. Miss Cantua has adopted a bright boy by the name of Adolph Bosques, who was born in San Jose February 18, 1906, a son of Charles Bosques, and who was taken into her home when only three years of age. He takes an active interest in helping with the work on the ranch and is being trained for the management, which he will assume within a few years. The Cantua rancho is devoted to the raising of grapes and fruit, and also supports several head of cattle, much of the ranch being fine grazing land. Miss Cantua by hard work and good management has ample means and is held in high esteem by all who know her.

RICHARD FELIX ROBERTSON.—Occupying a position of distinguished preferment as a representative of the bar of San Jose and a prominent figure in the public life of the state, Richard Felix Robertson has attempted important things and accomplished what he has attempted. He is a man of unusual mental versatility and in every sphere of life in which he has acted he has left an indelible impress through his ability and tireless energy, which never falls short of the successful accomplishment of its purpose. He is of Scotch descent, the ancestry in the paternal line being traced back to the Robertson family of Perth, Scotland, who emigrated to Virginia and were contemporaries of Daniel Boone in the settlement of Kentucky. In the maternal line he is a direct descendant of Dr. Manuel Hedeza, who was a surgeon in the army of Spain and went to Mexico while that country was still under Spanish rule.

Richard F. Robertson was born in Mazatlan, Mexico, October 12, 1863, a son of Richard Lew Robertson, who served as United States consul at that city from October, 1861, until March, 1864. He married Canuta Hedeza, who was born in Culiacan, Mexico. In the public schools of San Francisco, Cal., their son, Richard F. Robertson, pursued his education and he was later graduated from the Kent College of Law of that city. He started out in life as a messenger boy, working for the American District Telegraph Company from 1879 until 1881, when he resigned his position to accept employment in the ticket office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company. Following the amalgamation of this road with the three others running parallel to it, and the consequent reduction in the number of employes, he entered the service of the Southern Pacific, acting as interpreter and translator of Spanish, and also working in the construction department. On November 1, 1883, he went to visit his people, who were then residing in Los Gatos, Cal., and being favorably impressed with the place, he decided to make it his home, accepting a position with the Southern Pacific Railroad, with which he remained until April, 1884. He was the first to suggest to that company the advisability of the Mayfield cut-off, thereby decreasing the railroad distance of twelve miles to Los Gatos and to Santa Cruz, and this also gave railroad service to a section which had been built up, but with no adequate railroad facilities.

In April, 1884, Mr. Robertson engaged in the hotel business in partnership with his stepfather, A. Berryman, and in April, 1887, they sold out to the late Charles W. Holden. Later they secured from Harvey Wilcox the lease of the corner upon which now stands the First National Bank in Los Gatos and acquired the insurance agency of the old and well-known firm of Proctor & Trailer, which Mr. Wilcox was at that time conducting. They operated the business under the firm name of Berryman & Robertson until 1903, when they disposed of the enterprise to Milligan Brothers & Company. In 1885 Mr. Robertson's initiative spirit led him to become one of the founders and constructors of the Los Gatos Gas Works, and in 1889 he became one of the organizers of the Commercial Bank of Los Gatos, and also of the Los Gatos Building & Loan Association. In the same year he planned the Los Gatos Cemetery and for twelve years was its secretary and superintendent.

In 1895 Mr. Robertson took up the study of law and was admitted to practice in 1898. He became one of the organizers of the League of California Municipalities and for seven years was a member of the committee on judiciary. He aided in drafting and proposing laws to the legislature concerning the government of cities and acted in an advisory capacity to the committee on law of the Assembly and committee of jurisprudence of the Senate. He likewise drafted the articles for the incorporation of the city of Mayfield. In 1903 he opened an office in the Auzerais Building, where he remained until the erection of the First National Bank Building, when he established his office there. In 1915, following the death of Mrs. Robertson, he became a resident of San Jose, where he has since followed his profession, and the list of his clients is now an extensive one. His legal learning, his analytical mind, the readiness with which he grasps the points in argument, all combine to make him one of the most capable lawyers who has ever practiced in Santa Clara County and the public and the profession acknowledge him the peer of the ablest representatives of the bar of this city. From 1898 until 1905 he served as city attorney of Los Gatos, making a most creditable record in that office.

José M. Cantua

At Los Gatos, on January 5, 1887, Mr. Robertson was united in marriage to Miss Cassie Shannon, a daughter of Thomas and Amanda (Blackford) Shannon. Her father was one of the original party of Jayhawkers, coming to California through Death Valley in 1849. Four children were born of this union, two of whom survive: Wilfred F. Robertson married Edith M. Shephard, of San Jose, and they reside at Sacramento, Cal. During the World War he enlisted in the U. S. Navy and rose to the rank of yeoman. Ynez Amanda married Justus Verne Cook, of Oakland. Mr. Cook also served in the Navy as chief yeoman.

Mr. Robertson is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church of San Jose, and fraternally he is identified with the Elks, belonging to San Jose Lodge, No. 522. He is also connected with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a past noble grand of Ridgely Lodge, No. 294, of Los Gatos, and he has also held office in the Knights of Pythias, being a past chancellor of Los Gatos Lodge, No. 175, now consolidated with San Jose Lodge, No. 47, in which he still maintains his membership. He is likewise a prominent Mason, belonging to Los Gatos Lodge, No. 292, F. & A. M., of which he is a past master; Howard Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M.; San Jose Council, No. 20, R. & S. M.; and San Jose Commandery, No. 10, K. T. He is a stanch Republican in his political views and a leader in the ranks of the party. He has several times served as a delegate to the county Republican conventions, of which he once acted as secretary, and in 1896 was secretary of the McKinley League of Los Gatos.

Mr. Robertson is also a veteran of the World War and his military record is one of which he may well feel proud. On August 5, 1917, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Field Artillery, which became known as the "Grizzlies," and in November, 1917, was transferred to the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Infantry. In January, 1918, he received orders from Washington, D. C., to assist in forming the First Army Headquarters Regiment, a requirement of the Government being that its members should be able to converse in French and other Continental languages, as from its ranks men were to be selected to act as military police, in charge of areas in France under American jurisdiction. Mr. Robertson was one of the first four men selected to open up the secret service office in Paris under command of the provost-marshal. He was also at headquarters in Tours for nine months, and during his service abroad was sent as confidential representative of the Government to various places in France and Spain. He served under General Connor and Brigadier-General Bandholtz. On November 30, 1919, the Paris office was closed and on December 21 he returned to the United States, receiving his discharge at New York City, February 28, 1920. His life has been one of intense activity, intelligently directed into those channels through which flows the greatest good to the greatest number, and his efforts have brought him a measure of success that is most desirable and have also proven of benefit to his fellowmen in many fields. The nature and magnitude of his work in public and private connections have constituted a factor in California's promotion, power and prominence and he stands as a high type of American manhood and citizenship.

JOHN HUGHES.—A retired railroad man with a most enviable record of nearly two score years of faithful, fruitful service in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, John Hughes, of Agnew, Santa Clara County, is a representative Irish-American citizen such as any community would be proud to number among its progressive citizens. As a matter of fact, he owns perhaps one-fourth of the town of Agnew, and so may easily be regarded as one of the leading residents in that flourishing part of the state.

He was born at Claremorris, County Mayo, Ireland, on June 24, 1856, the son of James Hughes, a well-known farmer and contractor, who built and kept in repair many of the important post-roads in that country. He had married Miss Margaret Gaynord, of County Mayo, and they became the parents of eight children, four boys and four girls. One of the sons, James Hughes, a brother of our subject, is maintenance of way foreman of the Northwestern Pacific Railway, and resides at San Rafael.

Educated in Ireland, John Hughes came to America in 1880; and after a residence of two years in New York State, he came west to California. Oakland seemed to appeal to him most; and there, engaging with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, in its construction work, he quickly showed such proficiency that he was made foreman. He continued with that company for thirty-seven years, or until he retired, and came to have as many as 150 men under him; and few if any construction bosses enjoyed a record for greater ability or dependability. During the building of the Pacific Coast Railway, he was construction foreman under L. Fillmore, the division superintendent at Santa Barbara.

Mr. Hughes came to Santa Clara when he was twenty-one years of age, and he remained there for thirteen years; and after that he removed to Agnew, where he became a foreman of a special gang, and then foreman of larger gangs. Only in 1917 was he persuaded to retire and enjoy the fruits of his hard work at Agnew. As such an honored employe of the company he has a life pass over the entire railway system, and is thus encouraged to see something of the outside world.

By a first marriage, Mr. Hughes had one child, now Miss Mary Hughes, a trained nurse of San Jose; and at his second marriage, in Santa Clara, he was united with Miss Alice Costello, a native of Ireland who grew up in California. They have had ten children: James is employed by the Southern Pacific Railway and resides at Agnew; Thomas, an exemplary young man, of wonderful physique, attained a height of six feet four inches, and was a Southern Pacific brakeman, and was killed in a railway accident when he was only twenty-one years of age; Jeannette is the wife of Anthony La Mar, and resides at Agnew; Margaret is at home; John, employed by the Southern Pacific, married Miss Gertrude McNamara, and resides at Porta Costa; William died when he was three and a half years old; Catherine graduated from Santa Clara high school and is now attending the State Teachers' College at San Jose, and her sister, Anna, is a student in the San Jose high school, while Michael Francis is at the high school at Santa Clara, and Peter still enjoys the shelter of the paternal roof. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church at Santa Clara.

IRWIN EDGAR POMEROY.—A man of much native ability and business acumen, who is a practical orchardist, having contributed much toward the present high and flourishing development of horticulture in Santa Clara County, is Irwin E. Pomeroy, one of the original organizers of the California Prune and Apricot Association, a trustee from the beginning, and now chairman of the board of trustees. He is a native son—a fact which makes his subsequent relation to California all the more interesting; and he was born in this county on the fifteenth of December, 1870. His father was Marshall Pomeroy, whose life story is found on another page of this volume.

Irwin E. passed through the various grades of the public schools, and then in order the better to equip himself for the necessary tussle with the world, he took a business course for which the College of the Pacific was famous. After graduating from the commercial department in 1889, he assumed charge of the Pomeroy orchard, and he is still the efficient manager. In 1899 the members of the Pomeroy family incorporated the Pomeroy Orchard Company, of which the pioneer, Marshall Pomeroy, was the founder and is still president, while Irwin E. has been its manager and treasurer. The company has 120 acres of various sorts of fruit trees, and so well has he developed this extensive area that it is today one of the choicest ranch properties of its kind in the county. Believing cooperation is the only successful means of making a success of marketing the fruit raised by the farmers, Mr. Pomeroy has been active in the various cooperative organizations in the county and was one of the organizers of the present California Prune and Apricot Association, in which he has taken an active part in assisting in guiding its destinies to the present successful issue. A member of the board of trustees from the beginning, his services have been recognized by his being elected chairman of the board of trustees and a member of the executive committee. He was a director and vice-president of the old Santa Clara Valley Bank until it was purchased by the Bank of Italy, and is now vice-chairman of its local board of directors. He is treasurer of the Knowles Pottery Company, a new industry just built in Santa Clara for the manufacture of fine china and porcelain ware.

When Mr. Pomeroy married at Santa Clara, on May 8, 1900, he took for his wife Miss Florence Mabel Dawson, a native of San Jose and a member of a pioneer family, among the very first canners of fruit in Santa Clara County. She is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School. Four children have blessed the happy union: Marshall B., Irwin Edgar, Jr., Clara Belle, and Thomas Dawson. The family attends the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Pomeroy belongs to the Lions Club, the Automobile Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and is a charter member of the Commercial Club; he is also a hearty supporter of the Republican party, although he does not allow his partisanship to interfere with his endorsement and aid of the best obtainable, under whatever banner, for the community in which he lives and thrives.

FRANK C. WILCOX.—An experienced rancher who is exceptionally efficient in executive capacity is Frank C. Wilcox, the popular ranch foreman for Richmond-Chase. He was born in Rhode Island on April 21, 1861, the son of Orin P. Wilcox, a watchmaker by trade, a native Rhode Islander, who had married Miss Sarah E. Peckham, also of that state, and they had seven children. Horace C. is now at Watsonville; Emma is deceased; Jessie has become Mrs. Howard, of Marshfield, Ore.; Frank C. is the fourth of the family; Percy G. is deceased; Hattie is Mrs. G. A. Tuttle of Watsonville; Orina is also deceased. Orin Wilcox came out to California in October, 1861, and settled at Watsonville, where he engaged in the jewelry business until his death in that place in 1902. Mrs. Wilcox is still living at Watsonville, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Frank Wilcox went to school for awhile at Irvington, in Alameda County, and then at a very early age he pushed out into the world for himself. He took up whatever proved most remunerative, did clerical work, and also went from "broncho-busting" to teaming. When able to do so, he attended the Commercial College at Irvington, and then he took a position with White & De Harts of Watsonville, as a clerk in their sawmill, and since 1881 he has been residing in both San Jose and Watsonville. For a number of years Mr. Wilcox was foreman for Mr. Walter Curtner, and he had charge of his sheep-herding camps throughout California; then, for three years, he engaged in horse-training in San Jose, Warmsprings or Sunol; and then he returned to Watsonville and again became a clerk in the sawmill of White & De Harts.

Mr. Wilcox was also foreman for D. I. A. Frazer of San Jose, for fourteen years, and he spent one year with the Flickingers of Berryessa in their packing plant. He was also foreman for the George Herbert Orchard of San Jose. In 1918 he became foreman of the Dutard Ranch of San Francisco, some 110 acres lying along the Piedmont Road, south of the Sierra Road. Since that time, the Richmond-Chase Company of San Jose has purchased the ranch, but Mr. Wilcox has remained there as ranch foreman. This ranch is devoted largely to the growing of apricots. Mr. Wilcox is a Republican, and an enthusiastic booster for local progress.

At Santa Cruz on April 24, 1892, Mr. Wilcox was married to Miss Mary White, a native of the Calaveras Valley east of the town of Milpitas. Her parents were Edward and Mary White, and the former came to California about 1866, from Galway, Ireland. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox: Edna is Mrs. F. I. Moore of Hollywood; Percie is Mrs. F. A. Rose of San Jose; Mabel married William Giacomazzi and lives at Milpitas; Ethel is at home. Mr. Wilcox is a member of the Alum Rock Camp of the W. O. W., and for a long time has served the lodge as clerk.

EDWARD AND AUGUSTA SCHLAUDT.—Among the many capable and thriving horticulturalists of Santa Clara County, Edward Schlaudt, of San Jose, holds a noteworthy position. A man of versatile talents, energetic and progressive, he has met with good success in his business operations, and is everywhere respected as a citizen of worth and integrity. To his wife, who is an equal partner in the successful florist business located at 119 South Second Street, Mr. Schlaudt accords the honor of being the founder and manager of this flourishing business.

Edward Schlaudt was born March 13, 1860, at Lawrenceburg, Ind., the son of George Phillip and Christine Schlaudt, both natives of Germany, where they were reared and married; the father, who was employed in a furniture factory at Lawrenceburg, lived to be seventy-eight, and the mother seventy-

Irwin E. Pomeroy

five. They were the parents of seven children, of whom Edward was the fourth; two brothers had removed to Kansas, one of the brothers, Henry, had established a shoe store, and while on a visit to his home in Lawrenceburg, had told such glowing stories of the advantages of Kansas, that when he was ready to return, his brother, Edward, went with him and became interested with his brother in the shoe business in Topeka, and was thus engaged for seven years. Previous to his removal to Kansas, he had worked in the factory which employed his father.

The marriage of Mr. Schlaudt in 1880 united him with Miss Augusta Hoeffmer, and they are the parents of three children: Mrs. Mabel Kendall of San Jose; Chester E., who attends to the nursery and greenhouses, married Miss Minta Helms; Merl is the wife of Jerry Hiam, and they are residents of San Francisco. In 1881 Mr. and Mrs. Schlaudt came to San Jose, and in 1882 Mrs. Schlaudt conceived the idea of raising flowers for market, while Mr. Schlaudt was engaged in the trade of carpentry. During his spare moments, a small greenhouse was constructed. Mrs. Schlaudt worked with intelligence, energy and a determination that meant success, and soon Mr. Schlaudt was called upon to build the second greenhouse, and as the business prospered, more were built, until at the present time there are seven greenhouses on lands contiguous to their nursery and adjacent to their residence at 625 North Second Street, San Jose. Seven years ago they started a retail store across from their present location, but very soon they found it too small, so in about a year they leased the building at 119 South Second Street and their business has grown to fine proportions. They carry a fine stock of cut flowers, frames, ornaments, flower seeds, vegetable plants, potted and flowering plants, and are prepared to make floral designs for weddings, funerals and other occasions, and enjoy a large patronage. They own considerable valuable property, which is increasing in value steadily, and are associated as stockholders in the Nucleus Building and Loan Association; also in the Farmers' Union Bank of San Jose. Mr. Schlaudt is a stanch Republican, serving on the election board of the nineteenth precinct of San Jose for twenty years, consecutively. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks, Eagles, Fraternal Brotherhood, Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World. His son, Chester E., is a member of the Masons, and Mrs. Schlaudt is a member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs; also of the Woman's Relief Corps. The family are consistent and honored members of the Grace Lutheran Church of San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Schlaudt are broad-minded, public-spirited, honored by all who know them, and popular because of their many amiable traits.

JOHN McBAIN.—A building contractor who has made for himself an enviable reputation as a first-class contractor in building, both for the originality of his up-to-date work and the thoroughness and dependability of his workmanship, is John McBain of Noble Avenue, about two and a half miles east of Berryessa. He was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on January 29, 1877, the son of Angus and Elizabeth (Saugee) McBain—the former a descendant of an old-line Scotch family, the latter a native of Bohemia, of Czecho-Slovanian ancestry. Mr. McBain was a building contractor, well known in Glasgow for his extensive operations; and it is rather natural that our subject should also rise to prominence in this field.

After attending the graded school until he was eleven years old, John set out to make his own living. He served an apprenticeship under John Forbes of Glasgow, and when nineteen commenced to contract on his own responsibility. He did well enough in the crowded Old World, but was sure that he could do better in the New; and so, in 1902, he crossed the ocean to New York, where he remained for three years, busy building as a contractor. Then, in 1905, he came to San Francisco, and there he worked for six months. His next shift took him to San Mateo, but he stayed only a short while and went on to Sacramento, in which city various companies kept him engaged for a year and a half.

In 1908, Mr. McBain removed to Mountain View, Santa Clara County, where he made his residence, at the same time he started to contract in San Mateo. He also established himself at Burlingame, where he lived for about three years. In 1918 he purchased a ranch of thirty acres on Noble Road, east of Berryessa, and he has lived on this ranch ever since. He also owns ten acres at Mountain View. Both of these ranches are set out with apricot trees, and both are irrigated. He also owns a ranch of seventy-six acres on the Calaveras Road, in the hills east of Milpitas, where part of the land is given to an apricot orchard, and part to the raising of hay.

At Sausalito, on January 2, 1906, Mr. McBain was married to Miss Emma Carlson, a native of San Jose and the daughter of John and Johanna (Johnson) Carlson. Her father came to California from Chicago in 1874, and for years had a well-known hotel at the corner of Second and San Fernando streets, and in the hotel field he continued until 1883. Her mother died in her fifty-sixth year. Mrs. McBain attended the old Lincoln, and later the Horace Mann school, and still later she went to the Hester and the Mountain View schools. She also was a student for two years at the San Jose high school, and after that she pursued a business college course. A sister of Mrs. McBain, named Anna, is married and has become Mrs. McComb Houghton of Astoria. Five children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. McBain; Edith J., Frank E., Angus Carlson, John Charles and Dorris Joan, and they are all in the San Jose schools. Mr. and Mrs. McBain are stanch Republicans, and Mr. McBain is a member of the B. P. O. E., belonging to the San Mateo lodge. He also belongs to the Masons of Mountain View, and to the Scottish Rite body at San Francisco.

Mr. McBain is the second in a family of eight children. Mary, the firstborn, has become Mrs. Duncan McClellan of Dennistoun, a suburb of Glasgow. Theresa is at Pacific Grove; Christina is Mrs. Darrah of Mountain View; Frank lives at Portland; Angus is at Mountain View, and Elizabeth lives at the same place; William, who gave his life during the World War; Frank served from 1917 to 1919 with the Canadian engineers and went through the worst of the fighting without sustaining a wound. He was also one of the Army of Occupation. William enlisted in 1914 with the Scotch Highland Infantry, and went through some terrible battles, and was killed at Vimy Ridge.

MRS. GERALDINE E. FRISBIE.—A woman of rare capabilities and good business judgment is Geraldine E. Frisbie, the efficient president of the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California, and past national president, having served as president of the national Woman's Relief Corps during 1912-13. Since November 10, 1921, the Woman's Relief Corps Home of California has been located at Winchester, Santa Clara County, where it now owns thirteen acres, formerly owned by Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Osborne, and known as Osborne Hall. Too much credit cannot be given to the noble women who have built up this institution, which provides a real home to mothers, wives, widows, sisters and daughters of Union veterans of the Civil War. It is a state institution, being amenable to the State Board of Control, but an institution which primarily owes its existence to philanthropic and noble California women, starting with Mr. Cadwallader's donation of five and thirty hundredths acres at Evergreen in Santa Clara County, where the first Home was built and occupied until destroyed by fire October 10, 1920. Mrs. Geraldine E. Frisbie was then its president, and through the loyal and hearty support and cooperation of the secretary, Mrs. Sarah J. Farwell, no time was lost in getting temporary quarters for the inmates, who were left in sore distress. Appeals were immediately addressed to the various W. R. C. posts of the state, who responded very promptly in sending money, clothing and food, while the state authorities gave the use of one of the buildings at Agnew, until November 10, 1921, when the present premises had been secured. Dr. and Mrs. A. E. Osborne have given liberally. The sum of $12,500 was obtained as insurance on the former Home at Evergreen. Several thousand dollars have already been expended in remodeling and fitting up Osborne Hall for the Home. Of the $55,000 now invested at Winchester, the women have raised $20,000, while the state has appropriated the balance. It will be necessary to purchase some more land in order to meet the needs of the Home, and a movement is now on foot whereby its holdings will be increased to eighteen acres. The present officers of the Woman's Relief Corps Home are as follows: Geraldine E. Frisbie, president, San Mateo; Mary Alice Arthur, matron, Winchester; Mrs. Belle Donovan, vice-president, San Francisco; Mrs. Sarah J. Farwell, secretary, Oakland; Mrs. Carrie L. Hoyt, treasurer, Berkeley; in addition to the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, the board of directors consists of: Pearl M. Baum, Hayward; Sarah A. Martin (wife of Commander Russell C. Martin of the Veterans' Home at Napa) Napa; and Mrs. Mary L. Farmer, San Francisco. These women have served well and faithfully, the secretary, Mrs. Sarah J. Farwell, having rendered efficient and faithful service for twenty-six years.

Mrs. Geraldine Elizabeth Frisbie is a native of Rochester, N. Y., a daughter of Hiram D. and Sarah B. (Hall) Sutton. The mother died at the age of twenty-six; her father married the second time and moved to Washington, where the years of Mrs. Frisbie's early childhood were passed. The Sutton family were prominent English people of wealth and influence in London, and were the founders of a home for the aged ministers and their families in London. Owen P. Sutton, an uncle, came to San Francisco in 1849; was prominent in the Pioneers Society of which he was one of its first presidents and was also a member of the Legislature of California. He was a successful banker and was largely interested in mining and built many buildings in San Francisco.

Geraldine Sutton was educated in public and private schools of Rochester, N. Y. Her first marriage occurred in San Francisco on March 20, 1866, and united her with Lester P. Cooley, a native of Vermont. He was a rancher, later owning the Ravenswood ranch near Dumbarton bridge. They became the parents of five children, all sons, of whom two died in childhood. Those that grew up are: William L., Charles Philip and Frank H. William L. was engaged in seafaring, and has three children; Harry pursued the night studies in the navigation school at the same time that he was a student in the San Francisco Polytechnic High from which he graduated in 1913, and soon thereafter graduated from the navigation school. He enlisted in the Navy during the World War, but transferred to the Merchant Marine, and sailed the seas during that entire conflict. He was promoted to first officer; Lester P., an ensign in the U. S. Navy was stationed at Brest, France, during the late war; Olive is a graduate nurse, who served during the latter part of the World War. She married Horace Miller, resides in Los Angeles and is the mother of one child, Betty Jean. Charles Philip is a member of the Board of Supervisors, Santa Clara County, resides in Palo Alto, and has one child, Stanley. Frank H. resides at San Mateo, where he is engaged in ranching, he is the father of six children; Gerald Mortimer; Harold; Elizabeth is the wife of Dr. Geo. B. Lemon, D. D. S., resides at Salinas and is mother of one child, George Gerald; William L.; Charles P.; and Francis W.

Lester P. Cooley passed away in 1882, and in November, 1883, Mrs. Cooley married at Redwood City Mr. Frisbie, a Civil War veteran, who served three years with the Wisconsin troops as first lieutenant and special aide and private secretary to General Charles Devan; he passed away in 1885. Since 1887 Mrs. Frisbie has been active in Relief Corps work, serving faithfully and well and she has the loyal support and cooperation of her six coworkers and matron in the care of the Home and its thirty inmates.

NATHAN L. LESTER—WILLIAM WALTER LESTER.—Among the representative horticulturists of Santa Clara County, whose methods have been backed by hard work and close application to the task in hand are Nathan L. and William Walter Lester. Nathan L. was born in Ledyard, Conn., January 20, 1876, and William Walter was born in the same town October 20, 1879; their parents were Nathan L. and Sarah E. (Spicer) Lester, both born in Ledyard, Conn. The father was born January 1, 1843, and was the third oldest of a family of ten children. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm and very early he learned lessons of industry and thrift. The first time he came to California was in 1861 and in company with his brother Amos settled in Napa County and leased a tract of land and raised wheat and was thus engaged for seven years; he then returned to Connecticut and settled on a farm and remained there until 1883, when he again removed to California, and came this time to the Santa Clara County and purchased the homestead on Lincoln Avenue in the Willows district, San Jose. He began his horticultural activities with but one thing in mind, a determination

Mrs Geraldine E. Frisbie

to succeed and the task was pleasurable to him and success crowned his labors to an unusual degree. He first planted thirty-one acres to prunes, which proved to be a profitable venture. There were times of discouragement, but these were courageously met. He married Miss Sarah E. Spicer in 1871, the daughter of that prominent and distinguished citizen of Ledyard, Conn., Judge Edmund Spicer, who had married Bethiah W. Avery. Judge Spicer was a school teacher, farmer and merchant, and also held many positions of trust and honor in New London County. He was a member of the school board for many years; was postmaster, county clerk, county treasurer, and in 1849 was elected to represent his district in the state legislature, and in 1862 was a candidate for the state senate, and for twelve years served as judge of the probate court. During early life he served as captain of a rifle company, and ever afterward was known as Captain Spicer. He was one of the charter members of the Ledyard Library Association and served as its secretary for eighteen successive years. In 1867 he was elected treasurer and librarian and continued until his death in 1890. He was a prominent member of the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Spicer were the parents of seven children, Mrs. Lester being the third in order of birth. While building a dryer, Mr. Lester fell from a ladder and sustained injuries from which he died June 27, 1900. He was a highly honored and respected citizen of Santa Clara County, a thorough straightforward business man and could be counted upon to keep his word. Mr. and Mrs. Lester were the parents of seven children, Nathan L. being next to the oldest, and William Walter being the third oldest.

Both brothers were educated in the district schools of Willow Glen, and Nathan L. was also graduated from the Garden City Business College, San Jose, and William Walter attended the Washburn school. From their youth they had always assisted their father on the ranch, and were thus able to continue along the same lines that he had so ably established. The brothers' first purchase was a forty-acre piece in the Campbell district on the Johnson and Hamilton roads; it is in full-bearing prune trees, and is irrigated from a deep well. They next bought seventeen acres in the same district, making a total of fifty-seven acres. Later they purchased a ninety-acre orchard on the Penetencia Creek and White roads, devoted to prunes and apricots; this is also well irrigated. The home place of the Lesters is located on the Santa Clara-Saratoga road and consists of 254 acres set to prunes; on this ranch there are three deep irrigating wells and centrifugal pumps are used. On the west side of the highway is Nathan L.'s palatial country home, while on the east side of the road is William's modern residence. The ranch in the Berryessa district is irrigated by a deep well equipped with a turbine pump. The brothers also have a two-thirds interest in a 192-acre prune orchard between Los Gatos and Campbell. They also own several pieces of valuable downtown business property on Market Street in San Francisco, and also own a controlling interest in the St. Francis Realty Company, which owns four valuable pieces of downtown business property in San Francisco and of which Nathan L. is president. He is also a director in the California Prune and Apricot Growers Association.

Nathan L. was married in Santa Clara in June, 1907, to Miss Sylvia Hughes, a native of Pittsburgh, Pa., a daughter of William B. and Katherine Hughes. Her father was an abstractor in Pittsburgh, Pa., until he brought his family to Santa Clara County in 1905, where they still make their home. Mrs. Lester received her education in the grammar and high schools of Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. Lester are the parents of two children, Katherine and Nathan L., Jr. In all their holdings and transactions the brothers are equal partners and they both give it their entire attention.

William Walter was married in San Jose in May, 1914, to Miss Ethel V. Gerrans, born in Plymouth, Cal., a daughter of Jeremiah Gerrans, who was a gold miner in the early pioneer days of California. They are the parents of two children, William Walter, Jr., and Elizabeth Viola. Mr. Lester is a member of Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., San Jose, and with his wife is a member of San Jose Chapter of the Eastern Star; he is also a member of the Sciots. Both brothers have maintained the standard of honesty and industry followed by their father and are valued and prominent citizens of the county.

WALTER J. GARDNER.—A successful orchardist and dairyman is found in Walter J. Gardner, whose ranch is on the Homestead Road, and on this same place his father settled in 1860. Walter J. was born November 1, 1878, the son of L. E. and Johanna (McCoy) Gardner, the former a native of Maine, and the latter of Simcoe, Canada. The father was a pioneer of Santa Clara County who came to California in 1852, first going into the mines of the Placerville district; later he went to San Francisco and engaged in the draying business. He then located in the Santa Clara Valley and for two years engaged in hunting, furnishing game for the San Francisco market. In 1860 he bought 160 acres on the Homestead Road, a portion of which Walter J. Gardner now occupies. The land was covered with brush and Mr. Gardner set to work and cleared it and planted it to grain. The mother also came to California in the early days. They were the parents of four children; Ella, Mrs. Arment of San Jose; Walter J.; Lee resides at Watsonville; Eva is Mrs. J. J. Murphy, whose husband is on the police force of San Jose; and Viola, a trained nurse, at O'Connor's Sanitarium. The father lived to be sixty-three and the mother fifty-eight years old.

Walter J. attended the Collins school and the Santa Clara high school, and later Stanford University; afterwards he went to Elko, Nev., and worked in the quartz mines in the Tuscarora district near Independence Valley and spent two years in this occupation; he then returned to Santa Clara County and assumed control of his portion of his father's estate.

During 1903, in Santa Clara, Mr. Gardner was married to Miss Josephine Gardner, born in San Jose, the daughter of William H. and Jane (Holt) Gardner, the latter born in Liverpool, England. She is one of a family of four children, as follows: Henrietta, wife of H. A. Blanchard, a San Jose attorney; Walter A.; Rose, now Mrs. C. L. Rich; and Mrs. Gardner. Mrs. Gardner's father was a native of West Virginia, who crossed the plains to California in 1851 and bought a piece of land consisting of ninety acres on the Homestead Road. Mrs. Gardner was educated at the Hester grammar school, and

later took a course at the Hester Business College.

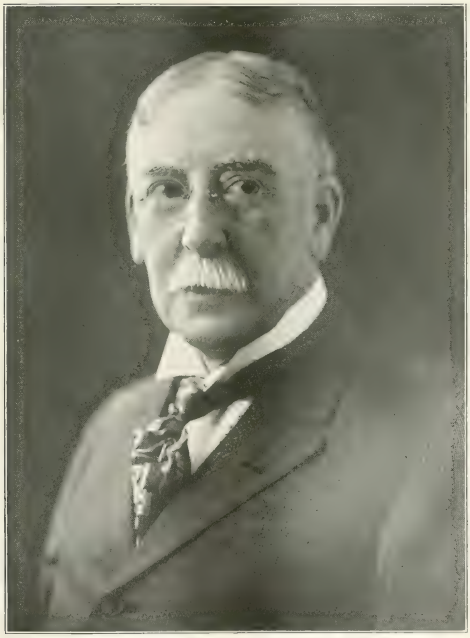
Mr. Gardner's ranch consists of fifty-six acres, forty-six acres of which came to Mrs. Gardner as her portion of her father's estate; one-half of the acreage is planted to alfalfa and the balance to fruit; a good well for irrigation purposes has been developed on his place, and in connection with his orchard and alfalfa, he has a dairy. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner are the parents of three children: Walter, Jr.; Carrol; and Dorothy.

DR. A. E. OSBORNE.—A distinguished citizen of California long and eminently identified with Santa Clara County, who has honored Los Gatos by his choice of that attractive foothill town as the best place he knows for residence, is the Hon. Antrim Edgar Osborne, M. D., Ph. D., the present efficient and popular state senator whose influence in many fields and directions, in the great work of building up the commonwealth, has been so notable and far-reaching. He was born at Chester, Pa., on February 23, 1857, the son of Antrim Osborne, the proprietor of the Waterville Woolen Mills and a descendant of one of the oldest and most historic families of Northern Europe. Originally from Denmark, where the progenitor's name was Aasbjorn (meaning "The Bear on the Peninsula"), who was a mighty warrior, and who lent his soldiers and military aid to William the Conqueror in his conquest of England; the family become established in the British Isles under the renowned name of Osborne, and many of the descendants migrated to America, various branches in time adopting different spellings, such as Osburn, Osbourne, Osborn, and Osbourn. When Antrim was yet a boy of five or six years, his father became owner of the woolen mills at Rose Valley, in the same county, and thither removed with his family; there the lad grew up, to go to the public school and be further instructed by private tutors. When not quite sixteen he passed the examination for West Point, but declined admission to take up pre-medical studies and for this purpose he was sent to the military academy known as the Pennsylvania State College, in Center County, where he took a course of four years in science and natural history, and soon showed such exceptional proficiency that he was appointed assistant to the professor in that department. He then went to the University of Pennsylvania, where he pursued the regular medical course for three years and was graduated on March 12, 1877, with the degree of M. D. For the next year he remained in Philadelphia practicing medicine and at the same time pursuing a special course in the hospitals, and then removed to Media, Pa., and opened an office as a general practitioner. His ambition, however, would not let him rest at that attainment, hence he resumed post-graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania and in 1879 had conferred upon him by his Alma Mater the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, being the youngest graduate, up to that time to receive this marked academic degree in return for original research and demonstrated scholarship.

Dr. Osborne's experience as interne at the Presbyterian and the Philadelphia hospitals in the City of Brotherly Love was of great value to him, particularly as he began to specialize with nervous and mental diseases in his practice of medicine. It was about that time that he was the first resident physician at the Odd Fellows' Home, and later he was semi-officially connected with the Pennsylvania Training School for the Feeble-Minded. For the following eight years, in addition to his other professional work, he occupied the chair of natural sciences in the Media Academy, where he organized the department of physical culture and established a gymnasium. By the middle eighties, Dr. Osborne had attracted general attention through the results of his profound study of the proper care and treatment of the feeble-minded, and in October, 1886, he was appointed to succeed Dr. B. T. Wood as medical superintendent of the California State Home for Feeble-Minded, and for fifteen years he was secretary of its board of trustees. He assumed charge on December 1, and proved himself the right man for the position by the admirable manner in which he brought the institution to a high state of efficiency. Later he was made medical superintendent of the Napa State Hospital for the Insane and effected its thorough reorganization. Since 1901, Dr. Osborne—who was long the only physician engaged in his line of work on the Pacific Coast, and in charge of the only private institution of the kind west of Nebraska—has been the owner and director of Osborne Hall, at Winchester, Santa Clara County; an institution for the treatment of mental deficiencies. Prior to that he had been professor of nervous and mental diseases in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco, and he also held the same post in the Oakland Medical College. He was also lecturer on nervous and mental nursing in the Nurses' Training School, and psychiatrist at the O'Connor Sanitarium at San Jose.

On September 7, 1880, Dr. Osborne was married to Miss Margaret H. Paxton, the daughter of Col. John C. Paxton, a Civil War veteran of Marietta, Ohio. Mrs. Osborne, a lady of enviable accomplishments, has proven a valuable coworker in the doctor's special field, sharing with him his social activities and prestige. They have no children of their own, but have adopted a niece, Agnes Blondin, now Mrs. William Horst, Jr., of Santa Clara. Dr. Osborne has held membership in the Delaware County (Pa.) Medical Society, the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Association of Medical Superintendents, and the Media Institute of Science, and he was also the organizer and president of the Media Medical Club. His original researches and independent treatment of medical and scientific subjects have made a name for him in the line of new discoveries, so that he has frequently been cited as an authority in these lines particularly his own. He is now active in the California State Medical Society, being for six years a member of its council, and has twice been president of the Santa Clara County Medical Society. He was one of the organizers of the Consistory in San Jose and was very active in the building of the Scottish Rite Temple there, which was erected when he was master of the bodies. The Odd Fellows also claim him as a member and he has been district deputy grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias; his memories of college days lead him back to the delightful secret conclaves of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity.

A progressive Republican and public spirited to a marked degree, Dr. Osborne has served two terms on the board of trustees of Santa Clara, and he was formerly president of the Sonoma Valley Board of



W. A. E. Osborne

Trade and vice-president of the Commercial League of Santa Clara. He has been chairman of the probation committee of the Juvenile Court in Santa Clara County continuously since the court was established, and he served as chairman of Draft Board No. 2 of Santa Clara County, during the World War. On November 2, 1920, Dr. Osborne was elected to the State Senate from the Twenty-seventh senatorial district, Santa Clara County, having received the nomination of the Republican, Democratic and Socialist parties. He served very efficiently during the session and introduced into the Senate the joint measure on conservation and reforestation, which was duly passed and became a law. Senator Osborne was particularly interested in all measures affecting the home and general welfare, and in measures pertaining to the state institutions, including charities and corrections, and civil service. He served on the following committees: Civil service, conservation, county government, hospitals and asylums, labor and capital, Normal schools, public charities and corrections, public health and quarantine. This public service is natural to one who modestly but properly appreciates his own family lineage; for with two other editors, resident in New York, he has been editing for years the extensive and very interesting Osborne Genealogical History, which is related to the rise and development of so many other representative families in America.

Dr. Osborne is an able physician and public-spirited citizen of peculiarly genial and attractive personality, and leads a life of great usefulness for the world, justifying the conception of him by many of his admiring friends and neighbors, that he is one of the first citizens of the Golden State. Recently Dr. Osborne has removed to Los Gatos and has taken up his residence at 121 Glen Ridge Avenue, where he and his good wife continue to dispense a whole-hearted hospitality to their many friends.

ALBERT EDWARD WILLIAMS—AUGUSTUS CLAIR WILLIAMS.—Among the enterprising orchardists of Santa Clara County mention should be made of Albert E. and Augustus C. Williams, who own and operate fine orchards in the Cupertino district. The father, Samuel R. Williams, settled on this ranch during the year of 1870, when it was wild land with a growth of timber and brush. Samuel R. was a native of Canada West and was born June 25, 1828. The paternal grandparents were James and Anna (Weise) Williams and they were both natives of Canada. Samuel grew up on his father's farm and was able to attend the public schools. He remained with his parents until he was twenty-four years old, when, in April, 1852, he was married to Jane Hume, also a native of Canada. He bought 100 acres of land in the same township, and began farming for himself and lived there for three years. During the year 1855 he sold his property and removed to California. He went into the mines in Nevada County and worked there for three years, but he met with only nominal success. He then returned to Canada and engaged in the tannery business in the township of Camden, remaining there until 1866, when he sold his business and again came to California. He then spent two years in the mines at Virginia City, Nev.; then settled in Yolo County, Cal., and followed farming for two years. In 1870 he removed with his family to Santa Clara County and located in the Cupertino district, where he cleared 100 acres of land and set it to grapes. He worked the land for three years and received for his services a deed to fifty acres; later he took two of his sons into partnership with him and together they conducted the ranch, which was mostly set to vines, which yielded them handsome returns each year. Mr. and Mrs. Williams had five children.

Albert Edward was born in Canada, June 27, 1861, and was nine years old when his parents removed to Santa Clara County, where he attended the public schools and the College of the Pacific; later took a business course in Seattle. After finishing school he returned to the ranch and assumed his share of the work. In national politics he is a Socialist; fraternally he belongs to Cupertino lodge, I. O. O. F.

Augustus C. is also a native of Canada and was born December 23, 1863. He received his education in the public schools of Santa Clara County. He was interested with his father in the home place and in 1886 received his deed to his property from his father, which was set to grapes; later the vines were removed and all planted to orchard, which has been carefully cultivated and is now bringing good profits for his labor. He married Miss Ada Mabel White, born in Canada, and they are the parents of one child, Mabel Hume. In politics he is independent, supporting and voting for the candidate best fitted for the office; fraternally he belongs to the Woodmen of the World. He has served his district as school trustee. Both brothers are "boosters" for Santa Clara County and can be depended upon to support all progressive measures.

ROBERT R. SYER.—Perseverance, energy and ambition are the keynotes to the success of Robert R. Syer, an influential and successful lawyer of San Jose. He was born in Baltimore, Md., November 16, 1870, a son of Robert and Martha V. (Reay) Syer. Before removing to California, the father was a clothing merchant and hatter in Portsmouth, Va. In 1874 he migrated to California with his family, settling in the Santa Clara Valley, purchasing 107 acres in the Milpitas Road. By wise and judicious management, coupled with energy and well-directed efforts, he became very successful as an orchardist. He was among the first agriculturists to raise berries in Santa Clara County, and raised raspberries and strawberries in such quantities that a daily shipment to San Francisco was necessary. He passed away in 1914 and his wife died in 1916. Besides their son Robert R., they are survived by two daughters, Mrs. Miriam S. Richmond and Mrs. E. Pauline Howard, both of San Jose.

Robert R. Syer was educated in the public schools of Santa Clara County, attending the Orchard district school and for a time attended the Normal Training School; later he attended Santa Clara University, graduating in 1888 and receiving the B. S. degree; the next year he returned for a post-graduate course receiving the degree of A. M.; within the next year he began the study of law with the firm of Archer and Bowden, San Jose, and here he remained two years. In the year 1892 he entered Hastings Law School at San Francisco, remaining there for two years, graduating with the degree of LL.B., June 14, 1894. He established offices in San Jose and has practiced his profession continuously, becoming exceptionally influential in this community. For five years he served on the board of trustees of the Public Library; also served for two years on the Civil Service Commission of San Jose under the

new charter, and was one of the active members of the board of freeholders who drafted the new charter for the commission form of city government. Ever since the organization of the Merchants' Association, in November, 1901, he has capably served as the attorney and secretary for the association. In his political conviction, Mr. Syer is a Republican. He has served as president of San Jose Golf and Country Club for three terms and is extremely fond of golf as a recreation from his strenuous life.

Mr. Syer's marriage December 19, 1905, united him with Miss May L. D'Oyly, a daughter of Captain Nigel D'Oyly, a native of Fontainebleau, France. Early in life, Captain D'Oyly developed a fondness for the sea and his ability very soon won for him responsible positions as commander of ocean ships sailing out of New York harbor, which positions he continued to fill until the outbreak of the Civil War. July 18, 1861, he entered the volunteer navy as acting master and was assigned to duty as navigating officer of the U. S. S. Lancaster, Pacific Squadron, where he remained until 1862, when he was ordered to New York and placed in command of the W. G. Anderson, West Gulf Squadron, under Farragut. In 1863, he was ordered by Admiral Farragut to command the United States side-wheel steamer Jackson. He was actively engaged until his retirement from the sea in 1874, and lived in Oakland until 1880, when he removed with his family to San Jose, Cal., where he resided until the time of his death, in 1894, and where he was universally respected as a public-spirited citizen. The widow, Mrs. D'Oyly, resides in Los Angeles. One son, Robert D'Oyly Syer, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Syer, and is a pupil in the San Jose High School. No greater encomium can be passed upon the life and work of Mr. Syer than to say that he is best appreciated where best known. He is a member of the County and State Bar Associations; also an enthusiastic member of the newly organized Commercial Club of Santa Clara County. He is a supporter of all local charities and churches, as well as all civic improvements.

ELIAS H. FREELYN.—A pioneer of the Cupertino district, the late Elias H. Freelyn was one of the county's public-spirited citizens, and his passing removed from the community one of its worthy and honored citizens. Mr. Freelyn was a native of Denmark and 1843 marks the year of his birth. His parents, both natives of that country, passed their entire lives there. America was the goal of Mr. Freelyn's ambitions, and a few years after he had completed his education in the schools of his native land, he crossed the ocean in his early twenties. For some years he remained in New York, moving westward as far as Michigan, where he was employed for a time, and then terminating his journeyings when he reached the garden spot of the West, Santa Clara Valley, in 1887.

Purchasing his ranch of fifteen acres on Prospect Road, Mr. Freelyn immediately became actively identified with the life of the community, and developed a fine orchard place, meeting with a financial success that gave abundant reward for his unflagging interest. Besides his own place he set out various orchards for others. He erected a beautiful home on Prospect Road, and here he made his home until his passing away on November 20, 1911. He also owned twenty-five acres which he improved and later sold. His marriage united him with Mrs. Cornelia DeKay, and she made her home on the ranch until her death on December 26, 1921. For the past nine years, however, she had been an invalid, and a niece, Miss Senia Freelyn, is devoting her time to the management of the ranch, a task she is filling with unusual capability. During his lifetime Mr. Freelyn was active in Grange circles and also in the local affairs of the Democratic party, and an active member of the Saratoga Christian Church, and he left behind him a name justly honored by his fellow citizens.

ROBERT A. COSTIGAN.—A rancher whose steady success and increasing prosperity will always be a source of gratification to his friends is Robert A. Costigan, a native of San Jose, where he was born on August 17, 1867. His father, John Costigan, hailed from Quincy, Ill., and his mother, who was Mary Jane McIlroy before her marriage, was born in Missouri. Her people came to California in 1852, and she herself passed away when she was a comparatively young woman, having attained only her forty-second year. John Costigan also came to California in pioneer days.

In the Rhoads district near Gilroy on March 30, 1889, Robert A. Costigan was married to Mrs. Sarah L. Menasco, widow of the late Daniel William Menasco, to whom she was married June 13, 1883, and by whom she had two children, Ralph Orval Menasco and Zoe Eva Menasco, who died. Mrs. Costigan's maiden name was Sarah L. House, and she was a daughter of Ezekiel and Caroline (Patterson) House, both natives of Edgar County, Ill. Ezekiel House and his five cousins, namely, Dan, William, Henry, George and Isaac Rhoads, were the first white people to settle permanent in the Canada Canyon. Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel House were married on June 13, 1858, and on June 24, of that year, they settled in the Gilroy neighborhood, which became known as the Rhoads District and there Mrs. Costigan was brought up and attended that district's public schools. Her maternal grandparents were Jonathan and Christine (Foster) Patterson, who were both natives of Virginia. They were among the very first of white people from east of the Rocky Mountains to seek a home in the far-off California, which then belonged to Mexico. They crossed the plains in immigrant wagons and were members of the ill-fated Donner party as far as the divide in the Sierra Mountains, where Jonathan Patterson died and was buried, in 1846. The widow and children came on to California. Mrs. Costigan's father, Ezekiel House, came from Illinois to California in 1850 and settled at Gilroy. Mr. and Mrs. Ezekiel House had twelve children, eight girls and four boys. Emma is Mrs. Gentry of Hercules; Sarah Louisa is now the wife of Robert A. Costigan, the subject of this sketch; Margaret Ellen has become Mrs. Bradford of Kingsburg; Robert Francis of Los Banos is the fourth child; Georgia Virginia died in 1919; Martha Melvina is Mrs. House of Gilroy, and her next younger brother is Edward E. House; Nellie passed away in 1913; Caroline Christine is the wife of Robert Thomas Heslin of Gilroy; Mr. Heslin was born in New York City and is a nephew of the late Father Patrick Heslin, the murdered priest of Colma; John Thomas, Lucy Honora and James Emanuel are the three remaining children. Mr. and Mrs. Costigan have two children, Robert Edward and Leo John Costigan. Robert Edward married his cousin, Vivian H. Costigan, and they

Hubbard McKee

have four children, James Edward, Dorothy Vivian, Henry Merle and Donald Lloyd. Leo John married Miss Emma L. Meyers of the pioneer Meyers family of Alviso, and to them has been born a daughter named Cleo Jane.

Mr. Costigan worked for the Spreckels Sugar Company at Spreckles, Cal., until 1907, when he removed to Milpitas and took a position with the California Fruit Canners' Association, and when that was taken over by the C. P. C. he still remained with them and is still employed on the California Packing Corporation pea ranch at Milpitas, where he makes his home on a part of the ranch. A Democrat in matters of national political import, Mr. Costigan has been a school director of the Spreckels school district, and in the discharge of his duties has always been as broadminded and nonpartisan as the necessities of his locality demanded.

HUBBARD McKEE.—A worthy representative of a pioneer family, Hubbard McKee (familiarly called Hubb McKee) was a steady, clean-cut and enterprising business man, who was born in San Jose on February 28, 1873, a son of George B. and Mary McKee, pioneers of Santa Clara County. His father was born at Ottawa, Ill., on July 27, 1838, the son of Lyman McKee, who was married in Watertown, N. Y., to Miss Melinda Butterfield. His maternal great-grandfather, Zacharia Butterfield, was a New Englander, who came out to New York State and was one of three that took up the land now the site of Watertown, hence was one of the founders of that thriving city. He was engaged in stock raising and dairying. George B. McKee was educated in the public schools of Watertown, N. Y., and in 1853 removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and the following spring joined the Moody-Winchel train destined for California, arriving in San Jose in October, 1854; he has always been most prominent in civic and business circles and has aided greatly in the steady development and progress of his locality.

Hubbard McKee was reared in San Jose and educated in the public schools of San Jose and Santa Clara College. After graduation he entered his father's store, beginning at the bottom and working up through the various departments in both the paint factory and the store. He was greatly interested in the business and in time was able to relieve his father of much of its care and oversight. When his father made a seven months trip to the Orient, he had charge of the business, and it was soon after his father's return that he met with the accident which resulted in his death on July 19, 1914. A description of the accident which caused his death was printed in the San Jose Mercury of July 22, 1914: "There is something ineffably pathetic in the tragic end of the late Hubbard McKee. He was known as a man of unusual tenderness, and his friends were not surprised to learn that he had given his seat to an injured man picked up by the roadside and that he himself had stood behind while the driver rushed with all speed to the hospital. It was at a sudden curve of the road, that the unselfish McKee was thrown from his precarious hold to his death, and that he, in the prosecution of an act noble in the highest degree, should forfeit his own life, distinguishes this from the average automobile accident. Those who knew the late Hubbard McKee knew a true man; his impulses were generous, his sympathies tender, indeed, since his untimely passing many stories are told showing the genuineness of his manhood, his thoughtfulness for others, his willingness to sacrifice, when that was necessary. To the men in his employ he was a friend rather than master, while in his dealings with the public, he erred only to his own disadvantage. There was nothing petty in the man; indeed it was foreign to his nature, and yet he was a quiet, unobtrusive citizen, devoted to his home, his parents and his city. Hubbard McKee could not be other than brave and generous, for he came of that splendid old pioneer stock which adorned the early history of California and the surviving members of which command such universal respect today. The name of George B. McKee is a synonym for integrity in business, for aggressiveness on the side of right and for love of state and country. The son was a replica of the father, a quiet citizen immersed in his own affairs, but ever ready to contribute his means and ability to a deserving cause. What a contrast is presented in the heroic act of this man in picking up a stranger by the wayside to the speed-fiend striking down the innocent pedestrian and passing on without even learning his name or the extent of his injuries."

The marriage of Mr. McKee occurred in San Jose on January 31, 1899, and united him with Miss Mary Grimley, a native of Port Jervis, N. Y., a daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Drennen) Grimley, who brought her to Santa Clara County when she was five years of age and here she attended school at Mayfield, as well as Notre Dame College. Their union, a very happy one, was blessed with three children: George Butterfield, second, educated at Washburn School, San Jose, is now secretary of the Geo. B. McKee Co.; Margaret Mary, a graduate of San Jose high school, is also with the Geo. B. McKee Co.; Frank Hubbard is at present a student at the William Warren Military Academy, Menlo Park. Mrs. McKee was a true and loving wife, and since her husband's untimely end has been very zealous in her care of their children, being unselfishly devoted to their comfort and pleasures. Hubbard McKee was liberal, brave and kindhearted, always ready to do a good turn to any deserving person and everyone who knew him loved him, for he was always helping those in need, for he never found a man down, but he would render him timely aid.

C. A. CARLSON.—The good people of Sunnyvale may well be congratulated upon their grocery service, furnished by C. A. Carlson, the "square dealer," who has done his best to standarize that trade, and in endeavoring to furnish the community only the best at the lowest price, has easily built up a dependable patronage. Carlson's Cash Grocery is known far and wide; and wherever it is known, one speaks only good of the enterprise.

Mr. Carlson was born at Falun, Sweden, on July 25, 1874, and in his native land he grew up. His first work for a living was in the employ of the pulp and paper mills at Grigsbo; but when he was only seventeen, he crossed the ocean to America. He took passage on the White Star Line, sailed from Gothenburg, and landed at New York. Without stopping long in the great metropolis, young Carlson came west to Monona County, Iowa, and there he started to work out by the month.

In 1900, Mr. Carlson was married to Miss May Wickersham, a native of Iowa, and a daughter of

George Wickersham, of Monona County, and to this union two children, Laura and Violet, have been born. Taking up agriculture in Iowa, Mr. Carlson at first rented, then bought land; but the eighty acres he soon sold to engage in the grocery trade at Ticonic, in Monona County, Iowa. At the end of two years, however, Mr. Carlson decided to come out to the Coast; and on reaching the Golden State, he came to Sunnyvale, where Mrs. Carlson's uncle, Lee Wickersham, was then, and is still, living. For awhile Mr. Carlson clerked in a grocery, and then he bought the store. His past experience, foresight and careful attention to the details of the trade have enabled him to anticipate the wants of his patrons, and he has been prosperous ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Carlson have a fine residence on Murphy Avenue, and they belong to the Congregational Church. Mr. Carlson deals in staple and fancy groceries, and more than ever the public have come to appreciate the dependable service. His place of business is scrupulously clean and orderly, and his many patrons are sure to get the best of wholesome goods, gentlemanly attention and a square deal at all times.

F. A. SCHILLING.—Numbered among the active and highly-esteemed residents of the county is F. A. Schilling, auditor of Santa Clara County. Born in San Jose August 31, 1870, Mr. Schilling entered public service in January, 1893, and has since been continuously in the service of the county as court clerk, clerk of the board of supervisors and as county auditor. Long years of experience, coupled with natural adaptability, enable him to render efficient public service, which has always received the highest commendation from his constituents.

He is a son of Frank Schilling, now deceased, the pioneer gunsmith of Santa Clara County, who in the year 1861 opened the sporting goods store now conducted by Raymond Schilling, another son, on Post Street, in San Jose. Beside Raymond, Mr. Schilling is a brother to Herbert E. Schilling, formerly mayor of San Jose, and to Mrs. Lena Stewart, who resides with his mother, Mrs. Margaret Schilling. All are residents of San Jose.

Mr. Schilling is married and has two daughters: Mrs. Marjorie Cathcart, the mother of a son, and Miss Dorothy Schilling. He makes his home in the beautiful college town of Palo Alto.

DR. H. F. CARPENTER.—A learned practitioner of medical science who is a master of research and controversy, and has accomplished much good by his masterly contributions to polemical literature, is Dr. H. F. Carpenter, a minister of the Advent Christian Church, residing at 806 Jackson Street, Santa Clara. He is profoundly versed in the Bible, and as a fine old gentleman draws and holds a large circle of immediate admirers and supporters, while through his trenchant, inspiring pen, he reaches, influences and guides a still wider coterie.

He was born at Douglas, Mass., on October 24, far back in 1833, the son of Seba Carpenter, who was a shoe manufacturer and made brogans out of "kip" leather, or heavy work shoes for the slaves "down South," and kept so busy that he had as many as sixty shoemakers working for him. He was born at Douglas, and his father was Nathaniel Carpenter, a native of the same place, where he first saw the light on the old Carpenter homestead. The Carpenters came from England; and as in the usual story of the pioneer, three brothers crossed the ocean and settled in Vermont, and two brothers settled in the other colonies. Our subject is probably descended from the Vermont line; at any rate, his is a Colonial family, and his ancestors were in the thick of the Revolutionary War, and some of them also fought in the War of 1812. Seba Carpenter was originally a Massachusetts farmer, and he married Melinda Learned, also a native of Massachusetts. They had five children, all boys; and H. F. Carpenter was the second.

He was sent to the district school, and from school days he had to work, generally in his father's shoe factory; so it came to pass that he sewed up thousands of pairs of brogans, for shoemaking in those days was all by hand. He had a desire, however, to study medicine; and having moved with his parents to Worcester, Mass., he went to the high school there, and in due time graduated from that excellent institution.

During this time, in 1854, he was converted and immediately took up preaching. The miraculous change was effected in him in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Worcester; and in that church he remained for two years. His first sermon, however, was preached in the Adventist Church at Worcester, now known as the Advent Christian Church; it was delivered in the spring of 1856, and he has been preaching ever since. He has also practiced forty-five years—practiced medicine and healing; for he is a "natural born" healer. He has been able to look deep into such difficult, oft-puzzling diseases as diphtheria and appendicitis, and he has cured numerous cases of the latter disease, and never lost a case—and never used a knife. He studied medicine under Dr. Porter, at Vallejo, Cal., in 1876, and he was admitted to practice after due examination before the California State Board of Examiners.

In Connecticut he had a pastorate, and he had several similar congregational charges in Vermont. He became pastor of the church at Fitchburg, and from there he migrated to California in 1875, settling at Vallejo. Then, in 1879, he removed to Santa Clara. At first, he was an evangelist, and he held tent meetings; but he has preached intermittently in the Advent Christian Church at Santa Clara ever since 1879. He has never lost a case of diphtheria in Santa Clara, although while at Vallejo, when he went through an epidemic of diphtheria and had seventy-five cases, he lost two. He is getting stronger in his faith every day, and believes that the second coming of Christ is at hand. As an author dealing with religious themes, Dr. Carpenter has written, with exceptional clearness and vigor, a number of tracts. He wrote one on "Christian Science: Both Un-Christian and Unscientific," another on "The Three Hells," another on "The Well-Sealed Book," a fourth on "The Two Horned Beast of Rev. 13 not the United States," a fifth on "Man's Need—God's Supply," and a sixth on "God's Estimate of the Human Body."

Dr. Carpenter's first wife was Susan A. Vose before her marriage, and she was a native of Princeton, Mass. They had two children when they came to California. Lizzie is now Mrs. S. J. Fisher and resides at San Mateo, where she is a popular pianist and music teacher, being a gifted musician; Anna M. married Obadiah Morse, and she resides at San

Allen E Curtner

Francisco. Mrs. Carpenter died in 1898, and Dr. Carpenter was married a second time in October, 1899, when he took Mrs. Meriah G. Couch for his wife. She was born in Barnstead, N. H., the daughter of Nathaniel Pickering; and she married the Rev. John Couch. After her tenth year, she was reared in Massachusetts, and there she became a widow. Dr. Carpenter has built two houses,—the first of which he sold, while he resides in the second, at 806 Jackson Street, Santa Clara. He is now eighty-eight years of age, and all of his religious tracts have been written since he was sixty, some since he was seventy years of age, and is still writing.

ALLEN E. CURTNER.—The fact that his father selected Santa Clara County as a permanent abode has never been regretted by Allen E. Curtner, whose judgment concurs in the decision. Born on the old Curtner ranch at Warm Springs, Alameda County, October 5, 1867, he is a son of that distinguished pioneer, Henry Curtner, who arrived on the Pacific Coast during the year of 1853, from Indiana, where he was born in Fountain County, January 17, 1831. The paternal grandfather was Jacob Curtner, born and reared in North Carolina, and married Nancy Heaton, a native of Tennessee. About 1827 they removed to Indiana, and were among the earliest settlers of Fountain County, and there developed a homestead. He had been a soldier in the Indian struggles and served under General Jackson. Both grandparents passed away in Indiana. Early in life Henry Curtner had been left an orphan, and he had many obstacles to surmount in his struggle. He worked on various farms throughout the country, cleared timber land, and became a towboy on the Wabash and Erie canal. Exercising the traits of thrift which were his by inheritance and with the savings he had been able to accumulate, he started on the long voyage from New York via Panama to San Francisco. In the fall of 1856, he returned to Cass County, Ind., and married Miss Lydia Kendall, and the following year the young folks removed to California and bought fifty acres between Centerville and Alvarado, Alameda County, and made their home upon this ranch for ten years. In the spring of 1868 they removed to the ranch near Warm Springs. Mr. Curtner's first purchase of land comprised about 2000 acres, to which he added from time to time until he had 8000 acres. He sold portions of this and the balance was divided among his children. For many years he was a director of the Security State Bank of San Jose, and was president of the Milpitas Land & Live Stock Company, owners of 8000 head of cattle, 800 head of horses and a flock of 7000 sheep, using as range 32,000 acres of patented land in Humboldt County, Nev., besides a range of 100 square miles. Mr. and Mrs. Curtner were the parents of eight children, Allen E., the subject of this review, being the fourth. After the death of his first wife, Mr. Curtner married Miss Mary E. Myers and they were the parents of two children. She passed away in California, and his third marriage united him with Miss Lucy Latham, who survives him and whose sketch will be found in this volume. Mr. Curtner was liberal with his vast means along all progressive lines; he was especially active in educational matters, and remembering the trials and discouragements of his orphaned boyhood, was generous to all institutions of this kind. He was one of Santa Clara County's most noted philanthropists. He passed away at the Warm Springs home November 1, 1916.

Allen E. Curtner was but ten years old when his mother died. He received his education at Irvington College, of which his father was one of the organizers. In 1898 the building was burned and Mr. Curtner sold the property, and the college was rebuilt and is now operated under the name of the Anderson Academy. Mr. Curtner began ranching on a part of the old Curtner ranch, and in 1914 took up his residence on his present place. His whole life has been spent on the farm, and consequently is thoroughly conversant with every phase of agriculture and horticulture, to which he has given much study.

Mr. Curtner's marriage occurred in Milpitas, December 4, 1889, and united him with Miss Rosabella Hewitt, a native of Manchester, England, who came with her parents to California at the age of fourteen years. She is a daughter of William and Isabelle (McLachlan) Hewitt. The McLachlan family are traced back to Castle Douglas and have a coat of arms. Great-grandfather McLachlan married a Miss McGee, also of a noble family. Wm. Hewitt died in England and the mother, with her children, Rosabella and Walter, came to Irvington, Cal., in 1880, and the former was educated at the Warm Springs school. Her mother and brother both live in Sunnyvale. Mr. and Mrs. Curtner are the parents of three children: Isabella, Louise, and Alan E. Isabella is the wife of Bud D. More, employed by the Associated Oil Company, and they reside on a ten-acre ranch near Sunnyvale, the entire acreage planted to Bartlett pears. Louise is the wife of Derol Chace, associated with his father as agents for the Associated Oil Company, and they reside in San Jose. Alan E. served overseas in the One Hundred Forty-third U. S. Artillery, Fortieth Division, until his return and discharge. He married Miss Celesta Jane Burch of Los Angeles and they reside on a ranch on the Stevens Creek road. Mr. Curtner's ranch is located on Maud Avenue near Pastoria Avenue, one and one-half miles northwest of Sunnyvale, and consists of 279 acres of valuable land; 204 acres in alfalfa and hay is leased for a dairy; the balance is rented for vegetable growing. They are members of the Christian church in San Jose. Mr. Curtner has resided on this ranch for the past eight years, and he is one of those citizens whose settlement in the locality has been a factor in the development of the material resources of the county.

JOHN H. FAHEY.—A native of Iowa who, as a hard-working, progressive and successful business man has made good in California, is John H. Fahey, the owner of some twenty-two acres in his home ranch at Sunnyvale, and about ninety-seven acres in a tract at the Mountain View landing or harbor in whose future he places great confidence. He was born at Clinton, in the Hawkeye State, on September 24, 1881, and was a student at the high school at Lyons, Iowa. He then pursued courses at the University of Iowa, and having completed his studies, he went to work in the First National Bank at Clinton, where he was employed for three years. He had inherited the best of qualities from his father, John J. Fahey, who died, however, when our subject was only six years old, and from his devoted mother, who is happily still living with him at Sunnyvale. His bookkeeping experience had given him a valu-

able business training, and when he went in for farming and oil-producing, he was able to manage his affairs with capability. The climatic conditions of California induced him to visit the Golden State in 1918, and he availed himself of the opportunity to travel through this Coast region and to judge for himself; in 1919 he bought his property, and in 1920 he came out here to live. He had done well prior to coming here, and he was thus able to bring to California a comfortable competence.

At Monmouth, Ill., in 1914, Mr. Fahey was married to Miss Elizabeth Martin, the daughter of John and Mary Martin, of the well-known Martin family of Little York, Warren County, Ill., established there as early as 1830. The Martins came from Muskingum County, Ohio, to Warren County, Ill., in the early days and a member of the family, William Martin, was killed by the Indians at Little York in 1832, during the Black Hawk War. She graduated from Monmouth College, and both in her home circle and in the world beyond, she has been able to stand side by side with her husband, as a real and valuable helpmate. Mr. and Mrs. Fahey attend the Catholic Church, and Mr. Fahey is an Elk. Together they manage their excellent fruit ranch, extend a generous hospitality to their circle of friends and look forward to the time when Mountain View harbor will come to its own.

LOUIS P. BENOIT.—A veteran business man of Palo Alto was the late Louis B. Benoit, the Stanford University merchant tailor, who had actively and successfully plied his trade there for the past twenty-five years. He was born at San Loup, France, December 7, 1844. There he grew to manhood and learned thoroughly his trade of tailor, so that he could always be counted upon to do fine and conscientious work. He served in the French army with distinction in the war of 1871, receiving special medals for bravery. In 1874 he came to America and settled at Woodland and established his business and conducted it successfully for two years. He became a naturalized citizen of the United States in Woodland in 1879 and during the same year his marriage occurred, which united him with Miss Margaret St. Louis, a daughter of Edward St. Louis, a native of Canada, and one of Yolo County's first settlers; he had married Miss Marcella Perpetua Jack, who was born at Martinsburg, Berkeley County, W. Va., February 12, 1825, and her ancestors were descendants of the Lord Baltimore colonists. Edward St. Louis had removed from Canada to Missouri and on account of the prominence of the St. Louis family, the great city of St. Louis was named after them; he left Missouri with his wife and three children on April 3, 1852, making the journey across the plains by ox-team; upon arriving in Sacramento, September 18, 1852, they settled at Knights Landing, and Mr. St. Louis later became a farmer in Yolo County. He passed away in 1895, and his wife survived him until 1904. Mr. and Mrs. St. Louis were the parents of ten children: Charles E., lately deceased, was the first newspaper man in Woodland, being the founder and publisher of the Woodland News, he was later in life a farmer and he passed away in 1921 at the age of seventy-eight years; the second child, a daughter, died in infancy; George resides in Fresno County; Francis, now of San Leandro, Cal., formerly lived in Colusa, and was among the first farmers in that section to promote irrigation; later he became a surveyor; Mrs. Mary Hebert resides in Berkeley, Cal.; Virginia resides on the old home place in Yolo County; Mrs. Silvina Spooner resides in Glenn County; Mrs. Marcella Foster resides in Butte County; Mrs. Margaret Benoit, the wife of our subject; Martha resides upon the old home place in Yolo County, Cal.

Mr. and Mrs. Benoit removed to Palo Alto in 1895, and Mr. Benoit purchased the pioneer tailor shop and conducted it for over a quarter of a century; he was a hard worker and by his thorough and conscientious work built up a large and paying business. He was a favorite with everyone; citizen, student and professor alike. In 1905 he purchased a residence at 824 Bryant Street, where the family resides. Mr. and Mrs. Benoit were the parents of two children; Evelyn married William Fiske Henry, superintendent and part owner of the Palo Alto Times, and they have four children, Wilma, Wilbur, Louise and Arthur John; Eugene died at the age of one year. The family belong to the St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church. Mr. Benoit passed away on January 21, 1922, at his home at 824 Bryant Street. His condition, following a paralytic stroke, had been critical for several days. Funeral services were held at St. Thomas Aquinas Catholic Church on January 23, and was one of the largest ever held from that church.

GEORGE W. ALEXANDER.—The career of George W. Alexander has manifested business enterprise and progressiveness, and he is the energetic president of the Alexander Company, manufacturers of Tru-Malt Syrup. A New Yorker by birth, he was born February 22, 1863, in New York City, a son of Isadore and Emily Alexander, who were early settlers in California, coming here as early as 1849, via Nicaragua, the mother returning to her native state, where the subject of this sketch was born. Her return trip was made by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. The father was a shoemaker by trade, and was the first man to teach the Chinamen of San Francisco to make slippers, and at one time employed as many as 300. He was a man of liberal education and conducted stores in Oakland and San Francisco with marked success. Both parents have passed away.

George W. Alexander was educated in the public schools of Oakland and learned his trade under the able supervision of his father. He removed to San Jose in 1884 and for eighteen years was engaged in the shoe business. He has the distinction of being the first superintendent of Alum Rock Park, and became known as the "Mayor of Alum Rock."

The marriage of Mr. Alexander occurred in San Jose and united him with Miss Celestine Hart, the oldest daughter of Leopold Hart, pioneer dry goods merchant of San Jose. Mr. Alexander lends his time and influence to the betterment of his community in general, is actively identified with the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants' Association, and Humane Society. Fraternally he is affiliated with the local organization of Elks. His recreation, from his busy cares, is playing golf and he was a charter member of the Golf Club of San Jose and is also a member of the Country Club. Throughout his entire life, he has exercised high and honorable principles and his activities for the good of the community in which he has resided for so many years, has been far-reaching and resultant.

Elise M. Haag

WILLIAM F. HAAG.—Coming to America when only sixteen years of age, William F. Haag has by hard work and characteristic thrift built up a fortune that has been earned by intelligent management and strict economy. Born in Wittenberg, Germany, February 4, 1868, sixteen years later he left for America to seek his fortune in the new country of greater opportunities. Arriving in California he settled in Mountain View, and for a number of years worked on farms throughout the neighborhood. His educational opportunities were very limited, but by practical experience he has become an excellent manager and capable business man.

In 1902 Mr. Haag was married to Miss Elise Rengstorff, a daughter of the late Henry Rengstorff, and at her father's death she inherited the home place of 167 acres on the Sterling road, one and a half miles north of Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. Haag prior to their removal to Mountain View had lived at Los Altos and had developed a fine orchard home, but in 1911 this place was sold and they removed to the old Rengstorff homeplace. The father, Henry Rengstorff, passed away in 1906 and the mother made her home with Mrs. Haag until her demise in 1919. Mr. Haag rents 155 acres of the ranch to a dairy farmer, but for six years Mr. Haag ran it as a grain and hay farm. The place is kept in fine condition and Mr. and Mrs. Haag are enjoying the success that has come to them through intelligent planning and conservative investment. Mrs. Haag is one of a family of seven children, only three of whom are still living. She is a prominent member of the Eastern Star lodge of Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. Haag are stockholders in the Farmers & Merchants Bank of Mountain View and they willingly give their support to matters for advancement of the general good of the community and are enthusiastic boosters for Santa Clara County.

THEODORE JOHNSON.—Acquiring his first ranch property in Santa Clara County in 1897, Theodore Johnson is now the owner of seventy-seven acres of choice land in the Edenvale district, a good part of which is devoted to orchard, and his years of industry have brought him good success. Mr. Johnson was born in Sköne, Sweden, February 27, 1862, his parents being Johannes and Christine Johnson. He was reared and educated at the old home and as is the custom there, was confirmed at the age of fourteen. Leaving his native land when he became of age, Mr. Johnson came to America, and arrived at San Jose, Cal., May 23, 1883. He remained here for six months, and then joined his older brother, Nils Johnson, who had preceded him to this country some four years, and who had gone to work in the mines at Bisbee, Ariz. Theodore Johnson spent three years in the mines there, and on coming back to the Santa Clara Valley, he worked for the next nine years as a gardener on the estate of E. A. and J. O. Hayes at Edenvale. In May, 1897, he took his family for a trip to his old home to see his parents, and he returned to California in October. The next day after he arrived he purchased twenty-four acres of land at Edenvale which he had selected before he left for Sweden, but had been unable to close the deal. Subsequently he added ten acres more, and in 1908 he bought forty-two acres of the Hayes-Chynoweth property in the Senter tract, and this he has been developing to orchard. The extensive improvements which he has made on his holdings are largely the work of his own hands, so that he is especially deserving of the success which he is enjoying.

At San Jose, in 1887, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Amanda Nelson, like himself a native of Sweden, and three children have been born to them: Lily Christine is the wife of Frank Anderson, a rancher, and they have five children; Carl Johan married Miss Ingeborg Buck, they have four children and reside at Edenvale; Emil Theodore assists on the home ranch, which is situated on Cottle Road. Mr. Johnson is a charter member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., and has belonged to the Druids for more than thirty years, being a charter member of the local lodge. A patriotic citizen of his adopted country, he received his citizenship papers in the early nineties and has since then been an adherent of the Republican party.

WILLIAM W. PARKS.—A cattleman rated as among the most extensive operators in all Santa Clara County who has been able to display repeatedly the most admirable public-spiritedness, although his exacting business interests withdraw him from social life, is William W. Parks, a native of New York, where he was born at South Glens Falls, in Saratoga County, on October 3, 1875, the son of Mr. and Mrs. William Parks, and the grandson of W. W. Parks. William Parks, Sr., was a stockman who came to California in 1881 and first pitched his tent near Los Gatos in Santa Clara County; and soon afterward he removed to the Calaveras Valley, where he took up a homestead of 160 acres on the hills, which he not long afterward gave up. William W. Parks became interested in range land to the east of Calaveras Valley, and during the last fourteen years he has been in control of about 14,000 acres of range land owned by the Spring Valley Water Company, part of the land lying in the Calaveras Valley, but most of the acreage situate on the hills directly to the east. There he breeds and raises most of his cattle, but occasionally he makes a trip to Nevada, to purchase range stock. He either raises or buys the cattle he needs, runs them on the range, and then sells them on the markets; and the amount of his stock ranges all the way from 500 to 1800 head of cattle, according to the season's supply of feed.

As a boy Mr. Parks attended the public school in the Oak Ridge district, in the Calaveras Valley, but this was all the schooling he enjoyed; he was an observant reader, however, and when he had reached manhood was well prepared to cope with the world. At San Rafael, on September 23, 1910, he was married to Miss Bertha Pierce, a native of Marshfield, Coos County, Ore., and the daughter of John C. and Orian (Moorehead) Pierce, natives respectively of Maine and Yreka, Siskiyou County, Cal. Mr. Pierce came out to Oregon when a young man, and Mrs. Parks' maternal grandfather was a '49er, who came to California in the gold rush and afterward moved North to Oregon. Mr. Pierce was for many years identified with the Simpson Lumber Co. of Oregon, and became widely known to the building trade. Mr. Parks is a member of the San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E., and both he and his wife are ardent supporters of the Republican party and its political platform.

STEPHEN POOLE SANDERS.—Among those who were the real promoters of Santa Clara County and contributed in a substantial manner to her upbuilding was numbered Stephen Poole Sanders, whose personal worth and business ability, whose progressive citizenship and high standards, were attested by the circle of warm friends whom he left behind when death called him. He was born at Paradise West, Nova Scotia, April 23, 1835, and is the son of William and Irene (Poole) Sanders, who were both natives of Nova Scotia. Mr. Sanders' grandfather, who was of English descent, was born and reared in New England and being a United Empire Loyalist, he removed with his family to Nova Scotia in order to avoid fighting against England. Of their seven children, Mr. Sanders was the fifth oldest and was reared and educated in Nova Scotia. He began making his livelihood as a photographer and had his business in St. John, N. B. In 1858 he came to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama and his first work was in the mines; later at Marysville, he opened a photograph gallery and after working there awhile, he engaged in the same business for a short time in San Francsico. Going from San Francisco to San Jose in 1867 he followed this line of work there for the next three years.

In 1882 Mr. Sanders purchased a farm consisting of twenty-five acres of stubble field which he set to prunes and here he has proven to be a very successful horticulturist. This property is still in the possession of the family. Mrs. Sanders' maiden name was Nan Amelia Alline, and she was born in Nova Scotia, the daughter of Joseph and Parnel (De Wolfe) Alline. They were natives of Nova Scotia and of French descent. When Nan Alline was four years old her parents removed to St. John, N. B., where she attended the public schools, and was a devout adherent of the Baptist Church. It was in St. John that she met Mr. Sanders and the romance culminated in their marriage in San Francisco, November 17, 1862. Miss Alline having made the journey via Panama to join her intended. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders were the parents of a son, Alline De Wolfe, who passed away at the age of four years. They reared a niece, Jennie M. Saunders, who has been a member of the family since she was five years old and so was like a daughter to them. She now has charge of the home place. Mr. Sanders passed away at the age of seventy-nine, but was very active until his demise, which occurred in 1914. He was a member of the State Grange. A man of high ideals and integrity, his life and character had an uplifting influence upon the development of the section of the country in which he passed his days.

WALTER G. FITZGERALD.—The bar of Santa Clara County acknowledges in Walter G. Fitzgerald, one of its most influential and prominent members. A native of California, he was born near New Almaden, Santa Clara County, August 30, 1873, the oldest of five children born to Thomas and Mary A. Fitzgerald, natives of the province of Quebec, Canada. His grandfather, named Walter Fitzgerald, was born in County Wexford, Ireland, and at an early age left his native land and settled in Canada, where the father of our subject was born about 1840. Walter Fitzgerald, Sr., was the father of seven sons and one daughter, and while residing in Canada was engaged in farming and lumbering.

Before the discovery of gold in California, reports of its rich soil had reached the family of the Fitzgeralds in their quiet home among the pines on the St. Lawrence, and they at once resolved to go west. Two of the sons, James and John, were sent on ahead and arrived in California in 1851. Their report of the climate and the richness of the soil created a desire to settle in this state. Walter Fitzgerald, Sr., sold his holdings in Canada and with his remaining family started for California via the Isthmus of Panama and arrived in San Francisco in 1853. The family settled at Gilroy and began the erection of a home. The boys secured from Daniel Murphy, an old friend and acquaintance of the family, who had come from the same part of Canada a few years previous, a contract to split redwood rails in the mountains near Gilroy, and as a compensation for their labors in making rails and hauling them to the valley, secured from Mr. Murphy a 1000-acre tract of valley land near Madrone. The rails taken from the virgin forest by the Fitzgeralds over fifty years ago may still be seen forming the heavy post and rail fences which enclosed the possessions of the Murphys between San Jose and Gilroy. Walter Fitzgerald, Sr., came of a hardy and long-lived family and he himself attained to the age of ninety years. All of the seven sons succeeded well in California, and some married and reared families and have descendants living in the county.

Thomas Fitzgerald, the father of our subject, purchased a ranch of about 800 acres between Madrone and the New Almaden mines, and was engaged in general farming and stock raising until 1884 He then disposed of his ranch and invested in a 200-acre farm near Gilroy, on which he resided until he passed away in 1890. He was married in California to Miss Mary A. Cullen, a daughter of Thomas Cullen, who came to California from the same part of Canada as did Mr. Fitzgerald, in 1867. On the homestead of the Fitzgeralds near Gilroy, Walter G. acquired a sound constitution and sane views of life. His preliminary education was practical and thorough and was acquired in the country schools and at the grammar and high schools of Gilroy. In 1895 he began the study of law in the office of W. A. Johnston, an able and prominent lawyer of San Jose, and after studious application to his work, was admitted to the bar in December, 1897.

After being admitted to practice law, Mr. Fitzgerald followed his profession in San Jose until 1903, at which time he removed to Gilroy, where he is still practicing. In 1908 he was elected mayor of Gilroy, serving in that office one term, and since that time has been serving his community as city attorney. He was one of the organizers of the Chamber of Commerce and served first as vice-president, then succeeded H. Hecker as its president and held this office for eight years. The steady growth of this body was largely due to the untiring efforts of Mr. Fitzgerald.

The marriage of W. G. Fitzgerald occurred in San Francisco September 8, 1913, and united him with Miss Adelaine Cassamayou, and they are the parents of two children, Thomas Gerald and Kathleen A. both attending school. Full of energy and determination, and having a thorough knowledge of the theory and practice of the law, Mr. Fitzgerald is the most influential member of the bar in his community, and maintains the dignity and high standing of his family. He is a member of the County Bar Asso-

Stephen P. Sanders

Mrs N. A. Sanders

ciation and politically he is a stanch Democrat, and has been a member of the County Central Committee. He is a volunteer fireman and a member of the Elks Lodge of San Jose. He has always been actuated by a spirit of advancement in all that he does and he has sought not only to promote material progress but also to aid in the intellectual and moral development of the community in which he resides.

FRANK W. STEWART.—Prominent among the most energetic, far-seeing, successful and influential business men of Santa Clara is undoubtedly Frank W. Stewart, of 1053 Franklin Street, a native of Payson, Utah, where he was born on May 31, 1878, the son of William Duff Stewart, now living retired at San Jose, a native of Perthshire, Scotland, who came to America when he was seventeen years old. In 1871 he made Nevada his destination, and until 1885 he engaged in freighting. At Eureka, in that state, he was married to Miss Maggie Weisik, and he continued to live at Eureka until 1885, for a time being a partner of W. L. Pritchard, nicknamed "Nick of the Woods" and an original, odd character. Mr. Stewart built up a large freighting business, furnishing transportation from Palisade to Eureka, and from Eureka to Belmont, Pioche, Ely, Tibo and other neighboring mining camps. He and his associates became the owners of thirteen twenty-mule teams, and in 1885 took a couple of twenty-mule teams and drove them overland to Butte, Mont. He used the teams to haul wood, for he furnished wood to the smelters for the Anaconda Mines. From Butte Mr. Stewart removed to San Jose, Cal., in 1887, and he engaged in the real estate movements affected by the Boom; and later he went back to Nevada, and settled at Beowawe, near Elko, and engaged in the stock business. He stayed there from 1889 to 1905, when he went to Tonopah and Goldfields to embark in mercantile pursuits; but since 1908 he and his devoted wife have lived in San Jose, residing at 227 South Second Street.

Frank W. Stewart attended the public schools in San Jose, and then pursued courses of study in what is now Heald's Business College. He next joined his father in the stock business in Nevada, and was with him as a partner for fifteen years and two months, and when only seventeen years of age, had charge of 18,000 head of stock. He continued to manage the business until 1905; and when his father removed to Tonopah, he came to Santa Clara where, two years before, he had been married to Miss Ethel Parker, a daughter of Charles Parker, the capitalist. Then and there he engaged in orcharding, and for eight years he made a specialty of growing prunes; in 1911 he started in with his present business as a dealer in wood, coal and building materials, for which he uses one team and two trucks.

Charles Parker, just referred to, has been one of Santa Clara County's most substantial citizens for many years. A native of Missouri, he was born in Jackson County on March 20, 1845, the son of a Kentuckian, William Parker, who had married Miss Sarah H. Wilson, a native daughter of Maryland. Far back in 1838, they moved from the Blue Grass State into Missouri, where Mr. Parker engaged in farming and stockraising, and so it happened that until Charles Parker was eighteen years of age, he grew up in that field of activity, where he also received the best educational advantages that the locality and the times could afford. In 1863 he went West and became a well-known teamster on the great route between Kansas City and Santa Fe; in 1867 he came back to Jackson County to farm, but in 1871 he responded to the lure of California and moved West to Santa Clara County. This was a year after he had married Miss Elsie T. Mason, the daughter of James C. and Mary (Staples) Mason, residents of Jackson County, a charming lady who passed away within less than a year. In November, 1876, he was married to Miss J. J. Hudson, a resident of Santa Clara County, and the daughter of William D. and Mary Ann (Haun) Hudson, who became the mother of one child, Ethel H. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stewart—a daughter, Nadene. Mrs. Stewart is a native daughter, and so is her mother, who was born seven miles from Santa Clara.

Mr. Stewart has been successful to a high degree, his progress affording a fine illustration of what brains, industry and integrity will do; and he has become a substantial stockholder in the Santa Clara Branch of the Garden City Bank & Trust Co. of San Jose. He is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to Lodge No. 52, at Santa Clara.

ADOLPH WILLIAM EHRHORN.—An intelligent, hard worker is found in Adolph William Ehrhorn, a successful rancher of Mountain View, who owns a ranch of thirty acres, a portion of the old Martin Murphy ranch, twenty acres being planted to Bartlett pears and the balance of ten acres to cherries. A native son of California, he was born in San Francisco, January 6, 1869, a son of the late Adolph Paul Ehrhorn, who came to San Francisco in 1848 from Peru, where he had been engaged in the mercantile business. He married Louisa Bolton McFarland, whose father was a native of Scotland, while her mother was born in France. Mrs. Ehrhorn was born in Peru, South America, where her father was in the general merchandise business. Adolph Paul Ehrhorn was born in Hamburg, Germany and was descended from a long line of merchants, and was one of the early merchants of San Francisco. He and his wife were the parents of fourteen children, ten of whom grew up, and nine living: Oscar A., is a merchant at Cochabamba, Bolivia, South America. He is married and has three children. Mrs. W. A. Nygh is a widow residing at Palo Alto. Edward M. is horticultural commissioner of the Hawaiian Islands and Marie also resides there. George lives in San Francisco, where he is employed by the Spring Valley Water Company. Mrs. Louise James resides in Palo Alto. Charles H. is engaged in the real estate business in Santa Ana, Cal. Adolph William is the subject of this sketch. Mrs. Basil Prior, who resides with her husband at Lindsay, where he is an orange grower. The oldest member of the family was Frank, who died at San Francisco.

Adolph William attended the public schools of San Francisco, and Mountain View. After his father's death, the city property was traded for a Mountain View ranch of twenty-five acres of the old Tom Steele place, which was planted out to orchard in 1884. Mr. Ehrhorn bought his present place in 1906, planted it to orchard and during April, 1919, took up his residence there. He was married in San Francisco to Miss Lillie Strauch, a daughter of

John O. Strauch, a warehouseman of San Francisco, and they are the parents of six children: Dorothy, a student at Stanford; Jack, also at Stanford; Marie Louise in Mountain View high school; Adolph William, Jr., a student in high school; Kathryn and Robert in grammar school. Mr. Ehrhorn is a member of the Pear Growers' Association. Success has crowned his well-directed efforts and the reward of prosperity is his by hard work, perseverance and industry.

MAJOR LEWIS FOSTER PARKER.—A worthy pioneer settler whose name is linked with the earliest days of California and Santa Clara County, is the late Maj. Lewis Foster Parker, who contributed much toward the development of Almaden township, for so many years his home. Major Parker was born on March 20, 1824, in Highland County, Ohio, his parents being William and Elizabeth (Davis) Parker, both natives of Pennsylvania. On his paternal side Major Parker was of English descent, while his mother's people were of Welsh origin. His parents removed to Highland County, Ohio, and later to Indianapolis, Ind., where William Parker built the first flouring mill. He afterwards returned to Ohio, where he passed his remaining days. Lewis F. Parker had a brother, J. D. Parker, living at Terre Haute, Ind., who held the office of county clerk of Vigo County, so made his way thither as a young man and attended Terre Haute Academy, after which, for a time, he assisted his brother in the county clerk's office. He then proceeded to Laporte, Ind., where he was employed as a clerk in a store and it was in that city he formed the acquaintance of Miss Julia A. Keith, whom he afterwards married. Mr. Parker then engaged in farming until the discovery of gold in California was heralded in the East and with others he outfitted with horses and pack ponies and came horseback across the plains, being enroute about six months, arriving in California September 1, 1850.

Going first to Georgetown, El Dorado County, he next located at Horseshoe Bend, where he engaged in mining, going from there to Spanish Flat. Here his wife joined him, coming via Panama in 1852; he remained there until 1856, then came to Santa Clara County, and settled on a ranch of 320 acres in Almaden township, the place now owned by his daughter, Miss N. Elizabeth Parker. Here he engaged in farming and stockraising, the country being then only sparsely settled and quite in its primitive state, so that his labors paved the way for the succeeding generations. Prominent in the military affairs of the state in the early days, Mr. Parker was a commissioned captain of the New Almaden Cavalry, Company K, California Militia, on January 28, 1865, and served until November 1, 1867, being promoted to the rank of major. He was also active in the public affairs of the county and was a prominent Republican; he also served as deputy county assessor under D. M. Harwood and W. O. Barker. The school district was organized at the Parker home about 1858. The question came up for a name of the district; some suggested Parker, but the Major was too modest to permit it. After other names had been suggested Mrs. Parker said, "Why not call it Union district," as the people in the district were strong pro-union. Thus it was decided and Major Parker was school trustee from its organization until he resigned.

Major Parker was married at Laporte, Ind., on December 23, 1847, to Miss Julia Keith, and they became the parents of one daughter, N. Elizabeth, who owns and makes her home on the Parker ranch, managing its 320 acres with splendid ability. She is proud of being a native daughter and is a Republican in her political affiliations, taking a progressive interest in community affairs through her membership in the Neighbors Club. Major Parker passed away on October 20, 1892, the mother surviving him until January 31, 1911, both worthy pioneers whose memory will always be held in grateful remembrance.

HARRIET NEWELL HARVEY.—Among the worthy and esteemed residents of Santa Clara County is Miss Harriet Newell Harvey, who is now located upon a ranch of twenty-four acres in the neighborhood of Coyote, which she is successfully conducting. She is the Western representative of an old New England family. Her grandfather, Elias Harvey, a native of Rhode Island, removed to Connecticut and followed the occupation of farmer until his death, which occurred in Colchester, that state. In the family was a son also named Elias, who was born in Colchester, Conn., and in manhood became a merchant and later was engaged in agricultural pursuits, remaining on the old home place until the time of his death. He was a prominent figure in both local and state affairs, as a Republican in politics representing his district in the state legislature for one term. In local affairs he served as school director for many years. He married Miss Sallie Maria Ransom, a native of Salem, Conn., and she passed away in Colchester. Her grandfather, John Ransom, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

Of a family of two sons and three daughters, Harriet Newell Harvey was the youngest daughter and next to the youngest child. She was born in Colchester, Conn., November 19, 1843, and was there reared to womanhood. Her education was received in the public schools and in the academy at Colchester. After the death of her father, March 17, 1879, she remained at home nine years, taking care of her mother, who died March 16, 1888. In 1890 Miss Harvey came as far west as Kansas, where she visited with relatives. Following this trip she and her oldest sister came to Madrone, Cal., and visited an uncle, Joel W. Ransom, for several months, after which, in 1892, she returned to Connecticut and spent three months. In the same year she again came to California and became a member of the family of Joel W. Ransom, her mother's brother. Mr. Ransom's death occurred July 11, 1897, on the farm where Miss Harvey now resides, which her uncle has deeded to her three years previous to his death, and which consisted of eighty-three acres. The ranch is devoted to the raising of prunes, apples and other fruit. In the management of her ranch, Miss Harvey shows a marked adaptability for the work. The property is located on the Monterey Road, one-half mile south of Coyote. Miss Harvey was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Coyote and was active in its various departments during the existence of the church, having served as president of the Ladies' Aid Society for twelve consecutive years, and she made it one of the most efficient societies in the county. She was also one of the trustees and stewardesses of the church and is highly esteemed and respected for the many good deeds she has done.

Lewis F. Parker.

L. H. ALBERTSON.—A prominent citizen of Santa Clara County particularly active in the Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce is L. H. Albertson, learned in the law, in which he has been admitted to practice, experienced in extensive dairying, and now the owner of many acres of blackberries, famous for their rare quality and great productivity. He was born in Denmark in 1868, and there grew up on his father's farm. When he was eighteen, he crossed the ocean to America and for a while settled in Iowa; but in 1890 he came to California and pitched his tent in Stanislaus County. He acquired property near Newman, and there pursued grain farming.

Desiring a still higher education, Mr. Albertson in 1891 entered upon the academic course of the College of the Pacific; and in 1900 he was graduated from this institution. Following this, for a year he took advanced work at Stanford, and in 1901 he war married to Miss Thomasine Headen, youngest daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin Headen, and the only child of that distinguished surgeon now living—a cultured and accomplished lady. After his marriage Mr. Albertson ran a large dairy for years and succeeded; and later he turned the place into a fruit ranch, where he now has seven acres of Himalaya blackberries, among the wonder producers of the Santa Clara Valley. Mr. Albertson is also operating a ranch in Livingston, Merced County, where he owns 120 acres which he is rapidly setting out to a vineyard, besides being engaged in dairying. Not caring for the general practice of law, he has never followed it, although his knowledge of law and legal processes has often helped him in his own or in community affairs.

Public spirited to a marked degree, Mr. Albertson served for three years as president of the Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce, his term extending from 1913 until 1916; and during this period he was very active in collecting and installing exhibits from the Santa Clara Valley for its exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, at which exposition he took the first gold medal with his Himalaya blackberries. He also took a first prize for a two-year-old Guernsey bull, and the reserve championship with the same animal, and his was the only livestock prize bestowed on any exhibitor from Santa Clara County. Mr. Albertson is now among the pioneer farmers and stockraisers of these parts. His close observation, study and experience has made him well posted, so much so that his conclusions and ideas have been often sought and are followed by many others with good success. It is to men of the type of Mr. Albertson, who are not afraid to work, venture and experiment that the county owes much of its present development and greatness.

Mr. Albertson is particularly active in interesting the public in the improvement of the proposed Alviso water-way, which will open the way for shipping by water all kinds of fruits and products from river points to the Santa Clara Valley. He visions the making of a consolidated city of San Jose and Santa Clara, and of extending its limits to the water-ways at Alviso. In order to do this, the Alviso channel or slough will have to be straightened and deepened, so that boats laden with the products of the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys can run up from the river points through the Bay to Alviso. He is making a strong and active appeal for these improvements, and his reports and plans, now a part of the Congressional Record, were taken up by Congress through Senator Phelan, who was actively supporting the project, and it would no doubt have already been an accomplished fact had it not been for the intervention of the war.

Mr. and Mrs. Albertson make their home on the Headen ranch and in the improvements made there they are preserving as far as possible Dr. Headen's ideas of replanting the place to orchards and berries and particularly in the preserving the row of redwood trees he planted in the sixties as well as the live oak grove that is the admiration of all who see them. The redwoods along the state highway have now become a landmark, admired by thousands of tourists. In 1913 they built a beautiful stucco residence, up-to-date in every respect, and there they dispense a generous hospitality. As a member of the Alumni of the College of the Pacific, Mr. Albertson retains his association with both the academic and the student world.

OSTRUM H. YERKES.—An Iowan who has been succeeding so well, since he established himself in California that he is now rated as one of the leading dealers in wood, coal, hay and straw in Santa Clara County, is Ostrum H. Yerkes, whose office and yards are at 1066 Main Street, Santa Clara. He was born in Benton County, Iowa, on May 16, 1875, the son of S. A. Yerkes, a gentleman now eighty-five years old, a well-to-do farmer with an enviable record for public service as a supervisor. He was born in Indiana, came to Iowa before the Civil War, and married at Vinton Miss Catherine Hite. They reared a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are still living; and they themselves are both now living at Vinton, Benton County, Iowa. The youngest of the family is thirty-four, and the eldest fifty-four.

The eldest son and the fifth child, Ostrum, was sent to the country schools, and then he went for a year to the Tilford Academy at Vinton; and growing up to hear good reports of the Golden State, he decided to come out to California. He became coachman for Mrs. T. B. Dawson at Sunnyvale, and there met his future wife, Miss Alice Rupp, daughter of John Rupp, the well-known railway man, once master-mechanic for the C., R. I. & P. Ry., who for forty-five years lived at Washington, Iowa, and is now living retired on a pension granted by the company, at the home of Mr. Yerkes in San Jose. He is a member of the G. A. R. back in Iowa, from which state he volunteered in the Civil War when but fifteen years old and served through that entire struggle. He was in the siege of Vicksburg and went with Sherman on his March to the Sea and took part in the Grand Review at Washington, D. C., at the close of the war. Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes were married on Washington's Birthday, 1904, at Washington, Iowa, and they remained in Iowa for a year after their marriage, when Mr. Yerkes conducted a furniture store at Vinton; but at the end of that time they decided to return to California, this being, in their opinion, the only place in which to really live. In 1905, they came to Santa Clara, and Mr. Yerkes leased the old lumber yard and went into business. By close application to the needs of his patrons, anticipating their wants and leaving no stone unturned to please and satisfy them, Mr. Yerkes

has built up a good, paying trade, and for the purposes of a prompt delivery he maintains three wagons, and a two-ton Moreland truck.

Mr. and Mrs. Yerkes own a handsome residence, the old property of the banker, Mr. Birge, one of the finest homes in the town, and two children,—Margaret C. and John Stephen Yerkes—share its comforts and pleasures. The family attend the Baptist Church, and Mr. Yerkes is a deacon in that congregation. In matters of national political import, he favors the Republican party platform. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a Modern Woodman, and is affiliated with the Santa Clara lodges.

JOSEPH WALTER DUDLEY BLABON.—A man who by his own efforts has risen to a prominent place among the agriculturists and horticulturists in the Santa Clara Valley is Joseph Walter Dudley Blabon, a native son of the county, born on the old Blabon ranch on the Mountain View Road, June 12, 1865. He is the son of Walter L. and Anna F. (White) Blabon, natives of Chesterville, Maine, and Boston, Mass., respectively. His grandfather, Dr. Otis Blabon, was also a native of Maine and was a seafaring man, as well as a physician. He had sailed all over the world, studied navigation and in time became a captain. Deciding to come to California, he and his son Francis secured passage in a four-mast schooner named Sacramento, bound for San Francisco. On the way the captain and second mate died and when they put in to Acapulco the first mate was very ill and it was thought wise to leave him. Thus it became necessary that Otis Blabon take command as captain as he was the only man aboard that understood navigation, and he brought the schooner safely into port where he turned it over to the company agent in San Francisco. Dr. Blabon then came to Santa Clara County purchasing land on the Stevens Creek Road where he resided on the farm and practiced medicine until 1863. He then returned to Maine remaining there until 1875, when he came back to Santa Clara County and located near Saratoga. One of the sons, George Blabon, was the founder of the George Blabon Company of Philadelphia, today the largest manufacturers of oil cloth in the world. Walter L. Blabon came to California via Panama in 1860, arriving in San Francisco on December 8. He farmed in the Cupertino district for four years. In 1864 he purchased the old homestead which consisted of 130 acres where he engaged in farming and reared a family of four children.

J. D. Blabon, as our subject is familiarly known, has been a close student of orcharding and is a pioneer in the fruit industry. By his well directed efforts and close application he has become one of the largest prune growers in Santa Clara County. His land holdings over the state are extensive, his favorite possession being Madrone Mineral Springs, a hunting lodge beautifully located in the center of 400 acres of the Mount Hamilton range. Mr. Blabon first became interested in these springs, when after a stay of five weeks the drinking of the water entirely cured him of a serious stomach trouble that different physicians had been unable to conquer, and on finding that the property was for sale, he purchased it. The medicinal property of the water has great curative power, so pronounced by the leading physicians of the state.

In San Francisco March 8, 1894, J. D. Blabon was united in marriage with Miss Abbie L. Martin, a native daughter, and their union has been blessed with three children: Walter Vance, Kingdon B. and Elodie. The name of Blabon will always stand out prominently in California and Santa Clara Valley, for the first members of the family in this state were forerunners of its development and aided materially in bringing about its present prosperity. The younger generation are following in the footsteps of their sires and are found in the vanguard where progress is the watchword, and of these J. D. Blabon is recognized as one of the leaders. His entire life has been actuated by high principles and honorable actions and his efforts in behalf of the progress of his community have been far reaching. As a horticulturist he is among the most successful in the valley. He is a man of great energy and has accomplished much in the development of the great natural resources of this famous valley.

HUBERT O. F. MENTON.—Prominent among the most progressive dentists of Northern California, and interesting as the worthy representative of one of the oldest and finest families in Santa Clara County, must be rated Dr. Hubert O. F. Menton of Santa Clara. He was born in San Luis Obispo County, the son of the late Hugh D. Menton, a pioneer of Santa Clara, who came to San Francisco in the latter part of 1849, and the next year moved to Santa Clara. He was born in Manchester, England, the son of Hugh and Hannah Menton, natives of Birr, Kings County, Ireland, who married in Ireland, then traveled for a year or two, and finally went to Australia. Then they returned to England. Grandfather Menton settled at Santa Clara in the spring of 1850, and he became a large landowner north of Santa Clara.

Hugh D. Menton grew up to manhood in the Santa Clara Valley, and he was one of the first pupils of the Santa Clara College. In Santa Clara he was married to Miss Annie T. Murphy, who was born at Burlington, Iowa, and came here a young lady, about 1870. He later moved to San Luis Obispo, and while there in the early '70s, Hubert was born. Mr. Menton went heavily into the cattle business in San Luis Obispo County, but the great drought of 1877 was so disastrous to him that he lost heavily; and having returned to Santa Clara County, he ran the Alum Rock Ranch, which still bears the name he gave it. These ups and downs of the pioneer who so generously contributed in every way to advance the permanent and better development of the new country with which he had cast his lot assume a new attraction for the reader when he understands that our subject's ancestors came originally from France and fought under William the Conqueror. Dr. Menton pursued a classical course at Santa Clara College, and graduated with the class of '92; and having matriculated in the College of Dentistry in San Francisco in the fall of 1895, he was graduated from the University of California three years later, and before he was twenty-one years of age, with the degree of D. D. S. He then opened an office in his home town, where he has ever since had a live practice. Both professionally and socially he is ever alert to exert the best and most lasting influence for the upbuilding of the city and its environs.

J. D. Blabon

BURT STEVENS.—A well-known and successful agriculturalist of Santa Clara County is Burt Stevens, a highly-esteemed resident of the Coyote district, where he was born on the ranch he now owns, on August 12, 1872, the son of Orvis Stevens, a native of Chittenden County, Vt. At the age of twenty-one, in 1852, his father came to California via Panama, and went to the mines at St. Joe's Bar, Yuba River, near Downieville, where he remained for one year, and also mined in Sierra County. He then removed to Nevada County and conducted a dairy for one year, and came back to California and engaged in stockraising in Solano County. Within the next year he made a trip East, remaining three months; and on his return to California he settled in Chipsey's Flat, Sierra County, where he carried on a butcher business for several years. In 1868 he settled in Santa Clara County and engaged in farming until 1875, when he rented the "Twelve-mile House," where he conducted a store, a blacksmith shop, a hotel and the postoffice; he was also a school trustee of the Encinal school district, of which he was one of the organizers. He married Louisa Leonard and they were the parents of ten children, seven living, of whom our subject is the third oldest. Orvis Stevens, who was a Mason, passed away in 1917, and Mrs. Stevens in 1920.

Burt Stevens attended the Encinal grammar school and finished in 1887; then attended the Garden City Business College for two years and in the meantime helped his father on the ranch; then went gold-seeking to Kenai Peninsula, Alaska, and did not return until 1905. His marriage occurred in Santa Clara County in 1907, and united him with Miss Addie Berry, a daughter of Charles E. Berry, a pioneer of California, who is now deceased. They are the parents of two daughters, Ruth E. and Edith L. Mr. Stevens purchased the original home place, a ranch consisting of 108½ acres and in partnership with his brother, James, is cultivating and developing it. The place had been set to orchard about 1880, being among the very first in the district. Mr. Stevens has served his locality as school trustee of the Encinal district, and since 1898 he has been a member of Observatory Lodge, I. O. O. F., in San Jose.

JOHN B. KERWIN.—Among the prominent professional men of Santa Clara County is John B. Kerwin, attorney at law, now with the Joseph Rucker Company as head of their legal department. He was born in Santa Clara County, Cal., on May 22, 1865, a son of Thomas and Catherine (McGauren) Kerwin, and comes of a good old pioneer family; his father, Thomas Kerwin, who landed in Boston, 1849, having come to this country in 1854 after the gold rush. Thomas Kerwin was born in Galway County, Ireland, and his parents were Michael and Mary (Coulin) Kerwin; the mother having died when he was about nine years old and his father being a commercial agent, he was left almost entirely on his own resources. At the age of thirteen he went to Liverpool, England, and in that city began to work as a messenger in the harbor police inspector's office, he then obtained employment as collector for teamsters and draymen and engaged in this work for some time, when he decided to come to the United States. In 1849 he put this plan into action and landing at Boston, he went to the country and spent ten months near Cambridge in gardening, then returning to Boston engaged in various occupations until he became employed by Russell and Company as a salesman in their furniture establishment; here he remained until the year 1854 when he came to California and settled in Santa Clara County where he worked at orchard cultivation on the Gould place in Santa Clara County for about two years. He acquired a large amount of land, owning at one time 600 acres, 320 of which he himself cleared and cultivated. His success was due to his indomitable will and steady perseverance. His marriage united him with Miss Catherine McGauren and they became the parents of six children: Mary Ann, Catherine P., James Patrick, John B., Louis and Ignatius. The father is still living and resides in San Francisco.

John B. received his education in the public schools of Santa Clara and later took a collegiate course in Santa Clara College and read law while in the deputy county clerk's office, where he also was clerk of Judge Reynolds' court, and was admitted to the bar in 1895, he then practiced alone in San Jose and San Francisco. For four years he worked on ranches and still owns the ranches. He then joined the Rucker Company on June 17, 1918, and is in charge of the legal department.

Mr. Kerwin's marriage united him with Miss Lucy L. Reynolds of San Francisco, and they are the parents of Lucy M., Leonie T., Thomas Theodore, Martha M. and Roland N. Mr. Kerwin is very active in the Chamber of Commerce and the San Jose Realty Board, and being deeply interested in the upbuilding of Santa Clara County is also a member of the Cupertino Improvement Club, the Farm Owners' and Operators' Association, now the Federated Farmers of California, the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., and the California Bar Association. In national politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE GRIMM.—Since coming to California in 1886, George Grimm is now among the successful orchardists of the Santa Clara Valley. He is a native of Germany, born in Wilhelmsdorf, March 4, 1861, a son of Ludwig and Elizabeth (Young) Grimm; both parents were natives of Germany and were prosperous farmer folks, and they lived and died in Wilhelmsdorf.

George Grimm was educated in the schools of his native land and came to the United States when he was twenty-six years old. Locating in San Francisco he followed his trade of carpenter, which he had learned before leaving Germany, about fifteen years. Upon coming to the Santa Clara Valley in 1902 he went to work as a carpenter for the Western Distilling Company and was sent to Agnew where he worked for ten years at his trade; at the end of this time he removed to the Cupertino district and purchased thirty acres, which had been set to orchard, but upon which Mr. Grimm made a number of improvements in the way of buildings, etc. The success that has come to him has been earned by hard work and careful planning. Besides the thirty acres, Mr. and Mrs. Grimm bought and deeded to their four children twenty-four acres, and Mrs. Grimm owns twenty-six acres of orchard and her interest in the home place is seventeen acres.

Mr. Grimm's marriage on December 4, 1886, united him with Miss Mary Beckert, also born in Germany, and they are the parents of four children: Otilia (Mrs. R. Berry); Alvina (Mrs. Elmer Maas); George and Elsie. In his political affiliations he is a steadfast adherent to the principles of the Republican

party. Since Mr. Grimm has been in this county he has watched the development of the fruit industry with interest and seeing the future of it, invested in his orchard and devotes his time to his improvements and at the same time to aiding all worthy movements for the good of the town, county and state. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc. Mr. Grimm is esteemed for his personal integrity, the industry and faithfulness of his life, and his loyalty to his adopted country.

LUTHER CUNNINGHAM.—Having continuously resided in Santa Clara County for forty years, Luther Cunningham is counted among the most important horticulturists of Saratoga district. He was born in Solano County, Cal., December 25, 1869, the son of Joseph and Mary Jane (Gooding) Cunningham, the father a native of middle Tennessee and the fifth generation of the Cunningham family in the United States, while the mother was born in Randolph County, Mo. The ancestors came from Scotland and some fought in the Revolution, others in the War of 1812 and some in the Indian wars. In 1843 Mr. Cunningham bought a farm in Randolph County where he lived for twenty years during his residence in Missouri. In the fall of 1846 he married Miss Mary J. Gooding, a daughter of Judge Joseph Gooding, a Virginian who became an early settler of Missouri and was one of the early judges of Randolph County. While farming in Missouri, Joseph Cunningham became interested in the gold excitement in California and leaving his family in Missouri, for the time being, he equipped with ox-teams and wagons crossing the plains in 1849, following mining for three years with varied success, when he returned to his Missouri farm. In 1863, he sold his farm and again crossed the plains, this time bringing his family. He was captain of the train and having had the experience of the trip in 1849 was well qualified for the place. The family first settled in Solano County and raised grain and stock until 1881, when he sold his place and removed to Santa Clara County and purchased a farm adjoining Saratoga where they resided until he died. He was one among the first to engage in fruit raising in this vicinity. He operated a small nursery and there grew the trees for his own and other orchards. He and his wife were active in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church all their lives.

Luther Cunningham is the youngest of a family of six boys and three girls and was primarily educated in the public schools of Saratoga, after which he took the four years' Chautauqua Scientific and Literary Course. Being the youngest of the family, he remained with his father on the old farm assisting him in every way. In the spring of 1889 he invented the Cunningham prune dipper, a machine for dipping prunes and opened a shop for its manufacture in San Jose. From the very beginning the business grew and he took in as partner Mr. Barngrover, under the name of Cunningham & Barngrover and they became the manufacturers of nearly every machine used in the dried fruit business, Mr. Cunningham inventing these labor-saving devices. The business grew to such proportions and because of severe strain and close application to business, Mr. Cunningham's health failed, so he sold his interest in 1901 to Mr. Barngrover; a year later it became the Anderson-Barngrover Company, now employing hundreds of men in the manufacture of fruit machinery. An interesting incident occurred about eight or nine years ago, when one of the early pioneer fruit dippers made by Mr. Cunningham and used by Pyle Brothers as a dipper for peaches, was exhibited, in the Los Angeles branch of U. S. Circuit Court as evidence in the case of Duntley vs. California Canneries for infringement and won for the defendants. The fact is that the canneries all over the world, where the lye peeling process is in use, are using a machine involving the principles of the old Cunningham dipper. Nearly all the machinery used at the present time in the dried fruit and packing business are the inventions of Mr. Cunningham, such as the grader, with complete processor including elevators, as well as a number of machines used in handling green fruit. Another of his inventions now manufactured and in general use is the Cunningham pulverizer and land roller.

In 1901 Mr. Cunningham removed to his ranch at Morgan Hill and for seventeen years was prominently known in the south end of the county as a buyer and shipper of fruit. He continued to reside there until 1920 when he purchased his father's old homestead at Saratoga, where he now resides with his family. Mr. Cunningham's marriage in San Jose in 1897 united him with Mrs. Eleanor Tomkin Rootes who was born in Santa Clara, a daughter of Dr. Alfred Royce and Martha Frances (Forbes) Tomkin, born in England and California respectively. Dr. Tomkin, who had studied medicine under his father, Dr. Thos. M. Tomkin, in England, came around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel to California in 1849, became interested in mining at Mud Springs and then in 1854 he came to Santa Clara and opened the first drug store; here he married Miss Forbes, a daughter of that prominent old pioneer, James Alexander Forbes, a man of letters, who wrote the first history of California, and is represented on another page of this work. Later Dr. Tomkin was interested in the drug business in San Jose; he was coroner and public administrator of Santa Clara County for eight years and held the office until his death. By a former marriage, Mrs Cunningham had two sons, Thomas P. and Edward L. Edward L. enlisted with the Canadian army before the United States entered the war, with the First Canadian Pioneer Battalion and served from March to November of 1916; from November, 1916, to June, 1917, he was in the Sixty-seventh Canadian Scottish and One Hundred Second Canadian Infantry. He was wounded in France about June 1, 1917, and removed to England where he was in the hospital until August 4, 1917. From August 4, 1917, to the end of 1918 he was at the Canadian Paymaster's office as staff sergeant. He was engaged in all the battles of the Somme, Vimy Ridge, and Lenz, and is now in London. Thomas P. enlisted in the U. S. Army, but remained on home soil. He now holds an important position with the Shell Oil Company at Long Beach, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham's union has been blessed with one child, Lutheria Frances. For twelve years Mr. Cunningham was a member of the Democratic County Central Committee. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are active in civic circles and both take a keen interest in the growth and development of this great commonwealth where their ancestors were pioneers.

Luther Cunningham

M. M. SOUZA.—Actively identified for many years with the dairy interests of Santa Clara is M. M. Souza, a wealthy capitalist, who started out in the world empty-handed, and his present prosperity has been won through his initiative spirit, his ready recognition and utilization of opportunity and his splnedid administrative and executive ability. He was born on the Island of St. George, in the Azores group, November 14, 1854, and there his parents, Tony and Maria Souza, spent their entire lives. The father followed the occupation of farming and passed away at the advanced age of ninety, while the mother was also ninety years of age at the time of her demise. In their family were six children: Tony, who became second mate on a vessel plying between Boston, Mass., and England, in which country his death occurred; M. M., of this review; Jasper, who still resides in the Azores, where he is cultivating a farm; Joaquin J., a rancher living near Sunnyvale; Marion, who is the widow of A. Potosi and makes her home in Santa Clara; and John, who owns a ranch near Mountain View.

The boyhood of M. M. Souza was a period of earnest and unremitting toil and he had no educational opportunities, but in the school of experience he has learned many valuable lessons. When twenty years of age he came to the United States, landing at Boston, Mass., whence he proceeded to Newport, R. I., where he worked for three or four months. In the fall of 1876 he set out for California, and after reaching San Francisco he made his way to San Rafael, Marin County, where he obtained work as milker on a dairy farm. With his earnings he was later able to rent a dairy farm of 100 acres near San Rafael which he conducted for several years, afterward going to Larkspur where he also rented a 100 acre farm on which he engaged in dairying. His next removal took him to Stanislaus County and in the vicinity of Newman he purchased a farm of seventy acres, on which for many years he operated a dairy, being still the owner of that property. In October, 1903, he purchased his present home farm of fifty acres, on which he erected a beautiful residence, and the property is now within the corporate limits of Santa Clara and is very valuable. He has added many improvements thereto and for several years conducted a dairy, but has recently sold his cows and is now leasing the property to two young men, while two of his sons are operating the ranch near Newman. His business affairs have been most capably managed and the years have chronicled his growing success.

While residing in San Rafael, Mr. Souza was married at San Francisco to Miss Maria Borba and they have become the parents of six children: Manuel M., Jr., who is operating his father's farm near Newman, is a veteran of the World War, serving for four months on the French front with a machine gun battalion; Jasper is a dairyman and resides at San Jose; Tony is assisting his brother in managing the dairy near Newman; John is teller in the Santa Clara branch of the Bank of Italy, of which his father is a stockholder; Maria and George are at home. A stanch Republican in his political views Mr. Souza is a faithful member of the Santa Clara Catholic Church. He also belongs to the Knights of Columbus, the U. P. E. C. and the I. D. E. S. For forty-five years he has resided within the borders of California and is widely and favorably known in this section of the state. His is a most creditable record, and he deserves classification with the self-made men and substantial citizens of Santa Clara.

DR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HEADEN.—Pre-eminent among the distinguished citizens of Santa Clara County who by their public-spiritedness, their education and culture, their foresight and experience, and their wealth and willingness to place some of it at the disposal of or for the benefit of their fellowmen, have done most to develop the resources of the state, lay broad and deep the foundations of a great commonwealth, and open up new paths for the health, comfort, prosperity and happiness of those coming after, was assuredly the late Dr. Benjamin Franklin Headen, known to his intimates as a conscientious Christian gentleman, and to the public at large as the owner of one of the princely estates at Santa Clara, and as a very enterprising, scientific experimenter whose one ambition was to accomplish something whereby he could add to the content of life and the purpose in living. A native of the Old Dominion, he inherited that which elevated him to something above the average run of men. He was born on November 24, 1813, the son of Joseph and Mary Headen, who moved to Kentucky when he was a lad. He passed his youth in Headenville, Shelby County, a pretty village named in honor of his father, a man who was looked up to by everyone on account of his exemplary walk in life and his unswerving integrity and lofty ideals. He was a regular attendant at Headen Chapel, which was built by his father, and served that community as the one place in which to worship. The village had the usual attractions of a small community in comfortable Kentucky; but the ambition of the young man led him to look beyond into the outer and larger world, and to resolve to take his place in the upper councils of men where he could be of the greatest service.

He resolved, therefore, to educate himself for the medical profession, and took a course in the Worthington Medical College in Ohio, from which he was duly graduated with high honors in May, 1837. Then he removed to Indiana, furnished an office and hung out his shingle, and immediately commenced to practice. Having established a comfortable home, he continued as a practitioner until 1852, when he responded to the lure of California, then on everyone's lips as the land of gold, and set out with his family across the plans.

The party arrived in the Santa Clara Valley in October, and soon after he bought sixty-one acres just beyond the town-limits of Santa Clara; and there he erected an attractive, comfortable residence for his family and otherwise began to improve the property. He experienced no end of difficulties at the outset, however, for building materials were scarce and hard to procure, and what made matters worse, the rains interfered both with hauling and construction. But perseverance enabled him and his family at last to enjoy the shelter they had longed for, and then Dr. Headen, with characteristic push and the far-sightedness of one who discerned what Santa Clara County some day would be, devoted his attention and energies to clearing off the land and preparing it for immediate cultivation. It had been in a wild state of nature, prior to his coming there,

the soil unbroken and the rank mustard so high that when hunting for his strayed cattle, Dr. Headen had to stand on the back of one ox to enable him to find the others.

But, notwithstanding all the impediments, the improvements progressed, and flower seeds, many of them carried across the great plains in the Doctor's pockets, were planted, young trees were brought from the mountains in little sacks of earth and set out, and soon under the deft hand and exquisite, well-balanced taste for which our subject was noted, "the wilderness began to blossom as the rose." Far ahead of many even who had pitched their tent in that neighborhood prior to Dr. Headen's coming, he rapidly brought the land under cultivation, simple at first and then higher and more complex, planting his acreage first to cereals, then in rather an extensive way to strawberries and other small fruits, and finally laying out both an orchard and a vineyard of such choice varieties of fruits that his ranch became, without his particularly planning it, the show place of the country thereabouts. It was Dr. Headen who first grew vegetable and flower seeds at Santa Clara on a commercial scale, and thereby opened the way to a business which has always prospered in that section, probably owing to the excellent soil and climatic conditions, and which has made wealthy men of many coming after him, and millionaires of some. It is sad to contemplate, therefore, that all of Dr. Headen's family are now deceased save one daughter, Thomasine, the wife of L. H. Albertson, who resides with her husband on the old place. The sequoias, now very large, are among the most imposing, if silent testimonials to the master mind and godly heart once so eloquently active here. Thousands pass by the place daily on their way to and from San Francisco who enjoy the benefits of Dr. Headen's work, which thus still lives on in the lives of others, a delightful expression of scenic beauty, as it is still one of the most stately country homes in or near Santa Clara.

In March, 1853, Dr. Headen was chosen one of the trustees of the young and struggling University of the Pacific, and with his soul full of ideals, the institution, for which he felt that there was great need, soon became the idol of his heart. For twenty years he served as trustee and in that responsible capacity, he devoted much valuable time and hard labor to assist it to get well established, develop and grow. He was for years secretary of the board, and when the main college building was being erected, he was the treasurer. From his advent here, Dr. Headen was a faithful and consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in that body also he served as trustee and steward. When, therefore, he laid aside the cares of this life which he had done so much to make easier for others and to ennoble, on August 28, 1875, his remains were buried according to the ceremonial of the Masonic Order, of which he was a member, and followed to the grave by a large procession of devoted, admiring and mourning friends.

For some years following the Doctor's demise, Mrs. Headen, who was in maidenhood Henrietta Harvey, a native of Cornwall, England, occupied the splendid homestead, one of the most beautiful in the Valley, and with rare business acumen and understanding for a woman, successfully managed the vineyard and orchard, which under her clever supervision yielded a fine income, to say nothing of the first prizes taken for products. Now that she, too, has passed to the great Beyond, Mr. and Mrs. Albertson endeavor to take their place and have built an up-to-date country house which serves to maintain the status of the place in its palmy days. Dr. Headen's pioneer work in the upbuilding of the county, both in agriculture and horticulture as well as his stand for righteousness and high morals, will never be forgotten and his memory will always be revered by thousands who appreciate his devotion and self-sacrifice in having opened up new paths where others feared or failed to tread.

RICHARD McCARTHY.—The present comptroller of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., who resides with his family on the Oakland Road in the suburbs of San Jose, is Richard McCarthy. A native of New York State, he was born August 16, 1872, in New York City, the son of Cornelius and Mary Elizabeth (Malone) McCarthy. The father was born and reared in County Kerry, Ireland, while the mother was a native of County Mayo, Ireland. Cornelius McCarthy came to America and California in 1874 and settled in San Jose, when there were only two hotels in the place. He was engaged as warehouse foreman for the Southern Pacific and for many years had charge of the warehouse in San Jose.

Richard attended school in San Jose, later taking a course at the San Jose Business College. After finishing his business course, he was employed by the Standard Oil Company and in time became the special agent for the San Jose division. At the time he had charge of the work, it was a one-man job and Mr. McCarthy has witnessed its wonderful growth in San Jose. For ten years he was with this company and left to take a position as assistant cashier of the Safe Deposit Bank and worked in this capacity for eleven and a half years. On account of failing health, he gave up banking business and went to ranching. He purchased a five-acre place on the Milpitas Road and built a splendid house. In 1912, besides running his own ranch, he had charge of the 130-acre ranch belonging to his wife on the Alviso Road. After five years of outdoor life he felt sufficiently recuperated to accept the position of chief accountant with the Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., in 1917, and was later advanced to his present position as comptroller.

The marriage of Mr. McCarthy occurred in San Jose on June 16, 1896, and united him with Miss Mary Elizabeth Bellew, a daughter of Michael and Elizabeth E. (Kinney) Bellew. Michael Bellew was a native of Ireland, and came to California in 1872 via the Panama route. He settled in Milpitas and in time acquired about 800 acres of land, which was devoted to the raising of grain and fruit, and he also kept quite an extensive dairy. There were five children in the Bellew family. Mrs. McCarthy being the third. Mr. and Mrs. McCarthy are the parents of three children: Gertrude E., a graduate of the convent of Notre Dame; Aloy C., a graduate of the San Jose High School and of the University of Santa Clara, and Richard L., a graduate of the law department of the University of Santa Clara. Politically Mr. McCarthy is a stanch Republican, and fraternally he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and served five years as financial secretary of the San

John Christian

Jose lodge. For three years he was the treasurer of the State Normal School at San Jose. He is a firm believer in the continued prosperity and growth of Santa Clara County and is ready at all times to lend a helping hand to measures that tend to the advancement of the state and county.

CHARLES W. CHRISTIAN.—More than one pioneer family with the most interesting history are represented in the life story of Charles W. Christian, the wide-awake manager of the John Christian Manufacturing Company, at 1194 Lick Avenue, San Jose. He was born on August 8, 1869, on the corner of First and William streets, San Jose, on the very spot where the John Christian shop stood for so many years. His father, John Christian, a native of the Isle of Man, was born in 1840 and crossed the ocean alone at the age of fourteen, coming via the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco. He made his way to Stockton and worked for his uncle, Charles Christian, a blacksmith. A year later, in 1855, he came to San Jose and served his apprenticeship with Bonner & McKenzie, pioneer machinists and blacksmiths. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade; also working in the New Almaden quicksilver mines in Santa Clara County for six months; he then returned to San Jose, about 1861, and started in business for himself at the corner of First and William streets, building a shop on his own property. He began making steel teeth for threshers and was the first man ever known to make steel-laid teeth, and as California was then a great wheat country, his business grew rapidly. He was married in San Jose to Miss Sarah Pierce, who was born in Illinois and came with her parents across the plains with ox teams in 1851. The maternal grandfather, Col. George Pierce, was a pioneer farmer. He had served in the Black Hawk Indian war as colonel, and first came to California in 1848, crossing the plains; later he returned East for his family, bringing them out to California in 1851. He was a blacksmith, owning and operating a shop in Stockton, and in 1848 he traded a block of land in the heart of Stockton for a team and plow to start farming. In those days he received as high as $80 for shoeing an ox on all four feet. He was an early settler in San Jose and bought a farm in The Willows. An active member of the Episcopal Church and a teacher in the Sunday School, he passed away in San Jose.

John Christian and his wife were married in 1864 in an old stone house at Fifth and St. John streets, San Jose, that is still standing. She was a member of the Baptist Church and passed away April 27, 1906, her husband surviving until June 1, 1909. They were the parents of nine children: Mrs. Laura Marchant, who resides in Oakland; Mrs. Dora Nagle of San Jose; Charles W., the subject of this sketch; Ada, Mrs. Maynard, passed away in San Francisco about eight years ago; Mrs. Sarah L. Martin of San Jose; George Lewis died at the age of eighteen years; Clarence Richard passed away when twenty-eight; Mrs. Alice Verser resides in San Jose, and Mrs. Mable Coleman in Oakland. All the children living are interested in the John Christian Manufacturing Company, so it is a "family affair."

Charles W. went to the public schools in San Jose and at the age of fourteen, in 1883, joined his father in the shop where he continued to work for thirty-four years, learning the blacksmith and machinist trade from the bottom up under his father. The first year after he started, they made 35,000 steel-laid teeth and since then have made 450,000 in a season. To accomplish this it was necessary to invent machinery for their speedy manufacture. The steel-laid teeth are all forged under a triphammer, which they invented and built, and they have a capacity of 3,000 a day, all hand-made. In 1920 the factory, 60x80 feet, was built at 1194 Lick Avenue, with cement floor, electric power, for the manufacture of steel-laid teeth for harvesters. On January 2, 1906, the business was incorporated under the name of the John Christian Manufacturing Company, the father being president, and since his death Charles W. has taken his place as president and manager. The shop employs ten men, who make steel-laid teeth for harvesters, turning out all the teeth required by the Holt Tractor Company, the Ventura Manufacturing Company, and a dozen other firms. The selection of the steel, its hardening and final tempering is a thing Mr. Christian has acquired from years of experience, so that the steel-laid teeth made by this concern are more serviceable than any other in the market; people who know claiming that they wear 300 per cent longer. Such has been Mr. Christian's success here that he is naturally very much interested in the development and the future of both San Jose and Santa Clara County, and in the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1890, at San Jose, Mr. Christian was married to Miss Annie Leddy, born in San Jose, the daughter of Daniel Leddy, another esteemed pioneer; and their union has been blessed with six children, all of whom have reflected the highest credit upon the family name. Hazel is Mrs. C. McGraw of San Jose; Elmer served in the United States Army in the World War, and is now with his father as his right-hand man; Cecil has become Mrs. Orin Bryant, also of San Jose; and the others are Gertrude, Leslie and Elva. Mr. Christian is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and those who know his genial nature need not be told that there are few, if any, more popular.

JAMES T. BABB.—A member of the Babb family, well-known among the early settlers of Santa Clara County, James T. Babb, has spent all his life in this vicinity, where he is one of its highly esteemed residents. He was born on June 9, 1872, at the ranch home of the family in Babb Canyon, near Gilroy, the only son of Thomas and Annie (Babb) Babb. He was deprived of a father's love and care, Thomas Babb having been drowned in December, 1871, in the rushing waters of Pacheco Creek, six months before our subject's birth. Mrs. Babb lived to be sixty-two, passing away in 1918, while residing at Redwood City. The Babb family were early settlers of Eastern Tennessee, having come to America from England in the eighteenth century, members of the family having come to California as early as 1857, when James Babb, father of Silas Babb and uncle of our subject, landed here.

James T. Babb attended the public school at Gilroy and when only fourteen years old entered the employ of Eustice Brothers, blacksmiths there, to learn the trade, and he was with that firm for sixteen years. Early in 1908 Mr. Babb established the Gilroy Agricultural Works, with Mr. Scofield of Gilroy as his partner, and after eight years he disposed of his interest to take a position with the Southern Pacific in the car department at Gilroy. Two years later he went to Morgan Hill and became the manager of the Telfers Blacksmith Shop, doing all kinds of iron and wood work. Thoroughly efficient and

practical, Mr. Babb has built up a splendid business there, conducting it in a most systematic way and employing five men to assist him.

Mr. Babb's marriage united him with Miss Bertha Dexter and they have a son, Harold James Babb, connected with the ticket sales department of the Southern Pacific at Ashland, Ore. A Republican in politics, Mr. Babb affiliates in fraternal circles with the Eagles, being a member of the order at Hollister. For eleven years he was chief of the Gilroy Fire Department, and although his business keeps him at Morgan Hill, he still maintains his home at Gilroy, spending his week ends there, where he has a host of friends.

J. SAMUEL STAUB, M. D.—During the years that Dr. J. Samuel Staub has pursued the practice of medicine in San Jose, he has been known not only for his skill and assiduity as a physician and surgeon, but also for his genial manners, literary taste and talent, making him a popular member of San Jose's social and fraternal circles. He has gained eminence as a family physician and has always sought to merit recognition by his knowledge and skill, as a true physician in the highest sense, rather than to gain prominence by methods through which less meritorious practitioners find a short cut to fame and fortune. Coming of a family of medical men well known in their native city of Berlin, Germany, Dr. Staub was born there on May 23, 1885, the son of Morris and Etta (Goldberg) Staub. His father, who was an able practitioner of Berlin, came to America when Samuel was only one year old, and having brought with him considerable means, he retired from professional work and settled in Philadelphia, where he lived a comfortable life. Mrs. Staub passed away when Samuel was a boy of only six years; he has one brother and two half-brothers, but is the only one in the West. His grandfather, Dr. Staub, was a noted German physician and was very well-to-do; he continued actively in his profession until he was seventy-five, passing away at the Staub home in Philadelphia.

J. Samuel Staub was reared in Philadelphia and attended the public schools there, finishing the first year of high school. He was then seventeen years old, and all alone, he came out West, locating at San Jose, Cal., where he attended the Washburn school, later entering the College of the Pacific, where he was graduated in 1911 with the B. S. degree, being honored with the presidency of the Rhizomia Literary Society while there. Having chosen medicine as his future profession, that same fall he matriculated in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and taking the regular four years' course, graduated with high honors in 1915 with the degree of M. D.; during his college course he was a popular member of the Omega Upsilon Phi fraternity. Having been tendered the post of resident physician at the Southern Pacific Hospital at San Francisco, he accepted and came hither, remaining there until the fall of 1916, when he came to San Jose and opened offices in the Garden City Bank Building and later in the Twohy Building. When the World War broke out, he enlisted in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy and was stationed at Mare Island, where his skill as a surgeon enabled him to make a valuable contribution to the hospital work there. He received a commission as lieutenant, serving until March, 1919, when he was released from active duty. He then went East for a post-graduate course, studying surgery in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, also visiting London for clinic and post-graduate work. He returned to San Jose in September, 1919, and resumed his practice, occupying a suite in the Twohy Building.

Dr. Staub is a member of the American Medical Association and of the State and County Medical Societies. He is on the surgical staff of the O'Connor Hospital in San Jose, and as a medical and surgical authority of high standing he is often called upon to give expert testimony for the Southern Pacific Railroad in accident and damage cases. Fraternally he is very popular as a member of the San Jose Elks, the Odd Fellows, the San Jose Country Club, and is a prominent Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, while he keeps up his military associations by membership in San Jose Post No. 89, American Legion.

CHARLES D. ROBERTSON.—A popular, efficient and genial official is Charles D. Robertson, the agent for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Morgan Hill, who is a native of San Jose, where he was born on November 5, 1871, the third son of John and Margaret (Curry) Robertson, both natives of Northern Scotland. An expert shoemaker, John Robertson emigrated to America in 1868, and coming to San Jose, he established himself in the boot and shoe business. Two years later, he sent for his wife and two children. In 1908, he passed away at the age of sixty-eight, honored of all who knew him; his devoted wife lived to be seventy-four years of age, and died at her home in Edenvale in 1917. Prior to his death, John Robertson had acquired a ranch of 100 acres, eight miles south of San Jose, a place formerly known as the Eight-Mile House, and there the family were reared.

Charles Robertson entered the public school at Oak Grove in 1875, and he topped off his studies in the upper grades in San Jose. In 1892 he began his association as an employe with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and for a while served an apprenticeship at the Hillsdale Station. Then he became the operator at the Laurel Station, in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and he also was assistant station agent at Santa Margarita and Redwood City, and was agent at Volta, and worked at times all through the Coast Division of the Southern Pacific Railroad. He opened the new station at Naples, and then for two years served as assistant agent at Gilroy. In 1902 he was given the agency at Morgan Hill, and he has discharged the duties there all these intervening years with exceptional satisfaction to the public. He has charge of the American Railway Express, the Western Union Telegraph, and the United States Mail delivery at Morgan Hill. He is a Republican, but first, last and all the time an American citizen. He belongs to the Order of Railroad Telegraphers and is a Mason.

In 1894 Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Annette Mae Donald, who was born in San Mateo, the daughter of John and Harriet Donald—the former now deceased, the latter still living at Redwood City. Three sons have been born to them. Charles D., in the promising age of twelve, died from accidental drowning at Capitola; and John Butler and Welburn Edson are attending the public school. The family attend the Presbyterian Church of Mor-

Charles S Bradlow,

gan Hill, and live in their residence at the corner of Hatfield and Del Monte streets at Morgan Hill.

Mr. Robertson has always been public-spirited, and instrumental in bringing about various local modern improvements. He is a member of the Live Oak high school board of trustees, and at present is the clerk of the board. He owns thirteen acres of fine fruit ranch at Edenvale, part of his share of the family estate, and is thus an horticulturist as well as a railroad official, and deeply interested in California husbandry as well as in the problems of California transportation.

MAJOR CHARLES PETTINGILL BRASLAN. In the death of the late Major Charles Pettingill Braslan, American agriculture lost one of its progressive leaders, and the American nation one of its most public-spirited citizens. He was for years widely known in the seed world, and he was one of the far-seeing pioneers in commerce who secured the Panama Exposition for San Francisco. More than that, he was pleasantly associated by marriage with the family of a sturdy pioneer, who rose to become of great service to the American public in carrying important public projects already of blessing to other generations than his own.

Charles P. Braslan was born at Cambridge, Mass., on July 1, 1861, attended the excellent schools of Boston, and while yet a lad went to work for John Breck & Son, the oldest and largest seed firm in the world, with whom he remained for eleven years. Then he became a member of the seed house of Northrup, Braslan and Goodwin, of Chicago, where he was general manager for thirteen years; but prior to that he had been in the same line in Minneapolis. While in Minnesota, Mr. Braslan was commissioned major on the staff of Governor Merriam, and ever afterward bore that title.

In 1898 he came West to California. Locating at San Jose, he sold seed as an agent for the growers. Then he embarked in seed growing for himself, and the well-known firm, the Braslan Seed Growers, was incorporated, July 13, 1902, and Major Braslan became the president and manager of this company, and in that responsible and honorable office he continued until his death. He has not only sold but grown seeds, inspecting growing crops and supervising the harvesting and cleaning of seeds in nearly every state in the Union, and had probably a keener knowledge of the seed industry in all its phases than anyone in the business. He possessed a wonderful business ability, a wide knowledge of public affairs and was a man of large caliber. He became the largest seed grower and wholesale shipper in the world, dealing extensively with all countries and handling many large government contracts. Major Braslan first grew seeds under contract, but by his incessant and untiring energy he built up a business that reached to all quarters of the globe. The company at the present time has some 5,000 acres devoted to seed raising in Santa Clara, San Joaquin and San Benito Counties, besides enormous acreages under contracts in other parts of California. He began the business in a small way, and practically without any capital, but his success was rapid and continuous, and his name was known everywhere where seeds were sold; in fact his name stood as a counterpart for the best in the seed markets of the world.

At San Jose, in November, 1901, Major Braslan was married to Miss Olga Adele Pieper, a daughter of John H. Pieper, who was born in Germany in 1824 and educated at the celebrated Polytechnic College in Hanover. Patriotic and with a proper sense of the duty which he owed to the land of his birth, Mr. Pieper joined the engineering corps of the German army, and in a short time was made first a lieutenant and then an adjutant. Having thus honorably put behind him his military service, he decided to migrate to the United States, and having visited New Orleans, he went on to San Antonio, Texas. Pushing north to New York City, he was for three years employed as principal assistant of the Topographical Survey of the State of New Jersey, and then he served as first assistant engineer in the laying out of Central Park in New York City. After seven years in that very responsible position, where he discharged his duties with such credit as to reflect handsomely on his training, as well as on his own native ability, Mr. Pieper resigned to become a mining engineer and assistant manager of the Mariposa Grant, in Mariposa County; and that position he held for two years. He then removed to San Jose and engaged in practice as a civil engineer and surveyor, and as early as 1867 he became city engineer of San Jose, and was instrumental in effecting many city improvements. Sewers and other channels, for example, passing through the city, were constructed according to his plans. The excellence of his public works was generously recognized, and he never wanted for flattering recognition in the land and in the city of his adoption. He married Miss Adele Hoffman, by whom he had six children, and died on November 16, 1888, being survived by his widow, who passed away November 13, 1919.

Major Braslan, who was a member of the Republican party and was by nature a leader, consented to work as one of the members of the Committee of Twelve in the Fifth Congressional District to look after the interests of California in securing San Francisco as the site for the proposed Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915, and in company with Senator Ralston of San Francisco toured the large Eastern cities as Commissioner Plenipotentiary for the Panama-Pacific Committee. He performed the service at the request of Governor Gillett and Mayor McCarthy of San Francisco, and his very successful efforts in obtaining recognition from the railroads and great transportation companies, as well as influential financial houses of the country, are well known. It was his intention to follow up the work while in Washington during the session of Congress as he was deeply interested in the work and had the honor of being the only man appointed on the Commission outside of San Francisco. His aid was sought because of his wide acquaintance and influence with influential men all over the United States. While on his trip East he caught cold and on December 3, 1910, died of pneumonia, too soon to see and enjoy the wonderful creation of industry and art by the shore of the Pacific, for which he was in part so responsible. He belonged to the Elks and the Family Club of San Francisco, and both within and beyond those organizations enjoyed a wide circle of friends. Mrs. Braslan, while maintaining an active interest in the company founded by her husband, also takes an

active part in social life. She belongs to the Outdoor Art League, and contributes her influence for the moulding and improvement of the public taste.

The loss of Major Braslan was sorely felt among all his wide circle of friends in America and Europe; a man large in his sympathies and possessed of many native graces. Mrs. Braslan was grief-stricken over the sudden death of her devoted husband and the indulgent father of their daughter Olga. By a former marriage, Major Braslan had a son, Charles A. Braslan, with the People's Water Company of Oakland, and a daughter, Virginia, now Mrs. John E. Calhoun, of Minneapolis. He is also survived by two sisters, who reside in the old Braslan home in Cambridge, Mass.

RALPH L. SNELL.—A prominent horticulturist and apiarist of Mountain View, located on the Whisman Road, about one mile northeast of that place, is Ralph L. Snell, who is the owner of a fifteen-acre tract, which in point of production, is unexcelled in California. He is taking a prominent place among the horticulturists and nurserymen of the state. He was born thirty miles south of Boston, at South Weymouth, Mass., August 4, 1872, and is familiar with the places made famous during the Revolutionary struggle—the Boston Common, Bunker Hill, Lexington, and many other historic places. His father, Norman Snell, was engaged in contracting and building in and about Boston. The paternal grandfather, Stillman Snell, was employed at teaming and buying and selling horses at Weymouth, Quincy and Braintree, Mass. Mrs. Norman Snell, who was Abbie Ewer, passed away when the subject of this sketch was only six years old, the mother of seven children, five boys and two girls. The father is living at ninety-six years of age.

Ralph L. attended the public schools of Boston and later the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then pursued a commercial course at the Y. M. C. A. He first settled in Tulare County in 1894 and was occupied with farming, but not realizing the measure of success expected, he removed to Fresno, Cal., where he was employed in the fruit packing industry for seven years, working for A. L. Hobbs and for the J. B. Inderrieden Company.

Mr. Snell's marriage occurred in Fresno in 1902, and united him with Miss Emma Chamberlain, a native of Nevada, a daughter of Henry Chamberlain, a lumberman of Pioche, Nev., who is still living at the age of eighty-five. Mr. and Mrs. Snell are the parents of two children: Frederick and Marion, both students in the Mountain View high school. From Fresno Mr. Snell removed to San Francisco in 1904, where he engaged in contracting and building for twelve years, and in 1914 he removed to Mountain View and purchased his present ranch. He has the distinction of starting raspberry culture at Mountain View, being the introducer of the celebrated Ranaree and La France raspberries, and holds the record for the greatest production of any raspberry grown in California. During 1920, from one and a quarter acres, Mr. Snell sold $6,000 worth of berries and $3,500 worth of raspberry plants. He works in connection with the State Department of Agriculture. Besides his activities along horticultural lines, he keeps seventy-five stands of bees and is a careful student of bee culture, appropriating the best features in both the Root and Miller systems of beekeeping. Mr. Snell has one acre of ground planted to the Cory thornless blackberry and it remains to be seen what success he will have in the culture of this fruit. He is an active member of the local Grange and in his political affiliations he is a Republican. The community is greatly indebted to such a man as Mr. Snell, who has always been willing to sacrifice his own convenience for the upbuilding of the locality.

The Mountain View Berry Growers' Association sprung into existence in December, 1921, directly as a result of Mr. Snell's unprecedented success in raspberry culture. There is now under construction, by said association, at Mountain View, a large precooling plant, 50 by 150 feet, with a capacity for precooling four car loads of fruit every twenty-four hours and manufacturing ten tons of ice per day, the ice being used for the refrigerator cars in which the berries are transported to Eastern markets. Seventy-six berry growers at Mountain View have joined in a trusteeship, with the following seven trustees: B. W. Holman, W. P. Angelo, J. E. Reiter, Victor Stanquist, F. E. Gallagher, C. C. Spalding and Ralph L. Snell. The project's primary purpose is to market the produce of the growing raspberry industry, the soil and climate at the south end of San Francisco Bay being peculiarly adapted to berry culture. An affiliated interest is the Runnymede Berry Growers' Association, who will bring their berries here for precooling and shipment. The plant is being erected at a cost of $45,000. Victor Stanquist and Ralph L. Snell, both members of said Board of Trustees, and both capable contractors and builders, constitute the building committee and have charge of the work of construction. This plant will also precool apricots, strawberries and cherries. The temperature of the berries will be reduced to from thirty-four degrees to thirty-six degrees before being loaded into the refrigerator cars. The basement will contain a barreling department where from seventy-five to one hundred women will be engaged in sorting out the berries which are too ripe to stand transportation. These berries will be packed into barrels with sugar and frozen, in which condition they will be placed on the market. The plant at Mountain View will work in conjunction with the Central California Berry Growers' Association.

PAUL J. ARNERICH.—A man of especial gifts who easily impresses others with both his natural ability and his acquirements through experience is Paul J. Arnerich, a native son, having been born near San Jose on September 23, 1869. His father was Mathew Arnerich, and he had married Mrs. Elizabeth (Brown) Moylan, the widow of Edward Moylan. When fourteen years of age, Mathew Arnerich shipped as a sailor, and in the historic year of '49 he voyaged from China to San Francisco. Three years later, he removed to Santa Clara Valley and here engaged in agriculture. In 1856 he married, and purchased 160 acres in the Union district. He died on May 3, 1883, from injuries received in a fall from a buggy. Mrs. Arnerich also came from an old pioneer family; she died here about 1910.

As kind parents this worthy couple provided the best training for Paul in the public schools, and when he had finished with his studies, he worked with his father on the home farm until he was twenty-one. Then, for several years, he farmed for himself, and in 1905 he ran for the State Legislature, in which he served a term. He was then appointed

Maria Loyst.

to the United States Marshal's office as deputy marshal and discharged that responsibility for ten years; and having resigned, he ran for the Legislature, was elected in 1915, and in 1917 he was re-elected. Next he was a deputy sheriff in Alameda County for a couple of years, and finally was engaged in the real estate business for a number of years until he became a deputy sheriff, serving under Sheriff Lyle of Santa Clara County.

At San Jose, on February 21, 1898, Mr. Arnerich was married to Miss Eva La Montagne, a native of Santa Clara County and the representative of another pioneer family; and four children have blessed their union. They are Bernice, Francis, Genevieve and Elizabeth. Mr. Arnerich belongs to the Republican party, and when he gets tired of politics he turns for recreation to hunting and other outdoor sports.

MARIA COX LOYST.—In all sections of the world the pioneer is highly honored, but especially is this the case in California, where the present generation realizes that the development of the twentieth century is due to the indefatigable determination of those who faced the hardships of an overland journey and the even greater hardships connected with the transforming of an unknown, sparsely settled region into one of the greatest commonwealths in the United States. Much is due to the faithfulness of the capable and kindly pioneer women of that day, of whom we hear so little, and yet their contribution to the upbuilding of these great commonwealths was invaluable. Among these good women was Mrs. Maria (Cox) Loyst, now deceased, who was born near San Jose, January 14, 1853, and was reared and educated and spent her whole life in this county. She was the daughter of William and Dicey (Baggs) Cox, natives of Ohio, who came to California at the early date of 1852, in an ox-team train, and settled in Santa Clara County, their interesting life history appearing elsewhere in this volume. Maria Cox was the third oldest in a family of nine children, and after completing the Moreland district school course she attended a girls' boarding school in Santa Clara, which afterwards became the University of the Pacific.

The marriage of Maria Cox, in 1878, united her with Andrew Loyst, a rancher living near Saratoga, a native of Canada. They became the parents of five children: two children died in infancy; Mabel M. became the wife of J. W. Breeding; they reside on part of the old Cox homestead and are the parents of four children—Lester, John, Wilgus, and Etho; William W. is a traveling salesman of San Jose, and was married to Miss Etho Hight and they became the parents of two children—William W., Jr., and Kenneth; George G. married Tilly Doan and they have one child, Eleanor D., and they also reside on the old home place. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Loyst engaged in orcharding on Pierce road, where they had a 60-acre ranch. Mrs. Loyst also became the possessor of fifty acres of her father's old farm, which was partly set to orchard. She passed away October 30, 1892, at the age of thirty-nine years, leaving her place to her three children, who have improved the balance to orchard and installed an electric pumping plant for irrigating the place, and it has become a very valuable property. Mrs. Loyst was a woman of splendid attainments and greatly loved by all who knew her. She was a devout Christian, being a member of the Methodist Church in Saratoga.

J. C. SUTHERLAND.—Among the early pioneer families of Santa Clara County whose prominence was won through privation and sacrifice, J. C. Sutherland is a worthy representative and the success which he is enjoying is well deserved. He was born November 1, 1872 on the James Sutherland ranch on Sutherland Avenue, the son of the late James Sutherland, and a grandson of that early settler, William Sutherland. The paternal grandparents William and Ann (Dawson) Sutherland were both born at Newcastle, England, and in 1851 came to the United States. William Sutherland worked for a while in the coal mines of Missouri and Illinois and in 1852 he crossed the plains. The family first settled in Sacramento County, purchased a farm and spent five years there. They next removed to Fresno County and engaged in stock raising. From Fresno County they removed to Santa Clara County in 1868 and established the home on the Saratoga and Alviso roads. The old home place contained eighty acres of choice land and it was devoted almost exclusively to the production of hay and grain and the raising of stock. There were two fine artesian wells on the ranch, one 300 feet in depth and flowing five inches over a seven-inch pipe, and the other 425 feet in depth and flowing two and one-half inches over a seven-inch pipe. The father, James Sutherland, came to California with his parents and was reared and educated in the schools of this state. His marriage united him with Miss Eliza Esrey, born in Missouri, whose parents were also early settlers of California. He owned 94 acres on Sutherland Avenue devoted to orchard and dairy, until he returned to San Jose in 1905, where he passed away at the age of sixty-nine. The mother resides in San Jose at 483 South Sixth Street. They were the parents of five children: Caroline became the wife of Scott Dean, both deceased; J. C., the subject of this review; W. M., a rancher in Kings County; Annie Jane, Mrs. L. A. Bates, and Lena E., Mrs. A. T. Griffin, live in San Jose.

J. C. Sutherland attended the Santa Clara grammar and high schools and later took a course in the San Jose Business College, from which he was graduated in 1893. From a boy he assisted his parents on the farm, and while going to school helped to plant the orchards he owns today. After his graduation, he continued on the home place, taking over its active management. His marriage occurred in Santa Clara in 1894 and united him with Miss Eva Jamison, a daughter of the late Hon. Samuel I. Jamison, a prominent pioneer who landed in San Francisco in October, 1849. Immediately after their marriage the young people removed to near Lemoore, and engaged in the cattle business, purchased land and set out sixty acres to a muscat grape vineyard and resided there for eleven years. In 1905 they disposed of their holdings in San Joaquin Valley and returned to Santa Clara County and purchased seventy acres of the home place and have continued to reside there. The property is highly productive and is kept in the best of condition; there are thirty-two acres in prunes; thirty-four acres in Bartlett pears; the balance for the farm buildings, including his comfortable residence surrounded by well laid out

grounds. He also has land holdings at Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland are the parents of two children: Carrie E., Mrs. C. M. Munger, has one son, C. M. Jr.; Cleanie is a student in the Santa Clara schools. For generations the Sutherlands have been stalwart Democrats, and J. C. has not departed from the party of his forefathers, but is inclined to be liberal and considers principles and men. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association. He is proud of the growth and prosperity of Santa Clara County and is liberal in giving of his time and means to the furtherance of progressive measures.

JAMES C. KENNEDY.—The substantial and well-to-do families have no better representative than James C. Kennedy, whose capable service for the past six years as postmaster of the Mountain View post office, ended on July 1, 1921. For nine and a half years he was deputy county clerk in San Jose under Henry Pfister, from 1905 to 1915, and then was appointed postmaster and served from 1915 to 1921. He was a native son of California, born at Pleasanton, Alameda County, November 23, 1868, where his father, Joseph F. Kennedy, was a prominent school teacher. The father, who was born in Independence, Mo., in 1843, a son of Captain Robert V. Kennedy, a pioneer newspaper man of Missouri, became an employe in a bank at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and in 1863 crossed the plains in a train that was captained by an uncle, Captain Boyers, from Independence, Mo., who had previously been to California, a pioneer farmer of Contra Costa County, who went back to Missouri and brought back a number of relatives and friends. James C. Kennedy is distantly related to the Donners of the ill-fated Donner party and has talked with some of the survivors. Joseph F. left Mountain View in 1876 and went to Idaho and then to Washington and was a pioneer of Whitman County, Wash.; later he went to Spokane and became a merchant, and passed away in 1903. Mrs. Joseph F. Kennedy's maiden name was Margaret Graham, born in Cass County, Mo. She came to California with her parents, who were I. N. and Elizabeth (Wear) Graham, in 1852, settling near Mountain View which is now known as the Abbott place on the state highway. She was the mother of three children, all of whom are living: James C., the subject of this sketch; Frances W., the wife of D. L. Davis of Vallejo, a retired Government naval official, serving at Mare Island; Margaret, the wife of William Bolitho, of Eastern Washington, now lives with her uncle, Newton Graham at Mountain View.

Mr. Kennedy has been a resident of this county since 1871 when, after his mother's death in Alameda County, he was brought to the home of a relative, Mrs. W. G. Mayers, on the Springer Road, southwest of Mountain View, where he grew up and began his education in the public schools of the county, and attended a private high school in Colfax, Wash.; he then entered Stanford University and spent two years in the law department, leaving school to enter the county clerk's office.

Mr. Kennedy was married in 1907 to Mrs. Emma (Henderson) Barkway, a native of Kansas. She is the mother of a daughter, Emily W., a graduate of Stanford University, and who is now teaching at Tomales, Marin County. Mr. Kennedy is an Elk, and is an active member of the Episcopal church. The family are active in social, political, religious and educational circles and are highly respected citizens of the community.

FRANCIS SMITH.—Not alone a pioneer of the state, but a pioneer in his line of business, Francis Smith stands high in the annals of California's development as the first man in the state to manufacture sheet iron mining and irrigation pipe, and at his factory in San Francisco he also built water and oil tanks, these products finding a market not alone in California but in all parts of the United States, as well as South America, South Africa and Australia. Mr. Smith was born at Rutland, near Middleport, Ohio, November 29, 1831, the son of John and Elizabeth (Monroe) Smith, the latter a descendant of President Monroe. The father was a native of New Hampshire and the son of a patriotic New Englander who had served in the Revolutionary War.

Of a family of nine children, Francis Smith was reared on the paternal farm along the banks of the Ohio River, receiving his education in the primitive schools of that day. At the age of fifteen he went to Pomeroy, Ohio, to learn the tinsmith's trade, and at the close of his apprenticeship engaged in this line of work until 1852, when in company with nineteen young men he left for California. Leaving New York on the steamer Georgia, they were crowded on with 3,000 passengers and the horrors of this voyage lasted ten days, when they reached the Chagres River on the Isthmus of Panama. From there they were taken to Gorgona in boats manned by naked negroes, and then started to walk to Panama. As Mr. Smith was not robust, he became exhausted the second day, and but for the efforts of a friend, L. E. Stevens, who forced a native to give up his mule to Mr. Smith, he might have succumbed. They were obliged to wait ten days at Panama for a steamer and then began another terrible voyage, occasioned by the Panama fever breaking out on board the boat. They arrived at San Francisco on February 11, 1853, and Mr. Smith continued on to Sacramento, going from there to Hangtown, now Placerville, where he worked at his trade for six months. Later he worked at Marysville and Camptonville, and in 1855 located at San Juan, where he conducted a tinshop and hardware store. It was while there that he saw the need of something to take the place of the miner's canvas hose, and he began the manufacture of sheet iron pipe, and out of his small beginning his extensive and lucrative business was developed.

In 1869 Mr. Smith removed to San Francisco and two years later began the manufacture of iron pipe in that city, commencing on a small scale and doing all the work himself. The undertaking was an entirely new and original one and met with ready success. For twenty-eight years he was located at 130 Beal Street, and later he built a plant at Eighth and Townsend streets, the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the world at that time. Of rare business ability, Mr. Smith conducted his affairs along practical and modern methods and rose to occupy a position among the most successful manufacturers of the West. In addition to his manufacturing interests he built the city water works for Watsonville, Petaluma, Redding and Winnemucca, Nev. In 1871 he purchased the Swinford property on Bascom Av-

Francis Smith

Rebecca Smith

enue, now known as Dana farm, and lying between San Jose and Santa Clara, which has since been the family homestead; here Mr. Smith set out the first large commercial prune orchard in the Santa Clara Valley, and it is now one of the fine orchard properties of the district.

On July 3, 1860, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Crites, a native of Athens, N. Y., the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Geiger) Crites, both born in Pennsylvania, the mother being a relative of the famous Miss Geiger who was a despatch carrier during the Revolutionary War. John Crites came to Wisconsin in the early days with Juneau and became a pioneer farmer of Walworth County, Mrs. Smith was reared in Walworth County, Wis., where she received a fine education and in 1857 came to California by way of the Isthmus; she went at once to Miss Atkins' Seminary at Benicia, now Mills College in Oakland, and three years later her marriage to Mr. Smith occurred. They became the parents of four children: George F., whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume, lives on the old homestead; Edwin V. died at San Jose in 1916; Elizabeth is Mrs. Hinson of Melbourne, Australia; Dana W. died in infancy. Mrs. Smith took great pleasure in her extensive travels, journeying over Europe and making four trips to Australia; a cultured woman of unsual attainments, she gathered about her many friends who appreciated her many fine qualities and her generous hospitality, so that her passing away on September 14, 1914, left a deeply felt void not alone in the family circle, but in the community. Mr. Smith's death having occurred two years previously, on October 10, 1912. Prominent in the ranks of Masonry, he became a member of that order while living in San Juan, and was made a Knight Templar in Nevada City about 1858, later demitting to Golden Gate Commandery at San Francisco. In personal characteristics no man stood higher among the citizens of this section than Mr. Smith. Endowed not only with business ability, but with stanch integrity, he carefully followed the course which marked his career from the very beginning, and at the close of his useful, well-spent life, he could truthfully say that he had never knowingly wronged a fellowman.

P. HERMANN H. RICHTER.—The scenic beauty, productiveness and agreeable climate of the Santa Clara Valley have attracted many automobile tourists from various parts of the country to this garden spot of California and they have found in Cedar Brook Park at San Jose, of which P. Hermann H. Richter is the owner and manager, an admirable camping site, provided with many facilities for their convenience and comfort. He was born in Meldorf, Holstein, Germany, December 13, 1865, a son of August and Anna Richter, the former of whom had charge of the street department of that city and for many years was in the service of the government.

The only surviving member of a family of ten children, Hermann Richter attended the common schools of Meldorf to the age of eleven years, when he started out to provide for his own livelihood, being variously employed until 1885, when he entered the German army, in which he served for three years. Following his release from military duty, he came to the United States, making his way to San Francisco, Cal., and going from there to San Rafael, where for thirteen months he worked in the brickyards. From 1890 until 1892 he was employed on freighters plying on San Francisco Bay and the Sacramento River and in the latter year he came to San Jose, obtaining a position in the brickyards on Keyes Street and taking out of the kiln the first bricks manufactured in this city. He remained with that firm for a year and then spent two years with the Peterson-Chockoche Brick Company. In 1893 he had purchased a piece of land, upon which he erected his home, and in 1895 he embarked in business on his own account, opening a store at the corner of Keyes and Eleventh streets, where he began dealing in hay, grain and wood. In 1900 he bought a four-acre tract at Keyes and Twelfth streets, an abandoned brickyard, which had been used as a dumping ground, and began improving the place, which he has at length converted into a fine auto camping site. This has been visited by tourists from all parts of the country, over 5,000 auto parties having registered here up to January 1, 1922, while many have been so favorably impressed with the locality that they have decided to become permanent residents of San Jose. Mr. Richter's charges are very reasonable, the tourists furnishing their own camping outfits. He also conducts a store where provisions can be conveniently obtained by the campers, and has established an open-air kitchen, equipped with gas stoves; he has installed shower baths, doing everything in his power to provide for the comfort of the tourists. His place was originally known as Willow Park but in 1902 the name was changed to its present form, that of Cedar Brook Park. In 1920 it was leased as a public camping ground by the Chamber of Commerce, who also secured an option to buy it, but upon the termination of the lease Mr. Richter decided to operate the park himself and success has attended his efforts, this being one of the most popular camping sites in the valley.

In San Jose, on February 2, 1893, Mr. Richter married Miss Katie Reder, who was born, reared, and educated in his native city and came to California shortly before her marriage. They have become the parents of six children: Johanna, who is filling a clerical position in San Jose; Olga, Mrs. Gus Spatzwood, a graduate of the San Jose Normal when nineteen and until her marriage taught in Mendocino County, where she now lives in Potter Valley; August Victor, who is in the employ of the Standard Oil Company, graduated from Heald's Business College at seventeen; Martha, who also is employed as a clerk; Ernest, a high school student; and Emma, who died in infancy. Mr. Richter is a stanch Republican in his political views and an active worker in the ranks of the party. He became the organizer of the Third Ward Independent Club, starting with an enrollment of nine, while it now has 180 members, and he is regarded as one of the leaders of the party in this district. He is also well known in fraternal circles of San Jose, belonging to the Loyal Order of Moose, the Germania Society, the Foresters of America, and the Chamber of Commerce. He has led an active and useful life, employing every opportunity to advance, and his present success is entirely attributable to his own efforts. He is a man of high personal standing, of marked business integrity and ability, and his sterling worth has won for him the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends.

GEORGE F. SMITH.—In this day of change and rapid development it is given to few to have lived for more than half a century on the same property, as has George F. Smith, and to have seen the wonderful transformation wrought in the Santa Clara Valley, from a mustard field to a garden spot and the city of San Jose from a straggling village to its present status as a commercial center. And not as a mere onlooker has Mr. Smith seen this change accomplished, but in all of it he has taken an active part, a true upbuilder, whose influence has ever been on the side of permanent development. His parents, Francis and Rebecca (Crites) Smith, represented elsewhere in this volume, were among California's highly honored pioneers, the father, a native of Ohio, coming via the Isthmus of Panama in 1853, and the mother coming by the same route in 1857. Francis Smith was the first manufacturer of sheet iron pipe in California, used extensively in hydraulic mining and for irrigation, and he built up an important business as a manufacturer of pipe and water and oil tanks, his factory, located in San Francisco, then being one of the largest in the world. Mrs. Rebecca Crites Smith was a woman of exceptional culture and widely traveled, and with her husband, held a high place in the community.

The eldest of the family, George F. Smith was born at the old mining town of San Juan, in Nevada County, Cal., June 27, 1861, where the family resided until 1869, when they removed to San Francisco. Two years later they came to the ranch on Bascom Avenue, near San Jose, and this has ever since been Mr. Smith's home, now fifty-one years. After completing the local schools, he entered the College of the Pacific, where he studied for three years, among his classmates being Judge John H. Richards, Judge Gosbey and Judge Glendenning. When twenty years old he left college to assume the management of the ranch, but later completed a course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco.

On June 28, 1882, at Agnew, Mr. Smith was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Bell Agnew, who was born at Oskaloosa, Iowa, the daughter of Abraham and Sarah Jane (Barber) Agnew. The father, a native of Ohio, emigrated to Iowa at an early day, and in 1846 crossed the plains to Oregon over the Lewis and Clark trail as captain of a train. A man of prowess, he led several expeditions each year over this trail to Oregon, finally settling at Oskaloosa, Iowa. In 1873 he brought his family to Santa Clara County, Cal., and purchased the Peebles ranch, part of this property now being the site of the town of Agnew, which was named in his honor. He passed away in 1900, and his wife, who was a member of a prominent old New Jersey family, died in 1905. They were the parents of three children: Hugh, deceased; Lizzie Bell, who became Mrs. Smith, and Jessie B., of San Diego. Mrs. Smith was fourteen years of age when the family came to California and she continued her education at the College of the Pacific, where she took up the study of art, in which she was exceptionally talented, many of her paintings now adorning the walls of the Smith home. Four children of the seven born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith are now living: Frank, a mining engineer, has just returned from the interior of Korea, after an absence of nine years; George D. is manager of the Dana Farm; Isabelle and Effie preside over the home, whose artistic furnishings and beautiful decorations had been planned and carried out by Mrs. Smith, whose devotion to her home and family made her the center of the happy, harmonious circle. Cultured and lovable in every way, her death, on February 7, 1922, left an irreplacable void.

The home place on Bascom Avenue, called Dana Farm, consists of seventy-five acres all in prunes and pears, and with the fine, large residence and well-laid out grounds, beautifully kept, it is one of the show places of the county. Mr. Smith also owns 200 acres near Exeter, which he developed from rough hogwallow land, and twenty acres are now in bearing navel oranges; he is also the president of the North Paris Land Company of San Mateo County, owning a large ranch near Half Moon Bay, and a director of the Watsonville Water Company, of which the members of the family are the principal owners. A firm believer in cooperation, he is a member of the Klink Citrus Association, the California Prune & Apricot Growers Association, and the California Pear Growers Association. Mr. Smith is a Republican in politics and a member of the Presbyterian Church of Santa Clara, in which his wife will ever be remembered for her beautiful Christian life. Just, generous and charitable, Mr. Smith has ever given his best efforts to support every progressive movement and he stands among the first citizens of the county that has been his home for so many years.

WILLIAM S. TEMPLETON.—Among the successful ranchers of the Santa Clara Valley who has used intelligent methods in his agricultural developments, is William S. Templeton, who came to the county in 1912. A native of Illinois, he was born at Dakota, Stephenson County, on October 23, 1878, the son of Walker and Elizabeth (Bragg) Templeton, the father of Scotch descent, who was born in Pennsylvania, February 14, 1839, and the mother was born in England, March 23, 1848. Both parents are still living. The father is a Civil War veteran, having served three years in Company D of the Ninety-third Illinois Infantry. He served in the Western Army and later with Sherman in his March-to-the-Sea.

William attended the Dakota grammar school and then took a course in the Interior Academy at Dakota, Ill. After leaving school he worked on a ranch for about a year and a half. He became interested in raising fancy Cornish chickens, when only fifteen years of age, and by careful study and application, bred many prize fowls. As his business expanded he became one of the foremost breeds and exhibitors of the Cornish breed, and in time developed the now justly celebrated Templeton's Dark Cornish, Victor Strain Cornish fowls, without doubt America's best table fowl. He has never failed to take one or more first prizes wherever he has exhibited his birds, and he has exhibited at the leading poultry shows in Boston, Madison Square Garden, New York City; Baltimore, Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis World's Fair, Kansas City, Mo.; Los Angeles, San Jose, Oakland and San Francisco. In October, 1912, he came with his family to California and settled in Los Gatos, remaining there but a short time, when he removed to Morgan Hill. Later he ranched near Campbell and was thus engaged for four years, when he purchased an eight-acre prune orchard on Los Gatos and Santa Clara roads. His orchard is in full-bear-

Geo. W. Smith

Mrs Geo F. Smith

ing prune trees, finely cultivated and well irrigated, so that he gets the best results obtainable from his labor. He also continues to breed his strain of Cornish fowls.

On October 18, 1906, in Winneshiek, Ill., Mr. Templeton was married to Miss Florence Yarger, a native of that state, born in Rock Run Township, near Rock City, a daughter of William C. and Martha (Mitchell) Yarger. Mrs. Templeton was educated in the schools of Lancaster, Ill., and the Interior Academy at Dakota. They are the parents of two children: Russell Emlen, born at Dakota, Ill., January 4, 1908, and Lawrence Ozro, born near Campbell, Cal., March 22, 1914. Mr. Templeton is a Republican in his political views, and he and his wife are active and consistent members of the Presbyterian church. With a determination to succeed in whatever he undertook, he is being well rewarded for his industry in his success as a horticulturist.

HERBERT R. TRIPP.—A native son of California and a trustworthy government employe. Herbert R. Tripp was born in Watsonville, Cal., February 10, 1863, a son of Dr. Russell B. and Agnes Jane (Stewart) Tripp. The father crossed the plains to California in 1852 and for a time was connected with gold mining in Placer County, after which he removed to Watsonville, where he engaged in the practice of medicine. He next purchased land near Cambria, San Luis Obispo County, where he engaged in stockraising and then went to Wilcox, Arizona, where for many years he continued to raise cattle. In 1897 he sold his cattle interests and returned to San Jose, making his home with his son, Herbert R. Tripp, until his demise, June 2, 1919, lacking only twenty-two days of his one hundredth birthday. During the Mexican war he was assistant surgeon in the United States Army.

While Dr. Tripp was engaged in the cattle business in Arizona the mother resided with her children in San Jose, where they attended the public schools. After completing his public school course Herbert learned the trade of a harness maker, which he followed until 1884, when he was one of the first four mail carriers appointed in the San Jose postoffice. For a number of years he continued to fill that position but later he was transferred as a clerk in the office and is now in the registry division.

On December 17, 1885, in San Jose, Mr. Tripp was united in marriage to Miss Lue Butler, who was born in Dewitt, Clinton County, Iowa, November 18, 1865, a daughter of Franklin S. and Mary Jane (Dennis) Butler. Her father was born in Pike County, Ind., February 3, 1837, and was a son of Jonathan S. and Nancy (McNeal) Butler, the former of Scotch descent, while the latter was of English lineage. In 1875, at the age of ten years, Mrs. Tripp came with her parents to California, the party being ten days in making the trip; the family settled in San Jose. On arriving here Franklin Butler resumed the carpenter's trade, which he followed until he retired. He was an honored veteran of the Civil war and his military record was a most creditable one. He enlisted on August 12, 1861, and was mustered into the service at Davenport, Iowa, on the 5th of September, 1861, as a member of the regiment commanded by Col. Frederick Steele. The regiment was ordered to St. Louis, Mo., where it remained for two weeks, and was then sent to Syracuse, that state, where it joined Fremont's forces in the campaign against General Price's Confederate troops. From November, 1861, until March 12, 1862, it was stationed at Sedalia, Mo., and then went to St. Louis, where it embarked for Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., taking a gallant part in the subsequent engagement at that point. In the Battle of Shiloh the regiment suffered severe losses and in this engagement, which took place on the 6th of April, 1862, Mr. Butler was captured by the Confederates and for two months was confined in a prison at Mobile, Ala. From there he was sent to Macon, Ga., where he was kept a prisoner for five months, and was then taken to Richmond, Va. There he was paroled and was sent first to Annapolis, Md., and on to St. Louis, where he remained until his regiment was reorganized on November 20, 1863. The regiment then joined Grant's forces in the Vicksburg campaign and was afterward assigned to General Tuttle's Division, taking part in the siege of Vicksburg Landing and the engagement at Jackson, Miss. For a while it was encamped at Vicksburg, being sent from that point to Pocahontas, Tenn., where it was veteranized on January 1, 1864, and in February of the same year took part in the raid on Meridian, Miss. Mr. Butler was then granted a furlough, afterward rejoining his regiment, which was sent to do provost guard duty at Memphis, Tenn., on the 21st of August, 1864, continuing there during the remainder of the defense of that city against General Forrest. Early in March, 1865, it moved to New Orleans, La., then to Dauphin Isle, whence it joined in the siege of Mobile and the capture of Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely, being with Colonel Geddes in the assault on Spanish Fort, which was one of the most brilliant performances of the campaign. After the fall of Mobile it moved to Montgomery, Ala., and thence to Selma Isle, where it was mustered out April 20, 1766. Mr. Butler was made eighth corporal on January 1, 1862; seventh corporal March 1, 1862; sixth corporal December 4, 1862 and second corporal February 10, 1864. He was a member of Sheridan-Dix Post, G. A. R., at San Jose, of which he was past commander. In San Jose he served five years as a lieutenant in the California National Guard.

Mr. and Mrs. Tripp are the parents of two children: Russell Butler served ten years in the California National Guard, becoming captain of Company M, Fifth Regiment. He resigned his office as city clerk and enlisted for service in the World War, was commissioned a second lieutenant in September, 1917, and later a first lieutenant in the Three Hundred Sixty-fourth Infantry, Ninety-first Division, and was sent overseas, participating in its activities in France. He spent four months at the University of Poitiers in the study of international law. On his return to the Presidio he received his discharge in August, 1919. He is now editor of the Stirringrod and also of the Western Confectioner. He and his wife, Mary E. Tripp, have a son, William Russell. Bessie B. Tripp married R. C. McCrone and they reside at San Jose. Herbert M. Tripp is a Republican and is a member of the Masons, Odd Fellows and the Native Sons of the Golden West, while his wife is affiliated with the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs, in which she is a

past noble grand. She is also prominently identified with the Women's Relief Corps of San Jose and was department president of California and Nevada in 1914, and presided at the convention held here in 1914. They make their home at 396 South Second Street, where they dispense a cordial hospitality to their many friends.

MICHAEL BROEDEL.—An enterprising, thoroughly up-to-date manufacturer, who well deserves his phenomenal success, is Michael Broedel of 556 South First Street, San Jose. He was born in New York City on September 11, 1857, the son of John and Catherine (Baker) Broedel, and came out to California on March 3, 1873, to join his brother, Adam, who had already been ten years in the Golden State. In the fall of 1873 the parents of our subject followed, and for years they lived on the Coast in the quiet enjoyment of Western life. Both of these worthy people are now dead.

Michael Broedel attended the grammar schools of Greenville, Pa., to which place his people had moved when he was a child, and after coming to San Jose, in 1873, he learned the blacksmith's trade under W. H. Hollis, with whom he remained for nine years from April, 1874. Then he started a shop of his own at the New Almaden Mines, and ran it at a fair profit for several years. In 1890 he established a shop in San Jose, where he endeavored, with ever-increasing success, to turn out the best work; and from that has grown his present modern blacksmith and machine shops and woodwork business, where the services of from eighteen to twenty-five skilled mechanics are required to meet the demands of an appreciative public. His equipment is one of the best on the Pacific slope, a fact for which the people of San Jose frequently give thanks, when they find that it is no longer necessary to go to San Francisco for expert service.

Some years ago Mr. Broedel purchased a lot 100x137½ feet at 556 South First Street, and in 1906 he built a two-story modern building, where he engaged in business. His building and business were burned to the ground in 1918. He immediately rebuilt, constructing a brick building 100x137½ feet, which now houses his big business. Mr. Broedel is also a half owner with Frank Hennessey in the Hennessey Trucking Company, operating a fleet of motor trucks in Santa Clara County, in which they are making a success. Naturally Mr. Broedel belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and heartily supports its various programs. He is also a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club.

On May 31, 1912, at San Jose, Mr. Broedel was married to Miss Sidney West, who was born in Lake County, California. He is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, being a member of all the Masonic bodies in San Jose, and is also a member of the Sciots. By a former marriage Mr. Broedel had two children, William M., who assisted Mr. Broedel in his business until his death at the age of twenty-six, and Charles X.

JOHN A. LOVELL.—A most interesting representative of several of the worthiest pioneer families was the late John A. Lovell, the well-known and highly-respected citizen of Santa Clara, who lived retired at 1091 Harrison Street some time before his demise. He was born in Hopkins County, Ky., on November 18, 1842, the son of Ira Joseph and Ann Laurette (Campbell) Lovell, with whom he crossed the plains in a large train captained by an uncle, Benjamin Campbell. William Campbell, our subject's grandfather, was one of California's first settlers, and was born in Fayette County, Ky., on November 12, 1793, the son of David Campbell. He grew up on the rugged frontier, with very limited educational advantages, and he came to know the grim reality of life through three wars, in two of which he actively participated. As far back as the War of 1812, he served in a regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, and he was thus able to bequeath to his descendants the sturdiest American virtues. On September 24, 1816, he married Miss Sarah McNary, who died within five years; and then, on September 24, 1822, he married Miss Agnes Hancock, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Campbell led the quiet life of a farmer of moderate means in Kentucky and Missouri; but finally stirred by the spirit of adventure, he and his wife and children made the long journey, almost three years in advance of the gold-seekers of '49. He at once saw the future in Santa Clara County, and settled here, and he became a leader in the development of the Valley, and assisted by his two sons, David and Benjamin, he put up the first sawmill within the county limits for cutting the great redwood trees. A natural mechanic, he built his own threshing machine in 1847; and it not only threshed, but it separated the grain from the straw and chaff, and had a capacity of ten to twelve bushels an hour. If not the first separator ever operated in California, it was the first one ever built in the state, and this fact is all the more interesting because he was a typical pioneer who did a man's work in subduing the wilderness. He had a brave, undaunted spirit, and he was always helpfully optimistic as to the destiny of the great commonwealth. His devoted wife, alas, did not live to enter into even his dreams, for she died in the autumn of the year when he removed to California, the mother of seven children. William Campbell passed away peacefully on December 2, 1886, after having made his home for years with his son, Benjamin.

Benjamin Campbell, John A. Lovell's uncle, has passed into history as the first permanent settler of the Hamilton district. He was born in Muhlenburg County, Ky., on October 16, 1826, and since the years of his young manhood, he was identified with developments in California, fortunate in a favoring association in business with his father. On reaching California, father and son found the country in the turmoil which terminated in its conquest, not by force or numbers, but by American valor, and they both soon took a very active part. In the spring of 1851, Mr. Campbell purchased a site for his home, on what was later Campbell Avenue, near Campbell Station, in the Hamilton district; and as his original purchase was a squatter's right, he was forced to defend himself in litigation extending through eighteen years. Finally, he bought a quit-claim of those who contended for it under Mexican grants, and later obtained from the U. S. Government a patent of 160 acres. As the years went by, he became much interested in horticulture; Campbell Station was built on his land, and was followed by the establishing of the Campbell post office, when he was made postmaster. In 1851 Mr. Campbell returned East to Saline County, Mo., and on Christmas day he was married to Miss Mary L. Rucker. The next year he came back to Cali-

M. Broedel.

fornia, bringing his wife, and they established themselves permanently here, becoming active and prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

Ira J. Lovell, the father of our subject, was born in Logan County, Ky., on November 6, 1811, the son of Michael Lovell, who spent his early boyhood on the Chesapeake Bay, some sixty miles from Baltimore. Like his father, Ira became a tiller of the soil; so that it was rather natural, perhaps, that he should push westward, with his wife and seven children, in 1852, braving the hardships of an ox-team journey across the plains and mountains to the Golden State. The party was six months on the way, suffered much from sickness and experienced various troubles during the latter part of the trip; but on the first of October they arrived in the Santa Clara Valley, and became pioneers of Redwood township. After a year at Santa Clara, Ira Lovell located in the autumn of 1853 upon the homestead, in what is now the Moreland district, where he continued to reside. The land was covered with oak and chaparral, and he soon obtained a good title to the 231 acres, although it was part of a Mexican grant. Much earlier, in 1835, in fact, in Kentucky, which was her native State, Mr. Lovell was married to Miss Ann L. Campbell, the daughter of William Campbell, just referred to. Originally a Henry Clay Whig, Ira Lovell became a supporter of the Democratic party; and he also was active in good works under the banners of the Methodist Church, South, his good wife sharing the pleasure of such religious and sociological endeavors. William Campbell was one of the surveyors who laid out the city of Santa Clara, and he and Mr. and Mrs. Ira Lovell, the parents of our subject, are all buried at Santa Clara.

Nine children were born to the worthy couple; the eldest son, William Lovell, became a lawyer, and was three times district attorney of Santa Clara County. Mary is the widow of William Beauchamp and resides in San Jose. James became a minister of the Methodist Church, South, and died at Lompoc. John A. is the subject of our review. Theodore, when seven years old, was drowned near Visalia while driving cattle across a stream. Joseph W. became a rancher and died. Maggie, who also crossed the plains, married L. T. Cook, who lives retired at San Jose. Hugh was born in Kentucky, married and had one son, Farley Lovell, who resides in Southern California; but he himself is now deceased. Ella has become the wife of George L. Beaver, the retired capitalist and father of a son and two daughters, and they reside at Palo Alto.

John A. Lovell attended the public schools in Kentucky and later he went to school near Campbell; and as he grew up, he helped to farm the grain. In 1872 he was married to Miss Eda Jackson, a native of Santa Clara and the daughter of A. J. and Amanda (Senter) Jackson, the former the well-known provost-marshal in California during the Civil War. He was a native of New York State, and came out to California in pioneer days; and he built his home here over thirty years ago; and for twelve years he served as constable, marshal and deputy sheriff. Two children blessed this union: Bertha became Mrs. F. A. Alderman and is now a widow, with a son, Alton, fourteen years old; and Alice is the wife of Arthur Langford, and resides at San Jose. In national political affairs, Mr. Lovell was a Democrat; but he always gave his loyal and enthusiastic support to whatever was best for the community. He passed away on September 5, 1921, mourned by his family and many friends.

JOAQUIN J. SILVEIRA.—Dairying has assumed an important place among the industries which are contributing to the development and upbuilding of Santa Clara County and among those who have made it a close study is numbered Joaquin J. Silveira, the owner of two valuable dairy farms, which in their equipment and operation are the expression of the latest scientific research along this line. He was born on the island of St. George in the Azores, July 10, 1865, a son of Antonio and Marie (Encarnacion) Silveira. The father successfully followed farming and stockraising and passed away at the age of seventy-two, while his wife reached the age of sixty-eight years. In their family were five sons and two daughters, of whom the subject of this review was the third son. His oldest brother, Antonio Silveira, was a sea captain and his demise occurred in Brazil. The next son preceded Joaquin J. Silveira to Santa Clara County, where he still makes his home.

When eighteen years of age Mr. Silveira arrived in Boston, Mass., where he remained for six weeks, and then made his way across the continent to Marin County, Cal., to join an older brother. He obtained employment in a dairy and for a year was thus occupied, when he went to Monterey County, where he obtained similar work. At the end of a year he removed to San Benito County, where he resided for twelve years, and then went to Stanislaus County, purchasing a farm of 117 acres near Newman. Upon this place he conducted a dairy for six years and is still its owner. He next came to Santa Clara County and in September, 1906, bought his present farm of eighty-two and a half acres on the Lawrence Road. He has made many improvements on the property, greatly enhancing its value, and is operating a modern, well equipped dairy, keeping for this purpose high-grade Holsteins, now having 48 milch cows, he has had broad experience along this line and his specialized knowledge of dairying has been the chief factor in his present success. He also has financial interests, being a stockholder in the Portuguese-American Bank at San Francisco, and he is likewise president of the Portuguese Dairy & Land Company of San Francisco.

Mr. Silveira was married at San Juan, in San Benito County, when twenty-seven years of age, to Miss Mariana Nascimento and they have become the parents of ten children: Mary, the wife of Joseph Borbas, a rancher of Sunnyvale; Antonio; Mariana, the wife of Frank Dutra, who is conducting a dairy farm in the Brady district, keeping a herd of sixty cows; Florence, wife of M. S. Simas of San Francisco; Willie, Annie, Ernestine and Arthur, Clara, who died at the age of five years, and Johnny. Mr. Silveria gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and is a member of the I. D. E. S. at Santa Clara, the U. P. E. C. at Sunnyvale, of which he is president, and has also been a director of the S. E. S. at Santa Clara. His life record illustrates the power of honesty and diligence in insuring success. His labors have al-

ways been constructive and intelligently carried forward and have resulted in placing him in the front rank of the progressive dairymen of this section of Santa Clara County.

MRS. ELIZABETH MacLEOD.—Many lives have entered into the development of the state of California and none of them are more worthy to be considered in a history devoted to the early days than Mrs. Elizabeth MacLeod, who is numbered among the most successful horticulturists of Santa Clara County. She was born at New Monkland, Lanarkshire, Scotland, October 14, 1848, and was the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Spears) McAllister. The father, who was superintendent of engines in the coal mines there, passed away at the age of thirty-seven, Mrs. MacAllister passing away at her home in Scotland at the age of ninety, having reared a family of nine children. The third oldest of the family, Elizabeth McAllister attended the local schools until her father's death, when she was twelve years old, and as her two older sisters had gone into business for themselves she naturally became her mother's mainstay, assisting on the farm and helping to care for the younger children. Fond of horses, she was in her element when she had the reins in her hands, and thus she came to do every kind of farm work proficiently. When twenty years old she was married to Edward MacLeod, a native of Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He was a stationary engineer and was so occupied in his native land until 1871, and feeling there would be better opportunities in America, he crossed the ocean and located at Summerville, Contra Costa County, where he worked as engineer in the mines. In 1872 Mrs. MacLeod, with her two children, joined her husband, and after spending some time at Summerville, she came to Santa Clara County. She first purchased a place near the San Tomas schoolhouse, and after two years, disposed of it and purchased fifty acres in the Cupertino district, where she now resides. When she began improving her place she had very little means and it was a hard struggle. Energetic and with a brave heart, she set out the orchards; she had good credit at the Farmers Union and at the Bank of San Jose, and she says she will never forget their kindness. This credit enabled her to carry on the improvements and build up her place until she could get ahead and pay back the indebtedness on it. A woman of great capability, she drove a six-horse team herself in the fields, so the work never failed to go on, although she had to do much of it.

Mrs. MacLeod's property is set principally to prunes and her orchards are among the finest in the locality. They have been given the best of care and she is now enjoying a splendid income from them. She also was the owner of a forty-acre orchard at Millikens Corners which she disposed of at a good profit, and then bought a place of thirty-five acres across the highway from her home, which she later sold to her daughter and son-in-law; she has also owned various other properties and has always given them her personal superintendence, so that they were well cared for. Mrs. MacLeod is a stockholder in the Farmers Union and for some years was a trustee of the Doyle school district. She is an enthusiastic member of the California Prune & Apricot Growers, Inc., and was one of the first to take stock in this enterprise which she assisted in organizing. In 1901 she made a trip back to Scotland where she had a pleasant time, visiting her relatives and friends, and on her return to New York she made arrangements with commission merchants to ship prunes to them and for the next three years she was engaged in buying and shipping them, with good success.

Mr. and Mrs. MacLeod were the parents of four children: James, who was born in Scotland, passed away at the age of thirty-two; Elizabeth, also born in Scotland, is an artist of ability and assists her mother in presiding over the home; Winifred is the wife of A. Schoenheit and they have one child, Helen Mar; John MacLeod died in infancy. Mrs. MacLeod is an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and takes a great interest in the uplift of the community in which she lives. She is a woman of remarkable business acumen, and has demonstrated her ability in the operation of her orchards and the handling of her financial affairs in a most satisfactory way, so that she is a leader among the horticulturists of the valley. Well read and experienced, she is a very interesting woman, being well informed and an agreeable conversationalist.

EDITH LEACH TALBERT.—Popular among the successful members of the pedagogical fraternity at San Jose is Mrs. Edith Leach Talbert, of the Lowell School, who was born at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill., the daughter of William Leach, a native of Massachusetts, who married Miss Anna H. Blake, like himself a descendant of the sons and daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Blake, in fact, was born at Taunton, and in that town alone she had twenty-three cousins bearing such well-known down-east names as Blake, Hathaway and Palmer.

When a young man, William Leach came West to Illinois, and when his daughter Edith was a mere girl he moved on to Kansas where, as a millwright, he had the record of installing and starting nine mills at such places as Benton, Halstead and Perryville. He made a specialty of flour mills and elevators, and lived to be eighty-four years of age. He and his good wife had six children, among whom our subject is the youngest, and four of the family are still living.

When Edith Leach was still in her teens, her father came out to Santa Clara County and settled at San Jose; soon after he retired from active life. She attended the various grades of the San Jose schools, and was a graduate of the State Normal School in the class of '92. She then taught for ten years in Santa Clara County, most of the time in the Willow Glen district. On June 25, 1902, she was married at San Jose to Franklin Lilburn Talbert, a native of Iowa, and to this union were born two promising children, Edith Blake and Ernest William Talbert, both of whom are students at the San Jose high school. In 1913 Mrs. Talbert resumed teaching, for which she had such natural aptitude and such an exceptional training, and for a year was engaged in grammar school work at Los Gatos. She then came to the Hester school and taught there for a number of terms and ever since she has been a valuable and esteemed member of the staff of the Lowell School at San Jose, one of the best institutions of its grade in all California.

Mrs. Talbert, who is a member of the Eastern Star, makes her home with her sister, Miss Annie A. Leach, whose early education was almost identical with her own. Also a native of Illinois, she attended a business college at Lawrence, Kans.,

Elizabeth MacLeod

but she never followed a business career. She is a gifted painter, a student of the artist Culp at San Francisco, and she has become noted for her china decorating. After the death of her mother, who passed away at the age of seventy-eight, Miss Leach cared for her father, who died at the age of eighty-four; since then she has maintained the family home, where she continues her art work.

WILBUR LEE CAMP.—Occupying a position of prominence among the most influential citizens of Mountain View is Wilbur Lee Camp, the efficient and capable president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank. A native of Iowa, he was born at Swan, Marion County, February 25, 1876. His father, Jacob H., was a native of Pennsylvania and was an old-time school teacher and farmer. He removed to Ohio and thence to Iowa in 1851 where he married Miss Martha Smith, and they were the parents of six children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. The father passed away when Wilbur L. was a small lad of eight years, but the mother still lives in Iowa in the old home town.

Mr. Camp attended the public schools and later Highland Park College, where he took the regular four years' course, completing two courses, the business course and the college course. He then entered the Northwestern University law school at Evanston, Ill., but before finishing he entered the railway mail service. In April, 1898, he enlisted for service in the Spanish-American War and was stationed in the Philippine Islands for a year and a half. He enlisted from Knoxville, Iowa, in Company D, Fifty-first Iowa Volunteer Infantry, his regiment being assigned to the Eighth Army Corps and was sent on the transport Pennsylvania to Manila. During his stay in the Philippine Islands his company saw active service in putting down the Philippine insurrection and took part in the battles of San Roque, Pasai, Malolos, East and West Puhlan, San Tomas, San Fernando and several other engagements. Returning to San Francisco on the transport Senator he was honorably discharged in November, 1899, with the rank of corporal. On his return to Iowa he again entered the railway mail service and was employed on the fast mail train on the Burlington route running between Chicago and Omaha and continued in this service until 1905 when he resigned to come to California. On his arrival he traveled throughout the state looking for a suitable location in which to permanently settle, and finally decided on Mountain View as being the most desirable. Here he met J. S. Mockbee, an old-time settler and one of its foremost and wealthiest citizens; the acquaintance grew into friendship and soon developed into a business association and the Farmers and Merchants National Bank was organized and incorporated with a paid-up capital of $25,000, Mr. Mockbee becoming president and Mr. Camp cashier, serving in this capacity until 1918, when Mr. Mockbee resigned the presidency on account of impaired eyesight and Mr. Camp was unanimously elected to fill this important position, the duties of which he has handled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The marriage of Mr. Camp occurred in Los Angeles and united him with Miss Elizabeth Burns, the daughter of R. V. Burns, a prominent attorney who had practiced his profession for twenty years in Mountain View. He passed away in 1918, and the mother still makes her home in Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. Camp are the parents of three children, Virginia, Anna Lee and Reynolds, and the family resides in a modern, up-to-date residence built in 1908 on Mariposa Avenue. Fraternally Mr. Camp is a Mason and belongs to Mountain View lodge No. 194, F. & A. M.; he is also a member of the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and was a member of the Spanish-American War Veterans in Burlington, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Camp are active and prominent members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he is serving as a member of the board of trustees. Mrs. Camp is a finished violinist and organist, presiding at the organ of the First Presbyterian Church. During the World War Mr. Camp served as chairman on the war work and liberty loan committees and through his energetic work Mountain View went over the top in all the drives. He owns a splendid eighty-acre farm near Mountain View of which thirty acres is in Bartlett pears and fifty acres in garden truck. His efforts have ever been along constructive lines and he has occupied a position of leadership, others being glad to follow the course that he points out, and he takes much pride in the particular locality which he selected for his permanent place of residence.

CHARLES F. LIETZ.—A business man to whom must be credited much of the prosperity for which Santa Clara and vicinity has long been noted, and whose operations have spelt success to others as well, is Charles F. Lietz, the affable and popular manager of the Santa Clara branch of Rosenberg Bros. & Company, wholesale dealers in and packers of dried fruits and nuts, at Santa Clara. His hard and conscientious work, and his faithful, painstaking attention to the wants of each and every patron, have enabled him to rise in the service of this well known and highly successful firm.

Mr. Lietz was born at Chicago on July 17, 1886, and having come to California, settled at San Jose, in 1903. He had received the best of public school advantages in the city by the lake, and had had the advantage of office experience with the B. F. Cummins Company, manufacturers of perforating machines, in that city; and on resuming work here, he became a bookkeeper. His marriage united him with Miss Mabel Wight, a native of Iowa, and they have two children: Harold and Laura. The happy family reside at 32 Lenzen Avenue, San Jose, and are justly popular as neighbors fond of dispensing a hearty hospitality. Mr. Lietz belongs at present to San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M.

Like the other members of his family, Mr. Lietz holds the friends he makes, and forms friendships and friendly associations rapidly; and he has done much to further expand the gigantic operations of Messrs. Rosenberg Bros. & Company, undoubtedly the largest independent dried fruit firm in California. They have a very large establishment at Santa Clara, with tracks for switching to and from the Southern Pacific; and have a gigantic plant in Fresno and in many of the other largest fruit producing sections in California. All in all, theirs is an institution in the highest degree creditable to California, serving the public well, appreciating its employees, and being in turn appreciated by both those employed and the public that patronizes.

CHARLES D. BEVERSON—Californians delight to honor the intrepid and far-seeing pioneer, whose courage, ambition and progressive industry have made possible so many of the blessings of today, having paved the way for those who were to come after; and among such worthy early settlers the name of the late Charles D. Beverson will find an enviable place. As has already been said of him, his career was remarkable, for he began the battle of life at an early age in a foreign country, and without capital worked his way gradually and steadily into the foreground until he can easily ranked among the most prosperous and successful stock raisers and fruit growers in Santa Clara County, where he had lived since the late '60s.

Mr. Beverson was born at Bremen, Germany, on April 10, 1850, the son of Clause and Mata (Juston) Beverson, natives of the same locality, where they passed all their days. His father had a farm of 100 acres, rather large for that time and section, and by following agricultural pursuits supported his family of five children. The fourth child of the family, Charles, had only a common school education and at the age of fourteen left his home and crossed the Atlantic, and in New York he found employment for three years which enabled him to support himself. Having heard much of California, however, he set out for the Pacific Coast in 1867, crossing by way of the Nicaraguan route, and finally reached the Golden Gate. He went into the San Joaquin River district for a while and spent the first season near Alice. Then he come to Santa Clara County and took up a claim of 160 acres twenty-three miles east of Milpitas, where with keen foresight he began to raise cattle. He succeeded from the first and little by little made additional purchases, and thus came to own a fine ranch of 2,000 acres in that locality, and to keep 300 head of choice cattle and a number of horses. He also owned some eighty-six acres devoted to dairying at Laguna, where he milked twenty-five cows and made a fine grade of butter.

Mr. Beverson was twice married. At his first wedding he became the husband of Mrs. Jennie L. (Gallea) Williams, a daughter of Hiram D. and Amanda (Kennedy) Gallea, the former a native of New York, the latter born in Ohio, both of Scotch origin, and they were the parents of seven children: Betsy, Mrs. Bancroft, died in Montana; Mrs. Helen Simpkins died in Michigan; Statira, Mrs. Harrison, died in Michigan; Mrs. Jennie L. Beverson died in California; Olive, the present Mrs. Beverson; Mrs. Orsie M. Ross of Michigan; Ebert died at the age of six months. Hiram D. Gallea engaged in farming and stock raising at Belvidere, Ill., for five years, and while there raised a yoke of white oxen that were a dead match, and which took the blue ribbon at every fair they were exhibited. Wishing to locate in Allegan County, Mich., he drove this span of oxen through to his destination, where he settled upon Government land, living there until his death at the age of sixty-seven, Mrs. Gallea passing away the same year, having reached her sixty-fifth year. Both were devout members of the Baptist Church. Mrs. Jennie L. Beverson first saw the light at Chagrin Falls, Ohio, and when she passed away on the home ranch in Santa Clara County she was the mother of two surviving children: Robert L. Williams, always called Bob Beverson, was educated at the San Jose high school and Stanford University, and is now a popular young business man, engaged in the automobile trade at San Jose; Meta Ruth Beverson, a graduate of the San Jose State Normal and a member of the State Teachers' Association, is teaching the Orchard School. Mr. Beverson's second marriage united him with Miss Olive S. Gallea, a sister of Mrs. Beverson; she was also a native of Chagrin Falls, Ohio, but was reared at Watson, Mich. Since her husband's death, on July 17, 1921, she has continued to live at the home place on the San Jose-Oakland Highway, devoted to his memory and looking after the large interests left by her husband and carrying out his plans and ambitions. In her earlier years she was engaged in educational work, teaching school in Michigan, so she is naturally much interested in the career of her daughter, Miss Meta Beverson. Having been reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement, she emanates an influence for good, and her stand for high ideals and morals is well known. Her patriotic zeal during the World War was helpful in the various war drives, and especially in the local chapter of the Red Cross, of which she was president. Of a pleasing personality, she is well known and much esteemed, and her influence has been felt in her activity in social and civic circles.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Beverson was broad-minded in local affairs and served as a nonpartisan school trustee up to 1909. He was a charter member of the Fraternal Brotherhood and at the time of his death had been a member of that order for twenty-one years. Mr. Beverson always attributed most of his financial success in life to the devoted assistance of his wife, who capably looked after the financial end of his large business, thus making it possible for him to devote all his time to stock raising and the improvement of his lands. A man of great energy, he was never idle and was active in his business affairs until a week before his passing away.

ROBERT A. FATJO.—An interesting representative of an early Santa Clara family is Robert A. Fatjo, the affable manager of the Santa Clara Branch of the Bank of Italy. He is a son of the pioneer, Anton V. Fatjo, once a director of the old Santa Clara Valley Bank at Santa Clara, which was later absorbed by the Bank of Italy. He was town treasurer for many years, and at his demise, in 1917, our subject succeeded him as city treasurer. He came to Santa Clara from Chile, South America, where he was born, and as he grew up here, he entered heartily into the building up and the upbuilding of both the city and county; and being public-spirited, and in no wise a politician, he gave his salary as city treasurer to the Library, the Woman's Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the firemen of Santa Clara, and his son, Robert, is a chip off the old block, and does likewise.

The Fatjo family tree goes back to Barcelona, in Catalonia, Spain, and to the thirteenth century, and although many of them have since figured as merchants and bankers, our subject's ancestors were for the most part orchardists, viticulturists, agriculturists and dairy farmers. Grandfather Anton Fatjo was born in Spain, where he attended the Spanish schools until he was fourteen, when he began to prepare for the priesthood; but owing to his ill-health, it was determined to send him to Chile with a friend of the family, a merchant well acquainted there, and thus he rose to be a merchant himself, dealing in drygoods, and to marry Miss Marians Salcedo, a Chilean lady. In time they made a trip to Spain,

Olive G. Beverson

C. D. Beverson

and while they were there, their youngest child, Luis M. Fatjo, was born. They had five children, and the second in the order of birth was Anton Fatjo, Robert A. Fatjo's father.

In 1849, Grandfather Fatjo came North from Chile to California, and at San Francisco he engaged in wholesaling general merchandise, and he also established a retail store at Santa Clara, being one of the first extensive merchants here. He also started the first tannery in Santa Clara, the Eberhart Tanning Company, being its successor. He died in Santa Clara at the age of seventy-three, mourned as one of the truly "first citizens" of town and county.

Anton V. Fatjo, the father of our subject, married Mrs. Refugio (Malarin) Spence, a native of Monterey, a gifted and attractive woman who made many friends and was greatly missed when she died at Santa Clara in 1910. These good parents had two boys and a girl; Robert A., our subject, being the eldest, while the others are named Delphine and Eugene.

Robert A. Fatjo was born at Santa Clara on December 13, 1876, and was educated at Santa Clara College. After this he took his place in the Santa Clara real estate office of Fatjo & Lovell, when his father went into banking; and later, in 1910, he organized the Mission Bank and was its president until 1917, when it was sold to the Bank of Italy. Since then, he has been the manager of the Santa Clara branch of the latter bank. He is also the vice-president of the Santa Clara Building and Loan Association, in which his father was treasurer, and he is a director in the Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce. In national politics a Republican, he is ever ready to "boost" the locality in which he lives.

At Santa Clara, in 1902, Mr. Fatjo was married to Miss Teresa Farry, who was born and reared in that place; and their union has been blessed with the birth of two children,—Mary Teresa and Robert A. Jr. The family are members of St. Claire's Catholic Church at Santa Clara while Mr. Fatjo is a charter member of San Jose Council, Knights of Columbus, and is also a member of Santa Clara Parlor, N. S. G. W.

LOUIS LIEBER.—A man of artistic tastes and an able craftsman, Louis Lieber is easily recognized as the veteran commercial artist of San Jose. His business is conducted under the name of Lieber Signs and is located at 63 South Second Street. A native of Illinois, Mr. Lieber was born at Rock Island, on September 26, 1862, the youngest child in a family of three children. At the age of eleven he was brought to California by his father, who left him with an uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. A. Gerstmayr, early residents of San Jose, and by them he was reared. He attended the public school until he was thirteen and then was apprenticed to a carriage painter, remaining a little over two years, when he went to learn the trade of sign painter with D. Rinaldo, at that time the best of workmen in his line in the state. At these two trades he served about seven years and then, at the age of twenty, he went East and worked in several of the larger cities for about a year, coming back to San Jose to embark in business for himself and since then has built up and carried on a large business.

Though the earlier years of his existence was somewhat of a struggle, yet Mr. Lieber has always chosen his associates among the best element of the city. He is a close friend of Eugene T. Sawyer, the historian of this work, whose literary and dramatic ability he greatly admires. Mr. Lieber believes that practice makes perfect and his decided talent for sign painting was developed until he became very proficient in it. He has now been engaged in this work for himself for thirty-eight years and does work for the leading commercial houses and professional men in San Jose and also in that vicinity. He takes great pride in the achievements of San Jose and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In the early days he took part in many amateur theatrical performances staged in San Jose. He has many warm friends among the old-time residents and business people in San Jose who appreciate his talent and many sterling characteristics.

WILLIAM L. FITTS.—A pioneer family whose paternal and maternal branches both reach back to historic periods and touch some of the earliest and most interesting families long identified with California is well represented by William L. Fitts, the plumbing contractor of 51 West St. John Street, San Jose, who was born in Santa Clara, June 25, 1865. His father, William Fitts, came to California by way of the Isthmus in 1852 and married Dolores Pinedo, a member of a well-known Spanish family, who was educated at Notre Dame College. The old Pinedo estate at Santa Clara, recently sold by the family was a Pinedo possession for a hundred years. Our subject's Grandfather Pinedo was a merchant tailor at Santa Clara in the early days and his great-grandmother was a Berryessa.

William Fitts, Sr., ran a bus between San Jose and Santa Clara before the era of horse cars, and when they were built, he went to work for the car company. Then for six or seven years he was town marshal of Santa Clara, and when he removed to San Jose in 1881, he was appointed jailer under Sheriff Williams. After his term of four years he entered the employ of the horse-car line as superintendent, continuing about ten years until it was changed to an electric line. He then was employed by the city until his death, March 14, 1916, aged almost eighty years. His wife had preceded him in 1910. Eight daughters and three sons were born to this worthy couple and William L. was the eldest; Laura is Mrs. George Pollard, the wife of the assistant manager of the gas company; Charles, Lena, Carmelita, Ida and Minnie; Grace is Mrs. Sherburne; three of the children died.

William L. Fitts attended the primary department of the College of the Pacific and then completed the grammar schools; when sixteen years old he went to work at the plumbing business, joining John Corcoran on January 23, 1882, and serving a three-year apprenticeship. Then he entered the service of John Stock and was with him for three years, and in 1890 opened a shop for himself. For thirty years or more his well-known plumbing and repair headquarters were at 107 North First Street, but he is now comfortably established at 51 West St. John Street, where two of his sons are associated with him; thus he has followed plumbing in San Jose for forty years.

At San Jose, January 1, 1889, Mr. Fitts was married to Miss Katie Eyselee, a native of Gilroy, Cal., the daughter of Albert and Sarah (Plass) Eyselee.

the father one of the early-timers at that place, having come from New York. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Fitts; William is a plumber, working with his father; Emery is an auto trimmer; Walter is also in business with his father; Dolores is Mrs. Walker; Katherine is head nurse at the State Hospital at San Francisco, and the youngest is Evelyn. Mr. Fitts belongs to the Red Men and the Eagles at San Jose.

AMOS LESTER.—The life record of an honorable and upright citizen and an industrious and successful agriculturist and horticulturist is illustrated in the career of Amos Lester, prominent among the pioneer residents of Santa Clara Valley. Linked with the early history of Ledyard, New London County, Conn., records chronicle the arrival of the Lester family there at almost the same time as the Ledyards, for whom the town was named; the bearers of the name of Lester reflected credit on the family through their patriotic service during the War of the Revolution. Grandfather Amos Lester, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, was probably born at Ledyard, and died there in 1842, at the age of sixty-six. Much of his life was spent at the old homestead, which housed three generations of the family. There his son, Isaac Lester, was born on March 4, 1810, and there Amos Lester, the son of Isaac, first saw the light on December 3, 1839. Isaac Lester married Mary Chapman, born March 12, 1815, also a member of an old Colonial family of New London County, and the daughter of Ichabod Chapman, a prosperous farmer there, and two daughters and nine sons were born to them.

The eldest child in the family of Isaac Lester, Amos Lester grew up at the old home place, attending the public schools there, and then attending the New Britain Normal School for two terms, after which he taught school for a time, receiving a salary of fourteen dollars a month, boarding around with the parents of the different pupils, as was the custom at that time. In 1861 he came to California via Panama and located on a ranch in Napa County; he was accompanied by his brother Nathan L., their combined capital being less than a hundred dollars. He worked out until 1864, when the two brothers leased land and engaged in wheat growing, meeting with success, so that by 1866, Mr. Lester had accumulated $7500, so he decided to return to his Connecticut home, making the trip by way of the Nicaragua route. He soon established himself at Norwich, Conn., and on May 28, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Carrie G. Spicer, who was born at Ledyard, on May 28, 1850, one of eight children born to Judge Edmund and Bethiah W. (Avery) Spicer. Judge Spicer, who was born at Ledyard in 1812, was a man of prominence in his day, serving as probate judge of his native town for fifteen years and was also a member of the Connecticut Legislature. He passed away in 1890, while Mrs. Spicer, who was born in 1817, had preceded him to the Great Beyond in March, 1886.

Mr. Lester continued in business in Connecticut until 1869, when California again called him. Making the trip by way of Panama, he settled at Pinole, where for two years he engaged in grain farming, returning to his native state by rail on this occasion. There he resumed farming on his place near Norwich and served as selectman of Ledyard. In 1890 he again came West, this time accompanied by his wife and four children, and after spending a year near San Jose, he took up his home on the ranch four miles southeast of Gilroy that was for so many years the family home. Here he purchased 463 acres of land, and this was brought to a high state of cultivation under his efficient and painstaking care. A number of acres were planted to fruit trees, and thorough in this as in all his work, Mr. Lester made an extensive study of horticulture, mastering the latest scientific methods of his time and applying them in a practical way to his problems as they arose. He also took his place in the business and financial life of California and was a member of the board of directors of the Napa Bank.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lester, three of whom passed away in Connecticut: Mary Carrie at the age of sixteen, Amos Everett when twelve, and an infant son. Those now living are Henry W., a prominent orchardist of Edenvale, he married Ethel Cottle and they have a daughter, Edith Ethel; Charles C. married Henrietta Pieri, and is a large orchardist at Gilroy; John S., an orchardist at Rucker, married Viola Nichols; Minnie is the wife of Charles J. Clark and they have two sons, Charles L. and Everett Spicer, and reside in San Jose; Milton married Norine Davis and they have a daughter, Florence; he is also an orchardist and resides at San Jose. Wishing to retire from active business life, Mr. Lester sold his ranch to his son, Charles C., and with his wife makes his home with his daughter, Mrs. Clark, on Minnesota Avenue, San Jose, where they live in comfortable retirement. Mrs. Carrie Spicer Lester was reared in an atmosphere of culture and refinement in the New England home of her parents at Ledyard, Conn., and there she also learned the habits of thrift and economy. The beneficent influence of her early training she carried with her to her western home, thus capably guiding the education and training of her children. A woman of much business acumen, she has materially aided her husband and encouraged him in his ambitions, assisting him to make a success of all his affairs, so now in the afternoon of their life they are enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life and are honored and esteemed by everyone who knows them. Mr. and Mrs. Lester are both consistent Republicans and throughout their life have been identified with the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Lester was for many years an elder.

OSCAR E. GLANS.—A native-born citizen of California, and a son of Olaf S. Glans, a pioneer of the early '70s, a native of Sweden. Oscar E. Glans has always taken great interest in the welfare of the state, and by his industry and strict attention to business has succeeded in his chosen life work. He was born in San Jose April 29, 1885, where his boyhood was spent and where he received his education in the public schools, supplementing this with a course at the Alexander Hamilton Institute of New York City. His life has been spent in learning various lines, first working as a cigar maker for five years, then in a bakery for one year; then he became a cobbler. In this line of work he soon became very efficient, becoming an expert operator on shoe-repairing machinery. He then entered the employ of J. E. Stuart, one of San Jose's leading shoe dealers, and worked as shoe repairman for one

Carrie G. Lester Amos Lester

year. For the next ten years he worked as salesman with this firm. In July, 1913, he began working for Walter Brodey, owner and proprietor of the Walk-Over Boot Shop, and in one year was advanced to the position of manager, where he has remained up to the present time.

Mr. Glans' marriage occurred in June, 1911, and united him with Miss Josephine Peterson, a daughter of J. M. Peterson, a pioneer of Santa Clara County, now deceased. They are the parents of two children, Florence and Eugene. The family are active and prominent members of the Immanuel Swedish Lutheran Church; Mr. Glans serving on the board of trustees and Mrs. Glans being active in musical lines. Mr. Glans is identified with the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association, and of Observatory Parlor No. 177, N. S. G. W. Personally he is a man of culture, with business ability, energy and earnestness of purpose, and has made his presence felt in the community which has numbered him among its citizens since his birth.

JAMES MURRIN.—A retired merchant whose years of strenuous, fruitful activity well merited a comfortable competency and rest, is James Murrin of 795 South Ninth Street, San Jose, which city he has seen grow from a very small place, and where he was born, on September 7, 1858, on Third Street near the present site of the Jewish Synagogue. His parents were Michael and Ann (Cogan) Murrin, and they were natives of County Sligo, Ireland, who came to New York when they were young. Michael Murrin continued in that metropolis until 1855, working as a laborer, and on coming to California, by way of Panama, he stopped for a short time at Oakland. The city did not appeal to him, however, and so he proceeded on to San Jose. For two or three years he continued to work for wages, and then he went in for landscape gardening, in which field he did very well. This sturdy pioneer, who died in 1915 respected of all men, lived to be ninety years old, although his good wife, also beloved by those who knew her well, reached only her seventy-sixth year. They had a family of seven children of whom James was the fifth.

Growing up in San Jose, the lad enjoyed only a brief grammar school training, and few additional favorable opportunities, and when eighteen years old he started to make his own way in the world. He worked for ten years in the store of James Hart, the grocer who was called the Coffee King, and then he opened a grocery for himself, on Keyes Street in San Jose, and for twenty-five years engaged in business at that stand. Then he sold out and retired from active life. Except for a short time in San Francisco, Mr. Murrin has spent all of his life in San Jose, and it is natural that he should look backward and forward with peculiar interest.

At San Francisco on August 30, in 1885, Mr. Murrin was married to Miss Mary Devitt, a native of that city and the daughter of Frank and Katherine (Meehan) Devitt, early California settlers, her father having been a very successful merchant in the Bay City. She was educated in Presentation Convent in San Francisco. One son, Frank J. Murrin, was the pride of our subject and his wife. He had been a dealer in Goodyear tires for four years when the war broke out, and October 1, 1918, he entered the army and was sent to Fort McDowell as a clerk. There he was taken sick with the influenza, and on October 18, 1918, he died at the government hospital, a severe blow to the parents as well as to all his friends. Mr. Murrin is now among the oldest residents of his town and at one time knew almost every man and woman who came to town.

JOHN C. F. STAGG.—Among the men who have contributed the greater part of their lives toward the upbuilding of California mention must be made of John C. F. Stagg, who for nearly half a century has been an important factor in the commercial, financial and political status of the county of Santa Clara. He was born June 1, 1863, at Du Quoin, Ill., a son of Rev. I. M. and Marial (Thomas) Stagg, the father, a native of New Jersey, while the mother was born and reared in Michigan. They were the parents of ten children. The Rev. Stagg was a noted Methodist minister and was associated with the famous pioneer circuit rider, Peter Cartwright. Both of these pioneer missionary preachers were noted for their courage and determination, in following their chosen line of work, and while they agreed perfectly in religious convictions they disagreed in political affiliations, but each one of them were equally powerful as pulpit orators. Rev. Stagg passed away at Du Quoin in 1875.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Stagg emigrated from Holland 200 years ago, when three brothers left their native land and settled in New Jersey. All three of them were in the Revolutionary War, and bravely fought under General Washington. The maternal ancestors were of English descent, the progenitor of the Thomas family having emigrated to America in early colonial days; our subject's maternal great-grandfather being the famous infidel, Thomas Paine. Mr. Stagg has two sisters living in San Jose at the present time; Mrs. Launtz, the widow of Frank Launtz, an old-time scout and nurseryman, and Mrs. King, the widow of Wilmont King, a railroad man.

On account of the large family, John Stagg was obliged to leave the parental roof and make his own way. For four years he sold newspapers, blacked boots, and did other things for a livelihood in St. Louis, Mo.; later going to Kansas City where he remained for a year. He then obtained employment in the railroad service over the Denver and Rio Grande extension through Colorado, checking and billing freight. His education was obtained solely through practical experience, and was therefore the most valuable. For a period of three years when he was eighteen, he was separated from his family; meanwhile his mother with her family had removed to California and settled at Salinas, having been residents since 1878. The family came to San Jose during the year of 1880, where they have continuously resided, and where the mother passed away about 1892. Mr. Stagg was employed by J. P. Jarman, the leading house painting contractor forty years ago, and it was while in his employ that he thoroughly learned the painting business. For the last twenty-five years he has conducted his own business, and many stores and residences attest his ability as a painter and decorator of all kinds of structures. The Continental Paint Company, of which he is president, carries a full line of paints, varnishes, wall paper, roofing, window glass and painters' supplies, and well deserve the large

patronage which they enjoy. From eight to forty men are employed in his business.

The marriage of Mr. Stagg on August 16, 1897, united him with Miss Margaret E. O'Keefe, a music teacher, born and reared in San Francisco. They are the parents of one child, Helen, a graduate of the San Jose high school and of Heald's Business College, who is now employed as stenographer and bookkeeper in her father's store. Thoroughly honorable in all his dealings, enterprising and public-spirited, this esteemed pioneer has made and retained friends all along the line of his useful life, and he may well view with pride and satisfaction the work he has accomplished.

JACOB LUTHER.—Numbered among the sturdy early settlers of California who passed through the vicissitudes and hardships of pioneer life with credit and honor to themselves, is the late Jacob Luther, who contributed much to the upbuilding of the Santa Clara Valley during the long years of his residence here. He was born in Germany in 1840, the son of Jacob and Louise Luther, who brought their family to America when Jacob was a baby, settling at Delafield, Wis., where he later received a good education in the schools of that locality. Early in life he learned the harness maker's trade at Waterloo, Wis, and he was engaged in this line of work until 1858, when he started on the journey to California, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama. Shortly after his arrival at San Francisco he went to Monterey County and invested in land in Peach Tree Valley; these were the days when Central California was being plundered by organized bands of marauders, when neither life nor property was safe, and one of the teamsters employed by Mr. Luther on his ranch was killed in the holdup by the desperado Vasquez and his gang of bandits at Paicines, Cal. Mr. Luther acquired about 50,000 acres of land which was used as range for his large flocks of sheep, retaining this until 1882, when the whole tract was sold to Miller & Lux, the cattle barons of their day, and he removed to Hollister, purchasing 180 acres in that vicinity.

On December 29, 1870, Mr. Luther was married to Miss Frances Green at Redwood City. A native of Chelsea, Washtenaw County, Mich., where she was born July 26, 1855, she came to San Francisco via Panama with her parents in 1868. Her father, John W. Green, was born in New Jersey and came to Washtenaw County, Mich., in the early days, where he married Harriet A. Letts, a native of New York, and for many years he was successfully engaged in farming there. In 1850 he made his first trip to California, crossing the plains in an ox-team train, and for three or four years he followed mining, returning home by way of Panama. In 1868 he brought his wife and four children to California, locating in Monterey County, where he engaged in stock raising until he retired to Hollister, passing away there in 1905 at the age of eighty-one, Mrs. Green having died some years previous, when sixty-seven years of age. Frances Green had completed her education at Ypsilanti Seminary in Michigan, before coming to California, and it was while living in Monterey County that she became acquainted with Mr. Luther.

In 1889 Mr. Luther, with his family, removed to Santa Clara County and purchased a tract of 123 acres on the Stevens Creek Road, halfway between Cupertino and San Jose, and set it out to orchard, there being sixty-five acres in prunes, thirty acres in walnuts, eighteen acres in hay and the balance in well-planned grounds. One of the finest wells in the district has been developed on this ranch, and is equipped with a Byron-Jackson deep-well pump. Mr. Luther passed away March 11, 1916, at the age of seventy-six, his death closing a career of marked accomplishment and usefulness. A very handsome man, of attractive personality, his integrity and sincerity of purpose gave him a high place in the esteem of all who knew him. In his religious faith he was a Lutheran and was all his life a stanch Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Luther were the parents of four children: Alice, Ida, Julia and Don Walter. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Luther has continued to make her home on the ranch, which she and the children own and operate, and here she continues in the same liberal way as her husband to dispense the good old-time hospitality.

AUGUST GEOFFROY.—August Geoffroy, the genial secretary and treasurer of the Artana-Geoffroy Company, is making a decided success of his business ventures. This company distributes Haynes cars, and Fageol trucks and tractors; and besides doing expert repair work, carries a full line of auto and truck accessories. A native of San Jose, he was born June 10, 1888, the son of Dominick Geoffroy, a native of Alsace-Lorraine, who passed away at the age of fifty-eight years, on December 25, 1907. His wife, who was Barbara Horner, was born in Germany, coming to the United States with her family when but eleven years old. Her parents settled in Pennsylvania, where her education was obtained in a convent. She is still living at the age of sixty. They were the parents of seven children; August, the subject of this review; William, vice-president and shop superintendent of the Artana-Geoffroy Company; George is manager of the various properties belonging to the Geoffroy family; when the call came from his country, he responded and was sent to France; Rosalind, a graduate of Notre Dame College in San Jose; Joseph is a student in Santa Clara College; Margaret is a student in the State Normal of San Jose; one child passed away while in infancy.

Mr. Geoffroy was educated in the public schools of San Jose, later attending the St. Joseph school in San Jose, and the Santa Clara College. His marriage united him with Miss Josephine Christensen of San Jose, a daughter of Christ Christensen. They are the parents of two children; Donald and Dorothy. They are consistent members of St. Joseph Catholic Church, giving of their time and means to the support of all church activities. Politically he is a stanch Republican.

The Artana-Geoffroy Company, of which Mr. Geoffroy is secretary and treasurer was incorporated November 5, 1919, located at 334-349 West Santa Clara Street, San Jose, is the largest truck and tractor concern on the Pacific coast. They maintain a thoroughly equipped machine shop, with expert repairmen, the business requiring the continuous services of thirty men in the service department, and seven salesmen are required to wait on the large

Jacob Luther

Frances E. Luther

patronage. The steadily-growing business owes its increase, in a large measure, to the strict integrity and careful attention to business of its proprietors. As a public-spirited citizen Mr. Geoffroy has been liberal in supporting objects he deems worthy with both time and money. He owns realty holdings in both city and county, and is accumulating a competency worthy of his activities.

IDA M. FISHER.—Fortunate in a thorough artistic training, Miss Ida M. Fisher, the head of her department at the State Teachers' College at San Jose, has done much to advance the study and appreciation of music in California, and has thus become a woman of exceptionally wide acquaintance and helpful, uplifting influence. A native daughter proud of her association with the Golden State, she was born in Sacramento, a member of the family of John Christian and Wilhelmina (Geiger) Fisher. Her father, a native of Germany, was a noted musician, as was her mother, who came from the Rhineland. Mr. Fisher was one of a family of eight children, and Mrs. Fisher, of a family of five.

John C. Fisher, on coming to the United States, settled with his parents in Western New York and for awhile engaged in business before attempting the passage of the great plains. Leaving his family, he braved the danger of the continent and later Mrs. Fisher and their two children came to California by way of the Isthmus. Mr. Fisher was employed as an engineer and ran between San Francisco and Sacramento; he was a master mechanic and was one of the early division superintendents having charge of the Sacramento to Freeport and Auburn division. Eventually he was injured in the terrible railroad accident in the Tehachepi Pass about 1883, when the engine left the track and so many were fatally injured. These worthy American pioneers, nobly representing an earlier generation to whom present-day Californians owe so much, were blessed with six children. Anson P. Fisher lives at Canastota, N. Y. Minnie G. is Mrs. Wisner of San Francisco. Annie is Mrs. Plummer of Bakersfield. The fourth of the family is the subject of our review. Emeretta is Mrs. Sybrandt of Selma; Fred is at Syracuse.

Miss Ida Fisher attended the grammar and the high school at Folsom, and then for two years pursued the courses of the State Normal School at San Jose, after which she taught in California. Later she went to Boston and there for two years studied music, and then for six years she pursued her musical studies at New York. Thus equipped, she had charge of the musical instruction in the schools at Fayetteville and East Sycamore, N. Y., including both the grammar and high school grades; and while she was teaching at Syracuse, she attended the Syracuse University and studied piano, pipe organ and harmony. She also took private voice lessons from Thomas Ward. While at Boston, she studied at the New England Conservatory of Music and for two years took private instruction in piano from Professor Charles Conant, and later graduated from the Holt School of Music in Massachusetts.

In 1899, Miss Fisher came back to California and took charge of the music department of the Alameda schools; and for seven and a half years she contributed much toward raising the standards and extending the fame of that school system. In January, 1907, she removed to San Jose and took charge of the musical instruction in the Normal School, now the State Teachers' College. To Miss Fisher, in fact, is due the credit for starting and building up that department; and she has continued there ever since, with the exception of the year 1916-1917, when she attended the Pittsburgh University of Music and received a Bachelor of Arts degree. Besides this degree, she has many other enviable credentials, certificates and testimonials. The musical department of this State Teachers' College aims to train teachers of music for both the grammar and the high schools. The course consists of harmony, the history of music, sight-reading, piano, part singing, voice training, orchestration, instrumentation, counterpoint and the theory of music.

EDWARD C. POWER.—A very enterprising, successful leader of local industrial affairs, constantly breaking into new paths and pointing the way where others may follow, who has done much to stimulate and to cultivate public art taste not only in San Jose but throughout Santa Clara County, is Edward C. Power, proprietor of "The Urn Shop," the famous headquarters, at 578 West Santa Clara Street, for architectural modeling, cement and plaster decorations, and garden furniture. For half a century or more the name of Power has been an honored one in Santa Clara County, and our subject is a worthy successor of his father, Edward Power, a native of County Dublin, Ireland. When eighteen, he came out to the United States and settled in Chicago; and having learned the trade of a woodcarver, he followed it energetically in the fast-growing Windy City, maintaining a shop, always attractive to those in search of artistic things, on State Street.

When the Civil War broke out, however, Edward Power, a natural patriot, enlisted in the cause of the Union as a soldier of the Nintieth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, popularly termed the Irish Regiment, which had the honor of doing yeoman service under General Grant; and during a fierce engagement, he sustained a severe leg wound—his sacrifice for a united country. After the war was over, young Power did not return to Chicago nor did he ever see his shop again; but he came out to California and pitched his tent in San Francisco. He worked again at his trade as a woodcarver, and being among the most expert on the coast, he found plenty to do. He married Miss Ellen Barrett, a native of County Cork, Ireland, and in San Francisco, on June 2, 1867, Edward C. Power was born. Mr. Power came to San Jose as early as 1871, to do some contract work in his line; and the following year he first brought his family here. After a few years, he returned to San Francisco; but in 1884 he once more settled in this city, where he made his home until his death, December 16, 1896. Many of the fine buildings erected in and around San Jose from 1871 bore evidences of his superior craft, and he was highly esteemed by fellow industrial workers. Mrs. Power also breathed her last on October 10, 1899, beloved as a good neighbor and a steadfast friend.

Edward C. Power was educated in the excellent public schools of San Francisco, and when old enough, started to learn woodcarving; and having remarkable aptitude for designing, he soon mastered the trade under the fortunate and inspiring guidance of his father, with whom he became associated in business on attaining to manhood. Together they

filled a large number of varied contracts, and did much outside ornamental work on many of the leading public buildings, as well as the larger and more notable private residences. Since his father's lamented death, Mr. Power has carried on the business alone, expanding it with the passing years. The advent of cement and stucco work spelt the knell of woodcarving in building, but Mr. Power evidenced his real genius in becoming an expert modeler, and now, through his latest art, he is able successfully and artistically to carry out and complete any kind of work in his field required of him, fashioning in clay or other materials in original, direct manner, with the most artistic feeling and perception, and bringing out lights and shadows, just as an artist does upon a canvas.

Not only has Mr. Power himself superior technique, in both designing and in drawing, but he keeps a force of highly-trained men busy all the time. The First National and the Garden City Bank buildings display his handiwork, as well as nearly all the large buildings in San Jose, and the finest residences throughout the city and the county. He makes garden furniture and finds a ready sale for it all the way from San Francisco to San Luis Obispo; and his shop at 578 West Santa Clara Street has become the mecca of many art-lovers and students and admirers of artistic decoration. Associated with him is his son, Eugene J. Power, who has grown up in the work since he was a small boy, and who is also an expert modeler. As a business man, too, Mr. Power has been very successful, and today he stands high in the city's commercial as well as industrial circles; and he is deeply interested in the upbuilding of both city and county,—a district where the greater part of his life has been passed. He has gained that preeminence which naturally follows superior ability and concentrated effort in the field of activity where he specializes.

At San Jose, in September, 1891, Mr. Power was married to Miss Alida Klinkart, the daughter of William and Alida Klinkart. The bride was born in New York State and came out to California with her parents; and as her father was a leading architect of San Jose, she enjoyed the best of educational advantages. Eleven children have blessed this union of Mr. and Mrs. Power. William, Charles, Dorothy and Alice are deceased. The living members of the family are May B., the oldest child; Edward I., the second born, who is married, and is an orchardist in the Vaca Valley, Solano County; Eugene J., associated with his father; and Joseph, Richard, David and Bernice, attending school.

JAMES BOYD, D. V. S.—A distinguished representative of California veterinarians is Dr. James Boyd, of San Jose, who was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on May 15, 1855, the son of David Boyd, a farmer and stockman, of Scotch-Irish descent who came to Pennsylvania when he was a boy. James Boyd was trained partly in the excellent schools of Pittsburgh, and partly in the Military Agricultural School at Blacksburg, Va.; so that with his home advantages, thanks largely to his mother, whose maiden name was Jane Morrison, he was rather well equipped, for one of his age, to cope with the outside world. Both parents died in Pennsylvania.

When he started out for himself, he went to the Lexington region in Kentucky, and there became interested in fine trotting stock. In 1880, he migrated to California, bringing with him some horses and mules, including a trotting stallion worth some $5,000, a colt valued at $4,000, and a saddle horse representing $1,000, together with a mare worth $800, and many valuable jacks. He had already practiced as a veterinarian in Kentucky, so he had no difficulty in establishing himself in the same professional field in Santa Clara County, and in 1900 he received his certificate from the San Francisco Veterinary College.

He settled for a short time in Livermore, then purchased a farm of 100 acres near Milpitas, where he ranched for three years. He sold it to the county, and it is now known as the County Farm. In 1905 he founded and erected a veterinary hospital at Milpitas, and in connection with the hospital he also conducted an automobile garage. When he sold his ranch he moved to San Jose, and during the time he lived here he made two trips to the Hawaiian Islands with stock. He then moved to Milpitas and built his hospital. In 1910 he removed to San Jose, and he has ever since then made this city his home. For years he was a director of the Fair Association which was held here annually, and for three years was manager of the track.

On October 13, 1887, Dr. Boyd was married at San Jose to Miss Delia Castle, a native of Amador County, Cal., and the daughter of Wellman Doctor Castle, who had married Miss Frances Ferry. Her father was a real Argonaut, who crossed the great plains in '49, traveling in the spring by ox-team and prairie schooner. He was a native of New York, who first removed to Michigan and from there migrated to California. He tried his luck in the Amador Mines, and in later years took up farming and cattle raising, and the development of a fine vineyard. He lived to be eighty-four years of age, and died at Milpitas. He came to Milpitas in 1872, and here engaged in wholesale butchering, furnishing the markets at San Jose. He was also interested in a large cattle ranch in Eastern Oregon, and was accustomed to make trips to that state each year to arrange cattle shipments, accompanied by his eldest son, I. N. Castle. Mrs. Boyd is one of a family of four children by her father's first marriage, and a stepsister to the three children by his second union; a sister is Mrs. Hattie Topham.

Harold Edward Boyd, the only son of Dr. and Mrs. James Boyd, made a specialty of the study of geology at Stanford University and is a graduate of that famous institution. He was for three years with the Barber Asphalt Company, which sent him to South America, and at present he is one of the chief geologists in the employ of the Henry L. Doherty Oil Company of New York City. He enlisted for service in the World War as a member of the Flying Corps which was training at Mather Field, and he attended the School of Observation at Berkeley. He had made twenty flights when he was afflicted with the influenza, and after he came out of the hospital, he made four more flights. Then the armistice was signed, and his services were no longer needed.

An acknowledged authority of exceptional experience in his field, Dr. Boyd was appointed by the Bureau of Animal Industry to inspect cattle in Santa

Wm H Lawrence

Clara County for inter-state shipping, and for years he has been treasurer of the California Veterinary Association. Since 1915 he has made his home at 505 South Second Street in San Jose, where he has dispensed a generous hospitality.

WILLIAM HOWARD LAWRENCE.—An experienced, successful rancher, now living in comfortable, quiet retirement, and a veteran in high standing in the ranks of the G. A. R., is William Howard Lawrence, of 116 Naglee street, San Jose, a native of historic Concord, Mass., where he was born on March 3, 1837. His father was Albert Chester Lawrence, who had married Rhoda Ann Fesenden. Albert Chester bore the family name of Bull as a boy until his playmates guyed him so severely that he had it changed to Lawrence by an act of the Massachusetts Legislature. Both his parents were of English descent; his father's people, three brothers of the Bull family, came to America on the ship "James" in 1635, while his mother's family dates back to the Pilgrim Fathers. Both of his great-grandfathers were members of the Continental Army and for eight years fought from Bunker Hill until the close of the American Revolution. Grandfather Bull fought in the War of 1812, until 1815, and while serving under General Andrew Jackson was wounded at the battle of New Orleans. Albert Chester Lawrence was a mechanic and worked first as a carpenter and then as a cabinet maker, and after that as a pianoforte builder. In 1849 he came around the Horn to San Francisco and went up into the north fork of the American River, where he engaged in mining. His brother, John Clark Bull, was a seacaptain, who sailed the seas and made it a business to trade his cargo to the Mexicans for hides and tallow; and in 1849 he also went around the Horn with a cargo, and while in San Francisco the ship was deserted by its crew, who left pell-mell for the mines. Captain Bull disposed of the ship and cargo and also tried his luck at mining; and later he went into Humboldt County and ran a hotel at Eureka until his death. In pioneer days he had returned East via the Isthmus and purchased a sailing vessel of 150 tons burden and brought his family around the Horn to California.

Albert Chester Lawrence engaged in mining for two years, and then he went into San Francisco and tried his hand as a building contractor, but not meeting with success, in 1850 he bought a ranch of 160 acres in Santa Clara County, securing a squatter's claim, and shortly afterward he went into the mines on the Salmon River in Humboldt County, and there remained until driven out by the Indians. He then returned to his ranch and when the Southern Pacific Railroad Company proposed to build a line he donated the right-of-way through his land, and a station was built on his farm, which was called Lawrence. He also became station agent, filling that position until his death. He was born in 1810 and lived to be seventy-six.

William Edward Lawrence attended school in Boston from his seventh to his twelfth year, and when his father went to California he was sent to the Boston Farm School until he was sixteen; he then bound himself to a farmer at Lincoln, Mass., for two years, and later, at Malden, he was employed in a factory and then in a tinshop. In 1855 he came west to Illinois and for a time clerked in Kewanee, Bureau County, and then engaged in outdoor work in Henry County. In 1859 he returned to Malden, Mass., and worked there for a year, and there, on November 4, 1860, he cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. In December he started with his mother and three sisters to California; these sisters were Ellen E., now deceased; Alvira C., who lives at Campbell, and Adra Anna, now Mrs. Keith, of the same place. They traveled by way of the Panama route and arrived in San Francisco on January 10, 1861, after a trip of twenty-two days. General Albert Sidney Johnston came on the same ship.

On March 3, 1863, Mr. Lawrence enlisted at San Francisco for service in the Union Army, being mustered in by Major Ringgold at Pratt's Hall, and he was in the California Battalion, a picked body of volunteers to be sent East to fill out a Massachusetts regiment, and he left California March 20, 1863. He was in Company C, commanded by Capt. Geo. A. Manning, but when they reached Massachusetts they become Company M, of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, commanded by Col. Charles Russell Lowell. In the spring of 1864 he and his comrades came under the direction of General Merritt, of General Sheridan's cavalry, and he in a company of 125 men were ambushed at Drainsville, Va., by Colonel Mosby, Imboden and White, guerrilla leaders, who fired on them from ambush, killing fifteen and wounding thirty. His regiment served from the battle of Winchester in all the cavalry engagements in that part of the country until Lee's surrender, and they were in fifty-one cavalry fights, besides small skirmishes. Out of 558 men mustered into that battalion, only 181 were mustered out, and of his own company only three are living today. Although Mr. Lawrence never sustained any wounds, he lost five horses, one of which, the fifth, was shot from under him when he was taken prisoner of war. This was in the battle of Drainsville, February 22, 1864. He was sent to Libby Prison and was there three weeks; and then he was removed to Andersonville Prison, where twenty-one of his same company died in seven months' time. Upon receiving the news that the Union forces might take Andersonville, he, with other prisoners, was rushed to Savannah, and there he spent two months of "hell." Two more of his company died, and out of the twenty-seven taken prisoners only four lived to get out. He himself made his escape from the Savannah prison and for three weeks wandered through the swamps of South Carolina and Georgia; he was headed for Sherman's army, and when only two days' distant from the Union forces he was stricken with swamp fever at Brown's Ferry. He went to a black slave for help, but was betrayed, and sent to Barnwell Jail in South Carolina; when he had been there three days it was necessary for the sheriff to smuggle him away to prevent his being lynched by a company of home guards, as they termed him a "Massachusetts Yank." He was taken to Blackwell Station, thence to the Columbia Jail in South Carolina, and after that on to Florence, in the same state, and from there to Wilmington, N. C., and he was finally paroled at Goldsboro, N. C., and joined the Union lines at Wilmington on March 3, 1865.

At Wilmington, N. C., at the Hilltop House, Mr. Lawrence was for two weeks unconscious from exposures he had endured, and when he finally came to his senses, a week passed before he was able to take a small glass of milk punch. Dr. Charles Robinson brought him through the crisis. Mr. Lawrence had spent one year and ten days as a prisoner of war, and he was finally paroled on March 3, 1865, and in April he arrived at Annapolis, and he re-

ceived a furlough of three weeks, with orders to report to Reedeville Hospital, in Massachusetts. At Reedeville he was sergeant of the police, and he remained there until June 23, 1865, when he was discharged and returned to California in August.

On August 23, 1865, he was married at Malden, Mass., to Miss Susan Eleanor Phelan, an old schoolmate of his sister. She had been born on a sailing vessel in the West Indies, for her father, Theodore, was a first mate, and he eventually went down in a storm at sea. The same day he was married, Mr. Lawrence left for California with his wife, and traveled by way of Panama; and on October 31, he landed in San Francisco. He ran his father's farm for a year and then rented a farm of twelve acres near Lawrence, and he was one of the pioneer strawberry growers in the Santa Clara Valley; and then he bought a ranch of twenty acres adjoining the rented farm in the Jefferson school district and there for seven years raised strawberries. His wife's health failed, however, and it was necessary to seek a change of climate, so he sold his ranch and bought another place of eighty-six acres near Los Gatos, where he raised hay, grain and stock. He still owns fifteen acres of this ranch. There Mrs. Lawrence died on March 10, 1893.

Mr. Lawrence's second marriage occurred on August 1, 1893, uniting him with Mrs. Lottie E. (Phillips) Broughton, a native of Crown Point, N. Y. Her parents were John and Melissa (Colburn) Phillips, and she was graduated at the Crown Point high school, teaching school for two years, until she removed to Livingston County, Ill., where she married William Broughton, a farmer who operated 1100 acres of fine land near Kempton, Ill. He died in Illinois in 1888, and in 1891 she came to California with her two children. Burnell died here at the age of eighteen, and DeEtte is the wife of E. N. Richmond of San Jose.

In 1915 Mr. Lawrence left his ranch and moved to San Jose. He had six children by his first marriage, three of whom are living: William Chester is in the salmon fishing business in Alaska; George Alfred, a physician and surgeon practicing in New York City, holds a record as recruit examiner in the late war and was commissioned a major in the Medical Corps, U. S. A.; Albert Hume is a mining engineer in Chile and Bolivia. George Alfred Lawrence married Julia Pinkney, a member of an old New York family; Albert H. Lawrence married Miss Fannie Johnston and they have five children —Howard, Eleanor, Dorothea, Lucy and David. Mr. Lawrence is a member of the board of auditors of the Santa Clara Pioneer Society, and he is a senior past commander of the E. O. C. Ord Post No. 82, G. A. R. at Los Gatos. For the third time he is serving as aide-de-camp on the department commander's staff ,and one year was an aide-de-camp on the staff of the national commander. Mrs. Lawrence is past president of E. O. C. Ord Corps No. 51. W. R. C. of Los Gatos.

MRS. LOUISE GUERRAZ KIRK.—Among the pioneer women who braved the dangers and endured the hardships of pioneer days is Mrs. Louise Guerraz Kirk, who has been a resident of California since 1848 and of Santa Clara County since 1850, still hale and hearty and with her abundance of reminiscences is an interesting talker. She was, in maidenhood, Louise Guerraz, a native of Missouri. Her father, John D. Guerraz, was born in one of the French colonies in Switzerland, his family dating back to France. Coming to America when eighteen or nineteen years of age, he made his way to Tennessee and liking that section was content to remain. There he was married to Elizabeth Bridges, a native of that state, coming from an old Revolutionary family in Tennessee. They made their way westward and were living in Clay County, Mo., when Louise, the subject of this review, was born. In 1848 John D. Guerraz started across the plains with his wife and four children, making the journey in wagons drawn by ox teams, taking six months to complete the journey, being piloted by Captain Childs. They arrived in Hangtown, then called Dry Diggings, until the hanging of three desperadoes when it was called Hangtown, this incident occurring while the Guerraz family was living there.

Mr. Guerraz engaged in the grocery business in Hangtown until 1850, when he came to Santa Clara County, locating on a ranch in the Campbell district, improving a farm of 160 acres, engaging in grain farming and viticulture. Later on he disposed of this ranch and purchased another in the mountains, but not satisfied, he sold and located in San Jose, where he lived retired until he died at the age of eighty-eight; his widow then made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Kirk, until her death, in 1894, at the age of eighty-five. Of their family of six children, five are living: Mrs. Louise Kirk, Mrs. Susan Robinson of Campbell, John David resides near Edenvale, Henry lives in San Jose, and William resides in the Roberts district.

Louise Guerraz was a little girl when she crossed the plains, but well she remembers the many incidents of the trip, the wonderful, strange sights of the wilderness and then in Hangtown she saw many more wild and interesting incidents. After coming to Santa Clara County she received a good education at Notre Dame College. She was married here to Socrates Kirk, a native of Ohio, also an intrepid pioneer who had crossed the plains in 1850 and was one of the pioneer grain farmers of San Jose. Becoming interested in horticulture, he set out orchards until he had a large acreage devoted to raising prunes, peaches, apricots, and cherries, one of the finest and largest orchards in the county. Mr. Kirk was an energetic and ambitious man, and while he did well for himself, did much to improve and build up the county. He was never idle, but always looking to see what he could do to improve his place and assist in making the community more prosperous and a better place in which to live. At the time of the earthquake, April 18, 1906, he was a very ill man. The shock proved too much for him and he passed away the morning of April 19, 1906, at the age of seventy-four years, a man highly esteemed and honored, who was deeply mourned by his family and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were the parents of six children, three of whom are living: Mrs. W. S. Goodenough, Eva S. and Bert T. Kirk.

Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Kirk has continued to live in their beautiful home they had erected on their ranch at the head of Hicks Avenue, surrounded by her children and grandchildren. In national politics, like her husband, she is a Republican and they were both devoted members of the First Methodist Church in San Jose, in which she is still active and in whose benevolence she has always taken an active part.

Robert E. Lee

PROFESSOR ROBERT A. LEE—Listed among those professional men who are interested in the education of this generation of the twentieth century is Professor Robert A. Lee, who for the past twenty years has occupied the office of principal of the Lowell School, San Jose, California.

Robert A. Lee was born at Lewis, Essex County, New York, April 26, 1870, and is the son of Lebbeus and Hattie (DeLong) Lee, both natives of New York, having been born in Essex County. The father was born August 12, 1828, a son of Timothy Pitkin and Sarah Leason (Pratt) Lee, while the mother was born November 17, 1837. Professor Lee is the seventh generation removed from John Lee, who came to this country from England and was one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., in the year 1634. His descendants held important offices, both civil and military, members of the family having served with distinction during the Colonial and Revolutionary Wars. John Lee's ancient gravestone still stands in a Connecticut cemetery; beside it is an imposing modern monument. Lebbeus Lee became a judge of the justice court, and later associate judge of Essex County. He migrated to San Jose in the year 1872, and here conducted the Granite and Marble Works until the year 1882, and then entered the field of horticulture, becoming prosperous as an orchardist from the start. His ranch was located in The Willows, adjacent to San Jose and here he resided until he passed away in 1908, being survived by his widow who died in 1917. Of their six children, four of whom are now living, Robert is the fourth oldest.

Robert A. Lee attended the Lowell Grammar School and the San Jose High School, and then became a student at the San Jose State Normal School where he was graduated in 1890; after this he took special courses at Stanford University and the University of California and has followed the profession of teaching since 1895. He first entered upon the work of his profession in Winters, Yolo County, and later in Fresno. In 1900 he was offered the principalship of Lowell School, the school he attended in his boyhood days, and here he has been its head for more than twenty years.

Mr. Lee is married to Orlena B., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley H. Arnhart of Kent County, Mo. In 1874 Mrs. Lee removed to Woodland, Cal., with her parents who were pioneers of Yolo County and the parents of seven children, six of whom survive, a brother having recently been killed in an automobile accident at Petaluma. Both Mr. and Mrs. Arnhart have passed away within recent years.

Professor and Mrs. Lee have one daughter, Veva, a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School, who is now the wife of George Lyon Cross, a graduate of the University of California and now resident auditor of the Folsom State Prison, having held this position since 1916. He is giving perfect satisfaction to the state administration, being noted for his ability in curbing leaks and cutting down expenses.

Professor and Mrs. Lee have their home at 740 South Eighth Street where they have been residents for some years past and here they extend a hearty welcome to their many friends. Professor Lee was made a Mason in Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M., in which he is a past master, and now is secretary; he is a member of Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., San Jose Council No. 20, R. & S. M., and San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T. He is also a charter member of the San Jose Bodies of A. & A. Scottish Rite of Freemasonry—of the 32nd degree, Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., a member of San Jose Pyramid No. 9, A. E. O., Sciots and Hatim Tai Grotto, M. O. V. P. E. R. Professor and Mrs. Lee are members of San Jose Chapter No. 31, O. E. S. and Rose Croix Chapter, Order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem, in which they are officers. Professor Lee also holds membership in Observatory Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., Barnes Encampment No. 77 and Alamo Camp, W. O. W. He was instrumental in assisting in the recent organization of the DeMolay Order for Boys. This organization is for boys between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one and is supported by the Scottish Rite, and San Jose Chapter of the Order of DeMolay was the first organized in the state, January 1, 1921.

Mr. Lee has served as president of the San Jose Normal Men's Club and has acted as secretary since 1902. He was elected president of the grammar school division of the California State Teachers' Association and presided at the session held during the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915; he has also served as secretary of the State Teachers' Association and as a member and secretary of the advisory council of that body. In national politics, he is a stanch Republican, and votes in accord with the principles of that party.

REUBEN D. CLEARWATERS.—In the year 1885 Reuben D. Clearwaters took up his abode in San Jose. He was born at Knoxville, Marion County, Iowa, July 21, 1867, a son of Reuben and Catherine (Dunivin) Clearwaters, natives of Indiana and Tennessee, and were married in Indiana, and then moved to Iowa. The father became an extensive landowner in Iowa, having braved the hardships of the early frontier days there, and also in the state of Kansas, whither the family removed when Reuben D. was but two years old. Here, with his parents, Reuben D. spent his boyhood days, amid the delightful surroundings of the country, assisting his father in whatever was to be done. Later the father and mother removed to San Jose, where the father passed away during the year of 1911. Mrs. Clearwaters died here in 1894.

In 1891 Mr. Clearwaters was married to Miss M. Caine, who had been a resident of California since 1884, and they became the parents of three children, Rolland D. served three years in the U. S. regulars, and also in the World War, he has a wife and one child; Eva is the wife of George Hanson, and the mother of two children, they live in Portland, Ore.; Mrs. Winifred D. Carter resides in San Jose. For a short period of time, Mr. Clearwaters was a resident of Los Angeles, but came to San Jose in 1885. During the year 1898, Mr. Clearwaters was engaged in the furniture business, but later disposed of his business and entered the employ of the San Jose Fire Department, where he has served well and faithfully, counting among his warm, personal friends the late Chief Brown. In 1912 he was appointed captain of Chemical House No. 1, Market Street, and in 1917 he assumed charge of Fire House No. 3 and is acceptably serving as captain of same.

A second marriage united Hr. Clearwaters with Miss Selena Wells, who has resided in California since 1876, and in San Jose since 1888. Fraternally,

Mr. Clearwaters is connected with the Moose and Woodmen of the World, and also an active member of the "Pastime Club" of San Jose. In his political views he is a Republican, advocating keeping politics out of all departments of city government. Mr. Clearwaters was instrumental in organizing the Civil Service Association of San Jose. His activities have been wisely and carefully directed and he has consistently adhered to high standards of manhood and citizenship.

E. M. CUNNINGHAM.—A man of pleasing personality, charitable and of great kindliness, E. M. Cunningham has aided in building up the Saratoga section and has become a successful horticulturist. He is the owner of a splendid orchard half mile north of Saratoga, which he has brought to a high state of productivity. He was born near Moberly, Mo., May 31, 1857, the son of Joseph Cunningham, a native of Tennessee, born near Nashville, February 11, 1820. Grandfather William Cunningham was a native of North Carolina, but moved to Tennessee, locating near Nashville. He married Narcissa Jenkins and both died in Missouri. Joseph Cunningham came to Missouri when a young man with his parents, locating on a farm near what is now Moberly, Randolph County. He was married the first time to Margaret J. Hannah, who died soon after the birth of their first child. In 1846 he married a second time, being united with Mary Jane Gooding, born in Randolph County, Mo., July 2, 1827, a daughter of Judge Gooding, who served as judge of Randolph County. In 1849 Joseph Cunningham had become so interested in the gold excitement in California he determined to set out for the El Dorado so he crossed the plains in 1849 in an ox-team train, walking most of the way. He followed mining until 1852, then returned via Isthmus of Panama to his home place in Missouri, where he farmed until 1863, then sold his belongings and brought his family across the plains, being outfitted with mule teams and also brought a herd of loose mules. He located in Solano County, and for eighteen years engaged in raising grain in the Suisun Valley. In 1881 he came to Saratoga, where he purchased a ranch and this he began setting to orchard. Joseph Cunningham was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church for forty-six years, while his wife belonged to the same church two years longer. This worthy pioneer couple had nine children, of whom E. M., our subject is the fifth in order of birth. He came to California, crossing the great plains with his parents in 1863, and thus it came that he had his sixth birthday on the desert on the overland trail. His schooling was in his home district in Solano County.

On October 22, 1879, at the home of the bride's mother near Rockville, in Suisun Valley, occurred the marriage of Mr. Cunningham and Amanda C. Russell, who was born, reared and married at the home place, a house constructed of lumber shipped around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel, all framed and ready for construction. Mrs. Cunningham was the daughter of Henry and Adeline (Alford) Russell, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. Her father came to California in 1846 across the plains when a young man, while her mother came overland with her parents the same year, when she was a girl of thirteen. Grandfather Andy Alford brought his family across the plains, being outfitted with oxteams. They passed the Donner party, whom they traveled with for a few days and came through by the old trail safely to California. He settled in Solano County, where he became a large landowner and influential man, and gave the five-acre site for the old stone Methodist Church at Rockville; he served in the Mexican War, being stationed at Benicia Barracks. Henry Russell was also in the Mexican War, serving in Southern California; later his parents joined him and they located on a farm near what is now Fairfield. After the marriage of Henry Russell, he purchased a part of the Alford farm and then engaged in farming and teaming. He set out the first commercial apple orchard in that section, comprising twelve acres, and this was a landmark for years. He teamed to the mines at Virginia City, Nev., and it was from exposure on these trips he contracted the disease that resulted in his death in 1864. His widow later married G. H. Pangburn and resided on the old Russell place until her death at the age of seventy-six years. By her first marriage she had seven children, three living, Mrs. Cunningham being the fourth child; by her marriage to Mr. Pangburn she had six children, five of whom are living. Amanda Russell had the advantages of the public schools and when children, she and Mr. Cunningham knew Edwin Markham, all being reared in the same vicinity. After his marriage, Mr. Cunningham rented land and engaged in raising grain, but in the fall of 1881 he gave it up and in November of that year located at Saratoga, where he purchased eight and a half acres, the richest piece of land he could find. This he improved and set to orchard, raising the trees for the purpose as rapidly as he could. At first he had up hill work and many discouragements, but by perseverance and the aid of his good wife, they added to their holdings until they now have twenty-one acres, all bearing orchard and as productive a place as can be found in the valley. In fact the fertility of this soil was well known by the Indians, for they had their village close by and raised their crops along the fertile banks of the creek. Mr. Cunningham is a believer in cooperation and is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Growers' Association, the Fruit Growers' of California, Inc., and the California Walnut Growers' Association. They are the parents of two children; Florence R. is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal and also of the San Francisco National Training School for Christian Service, and assists her mother in presiding over the home. Charles N. completed a three-year special course at the University of California and has charge of the home farm, as well as his own orchard. He was married to Miss Eva Lipscomb and has three children—Charlotte M., Helen E., and Charles Newton, Jr. Mr. Cunningham served as trustee of the Saratoga school district for many years. In national politics he is a Democrat.

In 1875 Mrs. Cunningham became a member of the old stone church in Rockville and has been affiliated with this denomination ever since. Mr. Cunningham joined the Methodist Episcopal Church in April, 1881, and both were charter members of the Saratoga Methodist Episcopal Church and have been active in its benevolences ever since. Mr. Cunningham has been trustee all these years, as well as superintendent of the Sunday School many years, while Mrs. Cunningham has been a steward since its organization.

E. M. Cunningham

Amanda C. Cunningham

They are both liberal and enterprising and are pleased to aid in the growth and development of this favored garden spot of the world.

CAPTAIN EGIDIO G. ZEIRO—A leader among the Italio-American population at San Jose, where he is very popular and where he has lived since 1868, is Egidio G. Zeiro, coming from a family who at one time were among the nobility of Italy, but when the government was overthrown at the time of Napoleon the First, they lost their titles. He was born on January 23, 1854, in Genoa, Italy, and was the son of Giovanni Maria and Caterina (Basteri) Zeiro; the father was a lawyer and both parents have passed away. Captain Zeiro, as he is familiarly called by all who know him, studied at the University of Parma in Lombardi, with the intention of taking up the profession of medicine, but instead he enlisted in the Italian army when eighteen years old, entering the engineer corps, and after four years in the army, he met a friend who was about to set out for the New World and decided to accompany him to California. He and his friend landed at San Francisco about forty-five years ago, and subsequently he became the editor of L'Indipendente, a semi-weekly publication in San Francisco, which was published in the Italian language, and which is now called the L'Italia, meanwhile studying diligently to perfect himself in the English language. He was engaged in newspaper work for eight or ten years, and after that did some work as local correspondent for Italian-American papers at San Francisco. About thirty years ago he came to San Jose and now maintains offices in the Auzerais Building, where he is engaged in legal work for the Italian-American citizens, and also loans money, and translates legal documents and at times acts as court interpreter, and is perhaps consulted by more clients among the Italians than any other person in San Jose. He has helped build up and is prominent in the Italio-American societies and social circles and is president of the Italian Benevolent Society, a new society capitalized at $60,000. Mr. Zeiro has been one of the principals in instituting every Italian society in San Jose. He organized the San Jose Hussars, a military company, the equipment of which cost about $8,000. This company was at the Mid-Winter Fair in San Francisco and also has made trips on special trains to important festivals and celebrations in Los Angeles, Stockton and Sacramento. Mr. Zeiro trained them and has been their captain since the organization of the company. In 1896 Captain Zeiro was appointed Italian Consul for the district of San Jose, serving for many years. He has traveled over the state a great deal and so acquired a wide acquaintance all over California.

Mr. Zeiro's marriage, which occurred at Berkeley, Cal., united him with Miss Catherine De Pauli, who is a native of California, having been born in Bear Valley, Mariposa County, where her father was a pioneer and became a large merchant; and her brother, James de Pauli, was a merchant in Kern and was president of the Bank of Kern. Mrs. Zeiro was a graduate of Notre Dame Convent, in Berkeley, and is a cultured, talented woman, and their union has proved a very happy one. They are the parents of one child, Azalia, the wife of Earl L. Alderman, who is the head of the Earl P. Alderman Company, real estate, loans and insurance. Mr. Zeiro was president of the building committee that erected The Holy Family Church in San Jose and he and his wife have always been active members. Mr. Zeiro's residence is at Fifteenth and San Fernando streets, and here he has made his home for a number of years. He is a member of the Druids and is its district deputy and has served as its president for twenty years. In national politics he is a Republican, prominent and active in county conventions.

URBAN A. SONTHEIMER.—A worthy representative of a well-known pioneer family who has himself attained to an enviable position in the bustling community of which he is an influential part, is Urban A. Sontheimer, the popular Justice of the Peace of San Jose township. A native son, very proud of his association with the great commonwealth along the Pacific, Mr. Sontheimer was born at San Jose on August 23, 1888, the son of J. J. Sontheimer, who came to San Jose from Wisconsin in 1869, and ten years later married here Miss Anna Kreig, also of an early family. He was engaged in educational work and taught school many years in San Jose. Mr. Sontheimer was then County Clerk, and he gave such satisfaction in the efficient and conscientious discharge of the duties of his office that he served his fellow-citizens three terms in that capacity, after which he followed the business of a realtor. He was also a member of the board of school trustees of San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Sontheimer had three children, and Urban was the youngest in the family.

He attended both the grammar and the high school at San Jose, after graduating from the latter in 1907, and then a year later he entered Stanford University. In 1912 he was graduated from the pre-legal course with the A. B. degree, and in 1914 he was made a Juris Doctor by the same institution. Thereafter he practised law in San Jose until he was appointed to his present position in 1916, to succeed Judge John T. Wallace, and in 1918 he was elected for a four-year term. In national politics a Republican, Mr. Sontheimer is too good an American to allow partisanship to interfere with his wholehearted support of whatever is best for the locality in which he lives, works, and prospers. He is much interested in all Santa Clara County, and ready and anxious to do all that he can to hasten the day when it shall come to its own.

At San Jose, on August 3, 1919, Mr. Sontheimer was married to Miss Mabel I. Allen, born near San Jose, the daughter of L. S. Allen, who had come to California with his family in 1869. Judge Sontheimer belongs to San Jose Parlor No. 22, Native Sons of the Golden West, being a past president and is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E., serving as exalted ruler from April, 1919 to April, 1920. He was made a Mason in Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., San Jose, is a member of Harvard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., and of San Jose Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, and is also a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco. He is naturally an enthusiastic member of Santa Clara County Bar Association. At Stanford we find him a member of Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity, the "Order of the Coif," the scholarship law fraternity, and Acacia Masonic Fraternity. During the World War Judge Sontheimer was a member of the legal advisory board for Santa Clara

County and had active charge of all its work, including the preparation and supervision of all the questionnaires that were returned from this county. He was one of the four-minute men and a member of the war work councils, taking an active part in the Liberty bond, Red Cross and war drives.

MISS AGNES EMMONS HOWE.—What one woman of high ideals and scholarly education may achieve not merely in professional success, but in being able to accomplish much toward the advancement of a great movement for the benefit of humanity, is well illustrated in the life and career of Miss Agnes Emmons Howe, the experienced and efficient county superintendent of schools, whose popularity throughout Santa Clara County attests to her enviable status in the educational world at large. She was born at Rockford, Ill., the daughter of Lafayette and Mary (Tisdale) Howe, and was the eldest of six children. She enjoyed a thorough grammar school training, at Owatonna Minn., and afterwards, an excellent high school course.

In 1885 she came to California and for seven years taught school in Ventura County. Then in 1892 matriculated at Stanford University; and in 1897 she was graduated with the A. B. degree. Then she went to the San Jose Normal School as a teacher, and she remained there in that capacity for twenty-one and a half years, during which time she had two years' leave of absence. She did graduate work at the University of Wisconsin, which in 1913 conferred upon her the degree of Master of Arts. Half of this period of absence Miss Howe devoted to travel, throughout the United States and Europe, thereby still further enlarging her breadth of vision.

When Miss Howe left the San Jose Normal School in 1918, she was elected for four years to the responsible office of county superintendent of schools, and thus made officially a leader in the movements for popular education and intellectual uplift in Santa Clara County; and during her term of office she has specialized in the extension of home agricultural projects and in the bettering of the courses of studies for rural schools, promoted through her by frequent conferences with teachers. Having always the welfare of the latter, as well as that of the pupils at heart, it is natural that Miss Howe should be able to proceed rapidly and effectually with these improvements and extensions on account of the cheerful and sincere cooperation given her by the teaching body at large. Miss Howe is as much interested in Santa Clara County as if she were a native daughter, and finds inspiration and pleasure in inspiring others with civic pride and rational patriotism. In politics she is a Republican.

Miss Howe has been an active member of the National Educational Association for years, and she also belongs to the California Teachers Association, and to the State Federation of School Women's Clubs, and she is also identified with the Civic League of San Jose, the Women's Club, the Parent-Teachers Association, League of Women Voters, the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Chamber of Commerce, the Eastern Star and the Royal Order of Amaranth. In each of these organizations the influence of her mind and personality is felt as the power of a good woman, and one of particular gifts; which may explain her acceptability as both a school official and a representative citizen.

HON. M. P. O'CONNOR.—Occupying a position of prominence among the most influential citizens of San Jose was the late Hon. M. P. O'Connor, well known throughout this section as Judge O'Connor. During the many years of his residence in this city he took an active interest in developing and advancing its highest interests, devoting his energies to this purpose and giving of his means in a generous measure. As an attorney he was well versed in legal lore, attaining success at the bar, and as a representative of the people he served his constituents in both houses of the California legislature with recognized ability and fidelity.

He was born in Ireland May 8, 1823, and was taken to England in August, 1825. At the age of fifteen he came with his parents to the United States, and remained two years in the city of New York. In December, 1840, he removed to St. Louis, Mo. Entering the law office of Maj. U. Wright, in 1842, he studied law with the eminent jurist, and after being graduated from the law department of the Jesuit College, St. Louis, was admitted to the bar there in 1846. Beginning the practice of his profession in St. Louis, the judge remained there three years, and then, in 1849, crossed the plains with mule teams, arriving in California by the Carson route August 17, 1849. He intended to at once open a law office, but there being little legal business of any kind, he turned his attention instead to mining, which he followed for a time. Locating in Nevada County, he subsequently engaged in the practice of law, but at the same time continued his mining operations. A man of strong mental caliber and of much force of character, Judge O'Connor soon acquired a place of influence in the community, and in the session of 1859 and 1860 he served in the state assembly, being elected as a Douglas Democrat. From 1860 to 1869 he practiced law in Nevada County. In a Republican county he was elected as state senator on the Democratic ticket, and served most satisfactorily to all concerned from 1869 until 1877. His mining operation added materially to his bank account, his name becoming familiar to all the people of that section of the state in which he resided. On his election to the senate he gave up his law practice. In 1874, accompanied by his wife, he began traveling throughout this and foreign countries, returning from each trip in time to attend the sessions of the legislature. Locating in San Jose in 1884, Judge O'Connor erected a beautiful residence at the corner of Second and Reed streets, and later on built his home, adjoining the O'Connor Sanitarium.

In 1862, in Grass Valley, Nevada County, Cal., Judge O'Connor was married to Mrs. Amanda (Butler) Young, who was born in Carrollton, Ohio, and came to California in 1854 with her brother, J. Butler, of Grass Valley. A large-hearted, broad-minded woman, Mrs. O'Connor has a warm, sympathetic nature, and in the alleviation of the sufferings of others finds her greatest pleasure. She was always interested in young girls, and those left without father or mother appealed especially to her tender heart and she longed to do something for them. The large house that she and her husband built at Second and Reed streets seemed to her well adapted for a home for a large number of people, and she and her husband, being devout Catholics, determined to make

Agnes E. Howe

O'CONNOR SANITARIUM, SAN JOSE, CALIF.
Conducted by the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul

it in reality a home for Catholic orphan girls With this purpose in view this generous couple donated their beautiful residence to the Sisters of Notre Dame for an orphanage, and it is now known as Notre Dame Institute. It has accommodation for fifty orphans, and is one of the most noted institutions of the kind on the Pacific Coast. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor also liberally endowed the institution with a sum sufficient for its perpetual maintenance. In 1889, prior to the establishment of the Notre Dame Institute by Mrs. O'Connor, the O'Connor Sanitarium, on the corner of Race and San Carlos streets, was erected by them. This is a large and beautiful brick structure, modern in its furnishings and equipments, and, with its attractive grounds, occupies fifteen acres, the grounds extending from Race to Meridian streets on the one side and from San Carlos to Sansevain streets on the other.

During their residence in San Jose, Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor made many trips abroad, and of the fourteen winters spent in Europe ten were passed in Rome. In their travels on the continent they gathered a rare collection of art treasures, and these they donated to Trinity College in Washington, D. C. They also endowed the chair of canon law in the Catholic University of America in Washington, D. C. The benefactions of Judge and Mrs. O'Connor have reached many sections of California, and have proved a boon to numerous Catholic institutions. They contributed liberally towards the upbuilding and perpetual maintenance of St. Patrick's Seminary at Menlo Park, and also assisted in the building of the Young Men's Institute Building on Market Street, near San Fernando. Judge O'Connor was an active member of St. Joseph's Church, and was a member of the California Pioneers' Society of San Francisco. He passed away June 9, 1909, survived by his widow

It would be only just for the historian to pay a tribute to Mrs. O'Connor, who was one of the most faithful and cheerful of wives and helpmates. The abnegation of all social functions and demands of society in general in order that she could be a constant companion to her husband will be a living example for future generations. She went hand in hand with her husband in their princely generosity and the harmony of their natures and loving regard one for the other was as beautiful as it was rare. Thus, in the twilight of her life, while the shadows are lengthening, Mrs. O'Connor is listening for the call, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

THE O'CONNOR SANITARIUM.—Preeminent among the beneficent and noteworthy institutions of San Jose of which the ambitious and appreciative citizens of Santa Clara County are justly proud may well be mentioned the O'Connor Sanitarium, which was taken possession of by the Daughters of Charity of St. Vincent de Paul, at the invitation of the Hon. and Mrs. M. P. O'Connor, and the suggestion of the Most Rev. Archbishop Riordan, on March 19, 1889, although it was erected in 1887 by Mr. and Mrs. O'Connor, who wished to provide an institution for the care of the aged, the sick and the afflicted. Since its erection, the growth and development of the institution have been along broad and progressive lines; and as it is purely non-sectarian, with much-needed benefits available to all, the unostentatious relief of the unfortunate poor of the community, as one phase of its activity, has been far-reaching and effective in its service in the cause of humanity.

Tastefully laid out in lawns, orchards, orange plot and pinery, traversed by concrete walks and driveways affording opportunity for ideal exercise and recreation, the spacious fourteen acres surrounding and forever protecting the Sanitarium are advantageously situated in the beautiful and healthful Santa Clara Valley, at San Jose, within easy access of San Francisco, and upon these grounds are the substantial brick buildings, grouped in architectural harmony, consisting of main building, two wings, nurses home, chapel, kitchen, laundry, power house and garage, while properly apart stands the isolation building, for contagious diseases. Numerous sheltered porches, a solarium and garden pavilion enable the convalescent to enjoy the benefits of the outdoor air.

Fully supplied with all the modern appointments such as one might expect to find in any up-to-date institution of this kind, the O'Connor Sanitarium, which in 1918 installed a splendid pathological laboratory, and in March, 1921, secured the latest X-ray instruments, is especially equipped for the care of surgical cases, and the operating rooms are as complete as science and mechanical skill can make them. On each of the floors are surgical dressing and treatment rooms, and there are two large wards for patients of both sexes, and a smaller ward for chronic diseases. In addition, there is also a children's ward, for here special attention is always paid to the needs of these little sufferers. In the obstetrical division, adjoining the remodeled ward and private rooms is the delivery room with furnishings and equipment planned to provide every convenience for the physician and safeguard for the patient; and the nursery, with its row of basket-beds, open grate-fireplace and sanitary tubs, is ideally arranged for the care of the new-born infant. There is a complete chemical laboratory, and a pharmacy in charge of a thoroughly-competent Sister pharmacist; and there are dressing rooms and lavatories for the attending physicians, with all the facilities for personal asepsis and antisepsis, thus minimizing the liability to incurrence or transference of the disease being treated. Baths, sterilizers, efficient apparatus for fumigation, a diet kitchen and a complete telephone service, all aid in rendering the isolation and other buildings perfect for the purposes for which they were designed. The O'Connor Sanitarium is patronized by the physicians of San Jose of all approved schools of medicine; and in recent years the total number of cases handled have been 1,012 in the year 1911, between 1,000 and 1,100 annually in the years 1912, 1913, 1914, and 1915; 1,171 patients in 1916, 1,538 in 1917, 2,440 in 1918, 1,982 in 1919, and 2,577 in 1920—showing an almost phenomenal recent growth. The San Jose Training School for Nurses, an accredited school, one of the divisions of the Sanitarium activity, was established in 1898 and incorporated in 1906.

EDWIN H. LEITCH.—Enterprising and capable, Edwin H. Leitch is the type of citizen whose presence in San Jose has been most helpful to the permanent welfare of Santa Clara County. He was born in Alviso, Santa Clara County, February 15, 1872, and was the son of Isaac H. and Ann (McQuillan) Leitch. The father was born in New York City and came to California in the year of 1853, where he secured employment as a miller. He first went to San Francisco and then to Alviso, where he

worked for Bray Bros. and was a miller there for a number of years. He then engaged in farming until his death, which occurred in 1896, the mother surviving him until 1913. Mrs. Leitch came to the United States from her native land, Ireland, at the age of fourteen years, and was married to Isaac H. Leitch in San Francisco.

Edwin received his education in the public schools of Alviso and then entered the employment of S. B. Hunkins in a general store. Being ambitious he took the U. S. Civil Service Examinations, and received an appointment as assistant postmaster at Alviso and later entered the San Jose post office, where he was employed for a period of ten years as chief mailing clerk. He then served two years with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and another year in the wholesale tobacco business in San Jose. In the meantime, being of an ingenious turn of mind, he spent his spare time in inventing and developing an oil burner. Taking a position with C. L. Meisterheim, a dealer in pumps, etc., he was with him for twelve years and was practically in charge of the business, and when Mr. Meisterheim disposed of the business, he continued sixteen months with his successors. He then started in business for himself, establishing the Leitch Pump and Supply Company at 400 West Santa Clara Street and has been very successful.

Mr. Leitch's marriage united him with Miss Elizabeth D. Parker, a native of Colfax, Cal., and they are the parents of two children, Marjorie E. and Emerson H. Mr. Leitch is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the Catholic Church.

L. R. CODY—Those who have had the good fortune of intimate association with L. R. Cody, Horticultural Commissioner of Santa Clara County, know that his work along the lines of practical and scientific horticulture has been a primary factor in the development of the fruit industry. Although his work and interest have been largely confined to California horticulture, the development along these lines in the other states, as well as in Europe and the Orient, has not escaped his attention. Orchardists and propagators throughout the Santa Clara Valley cannot value too highly his services in fostering horticultural enterprises and disseminating information so necessary for their calling.

Mr. Cody was born in Chester, Howard County, Iowa, on January 31, 1877, the son of Frederick A. and Alta E. (Ray) Cody, who came to California in 1895. He attended the public schools in Connecticut but was forced to abandon his academic work for the school of experience quite early. He became an assayer for a mining corporation in Mexico, and after spending some six years there returned to California to take up the study of agriculture and its allied lines.

After spending four years in viticultural work at Fresno, he moved to the Santa Cruz County mountain apple section, arriving in Santa Clara County in the spring of 1907, where he has since made his home. His work at the old California Nursery in the field and as a salesman, as well as his experience as foreman with the San Jose Branch of the Cottage Garden Nursery, developed an intimate knowledge of plant life and methods of propagation which has made him a recognized authority. In connection with this work he has made an extensive study of California flora and is an active member of the California Botanical Society. Likewise, always interested along entomological lines, he has spent his spare time in the study of insect life and its control in relation to the welfare of California horticulture, as well as pathology with the same practical end in view; thus he has acquired the most complete collection of economic insects of any commissioner in the state.

Attracted by Mr. Cody's ability, Mr. E. L. Morris, County Horticultural Commissioner at that time, persuaded him to enter the public service as horticultural inspector. Upon Mr. Morris' resignation, he was succeeded by Mr. Cody on June 1, 1918, with reappointment to this responsible position, November 13, 1918.

At Meriden, Conn., Mr. Cody was married to Miss Alice May Smith, who was born in New Haven. They have a promising son, Frederick Russell, now attending the San Jose high school. Mr. Cody has held all of the principal offices of the local Grange, belongs to the W. O. W., Masons and Sciots, and is a consistent Republican in state and national affairs.

MAJOR WILLIAM A. COULTER.—A distinguished representative of the Union forces in the Civil War, Major William A Coulter, of 15 South Thirteenth Street, San Jose, has lived to occupy a position of especial honor in a period when a younger generation has also exhibited in such a masterful way the same shining characteristics. He was born at Harrisburg, Pa., on October 8, 1839, the son of James Ramsey Coulter, who was born at Williamsport, Pa., and became a newspaper man, mastering the details of the business from the work of the reporter, through the editorial sanctum, and to the counting room of the publisher. As a young writer, James Ramsey Coulter was affiliated with Alexander Cummins, the owner of the Evening Herald of Philadelphia, and some years later with the staff of the New York World. It was in the years just prior to the Civil War when James Ramsey Coulter and his brother William became prominent as newspaper men in Pennsylvania, and for nearly twenty years they pulled together as partners. The Coulter ancestry reaches back to Scotch-Irish settlers who came out to America during the Colonial period.

James R. Coulter married Miss Lucy R. Balsley, who was the daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Harris) Balsley. Sarah Harris' cousin, John Harris, granted to the state of Pennsylvania the ground on which the capitol of Pennsylvania is built, as well as the beautiful capitol grounds surrounding this site, which he deeded to the state for use so long as the capitol shall remain in that place. The city takes its name from the Harris family.

William A Coulter attended the public schools at Harrisburg, and in 1859, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio. He became a member of the "Lenapee Grays," a military company, and had military training for a year before the Civil War broke out. On October 4, 1861, he enlisted in the Eighteenth United States Infantry, in the new army authorized by Congress, and "bunked" with Gen. William H. Bisbee, now retired. H. B. Carrington, adjutant-general of Ohio, was put in command of the newly-formed regiment. Mr. Coulter was captain and assistant adjutant-general of a division of cavalry in the battle of Nashville, Tenn. After this he was adjutant-general of a division of cavalry commanded by Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, and

L. R. Cody

took part in the campaign against Mobile, Ala., when General Canby had command; after this he was assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general to Gen. J. M. Brannan, chief of the artillery to Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding the armies of the West. Later still, Mr. Coulter was made assistant-adjutant to Gen. A. M. Brannan, commanding the district of Savannah with headquarters at Savannah until 1866, and then he served as assistant adjutant-general to Gen. W. H. Emery at his headquarters in Washington, D. C. In 1866 he was commissioned major by the president and Secretary of War, for faithful service during the war. The Freedmen's Report was prepared by Major Coulter during these two years and sent to General Howard, who was in command of the Freedmen's Bureau for the United States. He sent it to Congress with the recommendation that the Freedmen's Bureau be extended another year and a bill was passed by Congress to that effect. Then the Major was assigned to duty at Richmond, Va., in Gen. E. R. S. Canby's headquarters; the officer who was prominent in quelling the uprising of the Modoc Indians. In November, 1870, Major Coulter resigned from the army, on which occasion General Canby wrote him a letter complimenting him on his service and regretted he was leaving the service. While in Richmond, and before his resignation, he appeared before three judges at Richmond, passed the required examinations, and was admitted to the practice of law. After his resignation he established his residence in Washington, vacating the mansion at Richmond that had been used, until the close of the war, by Jefferson Davis, and for nearly fifteen years he followed his profession in Washington, becoming there a well-known attorney, and fostering the rapid and sane development in house-erecting in that live city, completing forty residences which he afterwards sold. He was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Preceded by his wife's family, Major and Mrs. Coulter came out to the Pacific Coast in 1892, the couple having been united in matrimony at Washington in 1890. Mrs. Coulter was Mrs. Augusta (Smith) Oakley before her marriage, and was born in Montgomery County, Md., of an old Maryland family. Her grandfather, Reverend Smith, was an eminent divine in the Methodist Church, and her uncle, Gen. Augustus Smith, was a brigadier-general in the Civil War from Illinois. Mrs. Coulter, by her first marriage, had one child, Roy Oakley, who resides at St. Paul. Major and Mrs. Coulter first located at San Francisco; there he practised law and was admitted to practice in the Superior Court of California, but later removed to Santa Clara County, where they invested in fifty acres which they developed into a fine prune orchard. Still maintaining the interest awakened at Washington in worthy architecture, Major Coulter has done what he could to improve architectural standards in San Jose, and he has been very successful in beautifying a portion of the city. He now owns the Cosmos Apartments at the corner of East Santa Clara and Thirteenth streets, as well as the fine Coulter residence at 15 South Thirteenth Street, both of which he erected. Since 1910 he has leased his ranch.

During 1911-12 Major Coulter served as commander of the Union Veteran Legion, San Jose Chapter, but in 1915 this chapter was disbanded, owing to the decrease in membership through deaths. He is a member of the California Commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion, and in 1917 was senior vice-commander of the commandery. He has also served as patriotic instructor of the Col. A. G. Bennett Post No. 129, G. A. R., of San Jose, and was recently elected a delegate to the California and Nevada Departmental Encampment held at Stockton in May, 1921. Major Coulter has a large acquaintance with military and public men of the East. He knew many of the Presidents and cabinet men in the various administrations, viz.: Grant, Logan, Miles, Custer, President Johnson, Hayes, Garfield, Harrison, Arthur, McKinley, Roosevelt, Cleveland, Taft and James G. Blaine, Henry Cabot Lodge, Senators Quay, Penrose, Philander C. Knox, etc. He is well informed and has a very interesting way of narrating events. A gifted speaker, he has often been called upon to participate in notable public gatherings, patriotic meetings and similar occasions. He is a Republican and a Knights Templar and Scottish Rite Mason, as well as a Shriner. Major Coulter served as war correspondent for the Harrisburg Telegraph and the New York Army and Navy Journal while on detached service for the Union Army, and he wrote many articles for publication after the war. The late Col. Harry Egbert, who died at the Battle of Manila, was his intimate friend, and while living in Ohio was a delegate and attended the congressional convention which met at Marion, Ohio, when President Harding was a young newspaper man.

ARTHUR F. CASTLE.—A man of enterprise and ability, Arthur F. Castle occupies an assured position among the citizens of San Jose. Born in San Jose, Cal., October 8, 1879, the eldest son of Isaac Nelson and California (Reel) Castle, a sketch of their lives appearing elsewhere in this work. His father was a native of New York, migrating to California in 1852, coming by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He was an extensive landowner and spent many years in the cattle business and was well known throughout the state. He passed away at the family home in San Jose, January 21, 1911. Mrs. Castle has the distinction of being the first white child born in Georgetown, Eldorado County. For many years she has been associated with her two sons in stockraising.

Arthur F. Castle attended the public schools of San Jose, supplementing with a course at Thompson's Business College at Hollister; he is also a graduate of Heald's Business College at San Jose. From the time he was eight years old he was in the saddle, inheriting much of his father's ability as a stockman, so with his mother and brother he leased the San Luis Ranch of 50,000 acres, part of which is located in Santa Clara County and part in Merced County. He proved very successful in this line of work and in 1918 they purchased a large tract of land in the Napa Valley; this was in partnership with his brother, Roy N. Castle, and his mother. They became well known as the most extensive cattlemen and stockmen in the Valley and were known throughout the whole state of California. This partnership was dissolved in 1920, having disposed of their holdings, and Mr. Castle became the owner of the Castle Hair Store, located at 70 South First Street, San Jose. In 1921 he and his brother again

engaged in stockraising on a large tract of about 4,000 acres lying near Gilroy.

In early manhood Mr. Castle married Miss Clara E. Matthews, who is a native of Calaveras County, Cal., and the daughter of W. W. and Rachael Matthews. They are the parents of two accomplished children, Lorrine, a student of the San Jose high school, and Yvonne, also attending the schools of San Jose. Politically, Mr. Castle is a Republican, and in fraternal circles is popular in the ranks of the Masons and Elks. A deep lover of music, he is also a gifted violinist, and his talent in this direction is the source of much pleasure to his many friends.

AUSTIN N. LOSSE.—With the development of the fruit industry in California the name of Losse is inseparably associated, and Austin N. Losse, a leading horticulturist of Santa Clara County, is ably carrying forward the work instituted by his father, who was a pioneer in the dried fruit industry in this state. Austin N. Losse, subject of this review, was born in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1881, a son of H. E. and Carrie (Keogh) Losse, both of whom are now deceased, the former passing away in 1918, at the age of sixty-five, while the latter's demise occurred in April, 1921, when she had reached the sixty-seventh milestone. The father came to the Golden State in 1887, arriving here at about the same time as A. C. Kuhn, now deceased. He settled in Santa Clara County, where he purchased land, on which he engaged in the raising of fruit, which he dried and packed. He became a pioneer in the dried fruit industry, being one of the pioneer firms engaged in that business in Northern California. His initiative spirit and constructive effort enabled him to build up an enterprise of extensive proportions, the capacity of his plant approximating 25,000,000 pounds of dried fruit a year. The superiority of the output gained for it a wide sale and the products of the plant were shipped to all parts of the globe, the business being conducted as H. E. Losse & Company. Mr. Losse was also interested in financial affairs, being president of the Santa Clara Valley Bank, of Santa Clara, and he was preeminently a business man whose record was written in terms of success, for he possessed the ability to think in large terms and whatever he undertook he carried forward to a successful termination. He was a member of the St. Claire Club and was recognized as one of the foremost citizens, not only of Santa Clara County, but of the state.

In the acquirement of an education Austin N. Losse attended the grammar and high schools of San Jose and the University of California, from which he was graduated with the class of 1905. After completing his studies he became his father's associate in the dried fruit industry, with which he was connected until 1917, when the business was sold to the Rosenberg Brothers Fruit Company of San Francisco, by whom it is still conducted. Since 1917 Mr. Losse has been interested in business with his brother, Weir C. Losse, and his sister, Mrs. James C. Blair. They operate some of the choicest fruit land in Santa Clara County, being the owners of a valuable fruit ranch of 340 acres, devoted mainly to the raising of apricots, but a considerable acreage is also given over to the production of pears, plums and prunes. Upon the place are two wells, which furnish an abundant supply of water for irrigation purposes, and owing to the superior quality of the fruit it commands a ready sale. Mr. Losse is thoroughly conversant with the details connected with the production of fruit, carries on his labors scientifically, and keeps well informed on all modern developments relating to his line of work. For a number of years he had the controlling interest in the Vendome Hotel, of which he was manager in 1918.

In San Jose, on August 12, 1909, was solemnized the marriage of Austin N. Losse and Miss Louise P. McGraw, a native of Mankato, Minn., and a daughter of Dr. D. F. and Emma McGraw. The father was for many years a prominent dentist and highly respected citizen of San Jose, building up an extensive practice. Mrs. Losse attended the grammar and high schools of San Jose and completed her education at the Marlborough School of Los Angeles, Cal. Two children were born of that union, Beatrice Jessie and Henry Edward. The wife and mother passed away on December 3, 1918, a victim of the influenza epidemic, and in that year Mr. Losse also lost his father. He is a prominent member of the St. Claire Club and is a man of high principles and substantial qualities, progressive and reliable in business, loyal in citizenship and at all times displaying devotion to the duties that devolve upon him.

FORREST D. SANDERS.—A thoroughly enterprising and successful business man of Saratoga, who considers it an honor to have been born in this beautiful county, is Forrest D. Sanders, who first saw the light in Los Gatos, March 13, 1878. He is the son of C. W. and Hannah (Showers) Sanders, who came to Los Gatos about 1874. The father is a New Yorker by birth and the mother a native of Missouri. In the pioneer days, the father was an assayer at Virginia City, Nev., and has followed the occupation of mining ever since coming to California and is still in the mines near Angels Camp. The mother is deceased. The eldest of three children, Forrest attended school in Los Gatos until the family removed to St. Louis, Mo., when he was nine years old, when he went to school there. His career was varied by different occupations, first as a newsboy, then as elevator boy at Nugent's Dry Goods Store in St. Louis, and then he embarked in business for himself, owning a second hand store and a wood and coal yard in St. Louis. He was eighteen years old when he returned to Los Gatos in 1896, and for a time worked in a cannery, then for two years he worked in the mines. Not being satisfied with mining as a permanent occupation, he assumed the management of the orchard owned by Rev. E. S. Williams; later he purchased a small ranch of his own and in the meantime took up contracting and carpentry and thus went into the lumber business. Owing to the great demand, he first began the manufacture of fruit trays, but gradually enlarged his business and was so progressive and aggressive that he very soon absorbed the Adams Lumber Company, thus practically controlling the lumber business in the vicinity of Saratoga.

On March 15, 1899, Mr. Sanders was united in marriage with Miss Alice Maud Gardner, of Saratoga, a daughter of a worthy pioneer family, her father being Daniel F. Gardner, a pioneer horticulturist who came to California across the plains in 1850, while her mother, Sarah (Kenyon) Gardner, crossed the plains in 1849 with her father, James Kenyon, the pioneer of Homestead Road. They are

Austin N. Lorse

H. E. Lusser

the parents of two children, David F., who is associated with his father in the lumber business, and John F. Mr. Sanders has been a life-long stand-pat Republican, and for six years he has served as school trustee. Mr. Sanders united with the Centenary Methodist Church in St. Louis in 1894, and soon after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sanders became members of the Congregational Church in Saratoga in which they have taken an active part, contributing liberally to its benevolences, Mrs. Sanders taking an active part in the ladies' societies of the church. Since the Christian Church federated with the Congregational, they are now members of the Federated Church and continue their activity. Mr. Sanders has been active as president of the Christian Endeavor. Mrs. Sanders is a cultured woman and as such exerts her influence for good in the community. She is prominent in civic and social circles, being a member of the Foothill Study Club and the Parent-Teachers' Association. Mr. Sanders is a man of pleasing personality which, coupled with much native business ability, speaks for his success. He has the interests of the community much at heart and is active in all movements that have for their aim the improvement of the town and betterment of the people. He is a member of the Commercial Club and the Men's Club and it was this latter organization that made the local Boy Scouts a possibility and success. He joined the True Fellowship Lodge, I. O. O. F., Santa Clara, and later demitting, became a charter member of Saratoga Lodge No. 428, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand. He is also a member of Encampment No. 77, San Jose, and with his wife is a member of Saratoga Rebekah Lodge No. 337, in which Mrs. Sanders served two terms as noble grand. Mr. Sanders is also a member of the Foresters of America and the Modern Woodmen. He has been an active member of the Saratoga Improvement Association since its organization in 1900 and since 1921 has been the president of the Association.

JAMES CASLEY.—Noteworthy among the most thriving, able and progressive business men of San Jose, is James Casley, general cement and sewer contractor. Inheriting his industrious and energetic spirit and the sterling virtues of a long line of sturdy English ancestry, he has met with success in his active career, and has won the confidence and goodwill of the community in which he resides. A native of England, he was born October 17, 1860, in Cornwall, parish of St. Just, which was also the birthplace of his father and mother, James and Elizabeth (Thomas) Casley. The father, James Casley, followed the occupation of farming during his entire lifetime. While he did not aspire to holding a public office, he was progressive and public spirited and always interested in the welfare of the community in which he resided. He retained his interest in public affairs to the day of his death, which occurred at the age of seventy-three.

During his early boyhood, James, Jr., attended school in his native parish, receiving instruction from his father in farming and agriculture, which served him well in future years. The youth of Mr. Casley was not singled out for special favors on the part of good fortune, and he is essentially a self-made man, depending always upon the natural and acquired gifts which aided his ambition. He was reared to habits of extreme thrift by his parents, and when he arrived at the age of twenty-two, with an inborn determination to succeed, he embarked for America, and landed in Quebec, Canada, on July 6, 1882. His first job was that of farmhand at the meager wage of twenty dollars per month. This served to tide him over for a time, but not satisfied with this, four months later he went to Michigan, where he obtained employment in the iron and copper mines. During the next year, he went to La Salle County, Ill., again taking up the work for which he was best fitted, that of farming. He leased land near Marseilles, Ill., paying as high as four dollars per acre rent, and was successful in his venture, his chief crop being corn. Still he was not satisfied with farming as a vocation, and leaving the scene of his success, he came to California in November, 1891, locating at San Jose. His early lessons in thrift had caused him to accumulate some funds, and he very soon invested in property in the Montgomery and Rea subdivisions, later erecting a residence on North Seventeenth Street.

Before leaving Illinois, Mr. Casley was married to Miss Salina Price in Marseilles on December 9, 1885. Mrs. Casley was also a native of England, being born in Halsoen, September 16, 1855, and she came to America in 1880, locating in Illinois. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Casley: Albert, deceased; William, deceased; Lizzie, deceased; Mary married Walter H. Ratz, and they have one child, Gertrude, a graduate of high school, resides with her parents; Alice, a graduate of the State Normal School, is teaching in the public schools of San Jose. Mrs. Casley passed away in October, 1915, and is buried in the beautiful cemetery at Oak Hill, where the children who are deceased are buried.

Soon after coming here, Mr. Casley chose his location for his business, and with his usual energy, he has established himself as a general cement and sewer contractor, making for himself an enviable reputation. His one ambition, throughout his business career, has been to excel in the quality of his work, and keeping this in mind at all times, he has succeeded in establishing himself as the leading contractor in his line of Santa Clara County. He has laid miles and miles of sewer and his cement work has always been first class. Mr. Casley used a ditching machine in his work and was the first man to own one in Santa Clara County. This is a great labor-saving device, since before operating this machine, he regularly employed twenty-five men, and now the same amount of work can be accomplished with the help of four men. Mr. Casley has built many of the beautiful bridges, which are the pride of Santa Clara County, and he has been successful, far beyond his expectations, in his chosen work.

Mr. Casley has taken an active interest in Republican politics ever since coming to the West, serving as a delegate to the county convention on the Republican ticket in 1910. Fraternally, he is a member of the Woodmen of the World and an Odd Fellow. He is a stockholder in the Don Jose Investment Company of San Jose and has extensive real estate interests in that city. He is public spirited and enterprising, and his example of industry and sobriety may well be followed by the seekers of success. Mr. Casley received his citizenship papers while a resident of La Salle, Ill., during the year of 1888, from the Superior Court, presided over by Judge Snyder.

REV. A. W. NOEL PORTER, Ph. D.—A scholarly representative of the Episcopal clergy in California, the Rev. Dr. A. W. Noel Porter, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church, San Jose, enjoys a status and exerts an influence socially, intellectually, and religiously such as anyone might envy who was desirous of leading the world onward and upward to better things. He was born at Bellary, India, on December 18, 1885, the son of John and Martha (Starling) Porter. John Porter was born in Devonshire, England, educated in the public schools, and graduated from a military academy, after which he received a college degree. He was then sent to India, where he was promoted to be Regimental Inspector and was put in charge of military schools. He married in Barbados, of the West Indies, Miss Martha Starling, who was born there, and had been educated in a French academy at Paris; but as her parents were extensive landowners in the West Indies and the Isle of Barbados, she made her home there. They resided for a time in England then in Ireland and then once in India, where the father died in 1888, survived by his wife and children, our subject and his sister, Mrs. Albert Leehome of Santa Barbara. The mother died in England in 1900.

Mr. Porter attended the Grosvenor House School in England, which was located at Walthamstow, and from there he was able to effect his entrance, by examination, to the University of Southern California. Coming out to Los Angeles in 1902, in 1904 entered the university. He acted as secretary and treasurer of the S. D. Sturgis & Bro. Company, while studying, and enjoyed a varied business experience which gave him a keen insight into practical business methods. He had already been fortunate in the matter of inheritance; for his paternal ancestors, from whom sprang men prominent in India and Australia, were widely experienced in military and naval affairs, and his forebears on his mother's side were prominent as churchmen and plantation owners. One branch of the Porter family were early settlers of Virginia, members of which took part in the Colonial and Revolutionary struggles. In 1908 Mr. Porter received the Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Southern California, and six years later he was given the Bachelor of Divinity from the General Theological Seminary in New York City. In 1911 he had been ordained a deacon and priest by Bishop Johnson and became rector of St. James Episcopal Church in Los Angeles, and in 1915 he received his Master's degree from his Alma Mater. In 1916 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by the College of the State of Iowa.

In 1918 Doctor Porter was called to San Jose to fill a vacancy in the rectorship of Trinity parish, caused by the resignation, in November, 1917, of the Rev. Halsey Werlein, and since then he has had supervision of Christ Mission, San Jose, the Church of Our Savior at Santa Clara, and St. Thomas' Mission at Sunnyvale. He has become vice-president of the Civic Welfare League, is a member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and has acted as vice-president of the Public Forum Committee. He is the clerical member of the Rotary Club and is also a member of the San Jose Country Club. He votes with the historic Democratic party and finds delight in seeking to elevate civic standards. He belongs to the Phi Alpha fraternity. He was made a Mason in San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., is chaplain of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E., and is intensely interested in the Boy Scouts movement. With over 800 communicants, Trinity parish may well be said to be in a prosperous condition.

Since taking hold here in 1918, Doctor Porter has continued untiringly as an educator, and he has carried on the great work of Trinity Church uninterruptedly. He gives especial attention to the all-important matter of organization, both within and without the church, and thereby better succeeds in maintaining vital connections between his parish and the rest of the social and religious world. He is also a successful author, having written, among other things, with facility and force, "The Bible in the Prayer Book," published in 1913, an index used by many teachers; "Love One Another," "Carry Your Corner," and "The Inside Inn," together with some of his best sermons. His publishers now have his latest work on the last words from the Cross, under the title, "Magnet of the World," which will soon be off the press.

At Grace Cathedral, San Francisco, on June 12, 1912, the Rt. Rev. William Ford Nichols, Bishop of California, joined Dr. Porter in matrimony with Miss Dorothy Hallowell, the daughter of John Hallowell of San Francisco, and a native of Mendocino County, born near Fort Bragg. The union has been singularly happy, and Doctor and Mrs. Porter's home life has been rendered even brighter by their three children, Noel Edmund, Cedric Starling, and Richard Grenville Porter.

GEORGE C. ANDERSON.—Among the pioneer mercantile establishments of the Santa Clara Valley that of the George C. Anderson and Brother Grocery Company stands well to the front, their business at 324 East Santa Clara Street having been established for more than thirty years. Born at St. Louis, Mo., December 23, 1870, he is a son of Henry H. and Caroline J. (Stillman) Anderson, who came to California in 1875 and decided to make the Santa Clara Valley their permanent home, engaging in the grocery business and establishing a line of stores.

George C. Anderson was educated in the public schools of San Jose, but his spare hours were spent in his father's store, thus early in life his training began and he was soon put in charge of one of the stores. When his father passed away in 1898, the stores were gradually disposed of, and all efforts were centered on the great store in San Jose. For a number of years, Mr. Anderson was engaged in the manufacture of Beech Nut Jaffe, under the name of the Fig Prune Company, which he established but disposed of to the California Beech Nut Company; later he was the proprietor of the Mission Leather Drapery Company, which was sold to a Los Angeles firm.

The marriage of Mr. Anderson occurred in San Jose and united him with Miss Cora Hamil, whose parents came to California in the '60s. Mr. Anderson takes great pride in the beautiful grounds surrounding their home and preserves his health by personal care of his garden. Fraternally, he is identified with the Woodmen of the World. He has witnessed much of the growth and progress of this part of the state, and has contributed to the prosperity and improvement of the city and state.

Robert L. Hogg M. D.

ROBERT L. HOGG, M. D.—A physician who, following exceptional scientific and technical preparation for his work, and years of active practice, has come to take front rank among the best representatives of medicine and surgery in Santa Clara County, is Dr. Robert L. Hogg. A native of Kentucky, he was born April 27, 1873, at Booneville, the son of Stephen P. and Sally Anna (Combs) Hogg, both natives of Kentucky. Stephen P. Hogg, the father, was a prominent attorney in his native state, where he served as prosecuting attorney and also as a member of the constitutional convention. Both parents have now passed to their reward.

Robert L. started to learn the lessons of life in the public schools and continued his course of study at the University of Kentucky, where he took a scientific course and then entered the University of Louisville, where he was graduated with the M. D. degree in 1893. On leaving the university he began his practice at Hazard, Ky.; then in 1894 he removed to Paso Robles, Cal., where he practiced for a year and a half. In 1895 he located at Saratoga, Santa Clara County, since which date he has continued to practice here, a well known figure in the life of the community, prominent equally as a physician and surgeon and as a man with the best interests of his district at heart, loyal to his state and to the city where he has resided so long.

The marriage of Dr. Hogg in Saratoga united him with Miss Agnes Josephine Hourecan, a native daughter of Saratoga. Her father, John Hourecan, was a pioneer of California, coming to the state in the early '50s, and was one of the early settlers of Saratoga. Dr. and Mrs. Hogg are the parents of three daughters; Melita Mary graduated at Stanford University in 1921 with the degree of A. B., majoring in psychology, and is now the director of the psychological clinic at Louisville, Ky.; Norma Dorothy is a graduate of the State Teacher's College and now teaching at Hanford; Agnes Gertrude is attending the Dominican College at San Rafael. Dr. Hogg showed his patriotism regardless of his large business and property interests by volunteering his services, enlisting in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Army. He was commissioned a first lieutenant and was stationed at Fort Riley until after the armistice, receiving his discharge December, 1918, when he returned and resumed his practice. He is affiliated politically with the Democratic party, and fraternally is an Elk and an Odd Fellow, and also belongs to the American Legion. He is an active and interested member of the American Medical Association, also of the state and county medical organizations, and is one of the examining surgeons for the U. S. Pension Department. Besides successfully taking care of a large and lucrative practice, he looks after a fine ranch property, which he owns in the vicinity of Saratoga, and has large property interests in the town of Saratoga, owning the Hogg Building, the principal business block in this thriving town. He improved his orchard place, setting out most of it to an orchard of prunes and apricots. He improved fifty-three acres and sold it and now has an orchard of thirty acres; here he has built his residence located on the Saratoga Road above Saratoga where he resides with his family. Dr. Hogg is active in the Saratoga Improvement Association, serving two terms as president and director of the Blossom Festival. Deeply interested in the cause of education, he served acceptably as a member of the school board and is an original trustee of the Los Gatos Union high school; he is one of the organizers of the Saratoga State Bank and served as vice-president and director until it was sold to the Garden City Bank & Trust Company; he was one of the organizers and a stockholder and now a director of the Saratoga Inn, Inc., a local company formed to promote a new hotel in Saratoga, which is a success and credit to the town, in fact there is not a movement started for the upbuilding of the town and county that does not have his hearty support and cooperation. Before being called into service, he was active in all war work, chairman of the local war work council until he went to Fort Riley and as such had charge of the various Red Cross and Liberty bond drives, all of which went over-the-top in their subscriptions.

MILES MONROE CALEB.—A man of strong personal force, of the stimulating rather than the aggressive kind, Miles Monroe Caleb, although retired from active business life, is still a prominent factor in the development of the resources of Santa Clara County. A native of New York, Mr. Caleb was born in a rural district twenty-two miles south of Buffalo, Chautauqua County, July 31, 1842, the son of Peter B. and Catherine (Stevenson) Caleb, the father a native of Delaware County, N. Y., while the mother was reared in New Jersey. Jerry Caleb, an uncle, served in the War of 1812 with distinction. The boyhood of Miles M. Caleb was spent on the farm, and he attended school in Orleans County, in the great Empire State.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he ran away from home and enlisted in Company B of the Third Michigan Cavalry, under Captain Wilcox, on August 31, 1861. He began his training at Grand Rapids, Mich., and by the first of November the regiment was on its way to St. Louis, Mo., and he was in the battle of New Madrid, ten miles south of Island No. 10 in the Mississippi River. Owing to the hardships and exposure encountered in the service to his country, he contracted a fever, was sent to a hospital and remained there until July, 1862, when he had sufficiently recovered to be removed to his home in New York, but the physicians despaired of his life and he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability in July, 1862. The careful nursing of his home folks proved beneficial, and on December 10, 1863, he reenlisted in the army, this time with Company A, Second New York Mounted Rifles, under Captain Rushmore. He also served on detached service under Gen. Phil. Sheridan, being taken prisoner in October, 1864, at Richmond, but was fortunate in being paroled in four days. Many hardships were endured, and many narrow escapes; four horses were shot from under him during battles. His record as soldier deserves special mention, and on August 23, 1865, he was honorably discharged at Buffalo, N. Y. Two years later, he again took up the work on the farm, and also went to Pennsylvania and worked in the oil fields for two years.

In 1872 Mr. Caleb removed to Flint, Mich., and it was there on July 29, 1874, that he was married to Miss Lucile McNett, a daughter of Benjamin P. McNett, a non-commissioned officer, who enlisted from Saginaw, Mich., serving till the close of the war.

Mr. Caleb followed his trade of carpenter for thirty-five years while residing in Flint, Mich., and successfully conducted a contracting and building business. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Caleb: Charles E. is married and resides in San Francisco, he was a member of the Michigan National Guards; Harry A. resides at home with his parents; Nellie G. is the wife of R. O. Price, and they are the parents of two children. Mrs. Caleb has served as president of the W. R. C. and is a member of Ladies of the G. A. R., and in 1918 was the honored president of the Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7 of the W. R. C. of San Jose. It was during the year of 1904 that the family decided to seek a milder climate and removed to San Jose, where they have continuously resided, with the exception of three years. They have an attractive and comfortable home on Spencer Avenue, and are to make this their permanent residence. After removing to San Jose, Mr. Caleb, assisted by his son, Harry A., followed contracting and building for nine years, and many buildings attest his proficiency. In partnership with his sons he purchased a twenty-acre vineyard in the San Joaquin Valley, seventeen miles northwest of Fresno, and resided there for three years, then the vineyard was disposed of for $7,000.00; the same ranch recently sold for $17,000.00. In his political preferment, Mr. Caleb adheres to the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows; he is also an active member of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., of San Jose. As one of the practical builders of the city the record of his useful life forms no unimportant chapter in the annals of Santa Clara County, and deserves a permanent place in its history.

VALENTINE DAVID NICHOLS.—The record of the life of Valentine D. Nichols, now living in retirement in San Jose, is a striking exemplification of the truth that industry, perseverance and determination, reinforced by the sagacity resultant from contact with the business world, is uniformly rewarded by success. Born near Wolcottville, La Grange County, Ind., October 26, 1845, he is the son of Nelson Irvin and Keziah (Waltman) Nichols, the latter born in Huntington, Pa., and coming to La Grange County, Ind., as a bride in 1834. Both paternal and maternal grandparents were prominent in the early history of New England. The father was an early pioneer of Indiana, was prominent in the development of the public school system of Indiana, and was a leader in all advance movements for the betterment of his local community.

On September 17, 1862, Valentine D. Nichols enlisted in the Twenty-third Indiana Battery, commanded by Capt. James H. Myers, and received his training at Camp Noble, which is now included in the present site of Indianapolis. While in training at this camp, his battery was called out to stop the raids of Morgan's men. The following year Mr. Nichols' battery went to East Tennessee, and was under the command of Burnside until he went East. Extreme hardships were endured by the soldiers, never stopping to establish winter quarters, but always in active service, and in 1864 found Mr. Nichols with the Schofield Corps under General Sherman in his famous Atlanta campaign. Mr. Nichols has the remarkable record of being through twenty-seven skirmishes and coming out without a wound; among the battles in which he participated were Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Atlanta, Franklin, and Nashville. Altogether Mr. Nichols served three years continuously, lacking six weeks; was promoted to the rank of corporal, for gallantry in action, and was mustered out on July 2, 1865, at Indianapolis, returning to his home on July 4, 1865. For a time he was employed at farm work, and during the winter months attended the academy adjacent to his home town and taught one term in Indiana and later several years in Minnesota. In 1868 he migrated to Douglas County, Mich., settling on a homestead of 160 acres 104 miles from a railroad. By dint of hard work, economy, and industry, he acquired a farm of 400 acres. He specialized in white Yorkshire hogs; also raised wheat, flax, oats, timothy, and red clover. His standing in the community as a successful agriculturist and an influential citizen is shown by the fact that for thirty-four consecutive years he presided over the justice court at the town of Brandon. In the organization of the township of Brandon, Mr. Nichols used his influence, and was rewarded by being elected clerk of the board, which position he filled creditably for fifteen years; he served as a school director for twenty-five years. Mrs. Nichols was also elected a school director, and has the distinction of being the first woman elected to such an office in Douglas County; she also served as treasurer of the board for a number of years. Politically, a stalwart Republican, he was a member of the Republican County Central Committee; also serving as a state delegate. He was a member of John Reynolds Post No. 51, G. A. R., of Alexandria, Minn., and he served as commander of this post two years, or until his removal to California. His life has always been actuated by the highest principles of integrity, which has been used in the service of his community, and wherever he has resided, the community has been greatly benefitted.

The marriage of Mr. Nichols on December 24, 1877, united him with Miss Katharine Landa, a daughter of Albert and Mary (Kaiser) Landa, natives of Bohemia, who migrated to America in 1855, settling in Iowa for nine years and then went to Minnesota. They were stanch admirers of their adopted country and both lived to a good age, the mother being eighty-four and the father seventy-five when they passed away. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Nichols: Ethel, now Mrs. Elmer Riley, resides in Monterey County; Benjamin, a rancher at Butte, Mont., is married and has two children; Kezia is the wife of James Duncan, they are the parents of six children and reside in San Jose; Marcus, a rancher, also of Butte, Mont., has a wife and four children. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols had two grandsons, Marcus J. and Valentine David Ukestad, both from North Dakota, serving in the World War, the latter still in the U. S. Navy. In fact, from the early Indian and Revolutionary wars to the present time, members of the Nichols family have been participants, with the exception of the war with Mexico.

Mr. Nichols came to California in 1903, settling in San Jose and bought a place in College Park, at 854 Elm Street, content to reside here for the remaining years of his life. Since locating here three of Mrs. Nichols' sisters have located in San Jose on account of the climate. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols have made a number of visits to their old home in Minne-

O. B. Hart

sota, but they prefer the milder climate of California for their permanent residence. Mr. Nichols is an honored member of the Col. A. G. Bennett Post G. A. R. of San Jose, and a life member of the Union Veteran Legion, serving as colonel of Camp 160, San Jose. In the years past, while a resident of Minnesota, Mr. Nichols was extremely fond of hunting and fishing, and this sport was both pleasant and profitable, as the streams of Minnesota abound with fish, and the forests were full of wild game.

ORVILLE BENJAMIN HART.—A native son who displayed much business ability and became very successful in the business life of Los Gatos was the late Orville Benjamin Hart, a native son of this great commonwealth, born near Gilroy, Santa Clara County, December 26, 1871. His father, I. B. Hart, was a native of New York and was an early settler of Santa Clara County, becoming a successful and prominent rancher in the Evergreen district, where he spent his last days, passing away May 2, 1922, aged eighty-three years. His widow, who was Miss Helen Cottle, is a native of Missouri. Of their five children, Orville B. was the second oldest, being reared on the farm to habits of industry and usefulness while he attended the public schools. After completing the local school he entered a business college in San Jose, where he was duly graduated. He then engaged in ranching at Hollister until 1909, when he came to Los Gatos and purchased the Ford agency, to which he gave his undivided time, building up a large business with a complete repair and service station, but his health became impaired and he was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for he was cut down while still comparatively in the prime of life, passing away on March 11, 1922. He was a truly good man, liberal and enterprising, who always willingly aided all movements that had for their aim the building up of the community. His taking away left a void not easily filled, he was mourned by his family and many friends. He was a popular member of the Odd Fellows and the Elks, as well as the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce and the Santa Clara Valley Auto Trades Association. Politically he was an ardent Republican.

Mr. Hart was first married in San Francisco to Miss Matilda Prusch, born in San Jose; she was a graduate of the San Jose High School and the San Jose State Normal, and was a teacher until her marriage. She was a woman of much literary ability and many of her poems appeared in the Short Story Magazine, but owing to the time and care she spent with her two children, Haven and Jean, she was unable to give much time to literary work, as she would otherwise have done. The short poems from her pen, published from time to time, told of Nature's charms and human emotions in language that had the inspiration of the true poet. She passed away April 16, 1912, mourned by all who knew her. Mr. Hart's second marriage united him with Mrs. Susie (Mason) Dietrich, the ceremony being performed in San Jose, April 16, 1919. She was born near Fort Bidwell, Modoc County, the daughter of Eli and Susan (Thomas) Mason, natives of Kentucky, who crossed the plains in an ox-team train to California in pioneer days. Mr. Mason was an early settler of Modoc County and later moved to Lakeview, Ore., where he served as county judge for many years, resigning his office to return to his ranch in Modoc County, and there he resided until his death, twenty-five years ago. He was a popular Mason. His widow now makes her home in Chico, the mother of nine children, five of whom are living. Mrs. Hart, the youngest of the family, was graduated from the Lakeview high school. Her first marriage was to Dr. Adolph Dietrich, a practicing physician of Pittsburg, Kans., where he passed away December 12, 1912, leaving a son, Leo Oliver Dietrich, who was graduated from the Los Gatos high school, but was called to the world beyond in September, 1920. Since her husband's death Mrs. Hart continues to reside at the old home, looking after the interests left by Mr. Hart and caring for and seeing to the education of his two children, Haven and Jean. Fraternally she is a member of the Rebekahs and Royal Neighbors, and the Delphian Club of San Jose.

GEORGE DOUGLAS COTTON.—Identified with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for over thirty-one years as general yardmaster, George Douglas Cotton is a native of Illinois, having been born in Chicago on July 6, 1867, a son of Edward and Eliza Frances (Carey) Cotton. His father, for years a traveling salesman, was born in New York State and was descended from English ancestry, the family being among the Puritan settlers of Massachusetts. Patriots in every generation, his ancestors served in the War of 1812, the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, as well as the Spanish-American War and the World War. Mrs. Cotton was born in Troy, N. Y., a daughter of Harvey and Jane (Russell) Carey, also of an old New England family and Revolutionary stock. She died in Oakland in 1914, Edward Cotton having passed away in 1888. Of their three children, George is the eldest and was reared in Erie, Pa., the Cotton family having moved to Pennsylvania when he was a young lad, and thus, he was educated in the public schools of that state, and in the city of Erie, as well as an advanced school under Professor Diefenbaugh. When he became sixteen years of age, he joined the ranks of the Pennsylvania railroad system and here he was employed in yard service for three years; he then went to the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern railroad and was in their train service for a period of one year and then going with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company, he worked in the same service with headquarters in Minneapolis, Minn., until he came to the coast, in 1890. He was employed in the Oakland yards as general yardmaster for the Southern Pacific railroad, and during his stay in Oakland built a residence on Thirty-seventh Street near Telegraph; then in 1907 he was transferred to San Francisco in the same capacity and continued there, with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company until 1914 when he was transferred to San Jose, having in all served this company for thirty-one years as general yardmaster.

Mr. Cotton's marriage in Oakland united him with Miss Harriet C. Hunter, a native daughter of California, having been born in Ukiah; her parents were easterners who crossed the plains in pioneer days. Mr. and Mrs. Cotton are the parents of two children, Harriet and Geraldine. Mr. Cotton was very active during the World War in the war drives, taking part in the Liberty Loan, Red Cross and other war drives. He is a Mason, a member of Alcatraz Lodge No. 244, F. & A. M. and Alcatraz Chapter No. 82, R. A. M., both of Oakland; and a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, having been secretary

of the local order for many years and a member for thirty-five years. In national politics he is a stanch Republican, but in local matters he is very liberal in his views, voting for the men and the best measures and always on the side of progress and the upbuilding of his community.

LESTER H. HELWIG.—Among the firms that have their origin in San Jose is that of Sheehy & Helwig, chartered accountants and income tax consultants, who have several branch offices over the state of California, where they offer great advantages to Internal Revenue taxpayers in compiling reports of income tax, excess and war profits taxes, estate and inheritance taxes, capital stock and state taxes, accurately and according to the requirements of the Internal Revenue Department. The junior partner of the firm, Lester H. Helwig has been connected with both State and Federal service since 1904 in different capacities both in Washington and California.

Mr. Helwig was born in Nevada County, Cal., on February 2, 1880, and was the son of John H. and Emma (Bishop) Helwig. The mother is a native daughter of a '49er, her father Alexander Keith Bishop and wife having crossed the plains twice with ox team and once by the way of Cape Horn, while her husband, John H. Helwig, also crossed the plains at the age of nineteen, arriving in California in the year 1849. After mining for a while, he engaged in the wholesale meat business in North Bloomfield, Nevada County, the town that contained the largest hydraulic mine in the world. The father passed away in 1909 but Mrs. Helwig, who was born at Chinese Camp in 1855 is still living and makes her home in San Jose. This worthy couple had six children, five of whom are living, our subject being the fourth child of the family. He was reared in Nevada County and attended school there until he reached the age of seventeen, at which time he came to San Jose, where he graduated from the Santa Clara High School in 1900. He then attended Stanford University for three years after which he took a course in Falkenaw Mining School, San Francisco, for a year and then worked in the mines in Nevada and Sierra County in different positions. He worked as an assayer in Searchlight, Nevada, and was superintendent of the cyanide plant of the Searchlight Milling & Mining Company for three years. He also spent one year as superintendent of the Pine Grove Mining Company in Amador County. He held the position of U. S. storekeeper in the employ of the government off and on for a period of ten years and then took charge of the Internal Revenue Office for another three years at a plant in Washington where ethyl alcohol was manufactured from sawdust. On coming back to California, he resigned from the Internal Revenue Service and accepted the charge of the San Diego office of the Commercial Fisheries Department of the California State Fish and Game Commission.

In 1919 the present partnership with P. G. Sheehy was formed as chartered accountants and income tax consultants, as Mr. Helwig had been associated with Mr. Sheehy as a deputy collector in the San Jose Internal Revenue Office during the income tax work in 1917 and 1918 when the excess profit law was first passed. During this time he took another course in business training and higher accountancy and so is thoroughly trained both in income tax and accountancy work. In 1919 he received the degree of chartered accountant from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of the State of California.

Mr. Helwig's marriage in Nevada City united him with Miss Ethel Landsburg, born in Nevada County, the daughter of James S. Landsburg, one of the pioneers of Nevada County, and they are the parents of two children, Naida and Barbara. He is a Knights Templar Mason and also a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco and of the 100 Per Cent and Commercial clubs of San Jose.

VICTOR DORNBERGER.—One of Santa Clara County's prominent residents well known through his educational activities, is Victor Dornberger, a native son of Santa Clara County, born September 4, 1865. His father, Lambert Dornberger, was a native of France, born in Alsace, France, April 3, 1828, and was for a few years employed in the dairying business in his native land. On June 9th, 1850, he left his native country and journeyed to the United States and by way of the Isthmus of Panama arrived in San Francisco in the year 1854; in 1856 he moved into Santa Clara County, settled on a ranch at the head of Stevens Creek, back of Los Altos; in 1869 he moved the family to Mayfield, Santa Clara County. His marriage, in 1861, had united him with Miss Anna Kleinclaus, also a native of Alsace, and seven children were born to them, six sons, all living, and one daughter, Mrs. Julia Ross, now deceased. The father passed away in 1910 and the mother in 1900.

Victor Dornberger received his preliminary education in the public schools of Mayfield, later supplementing it with a full course at the State Normal at San Jose, graduating with the class of 1885. His first teaching experience was for seven years at Mayfield, the family home town; then in December, 1894, he went to Wadsworth, Nev., where he remained as principal for four years; then to Lovelock, Nev., for five years; then returned to Mayfield, Cal., where he taught for seven years. In the year of 1911 he took charge of the Lincoln School, San Jose, where he is still instructor, and to his efforts are due much of the great progress and development which have characterized the public schools of this city.

His first marriage united him with Miss Susie M. Beeson, who passed away in 1917; one child, Victrine Suzette, was born to them. His second marriage was to Miss Mary F. Corkery, daughter of an old pioneer family. While principal of the school at Mayfield, Mr. Dornberger served on the town board and for one year was chairman of the board. During the recent war, gave active assistance in all the drives; assisted the physicians with the physical and mental examinations of the soldiers and sailors. He has rendered valuable assistance in maintaining the standard of excellence in educational affairs in his vicinity, and he may be relied upon at all times to support measures which have for their object the betterment and progress of mankind. He is a consistent member of the Catholic Church and is a member of the California Teachers' Association and the National Educational Association, and he has taken lecture courses at the Teachers' College as well as in Nevada, while a resident there. Of the original ranch purchased by Lambert Dornberger, consisting of 1,300 acres, 800 of it is now owned by Victor and his twin brother, Albert L. Dornberger, and known as the Dornberger Ranch.

G. W. Cox.

Mrs G. W. Cox

GEORGE W. COX.—Foremost among the pioneer ranchers and farmers in Santa Clara County is George W. Cox, a native son of Santa Clara County, who has contributed his share in the upbuilding and in the growth and progress in the neighborhood of Saratoga. He was born at the old Cox homestead, November 23, 1861, the son of William and Dicey (Baggs) Cox, both natives of Ohio, and pioneers of Santa Clara County, whose interesting biography is found on another page in this history. George W. Cox was educated in the Moreland public school, where he gained a good education. From the time he was a small boy he assisted his father on the farm, and while still quite young made a hand driving the big teams in the grain fields. In 1884 he began working at the carpenter's trade, and followed it off and on from 1884 till 1892, except the time he spent (in 1885-'86) attending the Garden City Business College, then held over the Farmers' Union Store in San Jose, in charge of Prof. H. B. Worcester. After he was graduated from this institution he again resumed his trade. In 1887 he assisted his father when he began setting out his ranch to orchards, as well as helping to set out other early orchards in this section. In 1892 he gave his time to the care of the home orchards, and in 1895 he married Miss Emma Walter, who was born near Mountain View, a daughter of Mathias and Carrie (Krause) Walter and a sister of H. C. Walter.

After his marriage Mr. Cox located on his present place and built a pleasant home, and in 1900 he built the present commodious residence. His home place comprises twenty acres on Cox Avenue, set to orchard as early as 1891, and he also owns a fifteen-acre orchard on Saratoga Avenue, all devoted to the culture of prunes. In 1913 he bored a deep well and obtained a good flow of water, having an electric pumping plant with a capacity of 750 gallons per minute, sufficient not only for irrigating his own orchards but several of his neighbors. He has given much thought to his orchards and they are cultivated in a scientific and intelligent manner.

Mr. Cox was bereaved of his faithful wife, who passed away January 7, 1916, leaving a son, Ivan, who is ably assisting his father in his ranching enterprise. He married Miss Florence Plaskett and they are the proud parents of two children, Robley and Alode Elizabeth. George W. Cox's second marriage occurred March 29, 1920, when he was united with Mrs. Margaret (Faletti) Morello, the widow of Frank Morello and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Faletti. By her first marriage Mrs. Cox became the mother of four children: Theresa, Charles, Joseph and Frank. Mr. Cox is a believer in co-operation as the best method of marketing the fruit, and is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association.

LORENZO V. SLAVICH.—A resident for many years of Santa Clara County, who has demonstrated his admiration for his adopted country, by fostering and promoting every movement for the advancement of the community in which he makes his home, is Lorenzo V. Slavich, who was born on October 30, 1857, in Dalmatia, Jugo-Slavia, Austria, on the Isle of Brazza, town of Mirce, a son of John and Katherine (Nizetich) Slavich, well-to-do farmers, and manufacturers of olive oil and wine. The father and mother of Lorenzo V. Slavich were members of the Catholic Church, and the father served his local community as town trustee; he lived to be eighty-one years of age and passed away in his native land, honored and respected by all. The mother also lived to be eighty-one years old.

Lorenzo V. Slavich attended the public schools of Mirce until he had reached the age of fifteen, when he sailed for America. His uncle, the late George Slavich, proprietor of the Union Restaurant, the oldest business of the kind in San Jose, had written for him to come to California, but was taken seriously ill, and just before the arrival of Lorenzo, had moved away, and the restaurant was disposed of, and it was three years before he saw his uncle. When Lorenzo arrived the only thing left for him to do was to seek employment elsewhere, and he found a position that paid ten dollars per month. Within three months he accepted another position at a wage of twenty-five dollars per month. Thrilled with the stories of the wealth to be found in mining, he went to Amador County, where he entered the employ of the Plymouth Consolidated Mining Company, working in their mill; later he removed to Eldorado County, where a large flume was in the course of construction for carrying water for placer mining. He worked there for some time, but on account of the closing of the California National Bank of San Francisco, the company was forced to quit and Mr. Slavich obtained only a small part of the money for which he had labored so hard. He became an American citizen while residing in Eldorado County. He was now twenty-one years old, and concluded to return to San Jose. He conducted a billiard parlor for a time during 1882, but sold out and invested the proceeds in a restaurant in Gilroy, which proved to be a wise move, and which netted him liberal profits during his five years there. However, he disposed of this business and returned to San Jose and became manager of a restaurant, where he remained ten years.

In May, 1897, Mr. Slavich purchased a restaurant business on West San Fernando Street, and after spending about $7,000 on improvements, the restaurant was opened for business on June 25, 1897. Friends came from all parts of the state to enjoy the special program, and to bestow good wishes for success and prosperity on the enterprise. His venture proved a profitable one, and for many years his establishment has yielded a handsome income, and was known throughout the northern part of the state as a place where one was sure to procure an excellent meal. Very recently, on account of failing health, Mr. Slavich has been forced to relinquish his activity, and has turned over the business to his son-in-law, John V. Slavich, who served as manager of the restaurant for twenty-one years.

The first marriage of Mr. Slavich united him with Miss Annie Winegarden, a daughter of one of Santa Clara County's pioneer families, born and reared in San Jose, in a house which formerly stood, and where now stands the Federal building, on the corner of Market and San Fernando streets. Her father, William Winegarden, was a merchant in the early days. He married Miss Marie Messa, who was born in Sausalito, a daughter of a very old Spanish family of Northern California. Mr. and Mrs. Slavich had three children: John died when two and a half years old; Katherine married John V. Slavich of San Jose and she died September 5, 1921, leaving a daughter, Gwenny; and Celestina Olga, the wife of Gus

Wendt, a well known merchant of San Jose. Mr. Slavich has been prominent in all movements for the upbuildings of his adopted city, and gives unstintingly of his time and means to every activity. He was one of the number of progressive citizens who organized and named the Slavonic-American Benefit Society of San Jose in 1894, with a charter membership of thirty-eight, and he was president for eleven consecutive years. He was the recipient of two medals presented by the society in appreciation of his untiring energy and efforts in behalf of the work. He is also an active member of the Italian Benevolent Society of San Jose, also a member and president for about twelve years of the Austrian Benevolent Society of San Jose, and was a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce. Politically, he is a stanch Democrat, and has served on the local election board as judge for the past twenty-five years. Since the founding of the San Jose branch of the Bank of Italy, Mr. Slavich has been a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Slavich's life was saddened by the death of his wife on May 26, 1911, a woman of culture and education, a graduate of Notre Dame, speaking fluently both Spanish and English. She was mourned by a host of loving friends besides the members of her immediate family. During the year 1893, Mr. Slavich made a tour through France, Germany, Austria, and Italy, spending four months visiting his parents, and renewing the acquaintances of boyhood. After his return to California the residence located at 221 West St. James Street was built, and has since been the center of many happy gatherings.

The second marriage of Mr. Slavich occurred December 6, 1914, uniting him with Miss Marica Gligo, also a native of Jugo-Slavia, and a resident of San Jose since 1914. They are the parents of one daughter, Draga. Mrs. Slavich has two brothers, who are merchants in San Pedro, Cal.

The part which Mr. Slavich has borne in the development of this county is one which every patriotic and public-spirited citizen feels it an honor to bear, and when appealed to for practical aid in promoting the well being of his community he gives freely of his time and means.

SIVERT HJERLIED SHELLEY, C. E.—A successful civil engineer whose long years of arduous, progressive service have led to a comfortable retirement, is Sivert Hjerlied Shelley, who was born at Dovre, Norway, on December 8, 1835, the son of Ola and Marit Hjerlied, under whose wise and skilful guidance the lad grew to boyhood. Travelers of one kind or another who stopped at the village of Dovre had a wonderful influence in stimulating the imagination and ambition of Sivert Hjerlied, and it was with a good deal of joyful excitement, as well as some sadness, that at the age of thirteen, he bade his parents goodbye and made off for Christiania, the capital of Norway. There he served an apprenticeship of four and one-half years to a civil engineer and then he attended the government's navy yard school, earning his own way.

After leaving school he went to Sweden where he was draftsman in the office of a large plant, rolling mill, ship building, bridge work, etc., and after he had demonstrated his ability he was made the superintendent of the boiler plant. This was located on the canal between Gottenberg and Stockholm. In 1862 he went to England, located near Middlesbrough on the River Tees, became a draftsman and one year after his arrival there he was called upon to take charge of the construction for a firm of shipowners at Trondjheim, Norway, of a ship at Hull, England. He had never seen any member of this firm, but his reputation had preceded him. After completing this vessel he built two others, these were constructed at the same yard as the liner Lusitania.

Mr. Shelley later was made manager and had entire charge of the engineering department of a large plant of four units and thus established a name for himself as one of the leading construction engineers of England. He made the plans and superintended the construction of a large bridge over the River Tees, near Saltburn, England; and while the great Brooklyn Bridge was under way in New York, he was drawing plans for a prospective bridge over the Firth of Forth, but this never was completed. Mr. Shelley left the construction business and embarked in the manufacturing and refining of sugar and a product of his plant was a special colored powdered sugar; making all of his own machinery used in his plant and superintending the work himself. This returned him handsome profits, when he sold out in 1888. His dyes were pure vegetable and were imported from France. Mr. Shelley invented and had patented several inventions, among them a smoke consumer, an appliance attached to the boiler. The last year of his residence in England our subject, through court procedure, added Shelley to his name.

Mr. Shelley was married at Middlesbrough, England, September 12, 1867, to Miss Elizabeth Sharp, daughter of Isaac Sharp a well known missionary and inspector of missions. It was while he was traveling about the world on a religious visit in 1891 that he visited the Santa Clara Valley and stopped a short time with his daughter. He died in 1897, past ninety years of age, at his home at Stratford-on-Avon. Seven children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Shelley, five of them now living:

Harold H. is a rancher in this county; Elsie H. is the wife of Professor H. Heath, Ph. D., of Stanford University, and they live at Palo Alto; Ida H. maintains a music studio and is a well known teacher of music in Sacramento; Helen H. is a doctor of osteopathy in San Jose; and Oswald H. is a civil engineer, now living in San Francisco. There are also six grandchildren.

Mr. Shelley had made up his mind to come to the United States and in 1887 his wife and some members of the family left England to join their eldest son, who had come to the Santa Clara Valley in 1886. As soon as Mr. Shelley could conclude his business engagements he, too, came to join his family. He had invested in ten acres of land here before he made the journey, and after he came he made further investments in various ranch enterprises in the Santa Clara Valley, at the same time that he had enlisted his sons in the ventures and undertakings. At the age of eighty-six, he is still hale and hearty in body and mind—a good student, a deep reader, a profound thinker. His public-spiritedness, as well as his experience of life in various countries have prompted him, very naturally, to favor educational advancement in the Santa Clara Valley, and he has thus been able to do much toward that kind of permanent broad-minded development which must mean so much for the future. At present Mr. and Mrs. Shelley make their home at 137 North Thirteenth Street, San Jose.

L. F. Cox.

Etta T. Cox.

At San Jose, Mr. Shelley received his paper certifying to his citizenship in the United States, and since that time he has done what he could to stimulate American patriotism. He votes with the Republicans, is a live wire in the local Chamber of Commerce, and belongs to and supports the programs of the State Grange of California.

LA FAYETTE COX.—Long years of active and successful ranching in Santa Clara County, have won for LaFayette Cox the reputation of being a scientific horticulturist and an up-to-date farmer and he ardently champions all measures having for their aim the betterment of horticultural interests in Santa Clara Valley. He was born on his father's old homestead near Saratoga, September 29, 1869, the son of William and Dicey (Baggs) Cox, pioneers of Santa Clara County represented elsewhere in this history.

La Fayette Cox is the youngest of a family of nine children and enjoyed the privileges of the public schools in the Moreland district and has always lived in Santa Clara Valley. After completing the grammar school he took a course in the Garden City Commercial College of which H. B. Worcester was the proprietor, the school being located over the Farmers Union on the corner of San Pedro and Santa Clara streets. There he was graduated on May 10, 1886. Budd Cox, as he is familiarly known by his many friends—a name that has clung to him since his childhood—was early set to work on the farm aiding his father and learned habits of industry and thrift as well as close application to his tasks. Thus as a boy he learned to drive the big teams in the grain fields. His father began setting out orchards in 1886 so it fell to the lot of Budd to assist setting out all these orchards on the old William Cox ranch, the one on his present place being set out in 1891. They raised the nursery stock to set out the orchards and from the time Mr. Cox was eight years of age he learned to bud and graft and to care for the trees. He is intensely interested in his work and has made a close study of the science of horticulture and is an authority in this line of endeavor. He now owns forty-three acres a part of his father's old ranch which was originally purchased in the early fifties, and is devoted to prunes and apricots.

In Campbell, August 4, 1900, Mr. Cox was married to Miss Etta Trailor, who was born at Kelseyville, Lake County, in 1880 a daughter of Eli and Nancy (Marvin) Trailor, both natives of Illinois who migrated to California in 1870 and located in Lake County, where they resided until their death, the father passing away at the age of sixty-eight and the mother at sixty-six years. This worthy couple were the parents of eleven children six of whom are living as follows: Mrs. Laura Lukens of Oakland; Henry, Joshua M. and Clifford A., all of Lake County; Mrs. Rose Bulen of San Leandro; Mrs. Etta Cox, the youngest, received her education in the schools of Kelseyville and Vacaville, California, until her parents moved to Campbell, Santa Clara County, and it was here she met La Fayette Cox, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage.

By close application to his work and the use of modern machinery and up to date methods Mr. Cox keeps his orchards in the finest shape thus insuring good crops of high class fruit. He has always had the assistance of his capable wife to whom he gives no small amount of credit for his success and the achievement of his ambition. He lives by the Golden Rule and is highly esteemed and appreciated by all who know him.

He enjoys hunting and has a number of fine antlers, trophies of many pleasant hunting trips to the mountains, a sport he thoroughly enjoys. In national politics Mr. Cox is a Democrat. An enterprising and progressive rancher, he holds an enviable position among his fellow-citizens as an unusually successful farmer and horticulturist.

EDWARD M. WEAVER.—A resident of Santa Clara County since 1875, Edward M. Weaver, who has been very active in all that tends to promote the general welfare of his adopted county and particularly of the city of San Jose. His birth occurred on a farm near Willimantic, Windham County, Conn., on September 21, 1842, his parents being Joseph E. and Almina (Dunham) Weaver, both natives of Connecticut. The father was a millwright by occupation, who migrated to the Pacific Coast in 1874, where he followed his trade at the Lick Mills at Alviso, and at Saratoga, also at Guadalupe mine. The paternal antecedents were prominently identified with the settling of Connecticut. Their family consisted of six children, the mother passing away early in life. Edward was reared on a farm, receiving his education in the public schools of his native county until he was twelve, and after that attended only through the winter months and assisted his father during the summer. On September 15, 1861, he enlisted at Hartford in Company D. Eighth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Ward. The company went to Long Island, later going to Annapolis, at which place they entered Burnside's Expedition. Many skirmishes and battles were fought, among them being Roanoke Island, Battle of Newbern, Fort Mason, South Mountain, Antietam, Walthall Junction, Swift Creek, Drury Bluff, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Harrison and Richmond. During the battle of Antietam Mr. Weaver received severe wounds, one ball passing through his side, another entering his arm at the elbow and coming out near the wrist, another one hitting the little finger of the left hand. After he was wounded he was in danger of capture, but being a good runner, escaped, though many of his comrades were sent to Libby Prison. On account of his term of enlistment having expired he was discharged December 23, 1863, but veteraned and reenlisted in the same company, receiving his second discharge December 12, 1865, reaching his home in Connecticut after serving four years and three months.

The marriage of Mr. Weaver with Miss Emma A. Robinson occurred May 12, 1869, and they became the parents of three children: John E. is married and has five living children and resides on a sixty-acre property on the McLaughlin Road adjacent to San Jose; Clarence M., who served as an employee of the government in the San Jose post office for thirteen years, is now deceased, he is survived by one son, Claude W., who is married and resides in San Francisco, where he is in the employ of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company; Angeline W. Snow, the daughter, is the wife of Prof. I. W. Snow, superintendent of the Los Gatos schools. She is a graduate of the San Jose high school in the class of 1905; of Stanford University, class of 1909, and of the San Jose Normal, class of 1910, and followed the

profession of teaching for nine years at Morgan Hill, Los Gatos and Campbell, until her marriage in 1920. Mrs. Weaver is the daughter of John and Angeline (Hamilton) Robinson, whose paternal ancestors were among the early colonists who settled in America. Her father was a stonemason and a successful contractor. He was born in Massachusetts, was taken to Connecticut when six weeks old and there he and his wife, who was born in Portage County, Ohio, passed away.

In 1875 Mr. Weaver and family removed to the Pacific Coast, settling on a twenty-acre ranch in The Willows, a beautiful rural district near San Jose and where they still reside on four acres of the original property. They are among the pioneer fruit growers of the Santa Clara Valley. The principal crop of his orchard is cherries and apricots. On the place is a mammoth fig tree planted forty years ago, that has grown to be fifty feet high, with a spread of sixty feet in circumference, bearing large, luscious figs in abundance. Mr. Weaver is affiliated with Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., of San Jose, Department of California and Nevada. Fraternally he is a Mason, being actively identified while residing in Connecticut, but now demitted. In all public matters Mr. Weaver has always taken an active and liberal part and he has come to be recognized as one of the prominent and trust-worthy citizens of the community, his straightforward honesty having won for him many friends. In all of his business interests he has manifested good executive ability and his labors have brought to him a good return.

ANTON SCHIRLE & SONS.—A manufacturing firm that has built up a large business and contributed very materially in the building up of San Jose and Santa Clara County is Anton Schirle & Sons, proprietors of the Fourth Street Planing Mill, which they opened in 1915. The large and commodious building is located at Fourth and San Fernando streets, equipped with the most modern planing mill machinery and electric power, and here they manufacture sash, doors, mouldings and do all kinds of mill work; and handle all grades of lumber, shipping to different parts of the state. The firm is composed of Anton Schirle and his five sons. Anton Schirle was born near Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, Germany, on April 1, 1861, the son of Matthew and Catherine Schirle, both of whom passed away some years ago. He was educated in the schools of Germany and came to America at the age of twenty-one, first working in Detroit in the Pullman car shops for four years, going from there to the Pullman car shops at Chicago for a short time, then to New York City for three years, working at his trade in large manufacturing establishments. In 1888 he came to California, stopping at Fresno for ten months, and in 1889 went to San Francisco and worked at his trade until 1892, when he came to San Jose. Returning to San Francisco in 1896, he continued there until 1900, when he returned to San Jose. Here he began working in the mill and in 1915, with his son, Al M., under the firm name of Anton Shirle & Sons, leased this building and mill and began operating, employing eighteen men. They have made wonderful progress, their business now extending all over the state.

Anton Schirle's marriage in New York City in 1887 united him with Miss Amelia Balle, born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and they became the parents of ten children; the five sons are all experienced planing mill men and with this company. Al. M., saw service for thirteen months in Company C, One Hundred-tenth U. S. Infantry, training at Camp Lewis. He was sent overseas in June, 1918, and served in France until after the armistice was signed; Louis served overseas in the Motor Transport service, his outfit being located in France and both are members of the American Legion. The firm holds a membership in the Progressive Business Club, the Chamber of Commerce and the Builders' Exchange. In religious faith Mr. Shirle is a member of the Catholic Church and in national politics is a stanch Republican.

ASTLEY D. M. COOPER—With an assured position in the world of art, Astley D. M. Cooper is well known on both sides of the Atlantic as an artist who has graphically portrayed the spirit of the West, and San Jose is proud to claim him as a citizen. A native of Missouri, he was born in St. Louis, December 23, 1856, a son of Dr. David M. and Fannie Clark (O'Fallon) Cooper. His father was an eminent surgeon of St. Louis, being the first resident physician of the St. Louis Hospital. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, and when nineteen years of age emigrated to the United States. He attained high standing in his profession and passed away at the comparatively early age of forty-six years, at Wilmington, N. C. The mother was a daughter of the late Maj. Benjamin O'Fallon and on the maternal side Mr. Cooper is related to George Rogers Clark and William Clark, the former of whom won fame as a commander in the Indian Wars, while the latter became noted as an explorer. They were half-brothers of Major O'Fallon, who rendered distinguished service to his country in his campaign against the Indians on the western frontier, being the Indian agent, appointed about 1832, west of the Mississippi River, and to him Chief Black Hawk surrendered.

Mr. Cooper, the sole survivor of the family, was reared in St. Louis, Mo., and after completing the work of the grammar and high schools attended the Washington University in that city, subsequently spending two years in the vicinity of Boulder City, Colo. As a boy he displayed marked talent in handling the brush and crayon and early in his career he began studying the wild life of the West, of which he gained an intimate knowledge, so that he has become an authoritative chronicler of this phase of American history, preserving the traditions of the now vanished frontier and graphically portraying the story of the red man and his habits. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had painted a number of Indian chiefs and his work began to attract favorable notice in the art world. He had the benefit of the paintings of George Catlin, a friend of his grandfather, Major O'Fallon, and a man thoroughly acquainted with western life. George Catlin was employed by the Major to paint the portraits of all the prominent chiefs of that time, 1832. From this time on Mr. Cooper has devoted his attention to his art and soon after coming to the Pacific Coast he located at San Francisco, Cal. Much sketch work and painting followed and he was soon to become famous through the medium of Frank Leslie's magazine, his most interesting sketches being those depicting the wild life of the West. During General Grant's visit to California Mr. Cooper did some remarkable sketching and portrait work with the General as his subject, the truth and sincerity of his work commanding for it a wide sale in the United States and in England. He had become recognized as a thorough artist with a sure and direct technique

and the power to present the essence of things and his position in the art world was firmly established. Many of his paintings are hung in the leading galleries of Europe as well as the United States and among his most notable work may be mentioned "California and the Golden Era," which won for him widespread recognition as an artist of rare talent. About 1883 Mr. Cooper established his residence in East San Jose, although he has never severed his connections with the art centers of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and San Francisco. His studio is a beautiful one, being an exact replica of the Egyptian style of architecture, and is visited by admirers of art from all sections of the globe and also by his many friends. For many years his mother made her home with him in East San Jose, passing away at the advanced age of eighty-eight years. Her demise was deeply regretted by all who knew her, for hers was a most beautiful character. He was an early member of the San Francisco Art Association and of the Salmagundi Club of St. Louis.

Mr. Cooper was married in this city to Miss Charlotte George, who was born in the picturesque Arcadia Valley of Missouri and as a girl removed with her parents to the Santa Clara Valley, where she was reared and educated. Holding to high ideals, Mr. Cooper has gained a position of distinction in his profession because he has never been satisfied with the second best, but has ever striven for something above, beyond and better, and his contribution to art is a notable one.

ERNEST C. EATON—A retired rancher, Ernest C. Eaton's withdrawal from active labor is the more notable because of his splendid record of long years of unremitting and successful enterprise, in which he did his duty fully in helping to develop first one and then another section of the country. He was born near Cleveland, Ohio, on January 14, 1853, the son of Horace G. Eaton, a native of Connecticut, who had married Miss Mary E. Cleveland, a native of Michigan. They were blessed with four sons, and Ernest C. was the second in the order of birth. The Eatons came to live in Ohio, and in Michigan, where he was pursuing his business, Horace Eaton passed away, at the age of forty.

On coming to Ogle County, Illinois, in 1864, Ernest finished his elementary schooling, and then, from his twelfth year, he worked to help support his mother. In 1872 the family moved to Lee County, Ill., and here he began teaching school, continuing during his residence there and after going to Kansas, whither he removed in 1877. There he purchased a tract of 320 acres, located near Hutchinson, and engaged in farming for twenty-four years.

While in Lee County, Ill., Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Viola L. Merrell, the daughter of William Merrell, a native of Connecticut, and his good wife, who was Miss Louise Daniels in her maidenhood. She was born in Steuben County, N. Y., on July 30, 1853, and her father served for nearly three years in the Union Army, during the Civil War, as a member of Company D, of the One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteer Infantry. He was first lieutenant in ranks under General Sherman, was cited for bravery and given charge as a brevet major, was never wounded although he suffered much sickness from exposure, and was finally mustered out as a captain. In 1898 he migrated West to California, settled in Merced, where he became active as a member of the Grand Army of the Republic; and on September 23, 1913, after a life notable as a patriot, he passed away at the fine old age of eighty-four.

On July 12, 1901, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton and family, having sold their splendid farm of 320 acres, removed from Kansas to California, where they settled in the Santa Clara Valley; and not long after, Mr. Eaton invested in twenty acres on the Homestead Road, which proved so profitable that he was led to invest, in time, in several ranches, one after the other of which he sold at a fair profit, recently retiring to live at 779 Bird Avenue, San Jose. For years, he has been one of the stockholders of the San Jose Mutual Loan Association.

Five children were granted Mr. and Mrs. Eaton. Nettie L., the eldest, is the wife of Frank Ritcha, and as the mother of three children resides at Nickerson, Kans. Bertie M. is single. Ralph W., married, is a rancher and has one daughter and resides at San Jose. Vera M., also married, dwells near Sunnyvale, and Ethel V., now Mrs. Hardy, lives at home with her parents. The family are members of the First Presbyterian Church at San Jose, where they are known for their fidelity to the cause of prohibition. In 1906, Mr. Eaton as the candidate for supervisor from the Second District commanded enviable support, if he did not win the day.

JOHN M. LORDS.—An enterprising, experienced and successful rancher, whose prosperity has spelt something toward the advancement of agricultural interests generally in California, and whose trim farm is well regarded as one of the show-places of Santa Clara County, is John M. Lords, a native son born in Sacramento, on February 6, 1865, and now comfortably settled south of Alviso. His father, Walden Lords, was a native of Ohio, and he married Mrs. Mary Houston, whose maiden name was Mary Slattery, a native of County Kerry, Ireland. She became the mother of one child by her first husband, Mrs. Delia Emerson, widow of the late pioneer blacksmith, O. P. Emerson, and she resides on Fourteenth Street, in San Jose. Walden Lords came across the great plains in 1850, driving his cattle with him, and he went into the mines, later settling in Sacramento County, where he lived for a number of years.

When our subject was ten years old, his parents removed to Santa Clara County, and for a year his father ran the Alviso Hotel. Then he went to San Jose and lived there until 1884, when he purchased the ranch of seventy-five acres on the Alviso Road, just out of Alviso, with which the name of Lords has been associated in such a pleasant manner. John attended the Alviso and San Jose public schools, and then struck out for himself. He went to the San Joaquin Valley, and in time became a partner in a firm owning a ranch of 400 acres near Woodbridge, for the growing of grain. He remained at Woodbridge only two years, however, and then he came back to Alviso and helped run the seventy-five-acre ranch. At present, there are three persons interested in this estate, which includes some thirty acres in fruit—half in pears and apples—while the rest is devoted to pasturing and the raising of hay. An ornate and comfortable residence stands on the ranch, built in 1892, and the ranch is irrigated by a pumping plant.

At San Rafael, on March 27, 1912, Mr. Lords was married to Miss Mary E. Hanaford, a native of Devonshire, England, a charming lady and devoted wife, who died on October 19, 1919. Two of his

sisters are living—Mrs. O. P. Emerson and Mrs. W. W. Jennings, both of San Jose. Mr. Lords is a member of the Modern Woodmen, enjoying there an enviable popularity, and for years he has patriotically done his duty, as a public-spirited citizen, in serving on the board of trustees for Alviso.

GEORGE OSMER.—A wide-awake, thoroughly progressive merchant, whose industry and enterprise have entitled him to the success he enjoys, is George Osmer, the dealer in general merchandise and postmaster at Alma, where he has been among the leaders in working for the permanent growth of the town. He was born in Bremen, Germany, on November 5, 1868, the son of August A. and Dorothy (Haake) Osmer, and came with his parents to the United States when he was fourteen years old. They located in New York, and there conducted a restaurant; and in that city the mother died. The father spent his last days with Mr. Osmer, passing away at Alma. George was the youngest of six children and enjoyed the foundations of a liberal education obtained in Bremen, Germany, spending one year in high school before coming to New York City. On his arrivel he accepted clerical work in an office in New York and remained there for seven years. In 1887, he came West to San Francisco, where he engaged in retail merchandise business for two years and removed to Alma. Here for a couple of years he clerked in the general store already established, when he bought a half-interest in the establishment and the firm became Bohme & Osmer; five years later he bought Mr. Bohme's interest, and since then the business has been known as the George Osmer General Merchandise Store.

Mr. Osmer carries a complete line of general merchandise, and he also sells auto supplies and tires, and he maintains an oil station; he tries to have on hand everything which anyone has ever asked for in Alma, and he even goes a step further in anticipating his patrons' wants. Thousands of travelers, local and long-distance tourists, know the genial proprietor of this store on the highway to Santa Cruz, and they appreciate his unselfish endeavors to help them out on many an occasion. Mr. Osmer has built several residences at Alma and also has a ranch at the Summit, devoted to orchard and vineyard.

At Alma, in 1896, Mr. Osmer was married to Miss Margaret Stewart, a native daughter, born in Petaluma, whose father was Henry Stewart, an early resident of Alma, and they now have three children: Bessie, Mrs. Sinclair of Alma, Marion, and George Osmer, Jr., associated with his father in the business. Mr. Osmer belongs to the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Woodmen of the World. Public-spirited and thoroughly American, Mr. Osmer has been postmaster at Alma since 1890, and a very popular official he has proven to be, giving satisfaction to everybody. In national political affairs, he is a Democrat.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN CAMPBELL.—Few men have done more to place trade in real estate and insurance in California on a stabile, respectable and assuring basis that Alexander Duncan Campbell, of 661 South Sixth Street, San Jose, to which city he came in the middle nineties, with no thought at the time of remaining permanently. He was born and reared on the home farm near Toronto, Canada, on October 16, 1860, and since the local school was some seven and a half miles distant, he enjoyed but very limited educational advantages. His father, Duncan Campbell, was a native of Toronto, became a farmer, and then, leaving his family in Canada, migrated to California in 1872, where he entered the mines. He acquired a fortune; but he was later overwhelmed by reverses, and he was never heard from again until 1886. He had married Miss Mary Carmichael, a native of Scotland, who accompanied her parents to Canada when she was only six months old. On the mother's side, the ancestors were professional men.

A. D. Campbell was the eldest of five children, and at the age of only twelve, the burden of responsibility for the support of his mother and sisters fell upon him. He was very plucky, and being resourceful, and determined to make something of himself and to get out of debt, he fitted himself for salesmanship. He was first employed by Bradley Garrett's publishing house, and went out into the field as a solicitor, and was soon very successful; and when the opportunity was presented, in 1886, to make a trip to British Columbia with a cousin, he refused the flattering terms of the publishers to stay, and set off for the Northwest.

There he had charge of some 250 men on construction work for the Canadian Pacific Railway, and he soon had the best chance to show his ability and to find favor with the contractor; but although he got along splendidly during the three and a half months he was so engaged, he was haunted with the desire to find his father, from whom nothing had been heard for years. The month of November, 1886, therefore, found our subject in San Francisco, where he had cousins, to whom he applied, hoping that they would be able to give some information; but failing in that, Mr. Campbell traced his father from place to place, and late in December of that year he found him on a homestead near Fresno. Both were overjoyed. The father had become disheartened after years of hard work, in which he had made and lost three fortunes, and he was making the last stand to make his fourth fortune, which he did, when the reunion took place with his family, the son returning to Canada to settle up the estate, and bringing the folks back to California with him. For ten years our subject remained at a ranch in Fresno County engaged in farming.

At San Jose in 1895 Mr. Campbell was married to Miss Lilly Tressler, who had been a resident of the Santa Clara Valley for three years prior to that date, her brother, Dr. Tressler, having founded the English Lutheran Church at San Jose. He is now a professor at Springfield, Ohio, in a theological seminary. Four children blessed this union: Allister B. is a very resourceful young business man; Victoria is a student at the University of California; Irene is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School, and has recently been chosen principal of the Loyalton Grammar School in Sierra County; Paul Scott Campbell is a student in the San Jose high school.

In 1912 Mr. Campbell sold out his fuel and feed business, which had been steadily growing ever since he had started at 651 South First Street, and he invested in lands and real estate. For a short time he was also the Pacific Coast distributor for the Snell Water Filter Company, with headquarters at San Jose, but this last venture demanded his absence from home, and on this account mainly he disposed

Geo Osmer

of his interests after eight months of successful operations. At present Mr. Campbell is the manager of the city department of Crother's Realty Offices in San Jose, dealers in real estate and insurance, and he is a live wire in the San Jose Realty Board and the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. He prefers the platforms of the Republican party, and the family attend the First Presbyterian Church.

DANIEL RAYMOND.—Coming to San Jose in 1904 with a very small capital, the initiative spirit and marked executive ability of Daniel Raymond have enabled him to develop a business of extensive proportions and he is now vice-president and manager of the largest pottery plant on the Pacific Coast. He was born in Wellsville, Ohio, October 31, 1868, a son of John and Caroline (Fell) Raymond, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter of Baden, Germany. The father was a butcher by trade and his death occurred in 1871, while the mother passed away when fifty-four years of age.

Daniel Raymond, the youngest of fifteen children, had very limited educational opportunities, attending school only until he reached the third grade, when he was obliged to secure employment in order to aid in supporting the family, having made his own way in the world from the age of eight years. When a young man he took up the potter's trade, serving an apprenticeship under the firm of Knowles & Taylor of East Liverpool, Ohio. He afterward followed his trade in various parts of the country and in 1900 located in Washington, becoming foreman of the Clayton Pottery Company of Clayton, that state, which position he filled for one year. He then embarked in the pottery business on his own account in that locality, but trade conditions were unfavorable and in 1904 he left that place and came to San Jose, arriving in this city in March with but very little capital. He obtained a loan of $100 on an insurance policy, to which he added sixty-five dollars, and with this amount built his first kiln, at the corner of Park and East streets. He at first did all of the work himself, but as time passed he prospered in his undertaking and expanded his interests, organizing in December, 1904, the Garden City Pottery Company, Inc. The company erected its buildings at 540-560 North Sixth Street and began operations in April, 1905, giving employment to eight workmen. In 1908 the company trebled their capital and plant and now employs thirty men, turning out all kinds of common store ware and red unglazed flower pots of various sizes. Mr. Raymond's expert knowledge of his trade and enterprising methods have enabled him to build up a business of large proportions and the company's output now approximates 125 carloads per year. Deliveries are made by auto truck in a radius of 200 miles. Mr. Raymond has a twenty-acre vineyard in Yuba County and also owns a home at the corner of Hensley and Second streets, San Jose.

Mr. Raymond is a veteran of the Spanish-American War, enlisting with the Washington Volunteers and becoming a member of the First Washington Infantry. He saw active service in the Philippines under Generals King and Lawton, receiving his honorable discharge at the end of two years.

In San Jose, on April 15, 1906, Mr. Raymond married Miss Danilena Bloise, who was born in Santa Cruz County, a daughter of J. B. and Elizabeth (Lively) Bloise, who still reside upon the old home place. The father is a native of Nova Scotia and a member of an old Canadian family of French descent. Mrs. Raymond was reared and educated in Santa Cruz County and by her marriage she has become the mother of two daughters, Helen and Evelyn. In politics Mr. Raymond maintains a nonpartisan attitude, voting for the man rather than the party. He is a public-spirited and progressive citizen of broad views and kindly nature, and charitably inclined. A self-educated and self-made man, through the wise utilization of his innate powers and talents he has risen to a foremost position in manufacturing circles and while attaining individual prosperity he has contributed to the industrial expansion of this city.

WILLARD L. PRUSSIA.—The kind of substantial business energy best appreciated in the West finds expression in the life of Willard L. Prussia, president and manager of Prussia & Co., the exclusive woman's wearing apparel store located at 127-133 South First Street, San Jose, and one of the most energetic, cautious, and progressive men who have elected to profit by the resources of this community. He was born at Dansville, N. Y., February 2, 1867, the son of Jesse B. Prussia, also a native of Dansville, born in 1825. His mother was a native of Scotland, but removed with her parents to New York when a girl of twelve years. She is now eighty-five years of age and resides with her son in San Jose, the father lived to be eighty years of age. Mr. Prussia's paternal grandfather was also a native of Dansville, born in 1797, his family coming over from England in an early day.

Willard L. Prussia received his early education in the public schools of Dansville, where, for forty-two years his father was engaged in the millinery business, and it was in his father's store that Willard began his business training, working after school, Saturdays and during vacations. Recognizing his ability as a salesman, he was solicited by H. C. Taft, of the drygoods firm of Taft and Pennoyer, who own and operate a big store in Oakland, Cal., and he went there in 1884. Then he was for a time in San Diego, later went to Los Angeles, and while there made the acquaintance of I. Loeb of the firm of I. Loeb & Company, who owned the San Jose Dry Goods Company, and Mr. Prussia was engaged by Mr. Loeb in 1891. During this period he became acquainted with S. M. Goldberg, and this acquaintance developed into friendship and later into an important business association. Mr. Goldberg maintains a large office and business in New York City, employing a large force of buyers, who are sent to all the principal drygoods and suit centers of the world.

The firm of Prussia & Company was incorporated in 1909 under the laws of the state of New York; they have large and commodious quarters, fine show windows, beautiful interior decorations, well-lighted and finely-equipped with every modern convenience, and enjoys a large patronage of the best people in this city. Mr. Prussia is also vice-president of Harry Fink & Company, Los Angeles; Willard's of San Francisco, and J. F. Donovan & Company of Stockton. S. M. Golberg is the president of the four stores, and manages the buying of all the goods throughout the world. Mr. Prussia's optimistic spirit has sustained him all through the trials of his earlier years, and brought him to the present era of prosperity.

The marriage of Mr. Prussia in 1891 united him with Miss Minnie Compton, a resident of Hamilton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Prussia are the parents of one

sen, Leland S., who is at the present time connected with Willard's in San Francisco.

Fraternally, Mr. Prussia is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and of the Shrine in San Francisco. He is also a member of the Elks and is a charter member of the Rotary Club. He is also active in the Chamber of Commerce and he served as president of the park board of San Jose under three mayors. Because of his perseverance, industry, integrity and faithfulness, he has steadily progressed in his chosen line of work, until his success is fully assured. He is a progressive citizen, and a potent factor in all movements that lead to the further development of the community in which he resides.

MRS. MARGARET E. BAKER.—An esteemed representative of one of the best-known pioneers in the California electrical field, is Mrs. Margaret E. Baker, the widow of the late Terry E. Baker, whose gifted sons, taking up the progressive work where he was compelled to lay it down, have also contributed much in placing electrical devices, and the wonderful utility of electricity, at the disposal of thousands. Mr. Baker was born in Dubuque, Iowa, in September, 1856, the son of Terry J. and Sarah Baker. His father was interested in race horses, and when he came to California in 1862 he settled at San Francisco and had a race track at Sausalito across the Bay. He was always interested in standard and thoroughbred horses and stock of all kinds, and when he passed away in San Francisco he was mourned by many, especially by the old-timers fond, in their pioneer life, of the turf and other sports.

The husband of our subject attended the Horace Mann school in San Francisco, and when only a young man took up railroad work with the Southern Pacific Railroad. He went to Los Angeles, and was one of the first men to be sent over the Tehachapi route, then by way of the Newhall tunnel. He was a conductor on Huntington's road, and was one of the popular officials of his day. At the time of the great railroad strike in 1894, Mr. Baker went to Arizona and became interested in the mines at Clifton. After the strike was settled, he went back to railroad work, and was in Bakersfield with the Southern Pacific Railroad until 1903, when he came to San Jose and gave up railroading.

In 1902, Mr. Baker with his sons, entered the electrical field, and opened up a store with electrical fixtures, at the same time that they contracted to do wiring of all kinds. Now these sons have so expanded the business that it extends throughout the Valley. They have the Santa Clara County agency for the Blue Bird clothes washer, and they also sell a full line of useful electrical appliances.

At Los Angeles, in September, 1874, Mr. Baker was married to Miss Margaret Wilson, a native of Chicago and the daughter of William and Mary (Bass) Wilson, born in Montreal and Chicago respectively. The former was of English descent while Mary Bass was of Scotch forebears; her father, Capt. Wm. Bass, was a sea captain and when he located as a pioneer at Ft. Dearborn, now Chicago, he sailed the Great Lakes for many years. Later he was a foreman for the Heath-Milligan Co., paint contractors in Chicago, and in 1873 he brought his family to California and settled at Orange. After making his home there for two years, he came to San Jose. After leaving Orange, he had a paint shop in Los Angeles, and there the family lived until Mrs. Baker was married. Four sons were born of this union: Lewis E. is the capable manager of Messrs. T. E. Baker & Sons, and George W. is also with the same company; William T. was killed in motorcycle races at San Jose in 1913; Edward M. is associated with his brothers in the conduct of the business. Mrs. Baker is happy as the grandmother to four grandchildren. Richard is the son of Lewis E. Baker; Jeanette is the daughter of George W. Baker; and Donald and Ned are the two attractive children of Edward M. Baker. Mr. Baker passed away April 27, 1915. He was an independent in politics, above petty partisanship; Mrs. Baker is a strong Republican, and her sons follow her lead. The eldest son is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Islam Temple of San Francisco. Mrs. Baker belongs to San Jose Chapter No. 31, O. E. S., and also to the Saint Claire Court, No. 31, Royal Order of Amaranth.

WILFRID F. ROBIDOUX.—A public-spirited man who is very well thought of in various parts of Santa Clara County is Wilfrid F. Robidoux, the expert blacksmith of Alviso. He was born at St. Etienne Beauharnois near Montreal, in the Province of Quebec, on November 12, 1869, the son of Moise Robidoux, the representative of an old Canadian family, who was long engaged in hotel enterprises and was a commission merchant dealing in livestock. He had married Filanise Emard and they had sixteen children; six of these died in infancy and the ten that grew to maturnity were: Filanise, who resides at Beauharnois; Azilda, who died at the same place; Alphonsine, who lives in Montreal; Moise, died at an age of thirty-five in Modoc County, Cal.; Domina, who lives in Montreal; Joseph resides in Santa Clara, but is employed in San Jose; Wilfrid, the subject of this sketch; Isabella died in Stockton; Louisa died in Montreal; Florentine lives in Montreal.

Wilfrid attended the grammar school in his home town, and when fifteen years old began to learn the blacksmith trade at Howick, Province of Quebec. After three years of apprenticeship, he left home, entered the States, and settled in Franklin County, N. Y., where he worked at his trade for wages until 1889. In that eventful year, soon after the general awakening along the Pacific Coast, he came out to Seattle and worked for a year and a half.

On June 5, 1891, he landed in Santa Clara County and worked for H. E. Holthouse in his shop at Milligan's Corner, continuing with him, on a wage scale, for ten years; and in 1902, he bought out the tools in Mr. Chisholm's blacksmith shop in Alviso and with them started up in business in the old shop right south of this present location. The old shop, however, did not satisfy him very long, and he built a new shop, 1913, which he equipped with modern machinery, including a band saw, a rip saw, a planer, an electric forge, emery wheels, an outfit for acetylene welding, and whatever else in his judgment that he needed to enable him to do not only all kinds of first-class smithy work, but the most expert automobile repairing. This shop he still owns and occupies. It was not long before Mr. Robidoux had made for himself a reputation for absolutely dependable work, and this reputation he has easily maintained, with the result that he enjoys the patronage not only of his town, but of many residents of Santa Clara County who appreciate the best workmanship. His general position, as a man of affairs, in the community is attested by the fact that he is chairman of the board of trustees of Alviso.

Jerry E. Baker

At Santa Clara, on April 25, 1897, Mr. Robidoux was married to Miss Mary E. Holthouse, a native of Taylorville, Plumas County, Cal., and the daughter of the late E. H. Holthouse, a native of Hanover, Germany, elsewhere mentioned in this work, who had married Mrs. Elizabeth (Madden) Ratcliff, a native of Ireland. The father crossed the plains in 1852, and settled in the Rush Creek mining district, where he panned for gold. When Mary Holthouse was four years old, her father moved to Alviso, and she attended the Braly School. Now, two of her brothers are ranching near Mountain View, Mark and J. Fred, sketches of whom also appear elsewhere in this work. Another brother is Herman E., and still another, Huge N., who is deceased; there is also a half brother, W. P. Ratcliff, of San Francisco. On October 20, 1915, Mrs. Robidoux died, being the mother of two very promising children: Joseph Armand, looking forward to the priesthood, is a student at St. Michaels, at Hillyard, Wash., and Moise Henry, who is studying to become a lawyer at the University of Santa Clara. Mr. Robidoux is a Republican, and a member of both the Woodmen of the World and the Foresters of America.

PETER D. LANDON.—An industrious orchardist who has materially advanced husbandry in California is Peter D. Landon, whose success has enabled him to retire in comfort at 4 Broadway, San Jose. He was born at Mountainville, Hunterdon County, N. J., on April 11, 1849, the son of Calvin Columbus Landon, a contractor and builder of bridges and large frame work, who plied his trade so expertly that much of his work is used to this day throughout New Jersey and New York.

When only ten years of age, Peter, fortunate in the love of a devoted mother, whose maiden name was Charity Ann Everett, set out to try to do for himself, with the result that even his elementary schooling had to be neglected, and all prospects of his ever being an advanced student faded away. At the age of twenty, he migrated west to Illinois, and for two years he worked on a farm near Washington, in Tazewell County. It was not what he wanted, but he accepted the situation philosophically and prepared to take the next important step.

In 1872 he progressed further West and reached California, and it was not long before he had discovered the wonderful attractions of the Santa Clara Valley and had begun to take up ranch work for others in the Valley View district. Eight months later he rented a grain farm in the Evergreen district, and for two years he farmed on shares, raising grain and hay. In 1877-78 he was in Dallas, Texas, but he returned to Santa Clara County more satisfied than ever that here was the opportunity for young men willing to work. Accordingly, he set to work with a harvester, and for ten years he continued successfully harvesting grain. In 1888, he became an orchardist, renting acreage for a few seasons until he could buy land and start anew; and from that time on until he retired, after selling his orchards near Campbell some two years ago, he never knew failure.

In San Jose on September 6, 1888, Mr. Landon married Mrs. Sarah Cordelia (Cottle) Hight, the eldest daughter of the honored pioneer, Royal Cottle, now deceased. She was born near Albany, Ore., on December 15, 1848, and when only eight years old was taken to San Jose by her parents, who were the first orchardists in the Willow Glen district. Nine children were born to this union: Alice is a teacher in Montana; Metta Cora is now the wife of David Yarbrough of McKittrick and the mother of three children; Leslie is an engineer and the father of two children and resides with his family at Mayfield; Bert married, became the father of three children, and died, leaving a widow who resides at Kernville; May is also deceased. The sixth in the order of birth is Charles, and the next younger is Etho, now Mrs. W. W. Loyst, they have two children and reside on Lupton Avenue, Willows; Vernon D. is also married and resides with his wife and two children at Oakland; and Raymond Everett, a chiropractor, is also married, has one child, and maintains his home at Boscobel, Wis.

Raymond enlisted in the United States Army for service in the World War, and made an excellent record. He left home October 5, 1917, left America on December 14, 1917, arrived in England ten days later, and reached France on January 18, 1918. He was wounded at the battle of Cantigny, on May 28, 1918, took part in the battle of St. Mihiel, which raged from September 12 to September 15, and in the Meuse-Argonne drive, on October 4, he was wounded a second time, and was in the hospital for three months. After serving as a private in the First Division he left Bordeaux on the twenty-ninth of June, arrived in America at Newport News, July 10, and reached San Jose on July 28, 1919. In 1920 he graduated from the Palmer School of Chiropractic, Davenport, Iowa, and now he has a lucrative practice at Boscobel, Wis. Mr. and Mrs. Landon are deservedly proud of their family—nine children, eleven grandchildren, and five great-grandchildren.

JOHN A. COROTTO.—For many years a resident of Santa Clara County, John A. Corotto has prospered in his business, the manufacture of wine. He was born on January 28, 1870, in San Jose, the son of Angelo and Mary (Raggio) Corotto, who came to San Jose in 1869 and then went to Hollister, San Benito County, in 1874, and here they made their home. Mrs. Corotto's people were also pioneers of California, having come here in 1861; both of her parents passed away some time ago.

John A. attended the schools of San Benito County, but received a limited training as he left school at the age of fourteen to help his father on the ranch, where he lived until he was in his seventeenth year. He then came to San Jose to work and became employed by Raggio Bros., who were commission merchants. After working here for two and a half years, he bought a half-interest in this concern and after three years sold out and engaged in the manufacture of wine.

Mr. Corotto's marriage united him with Miss Catherine Sturla of Gilroy, the daughter of James Sturla, and they are the parents of one child, Genevieve P. Mr. Corotto was very active in all the war drives, especially among the Italian-American Club, and as an appreciation he received a letter of thanks from James K. Lynch of the Federal Reserve Board of San Francisco, and one from John H. Calkins of the U. S. Treasury Department, for the good he had accomplished during the war drives, while he was on the Liberty Loan Committee. One of his cousins, Virgilio Corotto, lost his life in the World War. For three years he served as secretary of the Italian Benevolent Club and is past presi-

dent of San Jose Parlor No. 22, Native Sons of the Golden West, in which he has been a member for twenty-five years. He is also a member of the Redmen, B. P. O. Elks, the Eagles, the Pastime Club, Chamber of Commerce and the Camels. He is a director in the Bank of Italy, San Jose Branch. He is a Republican, serving on the county central committee and a delegate at large at one time.

CHARLES W. CUTLER.—Halest and heartiest of octogenarians in Santa Clara County today, Charles W. Cutler, the well known pioneer enjoys life as one should who in his day has contributed so much, and in many ways, partly as a path-breaking pedagogue, to the upbuilding of each section in which he has lived and toiled. He was born in Wayne Township, Ashtabula County, Ohio, on January 23, 1838, in the same congressional district claiming the birth or later activity of such eminent anti-slavery leaders as Joshua Reed Giddings, V. F. Wade, James A. Garfield, and others. He spent his boyhood on his father's farm, while he also attended the most primitive of country schools. His father, Elijah T. Cutler, born in Connecticut in 1796, was an extensive land owner, miller and lumber manufacturer in Ohio and was descended from one of two Englishmen of the same name who sailed from England in 1637 and arrived at a port in Massachusetts on the Rose of Yarmouth. Thus well established, the family in time became distinguished through several members who took high positions in Massachusetts and other parts of New England. Elijah T. Cutler was married three times and Charles W. was the son of his union with Miss Olive Walworth, the daughter of Charles Walworth.

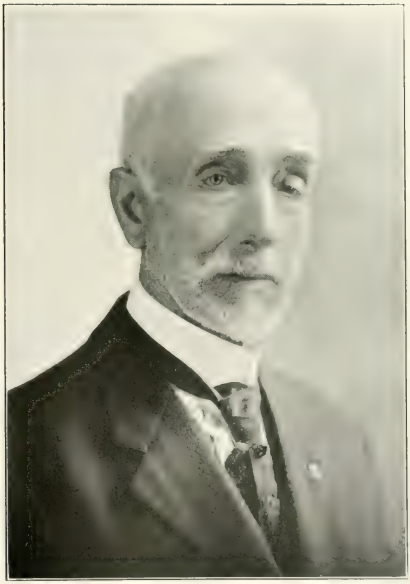
Mrs. Cutler died in Ohio in 1839, and Charles Cutler was reared by an aunt, Maria Walworth, a younger sister of his mother, who afterwards became his stepmother and kind guardian. Elijah Cutler died on June 25, 1860, and in that year Charles W. went in company with a brother to Bernardston, Franklin County, Mass., and there entered Powers Institute, later enrolling in Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio, where he began his academic experience and laid the foundation for some especially useful work in life. In 1862 he went to Elkhorn, Walworth County, Wisconsin, where he engaged in teaching school, resigning the principalship of the Elkhorn schools on May 16, 1864, to enlist in Company F, Fortieth Wisconsin Infantry, but was soon made a clerk of the special inspector of cavalry, with headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee. He received his honorable discharge on September 30, 1864, at Madison, Wisconsin, and becoming more interested than ever in what he believed to be his life work — that of teaching — he again became principal of the public schools at Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in the fall of 1864, filling that position to the satisfaction of everyone for several years. He was also principal of the schools at Burlington and Green Bay, Wisconsin, serving a year in each place and leaving behind an excellent record and many friends.

On April 15, 1867, Mr. Cutler was married to Miss Helen Morse, and two children were born to them, both of whom died in infancy. On April 1, 1871, Mr. and Mrs. Cutler came out to the Pacific Coast, and, once here, he gave up his professional work and for fifteen years was active in various commercial enterprises, becoming prominent in San Francisco, where he remained until he came to the Santa Clara Valley in 1886. He invested in a fine ranch home in The Willows and has ever since been more or less active in both horticultural and educational circles in Willow Glen district. In 1893 he helped organize the Willow Glen Fruit Union and for part of the ten years in which he was a stockholder, he performed the duties of secretary and manager. On June 6, 1896, Mrs. Cutler passed away, lamented by a wide circle which had come to appreciate her sterling and admirable qualities.

On October 20, 1897, Mr. Cutler was remarried, taking for his wife Miss Isabella McBeath, a descendant of interesting Scotch parentage, the ceremony occurring at Chicago. During 1903-04, Mr. and Mrs. Cutler made an extended tour of the British Isles and continental Europe, which they greatly enjoyed. They visited many places of note, among them Geneva, Naples, Rome, Paris and London, and they also spent some time in Edinburgh at the homes of relatives of Mrs. Cutler. In 1915 they made a trip East via the Canadian Pacific, revisiting Wisconsin, where both had lived in former years. They took in the cities of Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Louis, Urbana, Ill., in all of which places they had friends, after which they proceeded to Mr. Cutler's old home in Ohio, thence on to Boston, Mass., from which place they visited Springfield, Northampton, and then spent Thanksgiving with Mrs. Olive W. Peet, Mr. Cutler's sister, at Salem, Mass. On December 15, 1915, they came via New York and Philadelphia to New Orleans, La., and from there sailed to Havana, crossing Cuba to Fort Batabano, where they took a steamer for the Isle of Pines, and there they had Christmas dinner with Mrs. Snodgrass, a sister of Mrs. Cutler. Returning to New Orleans, they came by the Southern Pacific via Los Angeles to San Jose, after a delightful and interesting six months' trip. Since then, buoyed up by pleasant memories of these and other delightful experiences in life, Mr. and Mrs. Cutler have lived in quiet enjoyment of their home, Mr. Cutler at eighty-three finding much for his hand to do in his beautiful garden. He is a veteran Odd Fellow and can look back with particular satisfaction on his experience as past grand of the lodge with which he has been connected since March 5, 1875. He is also past commander and for seven years served as adjutant of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., while Mrs. Cutler is a member of the Sheridan-Dix W. R. C. and of the San Jose Woman's Club.

A standpat Republican, fond of the traditions of his party, Mr. Cutler has never aspired to public office, but has been willing to do his part as a loyal citizen toward elevating civic standards. He belongs to the Congregational Church of San Jose, has been a trustee and is at present a deacon, and has vigorously supported every movement for local uplift and public morals. Santa Clara County may well be proud of this record of one of the "first citizens" of San Jose.

LOUIS CHARLES DE CARLI.—Emphatically a man of energy, Louis Charles De Carli is one of the enterprising and active men of Santa Clara County, giving substantial encouragement to every plan for the promotion of the public welfare, and has been identified with Santa Clara County since 1881. Mr. De Carli was born in Auressio, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, on March 5, 1866, and was the son of August and Caroline (Bistacchi) De Carli. The mother is still living there at the age of eighty-four years. The father came to California in 1874 and



C. W. Cutler

never returned to Switzerland, having passed away in San Jose in 1916, at the age of seventy-seven years. He was a contracting lumberman and road builder and lived most of his life in the Saratoga hills, following the life of the ancient Helvetians, hunting, fishing and always living the outdoor life. Longevity is a characteristic of our subject's ancestors, his great-grandmother, Hellena Bistacchi, living to be 109 years of age.

Louis spent his boyhood days in Switzerland, where he graduated from the Swiss grammar schools, becoming proficient in both French and Italian. When fifteen years old, he came to the United States, arriving in California and went direct to Saratoga in 1881 and began as a farm hand, milking and doing general farm work. He has been in Santa Clara County ever since this time, except the four years from 1891 to 1895, that he spent with the Wellington Coal Company at Victoria, B. C. It was during this period that he was united in marriage with Miss Christine Geddes, who was born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and they became the parents of two children, Ethel Marie, who is now the wife of Lawrence Arnold, a fireman of San Jose, and Louis A., who was born and reared in San Jose, graduating from the grammar school. Ethel was born at Victoria and the little family came to San Jose in the year 1895. Mr. De Carli again engaged as a farm hand, but being capable of speaking several languages fluently, he later became court interpreter in Santa Clara County. This was hard work, for it meant night study for fifteen months in the San Jose high school, but he is now able to interpret Italian, French and Spanish in all courts. During the four years, 1904 to 1908, he served on the police department of San Jose as patrolman and won one of the cleanest records of any officer in this city. By a special request of the victims of the Black Hand (Mafia) and the better element of the Italian citizens of San Jose and the Bay Cities, he entered the office of the district attorney of Santa Clara County as an investigator and detective in the year 1914 and served until 1917, he and William Drieschmeyer, also of that county, putting an end to the depredations of the Black Hand band, also the arson gang, a notorious band of outlaws, fruit thieves and such malefactors as were jeopardizing the safety of the inhabitants of this fair city. Upon the completion of this work, the arson department of the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific took Mr. De Carli into their employ to travel through the Pacific Coast district to stamp out the arson gangs and incendiarism. During the war period he cooperated with the Government, aiding in the repression of the I. W. W.'s and other public enemies, serving until 1920, when he was taken with a severe attack of the influenza while located in Tehama County, and his health became so impaired that he had to quit this strenuous life, so he returned to his home and took up his business which had been handled by his son and wife. For ten years Mr. De Carli was in the transfer business and then engaged as a dealer in furniture under the firm name of De Carli and Son; his place of business is located at 174 South Second Street, San Jose. They started this business at 212 West Santa Clara Street and in 1910 moved to 192 West Santa Clara Street and in 1918 to 154 West Santa Clara Street, where they stayed for eight months and then March, 1920, came to 28 North Market Street, where they remained until 1921, when they moved to the present location, where they are doing a good business. It is very interesting to know the origin of the name of De Carli. A homeless orphan, who had taken refuge in one of the orphanages of Switzerland, was given the name of De Carli by the government of that country, Carli meaning orphanage, the name, therefore signifying, "the child from the orphanage." The late Judge W. G. Lorigan, who was at one time Justice of the Supreme Court, was a very intimate friend of Mr. De Carli and was instrumental in our subject's receiving the position of interpreter in his court and after he had occupied this place for awhile, none other in the judge's estimation was so capable. Naturally of a studious disposition, Mr. De Carli is a great reader, and has added much to his store of knowledge in his leisure moments. Benevolent and generous, he has been a veritable Good Samaritan in San Jose and many is the family he has rescued from want or starvation, taking the hard-earned dollars from his own pocket for his benefactions.

IRA COTTLE.—Whenever the historian shall essay to relate the stirring history of Santa Clara County, he will not fail to revert to the interesting life-story of one of her sturdiest pioneers, Ira Cottle, who estabished his home as far back as 1858 on what later became Willow Avenue, near its junction with Minnesota Avenue, and so became one of the founders of the picturesque community known in early days as The Willows. Ira Cottle was born in St. Charles County, Mo., October 10, 1819. His father, Oliver Cottle, had come from Vermont, and his mother, who was Miss Charity Lowe before her marriage, was a native of Tennessee. His parents settled in Missouri when it was known as the Louisiana Purchase; and later they removed to Texas. The move, however, was productive of disaster, for Mr. Cottle was seized with yellow fever and died, and Mrs. Cottle and her family had to make their way back to Missouri. In 1833 they moved once again, this time to Iowa; and located in Des Moines County, where Mrs. Cottle passed the remainder of her days.

In all the vigor of young manhood, Ira set out for Southern Wisconsin, and for eleven years he followed lead mining in Grant County. In 1846 he took for his helpmate Miss Mary Ann Baker, a native of Indiana, and three years later he established himself as a farmer in Clayton County, Iowa. By 1854 he had a family of two children, and in that year he brought his household to California, traveling by the Overland Trail with ox teams, six months en route. For a while he found what he wanted for general farming and stockraising in the Coyote district, Santa Clara County, but in 1858 he removed to the ranch he continued to occupy until his death, April 8, 1907. He bought 125 acres of the Narvaeze Grant, for which he paid $2,500. He devoted the land to the raising of grain and hay and was an enthusiast in the matter of tree planting.

Mrs. Cottle, who was esteemed by a wide circle of friends as a neighbor and friend, passed to her eternal reward on August 5, 1873, the mother of six children, two of whom are living, and in 1876 Ira Cottle took to himself a second wife, Mrs. Joseph Smith, a talented lady popular as Miss Clara C. Chase before her first marriage. She came from

Rochester, N. Y., to California in 1860. Formerly a Henry Clay Whig, Mr. Cottle lived to see the Republican party well established, and to have the satisfying consciousness that he had done his full duty in helping support it in its most trying days.

JUDGE FREDERICK BENJAMIN BROWN.—A gentleman versed in jurisprudence and prominent in the civic and social life of San Jose is Judge Frederick Benjamin Brown, the present incumbent of the office of Judge of the Superior Court of the State of California, in and for Santa Clara County, who possesses an enviable reputation for sterling character, judicial and business ability of a high degree, which has been made fully apparent in the impartial manner in which he deals out justice. He is filling the responsible position with the utmost satisfaction to his constituents and credit to himself. He is a native of Illinois, having been born at Galva, Henry County, on February 13, 1861, a son of Jeremiah J. and Catherine (Protsman) Brown. His father was born in New Hampshire, coming when sixteen years of age with his parents to Peoria County, Ill. where he grew to manhood and engaged in farming, acquiring 160 acres of government land, which he cleared and improved. The Brown family is traced back to England; coming to New Hampshire in 1636. Great-great-grandfather Capt. Joseph Brown, of Kensington, N. H., served in the Revolutionary War; while Grandfather Benjamin Brown was a captain of New Hampshire militia. On his maternal side the family is traced back to Germany where Grandfather Frederick Protsman was born, but disliking the military oppression he ran away from home when thirteen years of age, going to Holland where in time he married; later he came to the United States, locating in Illinois in 1843.

Mr. Brown is the fourth oldest in a family of nine children, and received his education in the public schools of his home district and in the Galva high school, from which he was graduated in the year 1881, after which he matriculated at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill., where he was duly graduated in 1885 with the degree of B. S. He proceeded to Grant County, Kans., where he took up a homestead of 160 acres; he also preempted a tree claim, making a total of 480 acres, which he improved according to law and received a government title to the land. While thus engaged he was county superintendent of schools for a period of five years. Disposing of his interests in Kansas, he came to California in 1893 and located in Santa Clara County, making his home at Saratoga. Here he began the study of law under Judge Welch and in 1895 was admitted to the California bar. Forming a partnership with Allan Brant he continued with him for a time when they dissolved partnership and Mr. Brown continued the practice alone. In 1902 he was appointed city attorney, holding the office for two terms of two years each, until January, 1906, when he was appointed, by the board of supervisors, justice of the peace to fill a vacancy until the fall of 1906, when he was a candidate for the office and was elected, filling the office to the entire satisfaction of the community. In 1910 and 1914 he was elected to succeed himself without opposition, and again in 1918 was reelected. He became very popular and his decisions were well received, as they were made fairly and impartially. In 1920 when he announced himself as a candidate at the county primaries for Superior Judge he was nominated and at the November election was elected by a fine majority. He then resigned as justice of the peace and took the oath as Judge of the Superior Court in January, 1921, and is filling the position with much credit, all his work being done with the same fairness which has characterized all of his public service. Mr. Brown has also been very prominent in civic and commercial circles. As early as 1902, he was elected a member of the board of directors of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and was reelected each term until 1921, when he declined being a candidate for reelection. During this time he served as president of the organization for one term during the year of 1915.

Mr. Brown's marriage occurred in Rock Island, Ill., on March 29, 1888, and united him with Miss Mary L. Miller, a native of Georgia, and they are the parents of four children: John Miller, a rancher residing in San Jose; Sewell Solon of Los Gatos; Victor Forrest is with the Standard Oil Company; and Paul Winston passed away at the age of three years. Fraternally, Mr. Brown is very popular and active. He was made a Mason in Fraternity Lodge No. 399, of San Jose, and is a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies in San Jose, as well as Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco; and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star and the White Shrine, he being a past patron and Mrs. Brown a past matron for the former order; he is also a member of the Ancient Arabic Order of Sciots, the Elks, Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, and Modern Woodmen of America. In local club circles he is a member of the Union Club and was a charter member of the Lions Club of San Jose and was the first president of the latter organization. In national politics he is decidedly Republican. Judge Brown has always stood for clean government and been to the front in all matters for progress and upbuilding of the community. His independence of character, his integrity, honesty and capableness enables him to make a most excellent record as Superior Judge. Liberal, kindhearted and sympathetic, while justice of the peace, he was a friend to the widows and neglected children and let no opportunity pass of righting the wrongs by invoking the aid of the law where his own magnetic personality and pleading were in vain, thus making a better world because he understands and demonstrates the real meaning of justice.

HON. GEORGE S. WALKER.—A distinguished, popular public official, whose enviable record for efficiency and fidelity would have established him permanently in any commonwealth, is the Hon. George S. Walker, the State Building and Loan Commissioner, who counts himself among the residents of San Jose, and maintains his domicile at 556 North Sixteenth Street. As a former Senator of California he has long enjoyed a wide acquaintance and extensive associations enabling him to exert an effective influence; and this influence has been used, time and again, to advance the best interests of the people at large, and to hasten the day when the Golden State shall come to its own in the perfect development of its unrivalled resources.

George S. Walker was born on September 21, 1874, at Santa Rosa, the son of the late William S. Walker, who passed away in 1907, in his sixty-seventh year, prominent among the brainiest and most enterprising citizens of Los Gatos, and widely known in journalistic circles. A son of William H.

F. B. Brown.

Walker, he was born on May 20, 1839, at Macomb, Ill., a descendant of good old patriotic stock, his paternal grandfather having been a soldier in the Revolutionary Army, while his grandfather, James Walker, a Kentucky planter, was in the War of 1812.

William H. Walker was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in which both of his parents also first saw the light, and passed his childhood in the Old Dominion, growing to manhood in Kentucky, where he helped to manage the home plantation. When he pushed out into the world for himself, he settled in Illinois, and having established a nursery at Macomb, followed for a while horticultural pursuits. Subsequently, he resided for some years in Keokuk County, Iowa, but the lure of Illinois brought him back to the state in which he rounded out his useful life. He had married Miss Ann Harris, a native of Tennessee, who died at Macomb, and they had five children, among whom William S. Walker, the father of our subject, was the youngest.

William S. Walker, true to the traditions of his grandfather and great-grandfather, early offered himself for active service in the defense of his country during the Civil War, and in April, 1861, enlisted in Company K, Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as the first man to enroll from Mason County, and he was mustered in at Peoria for a period of three years. The next year he took part in the siege of Fort Donelson and the battle of Shiloh, but soon after, having incurred physical disability, was honorably discharged. His patriotic zeal impelled him again to endeavor to enlist, this time in the Eighty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, but he was unable to pass physically.

Having resolved to make the experiment of life in the extreme West, William S. Walker in the spring of 1864 sailed to Panama, and north to California; and for two years he tried it out in Sonoma County. Then he returned to Illinois, traversing again the Isthmian route, and at Mason City established the first paper printed there, which he continued to edit for several years. Once having gotten acquainted with California, however, he never gave up the plan of resuming activity here; and having sold out his Illinois newspaper interests in June, 1874, he returned to the Pacific Coast, and opened a job-printing office at Petaluma. Not satisfied with the results of his venture, he moved across the continent to Missouri, in October of the same year, and there purchased a small farm, intending to settle down as a tiller of the soil; but the grasshopper hordes of 1875 so cleaned him out that he was glad to exchange his land for a printing office, and to establish the Henry County News at Clinton. He presided for just six weeks in the editorial sanctum of the News, and then he was induced to take charge of the Crete Sentinel, at Crete, Nebr. He found, however, that he could not live from the patronage of that paper, and having disposed of that property, he removed to Lincoln, Nebr., where he opened a job-printing office. The grasshopper scourge still affected his destiny, the insects having eaten the farmers of that section out of house and home, or nearly so, the previous year, and left them nothing with which to subscribe for newspapers or pay for printing; and so, in the month of September of the Centennial Year, 1876, when California had drawn to itself renewed notice on account of the exploitation at the Exposition and throughout the country, he made his third trip to California; and after resting a while at Ventura, he again opened a job-printing office at Petaluma. Diptheria drove him out within four weeks, and he removed to Cloverdale, in Sonoma County, and there started a newspaper; but this did not hold him, and he returned to Nebraska, in the spring of 1877, when he became a resident of Lincoln for a year. Removing to Seward, in the spring of 1878, he entered the local journalistic field and published the Seward County Advocate; but in June, 1879, he sold out and once more set out for California.

Pitching his tent at Cloverdale, in the fall of 1879, he purchased the old paper mill and managed it until the summer of 1880, when he sold it and returned to Lincoln, Nebr.; and here it may be well to observe that, although Mr. Walker seems to have been a good deal of a nomad, he never failed to provide for his family, always taking them with him on his innumerable trips. One of the good, old-fashioned winters in Nebraska, however, cured him of his enthusiasm for life in the Middle West and in the spring of 1881 he returned to the more salubrious climate of the Golden State. After looking about for a favorable location, he was advised to go to the picturesque mountain town of Saratoga, in Santa Clara County; and while on his way to that place, he stopped off at Los Gatos and was persuaded to settle there permanently instead. He at once established the Los Gatos Weekly News, and this he conducted successfully until March, 1885, when he disposed of it by sale and removed to Santa Cruz. Even there he published a newspaper for a while; but Los Gatos drew him a second time within her hospitable borders, and he bought the Los Gatos Mail, which he enlarged and published as a weekly until the spring of 1902, when he disposed of his newpaper interests, and with a splendid record for path-breaking as a pioneer, he retired from active business to the comforts of a private life. Although constantly shifting, Mr. Walker was by no means a rolling stone gathering no moss; he usually sold out at a profit, and each step was a step forward, not only in his progress but with some contribution toward the progress of the community in which he had shared a common lot. In addition to acquiring valuable property in Los Gatos, Mr. Walker came to own two ranches, one in Monterey County, and the other in Santa Cruz County, and under his able management, both proved productive and highly profitable estates. He also made good use of his literary talents, during both busy and spare hours, and enjoyed a wide Western fame as the author of two very interesting and instructive volumes, entitled, "Hungry Land" and "Between the Tides."

While at Mason City, Ill., William S. Walker was married to Miss Maggie Montross, a native of Ohio, a talented, devoted woman who became the mother of eight children, six of whom reached maturity: W. G. Walker graduated from the Northwestern University, became a druggist, and died in Los Gatos at the age of thirty-one; Effie, a Normal graduate and subsequently a popular teacher in the public schools, passed away in 1899, a year after the death of Lincoln Walker, and two years before the death of Walter Walker; George S. Walker is the subject of our instructive review; Leland H. Walker is an attorney in San Jose, with a residence in Los Gatos. Mr. Walker was a Republican, and an active

and a very much honored member of the E. O. C. Ord Post No. 82, of the Grand Army of the Republic. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walker were devoted members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

George S. Walker was reared and schooled at Los Gatos, and being resourceful even as a youth, he learned the printer's trade early, and as soon as practicable was initiated into the ins and outs of the publishing business. He also delved into politics, and he has the distinct, unique honor of having been elected to the State Assembly in 1900, when he was hardly twenty-six years of age. There he attained such success that he was reelected in 1902, and so much confidence was placed in the young Assemblyman, after his record for four years had been repeatedly examined, that he was elected to the State Senate on the Republican ticket. In 1908 he was reelected, and he then introduced the Walker-Otis Anti-Race-Track Gambling Bill, which was passed, became a law, and is now in force. In 1910 Mr. Walker was lieutenant to Hiram Johnson, and was in charge of the Johnson Campaign in Santa Clara County; and his executive ability being splendidly demonstrated, he was able to lead his party to triumphant success.

In 1911 Mr. Walker was appointed State Building and Loan Commissioner, and since then he has filled this office with consummate ability. His headquarters are in the suite, 604-6 Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco; and from there have gone out many reforming influences of great benefit to the people of the state at large. During the year 1911-12, for example, Mr. Walker closed the Continental Building and Loan Association of San Francisco, and later in the same year discovered a shortage amounting to $140,000 in the accounts of the secretary of the Palo Alto Building and Loan Association, who was subsequently sent to San Quentin prison for seven years. This was a very difficult case to carry through in the interests of the public whom Mr. Walker represented, but he managed the affair successfully, and demonstrated the value of his office, which, it is needless to say, has many times since rendered the same noteworthy safe-guarding service. During Mr. Walker's administration of this office, the number of associations in California coming under his jurisdiction has increased from eighty-six to 110; and these institutions for mutual advantage have progressed wonderfully. Five of the number doing a building and loan business are located in Santa Clara County, and their assets make Santa Clara County register third in the state.

In 1916 George S. Walker was nominated for Congress as the candidate of the Progressive Republicans, in opposition to the incumbent, the Hon. E. A. Hayes, and each candidate made an excellent run, the fine record of Mr. Walker, both in the conduct of the affairs of his office and in his consistent demonstration of an unmistakable patriotism and public spirit appealing forcibly to many; but the result of the election retained the incumbent in office. Mr. Walker took the verdict philosophically, and those who are familiar with his fine record as State Building and Loan Commissioner are disposed to congratulate the voter on his unwillingness to lose either one of the officials.

At San Jose, on December 31, 1900, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Martha I. Spencer, the daughter of the late Theodore Spencer and his good wife Ann, who is still living and shares the comforts and happiness of the Walker fireside. Three children have blessed their fortunate union: Wesley, Marion and George S. Walker, Jr.

ANDREW H. JEPSEN.—For over forty years a resident of Santa Clara County, Andrew H. Jepsen is one of the substantial citizens of the Cupertino district, and was among the early orchardists that have aided in the development of this prosperous neighborhood. Denmark was Mr. Jepsen's native land, and he was born near the German border. The date of his birth was January 10, 1860, and his parents, both now deceased, were worthy folk who passed their lives in the country of their birth. In common with the lads of his neighborhood, Andrew H. Jepsen gained his education in the schools of that vicinity, and at the age of sixteen he started in to learn the carpenter's trade in Denmark, serving an apprenticeship with one man.

When he became of age, Mr. Jepsen determined to avail himself of the larger opportunities across the water, and accordingly arrived in Oakland, Cal., in 1881. In the fall of that year he came on to San Jose, and Santa Clara County has since been his home. He worked at his trade for various contractors and in different places in the county, having helped build some of the more important residences and business blocks in the city, also worked on the Agnew Asylum and on the new Del Monte Hotel at Monterey, continuing at his trade until 1907, when he quit and has since devoted his time to his ranch property. In 1887 he made a trip back to Denmark and returned to Santa Clara County the next year.

In 1892 occurred the marriage of Mr. Jepsen and Miss Caroline Rasmussen, who is also a native of Denmark and who came to California in the late '80s. She and a brother bought ten acres south of Cupertino and after her brother died she became owner of the property. In 1893 the Jepsens left San Jose and moved to the ranch, Mr. Jepsen continuing at his trade and at the same time setting out the ten acres to orchard. This property was later sold. He had purchased twenty acres in the immediate vicinity of their home and to this he has added and now owns twenty-seven acres, mostly set to prunes. Upon this place he has placed the buildings and sunk two wells, one 155 and one 245 feet deep, and installed a fine pumping plant to irrigate his orchards. He is a strong booster for Santa Clara County and has always given liberally to aid every worthy project that would make for prosperity for the citizens and help build up the county. He is a charter member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc. Since he became a citizen of the United States, in 1887, he has voted the Republican ticket at national elections; in local matters he is nonpartisan. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow.

Mr. and Mrs. Jepsen have three sons: Harold is married and lives on a ranch next to his father's, he is a machinist and works in San Jose; John and George are at home and assist with the work on the ranch. The two eldest sons were in the service of the Government during the World War, and George was called by the draft and was ready to answer the call when the armistice was signed. The family are highly respected by all who have the pleasure of knowing them.

JAMES G. SHAW.—An experienced business man who has given much thought to the needs of large business and the high and complicated development of warehousing and forwarding, James G. Shaw has well demonstrated his capability in the comprehensive organization of the Shaw Warehouse & Brokerage Company of San Jose, of which he is the efficient owner and accommodating proprietor. A native son of California, he was born in San Mateo County on July 28, 1882, the son of Elias and Maria (Goulson) Shaw. The latter, as a rather exceptional experience for a woman, crossed the plains twice.

Elias Shaw was born in Columbus, Ohio, and being left an orphan at the age of eight he learned to paddle his own canoe and did it well, but he had little opportunity to obtain an education. Coming West, at the age of fifteen he was fireman on a Mississippi River steamboat, where they used wood and rosin for fuel except when they were racing, when they threw in slabs of bacon, and it is needless to say that the large smokestack was soon red hot. Many were the interesting experiences he could tell of those days when the Mississippi was a great commercial thoroughfare. The news of the discovery of gold in California kindled his desire to come to the Pacific Coast and in 1852 he came around the Horn on a sailer to San Francisco. He immediately set out for the mines, his destination being Forbestown on the Feather River, where he had his ups and downs as a miner, making and losing a fortune.

In Forbestown, on October 10, 1866, Elias Shaw was married to Miss Maria Goulson, who was born in Leicestershire, England, May 27, 1840, and came with her parents to the United States in 1848 on the old ship Franconia. The family settled at Avon, Wis., remaining there until 1852, when they started across the plains in an ox-team train, and after a journey of five months and four days arrived at the Eureka mine, in the Sierras, going on to Forbestown, January 1, 1853. In 1857 the family returned via Panama to Avon, Wis., where they continued to reside until 1864, when they again crossed the plains This time their wagons were drawn by mules and they made the journey in four months and five days. About two years later Maria Goulson was married to Mr. Shaw and they soon located at Pescadero, San Mateo County, where they engaged in farming. About 1869 Mr. Shaw went East and purchased some fine standard-bred stallions and brood mares and started to drive them across the plains, being one of the very first men to attempt to bring fine stock into the state this way. Unfortunately while in Utah the Indians stampeded the horses and got away with them, and thus Mr. Shaw suffered a severe loss, as he had invested heavily in this expensive, fine-blooded stock. He followed ranching until his death in 1894, his wife surviving him many years, passing away on May 16, 1919, a devoted Christian woman, kind and charitable, who was greatly loved by all who knew her. A woman of retentive memory, she was able to narrate very interesting experiences during the Civil War, of her crossing the plains, the early mining days and of the Vigilantes. She was the mother of four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living, our subject and his twin brother being the youngest.

James G. Shaw attended school at Pescadero, following this with a course at the Chestnutwood Business College at Santa Cruz. He remained at home assisting his mother on the farm until he was seventeen years old, then clerked in a grocery store at San Mateo for two years, and then for four years was manager of a lumber camp store in the Santa Cruz Mountains. The following year was spent in traveling through the East and in 1907 he came to San Jose and entered the employ of the Walsh-Col Company, then located on South Third Street. Beginning at the lowest rungs of the ladder, he worked hard and faithfully, and in October, 1919, he was made secretary and manager of the company, which was then located on North Market Street and doing a very extensive business as wholesale grocers, serving San Mateo, Alameda, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties. As an experienced dealer in foodstuffs, Mr. Shaw served with H. B. Martin on the Food Committee during the World War In February, 1922, he resigned his position with the Walsh-Col Company to look after his individual interests.

A pioneer in the motor transportation business in San Jose, in April, 1919, Mr. Shaw, with a partner, G. R. Beard, started the Service Motor Transportation Company, owning and controlling 154 miles of franchises granted them by the Railroad Commission of California, these franchises covering five coast counties. The business has had a rapid growth so that in 1922 he incorporated as the Shaw Transportation and Drayage Company, of which he is president, their location being at 364 North Market Street, where they handle over 200 tons of merchandise per week, operating four trucks. In 1922 Mr. Shaw incorporated the Shaw Warehouse & Brokerage Company, with offices at 364 North Market Street, and warehouses at 110 Bellevue Avenue, on the Western Pacific Railroad. He gives his undivided attention to this business, which consists of warehousing, assembling, distributing, forwarding, buying and selling, this being the only concern in the valley combining the functions of the warehouse and brokerage business. His experience has enabled him to make a close study of the problems of the buyer and seller, as well as the manufacturer and consumer, and he has splendid and practical views. He is in a position to afford his clients rates to and from all points, both domestic and foreign, inasmuch as he is a director and vice-president of the traffic bureau of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. He also arranges to insure goods en route and attend to all forwarding charges for export shipments, and has established an inspection bureau which will forestall any question as to grades of fruit shipped, between buyer and seller, when goods have reached their destination. On account of the great tonnage and many industries centered in and around San Jose, it fills a long felt want. At the present time, owing to natural advantages afforded by water-shipment, the port of San Francisco is enjoying very low rates, which encourages many large Eastern manufacturers to reach out for Pacific Coast business. However, on account of the extremely high rates in and out of San Jose, and local draying charges, the cost of distributing merchandise in the Santa Clara Valley through San Francisco

channels are very high. With a warehouse functioning in San Jose, it is possible to load car loads at the pier in San Francisco, which are then forwarded to the warehouse in San Jose, thereby eliminating at least fifty per cent of the cost as outlined above.

At San Francisco, in April, 1909, Mr. Shaw was married to Miss Minnie Budd, born in New York, but reared in San Francisco, an accomplished woman who shares in her husband's ambitions and interests. They are the parents of one child, Stanley Shaw. Mr. Shaw is a member of Observatory Parlor, N. S. G. W., of San Jose; a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club, and belongs to the Elks and the Rotary Club. In politics he is a Republican, and he is a familiar figure among the sportsmen of the locality, enjoying fishing and hunting for his recreation. Public-spirited in the development of the great resources of the state as fast as possible and upon the most permanent basis, he embraces every opportunity to aid and boost any enterprise that is put forth to build up his county and state.

DUTTON BROS.—Prominent among the most enterprising, progressive business firms of San Jose to whom not only that up-to-date city but all Santa Clara County is indebted for material and permanent advancement in an important line of industry, is that of Messrs. Dutton Bros., the orchardists, who have a ranch of nearly 100 acres about three miles north of San Jose, the trim farm at the present being one of the interesting "show places" of that district. The Duttons are not only scientific, successful orchardists, but they are public-spirited citizens, ever ready to further the growth, development and prosperity of the environment under which they live and carry on their extensive operations.

Both of the Messrs. Dutton were born in Chicago,—Albert on January 31, 1893, Willis on August 27, 1896,—the sons of Llewellyn and Fannie (Hiatt) Dutton. The father, an architect who designed many office buildings and homes in Chicago, in 1903 came to San Francisco, where he continued his professional occupation. He designed many notable buildings in the Bay City, and was the architect of the ornate edifice, the First National Bank Building in San Jose. The mother, who had only these two children, died at Redlands a few years ago. In 1915, Architect Dutton removed to San Jose to reside, and he bought a ranch of ninety-seven acres on the Alviso Road, about three miles north of San Jose. Of this rich farm land, five and one-half acres are in full-bearing pear trees, and there are seventy-five acres of very promising pear trees which our subjects themselves set out and twelve and a half acres are in prune trees, also in excellent bearing.

Both boys attended the grammar and high schools of San Francisco, and Albert took a course of two years at the Davis branch of the University of California. Both boys were also in the service during the last war. Albert entered the U. S. Army in August, 1917, and he was sent to Camp Fremont, where he was trained in the machine gun company of the Eighth Infantry, Eighth Division. On October 25, 1918, they sailed for France, and on the ninth of November they landed at Brest; but, notwithstanding the armistice, the regiment remained in France until May 20, 1919, when it returned, and on June 1 Albert Dutton was discharged at Camp Lee, Virginia. Willis entered the service in August, 1918, and he was sent to the training camp at Logan, Utah, where he attended a school for mechanics. He was in the Fortieth C. A. C., and he was later sent to Fort Scott, San Francisco, and from there to Camp Upton, New York, at which point he arrived on October 9. After being there for two weeks, he went to Camp Grant, Illinois, and in December he came back to San Francisco where, two days before Christmas, 1918, he was discharged as a private. Willis is a member of the American Legion, No. 89 of San Jose. In November, 1919, the two far-sighted and ambitious young men purchased from their father his partly-developed ranch, and they are not only managing it, but they are constantly making improvements which greatly add to its value, and which increase the agricultural wealth of this region.

Willis is single, but Albert married at San Jose, on June 9, 1917, Miss Frances Merithew. She was born in San Jose, the daughter of Myrtle (Coykendall) Merithew, whose husband died prior to Frances' birth. Mrs. Merithew, after some years, married a second time, and now she is Mrs. Myrtle Syske, of Santa Cruz. Miss Merithew was a pupil in the grammar, and a student in the high schools in San Jose, and later she took up voice study at the College of the Pacific. One son has blessed this fortunate union, Albert H. Dutton.

ALEXANDER ROSE COELHO.—All Milpitas, as well as other parts of Santa Clara County, unite in honoring the memory of Alexander Rose Coelho, now deceased, who founded a prosperous family for years well-to-do and enjoying the priceless blessings, the esteem and good-will of everybody. Mr. Coelho was born at St. Lucia, Pico, in the Azores Islands on March 6, 1848, the son of Matthew Rose and Mary (Jacqualine) Coelho, and when twenty-two years old came to California and settled at Hayward, in Alameda County, and there he engaged in farming on leased land. He remained at Hayward for one year, and then he came to Alviso, in Santa Clara County, near which town he farmed for three years. His next move was to Milpitas, where he purchased 120 acres of land about two miles to the east, on the Calaveras Road; and after that he continued to add to the area of the ranch until it comprised, at the time of his death, in 1910, some 400 acres. Twenty-five acres of this land he had set apart as an orchard, and there he raised the finest prunes and apricots, while the rest of the land was devoted to farming.

On December 7, 1871, Alexander R. Coelho was married at San Francisco to Miss Matilda Adelaide Macedo, the daughter of Manuel and Francisca Macedo and a native of beautiful Fayal in the Azores; and their union was blessed with the birth of thirteen children: Mary is Mrs. Joseph Smith of Berryessa, the wife of the well-known orchardist; Manuel is in Campbell; Julia died at the age of twenty-six, and Alexander at the age of thirty; Matilda is Mrs. Manuel Picanco of San Lorenzo; Matthew was thirty-three years old when he died; Thomas is on the home ranch; Emma attained to her twentieth year when she was called to the Great Beyond; Frances is Mrs. Harry Francisco of Berryessa; Cyrus lives at San Jose; Lucy is the wife of William Borge, an orchardist, and they make their home at Milpitas; John C. Coelho is also an orchardist, and lives on the Stevens Creek Road; Anne enjoys the comforts of the parental home, which was built by Mrs. Coelho on the Calaveras Road in 1913.

J. H. Stough

Eight grandchildren also have honored these worthy progenitors: Ernest is the son of Mrs. Mary Smith; William the son of Manuel; Zelma is the daughter of Alexander, who is deceased; Alexander is the son of Matthew; Thomas married Miss Emma Borge, and they have two children, Ellis and Melba; and Evelyn and Lorraine are the names of Frances' two children. Miss Anne, the youngest daughter, who remains at home, the valued companion of her mother, took a musical course at the College of Notre Dame, from which institution she was graduated with honors in 1921.

JOHN WILLIAM STOUGH—A well-known and worthy representative of the real estate interests of San Jose is John Wm. Stough, a prominent agent for California lands, who has been associated in this line of business for the past seven years. Although Mr. Stough has traveled extensively throughout the Union, he is firmly convinced that no part of the civilized world can compare with California as a permanent place of residence, its healthful climate and rich soil surpassing those of all other sections of the globe in point of excellence.

A son of Edward and Elizabeth (Welch) Stough, John Wm. Stough was born, January 21, 1872, in Burlington, Kansas; his father was born in the rural district adjacent to Gettysburg, Pa. His parents were married in Pennsylvania, later taking up their residence in western Kansas. The paternal grandfather, Rev. Samuel Stough, was a native of Holland, and a Lutheran minister, who came to Pennsylvania and was engaged in his chosen profession for a number of years. Our subject well remembers the great bands of Indians on their raids throughout Kansas; also the swarms of grasshoppers that devastated the country. He was the oldest of a family of seven children, and at the age of twelve was required to make his own way, which he did not hesitate to do. Three brothers and three sisters are also residents of California; his mother passed away at Hanford, Cal., after which the father returned to Pennsylvania, where he passed away.

Bill Stough, as he is familiarly known by his many friends from his railroad days, entered the employ of the Santa Fe railroad out of Ottawa, Kansas, as a newsboy; his lessons of economy and thrift helping him to save his money, which he sent to his mother. For six years he was thus engaged, and during that time made the acquaintance of many public men, among them being the railroad officials, professional men, and professors of the University of Kansas, also of the Baldwin University, located at Baldwin, Kansas. He has the record of working as newsboy on every train running out of Kansas City. When he reached the age of twenty, he removed to Denver, and was engaged in the same line of work on the various lines centering in that city; however, he returned to Kansas City and followed railroading for some years.

The marriage of Mr. Stough, in 1893, united him with Miss Eva Gertrude Coulson, a native of Chanute, Kans., where she was reared and educated. Mr. Stough was later employed by the various railroads throughout the north and west, spending about one year running as conductor on the W. P. R. R. out of Stockton. During all the years of service with the various railroad companies, he had managed to accumulate a considerable amount of money; which he invested in mining property at Salmon, Idaho, and where he had the misfortune to lose all his hard-earned accumulation of years. In 1905 he removed to San Jose and established a restaurant, and in time he owned and operated three restaurants on Bassett Street, adjacent to the depot, which brought him ample returns for his industry and toil. He began with a capital of $87, but by strict economy was able to save considerable, which he invested in Fresno County unimproved land. He was engaged in the restaurant business ten years, and during this time he was able to hold his land in Fresno County, later trading it for apple orchards in the vicinity of Watsonville. He has been amply rewarded for his industry and frugality, until he now owns several apple orchards, with an output of 30,000 boxes of apples in a single year. Eight years ago, in 1914, he established his real estate business, dealing in California lands, making exchanges of all kinds. His success has been almost phenomenal, as he has handled more than a million dollars since taking up his residence in the Santa Clara Valley.

In 1921, Mr. Stough, with Hans Sumpf, of Coalinga, purchased 394 acres in Coalinga and organized the South Coalinga Oil Company, capital $500,000, in which he is a director and active in its development. Here they are drilling and operating, this being a splendid location, as there are producing oil wells on both sides of their property.

Mr. and Mrs. Stough are the parents of two daughters: Mrs. Vera Travis, residing in San Francisco, and Enez, a student in the San Francisco high school. The family reside in San Francisco, where Mr. Stough spends his week-ends. He also owns valuable real estate in San Francisco, one building being an apartment house. Politically he is a stanch Republican. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, having attained to the 32nd degree, being both a Knights Templar and 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Stough are popular members of the local chapter of the Eastern Star. Mr. Stough is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Real Estate Men's Association of Santa Clara County and Commercial Club, and is still a member of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

ALEXANDER L. CRABB.—A public-spirited man such as every community sooner or later needs, and one who has amply demonstrated his dynamic value to Santa Clara County through his consistent and never-flinching advocacy of the conservation of water for irrigation purposes, is Alexander L. Crabb, a native son proud of his identification with the great Pacific commonwealth, who was born at San Leandro, in Alameda County, on November 7, 1869. His father, Manuel E. Crabb, was a native of the Portuguese mainland, and when he was only seven years old he went to sea; and for years he remained a seafaring man, shipping here and there on ocean-going sailing vessels. It thus happened that in 1852 he came into San Francisco; and having enjoyed the attractive, if decidedly primitive Bay City and environs and discerned something of the future possiblities of the new Western country, he made for the inland and turned his back upon the sea. At first, he went to the gold mines, but after an experience of forty-eight hours with pick and shovel he concluded that he could find a mine of another kind of gold elsewhere, and so came to San Leandro, where he took up farming. He married Miss Rose Con-

stancia, an exceptionally worthy woman, and their union was blessed with the birth of three sons, Manuel, Jr., Alexander and Antone.

When Alexander Crabb was eighteen years of age, he started to make his own way in the outer world, and so became a messenger at San Leandro in the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company. In 1891 he was made station agent at Milpitas, and twenty years later, when the Bank of Milpitas was opened, he became the first cashier, and he has held that responsible position, to the satisfaction of everyone dealing with the bank ever since. His genial personality has rendered him approachable, and his valuable connections have given him and the important financial institution he represents many legitimate advantages in the transaction of noteworthy business and the building-up of a patronage whose increase means something to the town as well as to the bank.

Mr. Crabb is the owner of two ranches near San Leandro—one a farm of six acres, the other an eleven-acre tract devoted to the growing of cherries and currants. This land was unimproved when Mr. Crabb purchased it, and to him is due the credit for setting it out to fruit trees, and to further developing its resources. Meanwhile, he has found time to do something for the town as well as for himself; he has long been a member of the board of school trustees of Milpitas, and was formerly chairman. In politics, he endeavors to keep himself independent of party limitations, while he recognizes the great value of social relations, and heartily maintains an active membership in the F. & A. M. of San Leandro, the Royal Arcanum and Templars of San Jose, and the Islam Temple at San Francisco.

At San Francisco on September 25, 1894, Mr. Crabb was married to Miss Mary F. Little, a native of San Francisco and the daughter of James H. and Sarah Little. Her father was a pioneer of San Francisco, where he was well-known for his development of the local transfer business and both parents are now deceased. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Crabb. Alexander James is an automobile dealer in Milpitas; Irving M. is with the Milpitas Lumber Company; Ethel has become Mrs. Stevens of Stockton; Ruth and Herbert are at home. Alexander J. Crabb married Miss Aileen Volkers of San Jose, and they have had three children, Madaline, Helen and Alexander; and Mrs. Ethel Stevens has two children, Leland and Helen.

JOHN PANCERA.—Among the many men of foreign birth who have been successful to a marked degree is John Pancera, an early resident of San Jose who was for some time engaged as a merchant but who is now retired from the stress of business life. He was born in Novara, Italy, on March 13, 1858, the son of Joseph and Lucy (Martinetti) Pancera, who were large farmers of that province. Mr Pancera has worked hard all his life, beginning early in life on a farm and later became a stonemason. He attended the common schools of Italy and grew up in the Piedmont country, on the boundary line of France, Italy, and Switzerland, and as Mr. Mazzini, his employer, contracted in all three of these countries, Mr. Pancera learned something of the French language.

When in his seventeenth year, Mr. Pancera bade goodbye to his parents and friends and came to America, being the first of his family to immigrate to this country, leaving two brothers and four sisters. He sailed from Havre, France, and reached New York in March, 1875, and came on direct to Eureka, Nev., where his first employment was burning charcoal, and he continued in this work for a year. Then going to San Francisco and later to Santa Cruz, he worked at whatever he could find to do. He arrived in San Jose in the latter part of 1876, and went to work for a wealthy resident on the Alameda, taking care of the garden, orchard, lawn, and the stock, receiving fifteen dollars for a month's wages, and as he had to pay the employment agency five dollars for the position, it was not encouraging for a newcomer. He then went to work the next year for the Delwick Restaurant on Santa Clara Street, in San Jose. In 1879 he opened the Eureka Chop House which was located on Market Street, and the next year disposed of it and went to Denver, Colo., where he worked for Barklow Bros., proprietors of the depot hotel and restaurant, for three years. On June 12, 1884, he came back to San Jose, and started a general merchandise business on the Milpitas and Berryessa Road, two miles north of the San Jose post office, successfully operating this business for fifteen and a half years. In 1903, he bought the property on Reed and South First streets, and opened up a grocery and general merchandise store on April 24. He bought and remodeled both the store building on the corner and the residence immediately north of it, and here conducted his business until November 16, 1920, when he closed it out, and sold the property in February, 1921. He owns forty acres of unimproved land at Ducor, in Tulare County. Mr. Pancera also built a residence and store on the Milpitas Road which he later sold. He has made three trips to his native land to see his mother, and in 1900, while on one of his trips, accompanied by his wife and daughter, he visited the Paris Exposition, Naples, Rome, Venice, Florence, Milan and Bologna. His second visit was in 1903, and in 1912 he made a third trip. His father passed away in 1895, his mother surviving until the year 1912, when she had reached the age of seventy-seven years, passing away soon after Mr. Pancera had returned to America.

Mr. Pancera's first marriage, which occurred November 23, 1879, united him with Miss Mary Shalvey, who was born in Ireland, and they became the parents of two children: Rosa (deceased) and May L. Mrs. Pancera died in 1902, and a year later, in 1903, Mr. Pancera married Miss Susie Shalvey, a sister of his first wife. Mrs. Pancera was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and was the daughter of John and Mary (King) Shalvey, farmer folk, who lived and died in that country. Mrs. Pancera was educated in the National schools of Ireland, was reared in the Catholic faith, and came to Amercia when twenty years of age, settling in San Jose in the year 1891. She is a member of the Catholic Daughters of America. Mr. Pancera is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, having been a member for over thirty years and a trustee for over twenty years, he has also been treasurer since 1900. The family now live at 743 South First Street, where they are enjoying all the good cheer of the California climate in their comfortable home. They are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of San Jose. Mr. Pancera's first vote was cast in favor of Hancock and English, in 1880, but he now votes with the Republican party.

George Roberts

GEORGE ROBERTS—Distinguished as one of the foremost Spiritualists of the West, George Roberts, with his devoted wife, had the honor of associating San Jose in a somewhat permanent manner with psychic science, now and for years past a subject of intense study by some of the noted intellects in every country. He was born in New York Mills, near Utica, on May 22, 1832, attended school near Utica, and when he was nineteen years of age engaged in farming and other occupations. Dissatisfied with the opportunities there presented, Mr. Roberts in 1860 set out for California; and so it happened that the most fruitful part of his life has been identified with the Coast.

His father, John Roberts, was born in England, March 19, 1807, and died in Clarks Mills, N. Y., February 7, 1890, while his mother, who was in maidenhood, Sarah Bowers, also a native of England, born June 16, 1804, died at Clarks Mills, June 10, 1854. In 1844 they removed to Osceola in Lewis County, N. Y. After a limited schooling George worked two seasons on the tow path of the Erie Canal. He afterwards drove a stage in New York City for 2 years. His father having died while he was a lad he was left to make his own way in the world. In 1851 he married Miss Nancy Green at Osceola, N. Y., and together they came to California in February, 1860. His first venture was in Nevada County, where with two other men he developed a prospect at Omega Camp, afterwards buying out his partners, but his mining operations were only partially successful. He then opened a general merchandise store at Omega which he conducted until 1869, when he came to San Jose.

He first bought twenty acres on the Almaden Road, about three miles from the city where he built a home. Farming was slow business for him after his years of activity in the mines, so he sold the farm and moved to town and opened a general store in the Archer building next to Kocher and Blauer's jewelry store. This also was slow business. He has often said that he sold more goods on a Sunday morning in the mines than he could sell here in a week. He disposed of the store and bought the Lick House, then located on the Ryland property. He sold the Lick House in 1874 and concluded to go on a camping trip through the southern portion of the state. At this time the Lompoc Land Colony scheme was beginning to attract attention. He heard it talked of when he reached Santa Cruz and bought two shares. While in Watsonville he heard nothing else talked of so he returned to Santa Cruz and San Jose and secured proxies from those who had bought shares and then proceeded to Lompoc, where the meeting to organize the colony was to be held.

The promoters of the scheme were mostly San Francisco real estate dealers who had no other interest in the colony than to sell shares and take their commission. Being fortified with these proxies Mr. Roberts was in a position to largely control the situation. Fred Adams was elected president and Mr. Roberts the secretary of the colony and as Mr. Adams was absent most of the time the greater part of the management fell upon the secretary. Mr. Roberts built himself a house and also the first store in Lompoc and gave his entire attention to the interests of the colony for a number of years. He was instrumental in establishing the Bank of Lompoc and was its first president and also served as postmaster. He invested largely in city lots and country property and contributed several thousand dollars to bring the railroad into Lompoc. Crops were good, values increased and his investment proved a wonderful success. But they still loved San Jose, so returning to this city they built an elegant residence on Stockton Avenue where they lived for many years, Mr. Roberts still looking after his interests in Lompoc. Mrs. Geo. Roberts was a firm believer in a life after death and in her Stockton Avenue home she had a room set apart for seance purposes and spiritualists of forty and fifty years ago remember the wonderful manifestations taking place there. Room was limited in the house—she could not accommodate all who wanted to come—so in 1910 she induced Mr. Roberts to buy the property on the corner of Fifth and St. John streets where he built a modern home on the corner and the beautiful temple adjoining known as Roberts' Temple, at a cost of about $35,000. The building was dedicated to the cause of spiritualism and regular services have been held there ever since. Up to the time of Mrs. Roberts' passing, November 26, 1916, the entire expense of all services was met by Mr. Roberts. No collection or offering was ever taken in the Temple. After his wife's death Mr. Roberts felt that he would like to be relieved of the responsibility of the management of its affairs and so deeded the property to the Sleeper Trust.

While on a trip to his old home in Nevada County in the fall of 1910 Mr. Roberts met with an accident from which he never entirely recovered. He passed away October 8th, 1920. He was a kind-hearted man, little given to talk, but was a profound thinker. Of his immense fortune he had left little. He provided magnificently to every relative and many friends while he was yet able to see that it was done right. No one ever did George Roberts a kindness who was not rewarded for it.

In 1851 Mr. Roberts married Miss Nancy Green, the ceremony taking place at Osceola, N. Y., a good woman, who left the world better for her having been in it, when she passed away on November 26, 1916, aged eighty-six. Mr. Roberts was a Republican but he was too broad-minded to allow himself to meet local issues in any spirit of partisanship, and hence he was one of the first to pull with his neighbors, regardless of party, for the best men and the best projects for the community's progress.

The last year of his life was brightened as well as lightened by his niece, Miss Edna Sayles, who came at his invitation to care for and minister to his comforts and thus the life of this grand old pioneer passed out in his eighty-eighth year.

WALTER R. PEACOCK.—An esteemed citizen prominent in fraternal circles, Walter R. Peacock has a record of nearly half a century of profitable and pleasurable activity in the mystic halls of the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in matters of national politics, as he is also a veteran soldier; but he is too good an American to allow partisan politics to cloud his vision, and he endeavors to discharge his civic duties according to the broadest possible platform. He was born in Philadelphia on October 9, 1856, the son of S. J. Peacock, a native of New Jersey, whose family dates back to the days of the Revolution. His

great-grandfather lived in New Jersey, and his grandfather was a Methodist minister there. S. J. Peacock married Miss Elizabeth B. Roselle, and her family came from England, and she was born in the British Isles. The worthy couple had five children; but today only our subject and a brother, living at Newark, N. J., survive. The father served his full three years as an apprentice to a carpenter and after that he served four years as an apprentice to a staircase builder—in those days a trade by itself.

Walter Peacock attended the local grammar school and then for a year went to the high school, and since his thirteenth year has made his way in the world. He went to work in the iron and sheet-metal works in Philadelphia, and served three years in learning that trade. He continued to follow that occupation until, on December 5, 1873, he joined the U. S. Army, in which he saw thirty years and twenty-six days of active service, being retired on December 31, 1903. He enlisted as a private, and was retired as ordnance sergeant. During the Spanish-American War, he served under various generals, including General Cook, when he was stationed at Fort Apache, Arizona. During the earlier part of the war, he was in the Arizona department, and during the latter part, he was in the Colorado department. In the late World War, he again gave his services to the United States, and he served as sergeant major from March 28, 1918, to August 31, 1919, when he was at Stanford University and was an instructor of the R. O. T. C. From October 1 to December 15, 1918, he served as an instructor, with the rank of sergeant-major, of the S. A. T. C. at Stanford; and from May 24 to July, 1918, he served, with the same rank, in instruction work at the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at the Presidio.

In 1903, after having been retired from the army, Mr. Peacock came to San Jose and retired from active life. The next year, he joined the Ancient Order of Foresters, and he has been a member since. He entered this order in the Mount Hamilton Court, but a few years later this was absorbed by the Garden City Court. On December 28, 1878, Mr. Peacock joined the I. O. O. F., and the next year he went through the chairs of the order, and he is now a past grand. He has been secretary of San Jose Encampment No. 23 since May 16, 1907, and he is a past chief patriarch of the San Jose Encampment No. 35. He is also a member of Canton No. 9.

On August 28, 1885, at Pierre, then in Dakota Territory, Mr. Peacock was married to Miss Bertha Bergen, a daughter of Gust Bergen, a native of Germany who was born not far from Berlin and when fourteen years old came to the United States. He came West to the Dakota Territory, obtained land and there lived many years; and as he was a good musician, he was widely popular. Five children and seven grandchildren have sprung from this fortunate union. Bertha H. is Mrs. Clift, a widow living with her father in San Jose. She was born in Dakota, and has one daughter, Bertha Lillian. Walter J. lives at Vallejo, Cal. He was born at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and the rest of the family were also born there. Walter married Miss Hattie Baker of San Jose, and they have one daughter, Alma M. D. G. Peacock lives at 515 Twenty-eighth Avenue, San Francisco. He has been twice married, and had two children by his first wife. For his second wife he chose Miss Mabel Reick, and they have one child, Dorothy. Emma M. is at present Mrs. Frank Grigsby of 42 Union Street, San Jose; and they have one daughter, Vivian. Ida M. has become Mrs. W. A. Rasmussen, of 381 Delmar Avenue, San Jose; and they have one son, W. A. Rasmussen, Jr. Since coming to San Jose, Mr. and Mrs. Peacock have made their home at 2 Sanborn Avenue.

JAMES PATRICK SEX.—A representative member of the legal fraternity, James Patrick Sex is highly esteemed by his associates. A native son of California, he was born in San Jose April 7, 1875, a son of Peter and Margaret (Kenny) Sex. In 1851 his father came to California via the Isthmus of Panama and settled first in San Francisco, but during the gold rush went to Amador and Calaveras counties; later during the gold excitement, he moved to the Feather River country, then journeyed into British Columbia and Canada.

A few years later, in the year of 1857, Mr. Sex returned to California and settled in Amador County, where he became a naturalized citizen; he remained there until 1859 when he came to San Francisco for a short time and from there to Monterey and San Luis Obispo counties, where he was engaged in the cattle and sheep business. In 1866 he returned to Santa Clara County and engaged in farming, and later was employed as general night man with the San Jose and San Francisco Railroad, which had just been completed. On account of failing health, he only remained with them for one year, and returned to farming and for a year or more operated a threshing machine in partnership with Thos. Boyter and Dennis Hayes.

After his marriage to Mrs. Margaret (Kenny) Shaw, who was also a pioneer of this country, Mr. Sex was engaged in general teaming, which he continued until 1896, after which he became superintendent of Calvary Cemetery and was thus engaged until his death, which occurred in 1902. Mrs. Sex passed away April 17, 1887. By her union with Mr. Shaw Mrs. Sex had two children, one of whom grew up—Margaret Shaw the wife of James McKagney of San Jose; and of her union with Peter Sex there were also two children, William, who died in infancy and James Patrick.

James P. Sex received his preliminary education in St. Joseph's College, supplemented by a course in Santa Clara College, when he received the coveted degree of Ph.B. in 1909 and his LL.D. in 1910. He had matriculated in Santa Clara College in 1890 for the class of 1894, but circumstances arose which compelled him to leave college in 1893, and he entered Wm. A. Bowden's law office and studied law until he was admitted to the bar, April 27, 1896, and later on to the U. S. District Court, August 3, 1909. After his admission he practiced law for a year with Mr. Bowden, until June 1, 1897, when he entered the county clerk's office as a deputy county clerk under Henry A. Pfister, serving until June 1, 1902. He then opened a law office and practiced law until January 1, 1904, when he entered the district attorney's office as assistant district attorney under Judge Jas. H. Campbell, continuing under him and his successor, Arthur M. Free, until November 1, 1911, when he resigned to again enter the general practice of law with offices in the First National Bank Building, San Jose, where he has a lucrative

James T. Sex.

practice among a large clientele. He is well known and popular, and his business is not alone confined to Santa Clara County and the Bay region, but over the whole State of California, having had numerous interesting and hard-fought cases in the course of his legal career.

In July, 1909, with Father Joseph W. Lydon, Mr. Sex was one of the organizers of the law department of the University of Santa Clara, which was opened in August, 1909, since which time he has been professor of criminal law, a chair he has filled acceptably and well. Since January 1, 1920, he has also conducted the class of practice and the moot court of the above institution.

The marriage of Mr. Sex, January 29, 1900, united him with Miss Nellie G. Ward, born in San Francisco, the daughter of John and Julia Ward. She graduated at Notre Dame College in 1897. To them has been born one daughter, Helen Marie. Politically he is a Democrat, is a third degree Knight of Columbus, belongs to the Young Men's Institute, and is a faithful and devout member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He has richly deserved the success he has achieved and it is the wish of all who know him that he may long live to enjoy the fruits of his labors, and the good will of his many friends throughout the community.

FRANCIS MARION EVANS.—A pioneer whose life and work have left a deep and abiding impress on his day was Francis Marion Evans, a native of Missouri, where he was born on January 19, 1837. His father, Josiah Evans, was a frontiersman and a farmer, who had married Miss Cavery Ann Smith; and when the lad was twelve years old, his parents set out across the rough country to California and soon settled in the Placerville district, where Mr. Evans mined for a number of years. In time the family migrated further to Santa Clara County and there, east of Milpitas, they found part of the old Tularcitos grant, which took their fancy; and Mr. Evans purchased 500 acres of the grant, buying it twice, in reality, on account of a dispute in the title. He set out ten acres to prunes, and devoted the balance of the land to general farming. The land proved a good investment, and the past season twelve acres have been devoted to the cultivation of tomatoes, and round about the home, which was erected on the ranch in 1870, stock, grain, hay and seed are raised. There were four children in the family, Francis being the eldest.

He attended the grammar schools in Missouri, and completed his schooling in California, but the demands of a busy life precluded his carrying studies beyond the lower grades. At San Jose, on December 12, 1869, he married Miss Lydia R. Trueman, a native of New Brunswick, Canada, and the daughter of Marcus and Rebecca (Reynold) Trueman, who brought her to California in 1868 by way of the Panama route. They stopped for a while in San Francisco, then Mr. Trueman took up farming, and after that he engaged in undertaking. He lived to be eighty-three years old, and his good wife breathed her last when past eighty. Mr. Evans built an attractive home on an elevation commanding the valley below, and on that beautiful spot he and his wife reared a family of six children: George, Nellie, Ann, Mrs. Topham, Elizabeth, C. J. and Arthur. Francis Marion Evans, who was a standpat but broad-minded Republican who exerted the best of influence in politics, died on November 26, 1915, particularly honored by his fellow-members of the Pioneers and Grangers of Santa Clara County.

JOHN H. COSTIGAN.—A popular public official of Milpitas is John H. Costigan, who in addition to the performance of his duties as constable is a prosperous rancher and the successful proprietor and manager of one of the best livery stables in all Santa Clara County. A native son proud of his association with the great Pacific commonwealth, he was born seven miles west of Gilroy, in Santa Clara County, on September 23, 1861, the son of John J. and Mary E. Costigan. His father was a resident of Illinois when he decided to migrate westward to California; and he came to the Golden State by way of the Isthmus route, and arrived in San Francisco in 1854.

Almost immediately, as the result of his insight and foresightedness, he came on to Santa Clara County, where he engaged as a merchant at a place between Edenvale and Cottage Grove, where there used to be a quicksilver mine, establishing himself in business as a partner of R. McIlroy. In that place and way he continued a number of years, or until the quicksilver mine was abandoned, when he lost heavily through the indebtedness to him of those who suddenly left the mine country. He then engaged in the raising of sheep near Gilroy, and so it happened that the lad John attended the school in the Adams district. Later, when his father had taken up an express business in San Jose, he went to school there in the old city hall, the eldest in a family of ten children, only six of whom are still living. These surviving representatives of one of the worthiest couples ever settling in Santa Clara County are, our subject; Alice, now Mrs. J. R. Grant of Gilroy; Anna, now Mrs. Walter Espinoza of Mountain View; Robert, who is field manager for Milpitas of the California Packing Corporation; Isabelle, and George, tractor driver with the California Packing Corporation at Milpitas.

When John H. Costigan was twenty years old, he accepted employment with William Tennant at the Twenty-one Mile House, and later he worked for G. J. Murphy, on the Murphy Ranch, at Gilroy; and when Mr. Murphy removed to Milpitas, he became foreman of the Moreland Stock Ranch, conducted there by Mr. Murphy, and which was devoted to the raising of fine horses; and in association with Mr. Murphy, in horse-breeding, of thoroughbred trotting horses, he remained active as a leader for ten years, his experience proving of real value not only to the interests of the famous ranch, but in the advancement of this branch of California industry.

In 1898 Mr. Costigan became constable of Milpitas, five years after he moved into the town itself, and he has since held that responsible office, to the entire satisfaction of everyone, displaying level-headedness and both public spirit, resolution and bravery in the performance of his duty, maintaining law and order, and doing justice by all who have official dealings with him. In 1912 he embarked in the livery business, and he has continued to furnish Milpitas the best service of that kind she has ever enjoyed.

At San Jose, on September 6, 1893, Mr. Costigan was married to Miss Mary Ellen Elrod, a native of Gilroy and the daughter of N. and Hannah (Fitts) Elrod, natives of North Carolina, who came to Gil-

roy in early days. Mrs. Costigan owns a ranch of 160 acres in the Adams district near Gilroy, while Mr. Costigan has a farm of equal size in Lassen County, taken up by him under the enlarged Homestead Act. Six children have blessed this union: Vivian has become Mrs. Edward Costigan of Milpitas; Mamie is Mrs. Silveira of Livermore; Etta Costigan dwells in San Jose; Lester lives at home; Avis is now Mrs. V. C. Eller of Fresno; Archie Ray died in May, 1921. Mr. Costigan is a standpat Democrat, whose experience and foresight are sought for the councils of his party, and he is a member of the Milpitas lodge of the U. P. E. C.

WILLIAM H. SELBY—A very successful rancher who is also an expert carpenter, is William H. Selby, of 269 South Fifteenth Street, San Jose, whom the citizens of Santa Clara County are pleased to honor, first as the son of a worthy pioneer, secondly as the husband of a talented lady who well represents another pioneer family of note, and third, as one whose forward movements have always meant something promising to others besides himself.

A native son, he was born at San Jose on April 9, 1862, the son of John Samuel and Sarah (Brelsford) Selby, long highly-esteemed residents of the Santa Clara Valley. His great-grandfather, John Selby, was a native of Maryland, and he migrated to Kentucky, and later settled where he died, in Callaway County, Mo. He had a son, William J. Selby, who was born in Shelby County, Ky., and grew up a carpenter; and later he was a farmer in Callaway County, Mo., where he lived until his demise. He married Miss Julia Ann Turley, also a native of Kentucky, who passed away in Missouri. John Samuel was one of a family of seven children, and was born in 1834 in Callaway County, where he attended school. On April 17, 1853, he set out on a five-months' trip to California. He took a good look at the Santa Clara Valley, and the result of the inspection was his locating at San Jose. He soon went to work in Marin County, in the redwood district, after which he returned to San Jose.

Then he took up farming, and purchased 150 acres at Berryessa; but at the end of three years he sold this tract and bought a farm five miles north of San Jose—100 choice acres, of which he soon had fourteen set out in orchards. Once established as a farmer, he followed contracting and building as well; and from 1892 he was one of the best supervisors, for four years, Santa Clara County ever had. He married Miss Brelsford, a native of the Hoosier State, the ceremony taking place at San Jose; and two sons and three daughters blessed this union. Mary married William E. Trimble, a farmer of San Jose; Emma Jane is the wife of Ed. Able, of Milpitas; William H. is the head carpenter at the State Hospital at Agnew; Lizzie Lee became the wife of W. E. Coombs, of San Jose; and George Wray is a citizen of Santa Maria. John S. Selby was active as a Democratic politician, a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Chuch South. As a lumberman at Virginia City, and in other places and fields of activity, he steadfastly set forth the example of a straightforward Christian gentleman.

William H. Selby attended the Orchard School in Santa Clara County, the third child in the family, and when old enough to do so, took up carpentering with his father. When twenty years of age, he assumed the responsibilities of contracting in partnership with his father; but in December 1898, he entered the service of the state, and became the supervising carpenter and builder, in charge of maintenance at the Agnew State Hospital. He lived on the old Selby ranch, until 1911 when he moved into San Jose.

At San Jose, on August 23, 1893, he married to Miss Alice Meads, a native of Santa Clara County, the daughter of John Wesley Meads, who came to California in 1853, locating in Santa Clara County His grandmother was a member of the old Amos family of Kentucky, and near relative of Gen. Robert E. Lee. John W. Meads was born in Baltimore, Md., on April 11, 1834, the son of William Meads, also a native of that city, a famous vegetable gardener of early days. John W. Meads grew up in a family each one of whom made a name and record, and in young manhood was apprenticed to the mason's trade. When he came out to California he traveled by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and he rented land near Alviso, on the Alviso and San Jose road, where he engaged in farming until 1865. He married Miss Agnes Louise Emerson, a native of Maine, and the daughter of Capt. Charles Emerson, who brought his family to California by way of the Horn in 1849, as master of his own vessel. He located his family in San Jose while he continued to follow the sea for many years, making trips to both the Orient and Europe. He was shipwrecked twice, losing two vessels. His wife was accidentally killed while a passenger on the steamer Jennie Lind, when the boilers aboard blew up in San Francisco Bay.

Mrs. Selby is the fourth child in a family of seven children, three of whom are living. Being an accomplished and attractive woman she is able to give her own daughter, Elizabeth Louise, many advantages. In 1911, Mr. and Mrs. Selby bought their present home on South Fifteenth Street; and there they have since lived. He is a Democrat, Mrs. Selby a Republican, and she has served on the election board.

MRS. ROBERT S. INGLESON.—A splendid example of what a plucky American woman may do, her character ennobled by a high, definite purpose in life, when called upon to discharge enormous duties in the face of many and well-nigh overpowering obstacles, has been afforded in the life of Mrs. Robert S. Ingleson, the rancher, who lives at the corner of First and Gish streets, in San Jose. A native New Yorker, she was born at South Glens Falls, in Saratoga County, and was baptized Martha M. Parks, the daughter of William and Clara (Sweet) Parks, and the granddaughter of Daniel Parks. Her parents were descended from old New York families, and they left nine children to perpetuate their well-established lineage. Mrs. Ingleson was the second child and eight of the family are still living, Thomas, the seventh-born, having died at the age of twenty-three. Samuel, William, Archie F., and John are stockmen in Santa Clara County; Bertha has become Mrs. Hulbert Willis, of San Jose; Nellie is Mrs. Styles, of Los Angeles; the youngest of the family is named Mark, also a stockman, residing in San Luis Obispo County.

William Parks was a stockman after he came to California in 1877 and in 1881 became a partner with C. C. Schofield in the cattle business on the Mt. Hamilton Range on Black Mountain, east of San

W. H. Selby

Alice Meads Selby.

Jose. It happened, therefore, that Martha Parks attended the San Jose grammar school; and growing up, she was married at San Jose, on November 1, 1891, to Robert S. Ingleson, who was born on Alviso Road, in Santa Clara County, April 13, 1859, the son of Charles and Louisa (Bergen) Ingleson, natives of the Island of Guernsey, England, and Baltimore, Md., respectively. He sailed around the Horn to California in 1849, and bought land in the vicinity of Alviso, and it is believed that Mr. Ingleson built the first two-story frame house in the county. Mr. Ingleson made a trip back East and in Baltimore, Md., he was married, and he brought his wife out with him. There were nine children in their family, of whom Robert S. was the second-born. Mary, now Mrs. Harper, was the eldest; after Robert came Charles; then Elizabeth, who married Henry Gallagher of San Jose, and the others were John, Mrs. Margaret Shattuck, James, Clara and George.

Robert Ingleson attended the public schools of Santa Clara County, while growing up on the old home place, a ranch of 160 acres south of Alviso, and after they were married, they lived until the fall of 1906 on a part of the ranch, leaving it only when the place was sold. Mr. Ingleson then rented the old Flannery Ranch of 100 acres, and for nine years conducted there a stock and dairy farm.

When Mrs. Ingleson had been married about one years, her mother died, and she was called upon to take her place as foster mother to the five younger members of the family, and to rear them as well as her own children. Mr. Ingleson died on February 9, 1916, highly esteemed and mourned by all who knew him, and she has since then been compelled to meet the perplexing problems of life alone. Fortunately, she has never cared much for diverting social activities, but has thrown her energy into her home and ranch duties, and thus developed a splendid, dependable character. Fortunately, also, she inherited much of inestimable value from her father, who for a while was one of the superintendents of Mrs. Phoebe Hearst's estate, and for years had a force of about fifty men working under him. She owned a ranch in Merced County, but she farmed it, to grain, for only one season. In 1916 she purchased a ranch of thirty-one acres known as a part of the Younger Tract, which was devoted to dairying and the raising of alfalfa. To this has been added sixteen acres adjoining, known as the C. C. Churchill Farm, and the whole is being developed into a fine berry farm. Then she owns a ranch of 275 acres on the Felter Road, southeast of Milpitas, where eighteen acres are devoted to prunes and the rest to general farming. This ranch is known as the Cullins Ranch, and under Mrs. Ingleson's skillful management, it has been brought to a high state of cultivation. Two children were born to the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Ingleson, and they bear the names of Hazel and Dorothy; both are home, the joy and pride of their devoted mother.

WILLIAM ALLEN JOHNSTON.—A deservedly eminent representative of the California Bar is William Allen Johnston, who was born at San Jose on September 29, 1856, the son of Silas Newton and Virginia L. (Faber) Johnston, natives of Kentucky and Iowa, respectively. The Johnstons are an old Kentucky family of Scotch-Irish descent, while Grandfather John S. Faber was born in Virginia in 1810 and became a pioneer of the Mississippi Valley, taking part in the Mexican War. After the death of his wife he brought his daughter, Virginia L., across the plains to California in 1852, spending his remaining days in Santa Clara County, where he passed away on August 9, 1900, at the age of ninety years. Silas Newton Johnston also came to California across the plains, arriving here in 1853, and for years was a carpenter and then established himself in the lumber business on the present site of the Glenwood Lumber Company on Third Street. Later he became vice-president of the old Union Savings Bank and was also a member of the city council. He died on October 2, 1907, and Mrs. Johnston passed away on January 3, 1909. They were the parents of six children: William Allen of this sketch; J. H. Johnston, M. D., who died in 1904; Walter S., a druggist of San Jose; Frank F., of Hubbard & Carmichael Bros.; a daughter died in childhood, and L. May is the wife of R. B. Hale, of Hale Bros., Inc., San Francisco.

The eldest of the family, William Allen Johnston, attended the public schools until 1871, and then matriculated at the University of the Pacific, from which he was graduated with the A. B. degree in 1876, three years later the university conferring upon him the Master of Arts degree. In the fall of 1876 he entered the law school of the University of Michigan and on March 28, 1878, he was graduated with the LL.B. degree. Returning to California, Mr. Johnston was admitted to the bar of this state on April 30, 1878, and he soon thereafter formed a partnership with Thomas H. Laine, who was state senator and then a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1879. From December, 1884, to 1890, Mr. Johnson discontinued practice on account of the condition of his eyes, but he has again become a familiar figure in the courts of law, having resumed practice and taken in with him his son, Faber L. Johnston. Mr. Johnston is a stockholder in the Security State Bank and the Security Savings Bank of San Jose, being attorney for both banks, and as vice-president of the latter he safeguards important financial affairs in which thousands are interested. With his son he is attorney for the San Jose Building & Loan Association.

At San Jose on January 24, 1884, Mr. Johnston was married to Miss Cora L. Laine, a native of Santa Clara County and the daughter of Senator Thomas H. and Lucy (Chapman) Laine, pioneers of '49. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Johnston and in late years their family circle has been made happier by the birth of four grandchildren. Ila Lee is the widow of Capt. A. E. Preston, who died of influenza while serving in the Engineering Corps in France, during the World War; Hazel M. is Mrs. H. D. Ainsworth; Faber L., a graduate of Stanford University, is in partnership with his father; William N. is an automobile machinist; Dorothy is a graduate of Stanford University. Mr. Johnston is an honored member of the California Bar Association, and in the councils of the Republican party he is a valued leader.

THOMAS O'CONNELL—The life of Thomas O'Connell, who passed away on March 18, 1921, affords a striking illustration of the value of industry and determination. A native of Ireland, he was born November 4, 1846, the son of James and Joannah (Maroney) O'Connell, both natives of Ireland. The father died before the family left their native land, but the mother lived to reach the United States, passing away at New Haven, Conn. They were the parents of eleven children.

Thomas O'Connell was educated in the common schools of Ireland, and left home at the age of seventeen, coming to the United States, and settled at New Haven, Conn. He remained there for a year and a half, working at odd jobs, then came to California in the year of 1868. He worked in a brickyard in San Francisco for one and a half years, then moved to San Benito County and engaged in farming for twenty-six years. Here he acquired considerable property. In 1895 he moved to San Jose and established his wood and coal business, which has proved a profitable undertaking. In the year 1901 he retired from active business life and his five sons have since been successfully conducting the business, which has prospered under their management. July 9, 1906, the business was incorporated under the name of O'Connell Bros., Inc. The growing business is located at Sixth and St. James streets, and their large real estate holdings comprise 15,000 acres of land.

The marriage of Mr. O'Connell in May, 1872, united him with Miss Julia Elizabeth O'Brien, born in Boston, Mass., and who survives him. Mr. and Mrs. O'Connell are the parents of seven children: James William, died in early manhood at the age of twenty-three; Charles Thomas married Elizabeth Cunan and has three children, Maurice Robert, Adrian Earl, and Clarisse Evlyn, and is manager of O'Connell Bros., Inc.; Franklin J. married Rhea Fenton and has three children, Fenton, James and Ruth, and is manager of O'Connell Bros. ranch; George Daniel is married to Maime McMurray and has two children, Irwin and Kenneth, and has charge of the meat and grocery department for O'Connell Bros.; Albert F. and Lillian are twins, the former married Grace Clark and he assists in the management of their ranch, while Lillian married Eugene I. Cunan of San Jose, who passed away August 9, 1917, leaving his widow and little daughter, Eugenia; Elmer Stephen has charge of the fuel department for O'Connell Bros.

Politically Mr. O'Connell was always a stanch Democrat, and with his family belonged to the Catholic Church. While winning his way to a front rank in business, at the same time he gained the confidence of associates and acquaintances, and was esteemed for his high principles of honor and integrity in business transactions and was mourned by a large circle of friends. He always labored effectively and earnestly to uphold the interests which made for public progress and improvement.

SALMA DARLING.—A successful orchardist who has resided in Santa Clara County for more than a quarter of a century, Salma Darling, is now living retired from active cares at 122 North Thirteenth Street, in the enjoyment of a competence gained through many well-spent years. He was born in Wheelock, Caledonia County, Vt., on June 5, 1847, the son of Ezra French Darling, whose parents were David and Mary (Bickford) Darling; grandparents, Moses and Judith (French) Darling; and great-grandparents, John and Hannah (Morse) Darling. John Darling served with the New England militia at the capture of Louisburg, on Cape Breton Island, on June 17, 1745, and Moses Darling was a pensioned veteran of the Revolutionary War, who had the great honor of being at the Battle of Bunker Hill. He was at first a private soldier in Captain Isaac Baldwin's Company and later he was promoted to be sergeant-major. Mary Bickford was the daughter of Eli Bickford, also a veteran of the Revolutionary War who served in the navy. He was taken prisoner, sent to England, and there confined. After a while he attempted to escape, by swimming to a foreign ship anchored two miles off shore; but he was overtaken by his pursuers and recaptured. He died at Danville, Vt., in 1854, at the age of 101.

Ezra F. Darling, the father of our subject, married Miss Lorinda S. Hill, the daughter of Eben and Nancy (Pillsbury) Hill, and the granddaughter of Capt. Caleb Pillsbury. The latter had been commissioned by King George, but at the outbreak of the Revolution, he and his entire company of 100 men left the king's service without ceremony, and swore to stand by the Continental Congress. Mr. and Mrs. Darling, in 1854, moved with their family to Derby, Orleans County, Vt., and there Mr. Darling became so actively interested in local political affairs that he was elected to the State Legislature. He died at Derby in 1898, at the age of seventy-six.

Salma Darling grew up on his father's farm and attended both the common public schools and the academy. When about twenty-one, he left home, removed to Illinois, and at Rock Island entered the office of a civil engineer. In 1870 he was engaged by the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railway, as instrument man for the Beardstown Division, and when that work had been completed, he was employed to make railway surveys in Vermont and Illinois. In 1876 he removed to Texas, and entered the engineering department of the Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, under Maj. James Converse, the chief engineer, and he gave the company and that gifted man such satisfaction that he remained with him for seven years as assistant and resident engineer on lines and construction from Lafayette, La., to Devil's River, Texas.

On September 18, 1882, Mr. Darling was married at St. Paul, Minn., to Miss Clara E. Chamberlin, the ceremony taking place at the residence of her brother. In October the young people went to Eagle Pass, Texas, where Mr. Darling was engaged as resident engineer on the Mexican International Railway, south to Leona, Mexico, and including the low-water bridge and the masonry for the permanent bridge over the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass.

In 1883 Mr. Darling was transferred to maintenance of way on the main line east of San Antonio, with headquarters at Houston, Texas. In 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Darling became convinced that a cooler climate was advisable, and while urged to take a leave of absence only, they decided to make the change permanent. The next year, therefore, they came out to San Jose, Cal., and on Plummer Avenue they erected an orchard home. In 1914 they removed to their present attractive residence, at 122 North Thirteenth Street in San Jose. Mrs. Darling's mother, Eliza J. (Cropper) Chamberlin, was born in Maryland; her father, Jeremiah Chamberlin, was a native of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlin

Thos O'Connell

Julia E. O'Connell

were among the old pioneers of Rock Island, Ill., where Mr. Chamberlin was engaged in farming, the lumber business, and other enterprises, and where he held many positions of public trust in county affairs. They came to San Jose in 1888, and lived here the greater part of the intervening time, alternately residing at Carmel. Mr. Chamberlin died in 1892, at the age of seventy-four years and eleven months, while Mrs. Chamberlin passed away in 1909, at the age of eighty-four.

Mr. and Mrs. Darling's son, Harry C. Darling, was born at Moline, in Rock Island County, Ill., on November 25, 1885, and was taken by his parents to California when he was a year old. He attended the Willow Glen Grammar School and the University of the Pacific Academy, where he followed a year's course in civil engineering, continuing in the same subject for three years at the State University. In 1911 he was assistant engineer for a power company in the Sierras, and the next year he entered the service of the Engineer Department of the California State Highway. In 1917, when the World War was in full swing, he left his work as resident engineer and enlisted in the Engineering Corps of the U. S. Army. In September he was sent to the Engineer Officers' Training Camp at Vancouver, Wash., and after graduation, in November, he was temporarily with the One Hundred Ninth Engineers at Deming, N. M. In December, 1917, he was ordered to France as first lieutenant of the engineers, unassigned. He reached France early in January, where he expected to be sent to the front; but instead he was assigned to the Gas Service, later the Chemical Warfare Service. After a short training at intermediate and advanced stations, he was ordered to St. Nazaire, Base Section No. 1, as port officer for the C. W. S., at the ports of St. Nazaire and Nantes. He was given a second lieutenant, sergeant and a detachment, and he was responsible for the safe handling, storing and forwarding of all C. W. S. material, including all high explosives received at these ports. Late in December, 1918, he embarked at Bordeaux for the United States; and on January 11, 1919, he was discharged at the C. W. S. headquarters, Lakehurst, N. J., and reaching home, soon resumed his work on the State Highway.

In August, 1919, Harry Darling was married to Miss Edna Mary Rogers, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry K. Rogers, old residents of San Jose; and on December 9, 1920, their daughter, Barbara Janice, was born. Salma Darling is an honored member of the Sons of the American Revolution; and Harry also belongs to the California and the National sections of that some order, and to the American Legion and the American Association of Engineers. Thus the Darling family have well established themselves in Santa Clara County.

HUGH A. DE LACY.—A thoroughly efficient and popular public official is Hugh A. De Lacy, the undersheriff of Santa Clara County, a familiar and welcome figure around the historic Court House, a splendid example of fidelity, manning his post every day, although seventy-five years old. As the founder of the "Evening News," and therefore a veteran newspaper man, Mr. De Lacy has himself been a part of the interesting past of Santa Clara County; so that, blessed with a wonderful memory, he is frequently a valuable source of information to lawyers and judges alike. He arrived in California in November, 1862, when he was seventeen years old, having come from New Orleans, where he was born on September 23, 1845, the son of Stephen De Lacy, who settled at New Almaden in 1860, and he continued a resident of Santa Clara County until he died. He had married Miss Ann Cribben; and as the mother of our subject she accompanied the latter on his trip from New Orleans to California in 1862. Mr. De Lacy was employed by the New Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company, and so it came about that Hugh De Lacy was engaged to run a stationary engine there. He had profited by the excellent courses of instruction in the New Orleans public schools, and he found it easy to make a success of anything he attempted in his new field.

The history of the De Lacy family is full of interest, and it is not surprising that father and son have inherited such strong and helpful traits. Both of our subject's parents were born in Ireland, for during the reign of Henry II of England, Hugh De Lacy, the Norman, went over to Ireland and took possession of the country. Our Hugh De Lacy, when hardly seventeen, became a Confederate soldier, and in March, 1862, he joined the Orleans Guards Battalion, Company C., Third Louisiana Brigade, and fought at Shiloh, one of the 350 strong, of whom only seventy came out uninjured. It is known in history as the Hornets' Nest, and it was during the afternoon of Sunday, April 6, the first day of the engagement, that General Albert Sidney Johnston was killed. After a service of four months, Mr. De Lacy was discharged under the "Conscription Act," as he was then under eighteen.

As an engineer and a carpenter he helped to build the first high school and the first Normal school in San Jose. In 1870 he became a deputy sheriff under Sheriff N. R. Harris; two years later he was elected a constable, and served in that office for four years; then he was on the police force for seven years, and became a police detective. He had a strong leaning toward newspaper work, however, and so in 1883 established the "Evening News" of San Jose. This he conducted until 1890, when he disposed of his interest to Charles W. Williams. In 1892 he was elected chief of police and introduced the patrol system. In 1895 he went on the "Mercury" as advertising solicitor and collector, and in 1899 he became its business manager, continuing until 1901, when he resigned and went into the country; and at Coyote, Santa Clara County, he devoted himself to cultivating prunes in the Owen orchard.

In 1909 Mr. De Lacy moved back into San Jose; and after resting some months, in 1910 he became undersheriff under A. B. Langford, but in January, 1914, he withdrew from that charge, and for the next five years busied himself as an agent for insurance and real estate. In 1919 he became the assistant of Sheriff George W. Lyle, and this responsibility he is still discharging, to the satisfaction of everyone.

In 1871 Mr. De Lacy was married to Miss Rebecca Clift, who came here from Cincinnati as a child, and grew up in Santa Clara County. She was a woman of singular gifts and attraction; and after a companionship of fifty years, passed to her eternal reward on January 26, 1920. One child had blessed the union, a son named Walter Bruce; but the promising lad did when nine years and eight months old. Mr. De Lacy, whose genial temperament has made him companionable and approachable to many,

and whose ability as a public speaker is well known, has endeavored these many years to live up to the Golden Rule; with the result that few men have enjoyed a wider circle of friends. He owns a home place of an acre and a half on the Monterey Road, where in 1909 he built a handsome seven-room bungalow, in which he resides with enviable comfort.

JEREMIAH LEITER—A man of unusual intellectual ability, and high Christian character, Jeremiah Leiter, at the age of eighty-three, looks backward over the years with a satisfaction born of right living. While still a young man, he was threatened with pulmonary troubles, and was, on this account, debarred from entering the Civil War. Although retired from business cares, he gives much time to religious and educational lines, and takes an active interest in the affairs of the College of the Pacific.

Mr. Leiter comes from Holland ancestry, his forebears being two brothers who came to America in pre-Revolutionary days, one settling in Maryland and the other in Pennsylvania. He was born in Seneca County, Ohio, December 15, 1838, in the vicinity of Bellevue, a son of John Leiter, who was engaged in farming pursuits in Ohio. The mother, who before her marriage was Miss Sarah Barger, was born in Pennsylvania, and came to Ohio in an early day. They were the parents of nine children, four boys and five girls, of whom Jeremiah Leiter is the second son. During the year of 1845, the family removed to Fulton County, Indiana, and purchased a farm. The Indians were just leaving this part of the county, the farm was covered with a thick growth of trees and here on the farm Jeremiah was reared and learned to grub, clear, cut brush, plow and do every other kind of farm work, thus having a general pioneer experience in the Hoosier State. When the family settled on this piece of land, not a house was in sight. A shanty was built and the family moved in, and the following summer the first log house in that locality was erected out of tamarack logs, cut and prepared from logs obtained from a nearby tamarack swamp. His summers were spent working on the farm, going to school during the winter months. He afterwards followed the profession of teaching for five winters.

Mr. Leiter was married in 1862 to Mrs. Jane (Phillips) Schaffer, who was born in Virginia. For a number of years Mr. Leiter was engaged in the mercantile business with his brother-in-law, Hickman Phillips, at Kewanna, Ind., and was thus engaged until 1875, when he was obliged to retire from the business on account of failing health. He removed to California and spent one year here, greatly benefited in health. Returning to Indiana, he again entered the mercantile business, but at the end of the year was again forced to take a vacation, going to Florida for one year; later removing to California, settling in Napa, where he remained for a year, removing to San Jose in 1883, where he has continuously resided. For a number of years he was engaged in the real estate business, and, as in other lines of work, he was successful.

For over sixty years Mr. Leiter has been a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for twenty-nine years was the efficient superintendent of the Sunday school of the Methodist Church in Kewanna; for nineteen years he was the teacher of the adult Bible class and has served as a member of the official board for thirty-seven years. Perhaps his most outstanding activity was in connection with the College of the Pacific, being elected treasurer of that institution twenty-five years ago. Owing to his careful and conservative handling of the funds of the college, a large debt was cancelled, many buildings and general improvements have been made, and the endowment increased some $300,000. During 1920 five trustees were re-elected who had served on the board twenty years before, among them being Mr. Leiter. At one time, he was voted a salary of $25 per month, but declined it and never drew a single month's salary.

Mrs. Leiter was a charming woman of attractive and pleasing personality and joined her husband in his business, social and religious activities. She was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal Church from the time of their marriage until her death. Unfortunately Mr. Leiter was bereaved of his faithful wife and life companion, who passed away in February, 1917, mourned by her many friends.

In his political affiliations Mr. Leiter is an independent, always voting for the clean, temperance man. He is an ardent admirer of the beauties and opportunities of Santa Clara County, and gives freely of his time and means in the support of worthy measures looking to the improvement and advancement of the community, which has been his home for so many years. He is a highly honored and respected citizen and well deserves the esteem conferred upon him by a large circle of admiring friends and acquaintances.

PACIFIC PRESS PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.—Forty-eight years ago the publishing work of the Seventh-Day Adventists was started on the Pacific Coast. It was then that their pioneer missionary paper was established—the "Signs of the Times"—the first issue bearing date of June 4, 1874. The type was set in rented rooms in a building at the corner of Twelfth and Broadway, Oakland, Cal. After the type was set and made up into pages, the forms were sent to a near-by printing office, where the presswork was done. The papers were then brought back to the office, where they were wrapped and addressed, and then taken to the post office in a wheelbarrow. From this small beginning the work has continued to grow, until now it is one of the most complete publishing houses west of Chicago, using nearly fifty car loads of paper every year.

During the first twenty-five years of the work of this company, a large amount of commercial printing was done, in addition to the regular denominational publications. As the years passed by it became very evident that this commercial work was interfering to a great extent with the denominational business. At the meeting of the stockholders held in Oakland, April 28, 1902, this matter was carefully considered and a resolution adopted instructing the board of directors to curtail the commercial work, to sell the real estate in Oakland, and to move the plant to some rural place, away from the noise and confusion of the city, and where the surroundings would be more congenial to its employees.

In harmony with this resolution, and after thorough investigation, it was decided to locate at Mountain View, Cal. Five acres of land was donated by the citizens, and a fine large brick factory erected, about 175 feet square, and in the year 1904 the whole plant was moved from Oakland to Mountain View. It was a tremendous undertaking, and the move

Mr. & Mrs. J. Leiter

was made at great expense. Just as the plant at Mountain View was getting in good running order, the great earthquake of April 18, 1906, came. The brick walls on two sides of the factory were thrown down, but the roof was left intact and the machinery unharmed. Temporary walls were erected, so that within a few hours business was being carried on about the same as usual.

On July 20, 1906, the entire plant, including building, machinery, books, etc., was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $200,000. On September 10, 1906, a meeting of the stockholders was held, and by an unanimous vote, it was decided to rebuild the factory on the old foundations, at once. At a meeting of the board of directors held soon after the fire, the following resolution was adopted:

"Whereas, Giving the last threefold message to the world demands the best energies and the undivided attention of God's people, more especially of those engaged in its organized work; and

"Whereas, This office was established for the purpose of giving this message to the world; and

"Whereas, Whatever may have been expedient in the past, the time now demands that all the facilities of the office, and the talents, energies, and ability of its employees, be devoted solely to the work for which the institution was established; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That henceforth commercial work shall be eliminated from the office of the Pacific Press, and that by commercial work shall be understood all work outside the regular organized work of the message, and such work as shall not be approved by the Publishing Committee of the institution."

As the years have passed, this resolution has been strictly adhered to. Not one job of commercial printing has been taken into the office of the Pacific Press since the fire, and the institution has had greater prosperity than ever before in all its history. The well-equipped factory embraces the following: Three modern linotype machines, five cylinder presses, three job presses, a complete electrotype foundry, a splendidly equipped book bindery, with three book sewing machines, three folding machines, two embossing presses, a well-equipped photo-engraving department. All machines are run by electric motors. The field assigned to the Pacific Press Publishing Association for the sale of subscription books includes the territory west of the Mississippi River, except the states of Oklahoma, Arkansas, New Mexico and Texas. The total population of the above-named territory is about $20,000,000. The volume of business in 1920 amounted to $1,500,000. The plant employs some 200 men and women. The following periodicals are published: the "Signs of the Times," a weekly paper with a circulation of 50,900; the weekly children's paper called "Our Little Friend," with a circulation of 30,000 copies; and the Sabbath School Lesson Quarterly, with a circulation of 100,000. Besides these periodicals, thousands of books, tracts and pamphlets are published every year.

In addition to the main plant at Mountain View, the Pacific Press Publishing Association operates six branch offices and depositories, as follows: Northwestern branch at Portland, Ore.; Northern branch at St. Paul, Minn.; International branch at Brookfield, Ill., twelve miles from Chicago (this branch has a well-equipped factory, printing books and periodicals in twenty-seven different languages, which are sold and distributed in the Orient, Central and South America, Siberia, Russia and many other countries); Central branch at Kansas City, Mo.; Central-American branch at Cristobal, Canal Zone (this branch also has a well-equipped factory, printing in Spanish language); Pacific branch at Mountain View, Cal., independent from the main plant.

The total investment of the main office and the six branches is nearly $1,000,000.00, and about 200 persons are employed, most of whom own homes in the vicinity of the factory. Mr. C. H. Jones is the general manager of this extensive plant which is the principal industrial factor at Mountain View. When running full capacity, one car load of printing paper is used weekly. The best of up-to-date systems and methods in book production are employed. They furnish first aid for employees, a swimming pool, recreation and tennis grounds, an excellent cafeteria (vegetarian) where the best of well-cooked food is served at reasonable prices. Electric power is used mainly, but a Corliss steam engine is kept in reserve for emergencies. There is an able corps of writers, editors and business auditors. They have excellent artists and are prepared for printing color work and artistic cover designs. After all is said the material part of this great publishing house is the least, and the moral and religious influence in the community cannot be estimated. The Seventh-Day Adventists are great students of the Bible and adhere in keeping the original Sabbath.

C. H. JONES.—The general manager of the Pacific Press Publishing Association, Mountain View, C. H. Jones was born at Warner, N. H., December 12, 1850, the son of Enos and Rozora (Harriman) Jones. The mother was related to the war governor of New Hampshire, Col. Walter Harriman. Both parents were natives of that state, and eight children were born to them, the subject of this sketch being the fourth child. C. H. Jones obtained his education in the public schools of New Hampshire and then learned the printer's trade at the state printing office at Manchester, N. H. During the year of 1867 he removed to Michigan and for eight years worked for the Review and Herald Publishing Association at Battle Creek, which was later removed to Takoma Park, Washington, D. C. By efficient and conscientious effort he was advanced to the position of foreman of the composing room. In 1879 he removed to Oakland, Cal., and for three years served as superintendent of the plant of the Pacific Press Publishing Association, and was then elected manager. The business grew to such proportions that it was found necessary to remove to a rural district in order to have room for the contemplated enlarged facilities for taking care of the immense business of the concern and Mountain View was selected for the establishment of the plant.

Mr. Jones' marriage occurred in Battle Creek, Mich., and united him with Miss Josephine Emerson Lunt, a relative of the noted author, Ralph Waldo Emerson. They are the parents of three children,

two of whom are living. Dr. William Harriman Jones, a resident of Long Beach, Cal.; Charles Floyd Jones, assistant manager of the book department of the Pacific Press Publishing Association; Evelena passed away in Oakland at the age of thirteen years. Mr. Jones enjoys that distinction which arises from great goodness of heart exercised along helpful and constructive lines, and from that breadth of mind which retains belief in the grace of human nature.

GEORGE J. HAUN.—Among the interesting and highly-esteemed pioneers of Saratoga must be numbered George J. Haun, a native of this place, then named Toll Gate, where he was born May 5, 1855, a son of William and Levina (Whisman) Haun. William Haun settled in Santa Clara County as early as 1846 and was engaged in farming before settling at Toll Gate in 1853. Mr. Haun built the first and only flour mill in Saratoga, afterwards the name was changed to McCartysville and still later to Saratoga, which he later disposed of to Senator McClay, and later engaged in the general grocery business. In the very early pioneer days he served as deputy sheriff of Santa Clara County. Both parents have passed away.

George J. Haun received the best of educational instruction in the local schools and later at Washington College in Alameda County. After completing his schooling he engaged in teaming and was rural mail carrier for a number of years. He is now serving his second term as justice of the peace of Saratoga and for the past five years has been engaged in the real estate and insurance business. He has also been postmaster of Saratoga for five years and carried over during the Wilson administration. As a Republican he has sought to elevate civic life standards; he is particularly interested in the growth and prosperity of his local community and spares neither time nor means to aid its progress.

JOSEPH M. BELLEW.—A rancher whose varied and valuable experience, and whose pronounced success have enabled him, so much the better, to serve his fellow-citizens in an important public trust, is Joseph M. Bellew, the efficient, just and popular justice of the peace at Milpitas and owner of some 200 acres as fine as can be found anywhere in Santa Clara County. He is particularly fitted for the discharge of the responsibility just referred to, for he is not only a native son, but a native of Milpitas, and so from birth has been identified with the community in which he lives and presides. He was born into the family of Michael and Elizabeth E. (Kinney) Bellew on March 1, 1872, the son of a native of Ireland who came to California in far-away 1872, making his way westward via the Panama route. He was not long in choosing Milpitas as the most promising spot in the Santa Clara Valley, and as a practical, progressive farmer he acquired about 800 acres of land, which he devoted to the raising of grain, the cultivation of fruit, and the management of a first-class, sanitary dairy. The worthy couple had five children: William Milpitas; John H., now deceased; Mary E., whose has become Mrs. Richard McCarthy of Wayne Station; Kate, now Mrs. L. E. Barber; and the subject of our review.

Joseph M. Bellew was sent to the district school at Milpitas, and growing up, remained with his father on the home ranch, where he continued after the latter's death, in 1911, so that he was in charge of the farm when his mother breathed her last, in 1913. Now he has about 200 acres of the old Bellew ranch—150 acres of which are devoted to the growing of beets, and 50 acres to pears and other fruit. The soil is well irrigated, and under the skillful working of Mr. Bellew, yields generously.

Unlike his father, who was a stanch Democrat and a much-sought leader in the councils of that party, Judge Bellew is a Republican, and he has been the judge of the Justice Court of Milpitas Precinct since 1913, performing his duties with rare level-headedness and a desire to mete out a square deal to everybody. One result is, besides that of giving general satisfaction, that law and order have been preserved, and Milpitas kept a decent community in which to live. The judge is equally popular as an Elk, and belongs to Lodge No. 522.

EDMUND B. FARNEY.—An interesting representative of a fine old pioneer family is Edmund B. Farney, the peer rancher living on the Alviso-Milpitas Road, who was born on the old Farney Ranch, at Coyote, in Santa Clara County, on February 14, 1862. His father was James Farney, and he did so much to open the road to civilization and to lay the foundations in Santa Clara County of many of the good things inherited and enjoyed by the present generation. In this path-breaking, home-building work, he was ably assisted by his accomplished and devoted wife, who was Miss Mary Burke before her marriage. They were both natives of Ireland, who came to California in the early '50s, and settled in Santa Clara County about 1859. James Farney formed a partnership with a Mr. Fox, and at a point about three miles north of San Jose, they established one of the first nurseries in the county. Mr. Farney died in 1895, and his faithful wife breathed her last about 1901. They had ten children, and five of them are still living, all residents of Santa Clara County.

Edmund attended the Alviso school, and later pursued courses at the Garden City Business College, located where the Farmers Union Building now stands. Still later, he attended the Napa College, at Napa. Then, having successfully finished his studies, he returned to the farm, where he worked until he was twenty-one years of age. He next took up upholstering, and for a short time worked at the furniture-making trade at Merced and San Francisco.

In 1895 the father deeded the home ranch of 96 acres jointly to Edmund B. Farney and two of his sisters, one of whom died in 1921. This ranch is devoted to the raising of pears, and such is the quality of the fruit produced there that both ranch and ranch owner are entitled to the highest credit in local agricultural accomplishment. At present, Mr. Farney is leasing out his famous ranch to others, who are fortunate in working one of the trimmest farms hereabouts. Mr. Farney is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party, devotes himself from time to time to the great work of elevating the standard of American citizenship—which standard, by-the-way, and doubtless because of the character of such residents as our sturdy subject, seems higher in Santa Clara County than the average, if it be safe to make any such comparison affecting the patriotic electors of the Golden State.

A. L. Erickson.

ANDREW L. ERICKSON.—A first-class mechanic who has done much to bring the automobile industry in Santa Clara County to the fore, is Andrew L. Erickson, the proprietor of the well-equipped and well-managed Erickson Garage at Los Gatos, and the worthy representative of one of the oldest families in this section. A native son fully in accord with the spirit of progress of the Golden State, he was born at Santa Clara on March 23, 1878, the son of John Erickson, who came to Santa Clara County in 1875, soon established himself as the most expert wheelwright in Santa Clara County, and has been here ever since. He married Miss Wendla Nordstrom, a talented lady, who has proven the most devoted of wives and mothers. John Erickson as a boy rode on the Monitor on its trial trip in Sweden and knew John Erickson, the designer and builder. Mr. Erickson passed away December 1, 1921, seventy-seven years old, survived by his widow. This worthy pioneer couple had six children all living and a credit to the various communities where they reside. Charles J. of San Francisco; K. H. resides in Oakland; Andrew L. our subject; Josephine, wife of Carl Fogerlund of Los Gatos; Hilma of San Francisco; and Hulda makes her home with her mother.

Andrew went to the public schools of Los Gatos, to which town the family removed when he was one year old, and later pursued a business college course, graduating from the Garden City Business College in 1898. Then he learned his father's trade, and he also took a course to prepare himself for automobile repairing and construction. Inheriting from his father both original genius, the capacity for hard work and plenty of it, and the habit of never doing anything by halves, but to always deliver first-class work thoroughly done, Mr. Erickson has come to be known as an expert who may be depended upon for workmanship such as many people knew in the good old days, and customers come to him from both near and afar, filling full his interesting shop, where he established the business for himself in 1906. He has been more than successful in keeping pace with the marvelous development of the automobile industry in general, and has come to enjoy an entirely satisfactory patronage.

In San Jose, in 1906 Mr. Erickson was married to Miss Bessie L. Gratz, of San Jose, a gifted lady, who is of much value to him in his ambitious plans. Mrs. Erickson was a graduate of the Modesto high school and of San Jose State Normal and was engaged in teaching until her marriage, which has been blessed with four children. Elizabeth is in the high school; A. L. Erickson, Jr., and Luella are in the grammar school; and the youngest is Joseph Ewart Erickson. The family are members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Erickson is a Republican, and is now serving a four-year term as city trustee of Los Gatos. He has been a member of the Volunteer Fire Company in Los Gatos for twenty-five years and was assistant chief of the department for ten years, so it is but natural he should be selected chairman of the fire and water committee. Mr. Erickson was made a Mason in Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M. and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. He is a member of Ridgely Lodge No. 294 I. O. O. F., in which he is past grand, and he and Mrs. Erickson are members of the Rebekahs. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen, the Royal Neighbors and that enterprising organization, the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce.

JOHN C. SILLIMAN, M. D.—The theory that few, if any, men or women of marked attainment may hope to rise high or accomplish great things unless they have had, at one stage or another in the development of their ancestors, such forebears as could bequeath to them exceptional talent or strength, would seem to be substantiated in the case of Dr. John C. Silliman, the very successful and well-known physician and surgeon, who maintains a suite of offices at 201 University Realty Building, and is pleasantly domiciled at the corner of Bryant and Kingsley streets, in Palo Alto. He comes from sturdy ancestors of Scotch-Irish and north of Ireland blood, firmly grounded in the Protestant faith, and for generations his progenitors have been cultured, often college-bred folks. This branch of the Silliman family crossed the sea and then going down to South Carolina, they distinguished themselves both as planters and professional men.

The father of our subject, Dr. J. M. Silliman, was graduated from the Tulane University at New Orleans, and in South Carolina was married to Miss Julia Chappel Coit, now deceased, an alumnus of Harmony College in South Carolina. She was a daughter of the distinguished banker, John C. Coit, who won the enviable distinction of being the only banker, save one, namely, the State Bank of South Carolina, whose bank in that state remained solvent during the War of the Rebellion. He was a native of Massachusetts, and graduated at Yale, after which he went down to South Carolina, engaged in banking, and became widely and favorably known as a financier. Doctor and Mrs. Silliman, Sr., moved West to Mississippi and settled in a new and undeveloped portion of that state, and when the war broke out, he was practicing in Mississippi. Enlisting in a Mississippi regiment, as regimental surgeon, he received the rank of captain and served as a Confederate Army surgeon for four years in Van Dorn's division. After the war was over, he went west to Palestine, Texas, and there John C. Silliman was born on February 8, 1878.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Silliman took her family to Charlottesville, Va., and there John grew up and attended Pantop's Academy, preparatory to entering the University of Virginia, from which he was graduated in 1900 with the A. B. degree. He then matriculated at Columbia Medical College, and in 1904 he graduated with the coveted M. D. degree. He then entered the employ of the Lackawanna Railway and the Lackawanna Coal Mining Company as the company's physician and surgeon, and was stationed at Scranton, Pa., at which place he became house surgeon of the Moses Taylor Hospital. In 1906 Doctor Silliman removed back to his birthplace, Palestine, Texas, and there, for the next eight years, he was engaged in successful practice.

Like the rest of his near-of-kin, Doctor Silliman took a live interest in the activities of the Southern Presbyterian Church, especially in its missions and mission hospitals, and he was assigned to the duty of visiting, inspecting, and reporting on the condition of the missions and hospitals of that communion in foreign lands. He sailed from Vancouver, B. C., on a proposed tour of the world, took the northern

route along the Alaskan Coast, and visited various missions in Japan, Korea and China. It happened that he was at St. Petersburg on this mission when the World War broke out, and it was with great difficulty that he obtained a passport, to travel by way of Sweden and Norway, and finally reached home in safety. His report was duly published by the Southern Presbyterian Church and has proven instrumental in bringing about reforms in the mission and hospital service.

While at Scranton, Doctor Silliman was married to Miss Bertha Olmstead, of Bloomsburg, Pa., and in 1914 he came with his family to Palo Alto, and he has since devoted his entire time to his profession in such a manner that his painstaking, able and successful work has placed him in the front rank in the medical profession. During the late war he proffered his professional services and was assigned to the Twenty-first Infantry Camp at Camp Kearny, with the rank of captain. Doctor Silliman is a member of the American Medical Association, and the State and County Medical Societies, he is a Mason and a member of the American Legion, and he renders valuable service in the First Presbyterian Church of Palo Alto.

CHARLES C. NAVLET.—The unbounded faith, industry, and good management of Charles C. Navlet, carried from a small beginning to large proportions the floral industry, which has since made his name famous, and which has sent his products into every part of the United States and foreign countries where excellence of quality are sought and appreciated. Probably his early dreams of success in this line would have been regarded as exaggerated, the prospect of the establishment of stores in various cities of California, yet such is the case today, and the name of Charles C. Navlet is a guaranty of first class products.

The youth of Mr. Navlet was not singled out for special favors on the part of good fortune, and he is essentially a self-made man, depending always upon the natural and acquired gifts which have aided his ambition. A native son of San Francisco, he was born in the year 1867, a son of Victor Navlet, a native of France. When but a small boy, Victor Navlet had heard of the wonderful country across the waters, and when young manhood was reached he determined to seek his fortune in America and California, and embarked for the long and perilous journey around the Horn to San Francisco. This voyage always stood out with strange vividness in his memory, for it was attended with many dangers, owing to terrific storms which they encountered, but they finally turned toward the promised land, and arrived in San Francisco in the early part of 1848. Mr. Navlet's mother was Miss Eu Frazee, a native of Paris, France, who came to America as early as 1850. The senior Navlet was a man of great resourcefulness, and he very soon established his own business in San Francisco, that of manufacturing reed baskets, the first factory of this kind in the West. His business prospered and when he passed away in 1883 he had become a prominent figure in the commercial circles of the Bay City. He was survived by four sons, two of whom died in early manhood. Mrs. Navlet passed away in 1910. The subject of this historical review is the older of the two surviving sons, the other son residing in Oakland, Cal.

Charles C. Navlet's schooling was obtained in San Francisco, but the lessons of practical experience proved invaluable to him. At the age of eleven he began working in floral shops in San Francisco, among others he secured employment with H. Pottet, who was one of the first florists in San Francisco, and worked for him three years, and when he was sixteen he was in business for himself at Stockton and O'Farrell streets. Later he decided to learn the harness maker's trade, and worked at it for one year. However, he was not satisfied with this trade, and his thought turned again to the floral business.

In 1885 he removed to San Jose and rented a space eight by fifteen feet, a fine location for his business. One year later, at the age of nineteen, he opened the first real florist shop in San Jose. His equipment was limited and at the close of the first year, he found himself several hundred dollars in debt. It was about this time that the Pampas grass plumes were very much in favor and the large, feathery plumes found ready sale in the East, and by supplying the Eastern nurseries with the coveted plumes, he got a substantial foothold and success crowned his efforts from that time forward. During the years of 1889 and 1890 he acquired the appelation of the "Lilac King," because he had established a market for these fragrant blossoms in San Francisco and was enabled to supply the great demand for them. His business grew steadily and he branched out as a nurseryman and a bulb importer. Outgrowing the quarters where his first store was established, in 1903 he erected a two-story building of his own, operating a three-fold business, a floral art display, retail seed and plant department and the mail order department. His success made it possible to open branch stores in Oakland and San Francisco. He leases a 20-acre tract on the Story road, where he has his nursery; he also has two and one-half acres in San Jose on Prevost Street which he uses for a sales yard, and he owns an orchard of twelve acres at Mt. Pleasant. He has invested his surplus capital in a number of residence properties in San Jose, among them being the fine home of one and a half acres in The Willows.

His mail order business has assumed large proportions. His first catalogue was issued in 1903, and now thousands of people all over the country await the announcement that the catalogue is ready for distribution. Mr. Navlet sustained a severe loss on account of the earthquake of 1906, but while feeling the loss keenly, it was an incentive to a greater store and a more extensive patronage.

The marriage of Charles C. Navlet united him with Miss Marie Indart, who was born in Tres Pinos, San Benito County, a daughter of Juan Indart, a pioneer of California, who came from the Basses-Pyrenees section of France, attracted by the glowing tales of the wealth to be obtained in the mines. He became a prominent stockman of San Benito County and Nevada, and when he passed away, his sons continued the business. Mrs. Navlet's mother still resides at Tres Pinos, on the old Indart homestead, and has reached the ripe age of eighty-four years. Fraternally Mr. Navlet is a charter member of the Elks and Native Sons, also a member of the Garden City Lodge, I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican.

The floral business requires a working force of forty-five people, so great is the demand which Mr. Navlet has established for his products. By his

J. C. Thorp

initiative and firm determination to succeed, he has educated the people to love flowers and plants to such an extent that it is with difficulty that he can produce sufficient stock to meet the demand of his patronage. He can always be depended upon to further with time and money any worthy enterprise, and takes great pride in the advancement of California in general and Santa Clara County and San Jose in particular. The standard established by Mr. Navlet is being improved upon each year, and his name will be forever associated with this great and valuable resource of the West.

JOHN C. THORP.—Arriving in California in 1889 with assets consisting chiefly of a strong constitution, reliable character and a determination to succeed, John C. Thorp has made his own way and and is now among the leading contractors of the San Francisco bay region. He was born in Bradford, Yorkshire, England, January 15, 1866, and was the son of George and Eliza (Iredale) Thorp, who were natives of the same shire. They immigrated many years ago to Toronto, Canada, where the father was a contractor for many years, though he now makes his home in Buffalo, N. Y., his wife having passed away some years ago. The oldest of their children, John C. Thorp, was educated in the schools of England and it was also in his native land that he apprenticed to and learned the carpenter's trade under his father, who was interested in the firm of Thorp, Terry & Scofield (all cousins) owners of the Prospect saw mills in Bradford, England. It was there that John Thorp became an all-round mill man as well as a carpenter and builder. In 1881 he came to Toronto, Canada, where he was employed with John Fletcher & Sons in their planing mill until 1885, when he came west to Saskatchewan. Soon after this he came to the Pacific Coast and in 1889, to San Jose. He followed his trade for the first two years, and then began general contracting and building, entering upon a career in which he has become very successful.

Among some of the numerous buildings he has erected are the Imperial hotel, Russ hotel, Bank of Italy building, Market Street fire station and some of the finest residences in this city, among them the Harris home, Dr. Flemming's residence, the Leon home, Roca home and the Leet residence, all of which are very beautiful, artistically and architecturally. He also built the large cannery for the Bayside Canning Company at Mayfield, the Alviso cannery and the one at Isleton, Sacramento County. Aside from the Santa Clara Valley he has had contracts for buildings all over California, having built dehydrators all over the state, after a method which he has patented.

Mr. Thorp's marriage occurred in Toronto, Canada, where he was united with Miss Janet McIntosh, who was born in London, England, of Scotch parents, who brought her to Toronto when she was four years of age. Her parents spent their last days in San Jose. Mrs. Thorp is a cultured, refined woman, who presides gracefully over her home that has been blessed with two children; George, who served in the U. S. Navy during the World War, learned carpentry and building under his father, and is now a foreman for him; Lilly, a charming young lady, a graduate of San Jose high school, assists her mother in presiding over the household. Mr. Thorp is popular both in social and business circles, being a member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, the Maccabees and Uniform rank of the Knights of the Maccabees, and the San Jose Lodge of Elks; in politics he is a Republican. Mr. Thorp is now the second oldest contractor and builder in San Jose; when he began business here at the age of twenty-six years he was the youngest builder here, but his hard work, close application and well-directed energy have placed him in the front rank among the most enterprising and progressive men in California. He gives no small degree of his success to his estimable wife, who has always aided him and encouraged him in his ambition, thus doing all she could to assist him in establishing such an enviable position among leading Californians. A man of pleasing personality and kindliness of heart, living strictly to the Golden Rule, he is public spirited to a high degree and is at all times, for all things for the good of the Santa Clara Valley.

FIACRO JULIAN FISHER.—The Fisher family have been identified with the Santa Clara Valley since early pioneer days, and Fiacro Julian Fisher was born October 4, 1891, in the beautiful modern residence his father had erected on the exact location of the adobe house which his grandfather put up in the pioneer days of the state. The father, Fiacro C. Fisher, was born upon the farm in Burnett township, Santa Clara County, August 30, 1850, the youngest son of William and Liberata (Cesena) Fisher, early settlers of California. The paternal grandfather was of English birth and a seafaring man by occupation. He came to the United States in young manhood, and in 1830 left his first location in Massachusetts for California, making the voyage as mate of a vessel. He located at San Jose, in Lower California, and owned a vessel which he navigated upon the Gulf of California. In April, 1842, he came to this state and bought the ranch known then as the Laguna Seca Grant, and four years later brought his family to Monterey. Upon this property he engaged in cattle and stockraising until his death, which occurred in 1850, at the age of forty years. The maternal grandmother, Liberata Cesena, was a native of Mexico and survived her husband many years. They were the parents of four sons and two daughters: Thomas N. and Cypriano, twins; William, deceased; Fiacro, Mary, the wife of Murphy Columbet, and Eulogia.

Fiacro C. Fisher received his preliminary education in the public schools of Santa Clara County, after which he entered and attended Santa Clara College for two years, as well as the high school of San Jose for awhile. He left school quite early to take up his chosen occupation, and that to which he had early been trained, being foreman for Dan Murphy until 1872. He then engaged in ranching for himself on the old homestead, giving considerable attention to stockraising. In 1877 he went to Nevada to take charge of the ranches of Mr. Murphy and Mr. Hill, remaining in their employ as general manager until 1894. Since that time he turned his entire attention to the cultivation and improvement of his own property, which consisted of 300 acres located on the Monterey and Coyote roads, and 1,000 acres in valley land. In 1872, in San Jose, Mr. Fisher was married to Gertrude Hanks, a native of Califor-

nia and daughter of Wm. Hanks, better known as Julian Hanks. The latter was born in Massachusetts, but migrated to Lower California, where he was interested in a vessel. In 1846 he came to California with the elder Fisher, and in San Jose conducted a grist mill, operating the same until 1866, when he traded it for property in Sonora, Mexico. He made his home in Lower California until his death. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher were the parents of six children: Laura, the wife of William Straub; Chester F., Neva, Gertrude, George, and Fiacro Julian. Both parents have passed away.

Fiacro Julian began his education in the public schools of San Jose, and then entered Santa Clara College, continuing his studies for two years, then finished his education in the San Jose high school. He then settled on the old home place at Coyote, engaging in farming, and in 1917 purchased an orchard of twenty acres at Cupertino, and selling it in 1919 he bought his present orchard of twenty-two and a half acres on the Casey Road, which he devotes to raising prunes, being a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc. In September, 1917, Mr. Fisher entered the United States Army, being stationed at Camp Lewis until sent overseas with his regiment, the Three Hundred Forty-seventh United States Field Artillery, landing at Cherbourg, France, and training at Bordeaux until sent to Verdun sector. After the armistice, was with the Army of Occupation near Coblenz, until he came home in May, 1919. He was mustered out at the Presidio the same month and came home to his Cupertino ranch, which his wife had managed while he was overseas.

The marriage of Mr. Fisher united him with Miss Teresa Fahey, a native daughter of California, born near Wright Station, and they are the parents of one son, William Stanton.

CHARLES LEE GRUWELL.—One of Santa Clara County's well-known horticulturists is Charles Lee Gruwell, who was born on September 4, 1863, on part of the land which is still in his possession. He is the son of Melvin L. and Sarah (Wear) Gruwell, natives of Indiana and Missouri, respectively. Melvin L. Gruwell was born in 1826 and came to California in the year 1850 and settled in Santa Clara County in 1852. Entering into partnership with a friend, they settled on a ranch of 172 acres which belonged to Stinson and Lucas, and then later he purchased Mr. Lucas's half of the property and for fifty-five years was in partnership with Mr. Stinson, engaged in farming, and continued in this line until his demise, which occurred in 1910, at the age of eighty-four years. Melvin Gruwell and his wife were the parents of nine children. William, deceased; Arthur J., deceased; Charles Lee, the subject of this sketch; Martha A.; Lydia became the wife of Jacob Breitenstein; Lawrence C.; Theresa became the wife of H. Van De Pier; Kate is the widow of James Hemphill; Lou became the wife of Joseph Hemphill.

Charles Lee, the subject of our sketch, attended the public schools of his locality and then attended the San Jose State Normal. He has been engaged in the raising of fruit since that time, confining his labors to the raising of peaches and prunes. His marriage, which occurred in 1898, united him with Miss Hattie Ellen, the daughter of C. W. Howard and Eliza (Curry) Howard. Mr. Howard was born in England and came to the United States when he was only seventeen years old, first locating in Wisconsin and later coming to the gold fields of California, then settling in the Santa Clara Valley, where he still resides. Mrs. Howard was a native of New Brunswick. Mrs. Gruwell first attended the school in Solano County where she was born and where she lived until the age of nine, when she came to Santa Clara County with her parents, and the rest of her school days were spent in the schools of Santa Clara County. Mr. and Mrs. Gruwell had one child, Howard Romayne, who died at the age of three and one-half years. Mr. Gruwell was bereaved of his wife February 19, 1922, a distinct loss to the whole community. Mr. Gruwell has an attractive and comfortable home, surrounded by two acres of peaches, and one peach tree which stands near the house is more than forty-five years old and bears delicious fruit. He also has six acres in prunes, a part of the old home place. Mr. Gruwell is a past master of Liberty Lodge No. 299, F. & A. M., Santa Clara, also a member of Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., San Jose, and San Jose Council R. & S. M., and San Jose Commandery No. 10 K. T., Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco, and the O. E. S.

EDWARD BRUCE STONE.—A good example of what energy and resourcefulness can accomplish, when wisely directed and centralized, is furnished in the career of Edward Bruce Stone, who was born in Denver, Colo., February 8, 1882, the son of Thomas and Mary A. (Ward) Stone, both natives of England, but were married in the United States. The father, who was a butcher, came to San Jose with his family in 1887 and bought a ranch several years later in the San Thomas district where he resided for some time, and having been very successful, he has retired and is now residing in San Jose. He and his wife were the parents of three children: William T., of San Jose; Charles A., of Palo Alto; Edward Bruce, the subject of this sketch.

Edward B. Stone received his education in the public schools of San Jose and in San Tomas district. When seventeen years old he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway Company as telegrapher on the Coast Lines and worked in this line of business for seven years. His marriage, which occurred at Los Gatos on September 29, 1903, united him with Miss Emma C. Jarvis, who was born in Newark, Alameda County, Cal., the daughter of Francis Carr and Emma O. (Reader) Jarvis. Mr. Jarvis was born in Ellsworth, Maine, and his wife was a native of Indiana. Her father crossed the plains in 1850 to California, while her mother came with Grandmother Todd to Alameda, and they were married in Centerville. Mr. and Mrs. Stone are the parents of one child, Edward Bruce, Jr.

Mr. Stone is now engaged in ranching and is confining his efforts to the raising of prunes, his trees having been planted about twenty-five years ago. His forty acre orchard is located on Phelps Avenue, five miles south of San Jose and is bringing its owner a splendid income. Mr. Stone is a stanch adherent of the Republican party. He is a member of the Christian Science Church of Los Gatos, where he served a term as first reader, and he is also a member of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass.

J. C. Meredith

Mr. Stone is an energetic and tireless worker and keeps his orchard in a high state of cultivation and efficiency. He has a pumping plant with a capacity of 600 gallons a minute, ample not only for his own but also for the neighbors' orchards. In 1921 he built a modern bungalow residence, equipped with electric cooking facilities. The grounds are artistically laid out and well kept and the farm buildings, as well as the grounds, are lighted by electricity, and he has electrically driven machinery, thus making it one of the most complete in equipment of any ranch in the county. A magnificent Sequoia Gigantic on his grounds is one of the finest specimens of its kind in the valley, having been planted about fifty years ago by the Phelps family, who were large cattlemen here.

JAMES C. MERRITT—A man endowed with much business ability and honest and straightforward in all business dealings, James C. Merritt is one of San Jose's successful young business men, enjoying the confidence and esteem of the entire community. A son of Andrus R. and Susan (Bullock) Merritt, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, he was born October 22, 1877, in Atchison County, Mo. Grandfather Merritt, who was a millwright, removed to Minnesota in 1856. One of a family of eight children, all boys, Andrus R. Merritt grew to manhood in Minnesota and received his education in the schools of that frontier country. Several of the Merritt boys were timber cruisers and one of them, while cruising came across a windfall and where the ground had been torn up found ore that resulted in the discovery of a mountain or iron. Five of the Merritt boys became interested and by the hardest kind of work and making sacrifices they finally opened up the iron mines in the Mesaba range, and proved them a success. They also built the Duluth and Mesaba Northern Railroad, bringing the whole into a wonderful development until the panic of 1893, when they were squeezed out and they are owned by the trust. The great value of the Mesaba iron mines in aiding the World War can best be told when it is known they produce seventy-two per cent of all iron mined in America.

Mrs. Susan Merritt passed away in 1880 leaving two children, James C., our subject, and Thomas A., the latter an automobile dealer in Glendora, Cal. Andrus Merritt was married the second time to Elizabeth Clark and they make their home in San Jose. They have two children, Lewis, a partner of our subject, and J. W., chief geologist for the Sapulpa, Oklahoma, Refinery.

James C. was educated in the grammar and high schools of Duluth, Minn., later taking a course at Hamline University at St. Paul. For a year he was with the engineering corps that located the Western Pacific Railroad in eastern Nevada, then in the brokerage and bond business in St. Paul for ten years. The lure of the western country proved too strong for him, however, and in 1916 he came to San Francisco, Cal. After traveling over the state for one year, in 1917 he purchased the share of J. J. Merritt in the Merritt Company, San Jose, and has since been devoting his time to this prosperous business. They own and operate an extensive plant at Santa Clara, and manufacture many articles of cement and concrete, besides doing a general contracting business. The Merritt Company plant was established in 1912 and engaged in the manufacture of concrete pipe and it has grown rapidly since then. They use the Brubaker pipe machine of a large capacity, and are also contractors for laying irrigating pipe, the business having grown until in 1920 it was the largest of its kind in California. In June, 1921, the business was incorporated as the Merritt Concrete Products Company with James C. Merritt as president and manager.

In Elko, Nev., on March 30, 1903, Mr. Merritt was married to Miss Lola Swetland, a native of Elko, Nev., who is active and very prominent in club work. She is president of the Y. W. C. A., Mothers' Club of San Jose, a member of the house committee of the Y. W. C. A., superintendent of the intermediate department of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School and secretary of the Parent-Teachers' Association in San Jose. To Mr. and Mrs. Merritt have been born two sons, Gerald Andrus and Glenn. Mr. Merritt is independent in his political views, and believes in the fitness of man for the office. Religiously he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the years of 1913 and 1914, while a resident of St. Paul, he acted as Exalted Ruler of the Elks. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Lions Club, the 100 Per Cent Club and a charter member of the Commercial Club. He and his wife were both active in the war and Red Cross drives. When enabled to do so, he spends considerable time in the mountains, hunting and fishing. He has ever believed in constructive measures, and his diligence and determination have been prominent factors in his career and by his constant application has caused him to advance steadily toward the goal of prosperity.

EUGENE O. McGRATH.—Coming to California in the late '60's, Eugene O. McGrath has been identified with many important gold mining projects and he has become recognized as an engineer of expert ability whose professional career has been one of continuous progress. A native of Vermont, he was born in Burlington, November 15, 1845, a son of Eugene O. and Mary (McGrath) McGrath, the former a farmer by occupation. In the family were seven children, of whom the subject of this review was the fifth in order of birth. He is a veteran of the Civil War, as were also two of his brothers, one of whom was wounded in that conflict. In 1864 he enlisted in the navy and for nine months was one of the crew of the Dumbarton, which was at one time the flagship of Commodore Radford, under command of Admiral Potter, and later was engaged in patrolling the James River. He also served for a short time on the Nancimond, Mercury, and Wyandank and was stationed with the Atlantic patrol in front of Washington, D. C., at the time Lincoln was assassinated. He was in the engineering department in the navy and received his honorable discharge in 1865, after a little more than a year's service.

Returning to his home in Vermont, Mr. McGrath there remained for a year and in 1867 came to California by the Panama route, landing at San Francisco on February 9. He became interested in mining engineering at Dog Town, Butte County, and for twenty-five years was thus occupied, building the second flume in the state. This was erected for the Sugar Pine Lumber Flume & Mining Company and carried an immense volume of water, which was used

also in hydraulic gold mining, being the largest mining flume in the state. The Sugar Pine Company had a number of mills in the hills of Butte County and used the flume to float lumber down to the station, where it was loaded for market, this great flow of water being carried for a distance of thirty miles and cost about $700,000.

Mr. McGrath has become recognized as an authority on mining engineering and he has staked many mining claims, while he also was principally interested in the lumber business for about twenty-five years. He preferred, however, to confine his business interests to mines of proven worth and acquired holding in the Cherokee district, the Cherokee being the largest hydraulic gold mine in the world. From Butte County he went to Auburn, Placer County, where he became interested in quartz mines, and then went to Reno, Nev., where he remained two years. He next went to Inyo County, Cal., and for six years aided in developing the Cerro Gordo mines in that locality. At present he is interested in mines at Hornsilver, about thirty miles from Goldfield, Nev., and has eight different claims in that county, all of which are rich bearing mines, the ore being hauled by trucks to the railroad station. He is also interested in other properties in Nevada. From 1902 until 1903 Mr. McGrath made his home in San Francisco, but in the latter year he purchased property on West San Carlos and Sunol Streets, in San Jose, and has since maintained his residence in this city.

In Cherokee, Cal., in January, 1872, Mr. McGrath was married to Miss Mary Ann Davis, a native of Pennsylvania and a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Davis, the former of whom was also born in the Keystone State. For many years the father worked in the mines there and later came to California, settling in Butte County at an early period in its development. To Mr. and Mrs. McGrath were born seven children: George W., now deceased; Lafayette, who is connected with the Standard Oil Company at Folsom City, Cal.; Emmet Wallace, a resident of Marysville; Mrs. Eugenia Castle; Katherine, deceased; Mrs. May Smothers; and Mildred, at home. There are also fifteen grandchildren. In his political views Mr. McGrath is a stanch Republican, and he keeps in touch with the best thinking men of the age on all the questions that are of vital significance. He has been a member of the Miners Commission of the State of California and fraternally is connected with the Masons in Butte and Inyo Counties, and he is also identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Gaining that superior ability which comes through close study and broad experience, he is entitled to classification with the eminent mining engineers of the country, and his contributions to the world's work have been of great value.

FRANK A. LEIB.—A notable prize-winner at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, of whom Santa Clarans are naturally very proud, is Frank A. Leib, the rancher at Lundy's Road, four miles northeast of San Jose, part owner of one of the largest walnut groves, in private possession, in the United States. He was born at San Jose on August 4, 1880, the son of Judge S. F. Leib, who came to California in early days from Ohio, and married Miss Lida Campbell Grissim, a native of Georgetown, Ky.

Frank A. Leib was sent to the grammar school in San Jose, and then attended the Washburn Preparatory School leading up to Stanford, from which he was graduated with the class of '02. He next took a post-graduate course of two years at Stanford, and in 1904 he was admitted to the bar, and he practiced law until 1905. In that year he took up the scientific, fascinating pursuit of orcharding, and now he supervises one of the Leib walnut groves of 100 acres, located at the northerly extreme end of Lundy Road. There he has twenty varieties of walnuts, and he reserves one acre which he devotes to experimental work in the effort to create new varieties. He uses the Royal Black Walnut and the Paradox Black Walnut trees as basic stock for grafting, and he experiments with every variety of walnut, wild and tame. At the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, Mr. Leib took eight first prizes with walnuts grown upon the Leib ranches, demonstrating anew that Santa Clara County walnuts are the finest in the world. Mr. Leib is also interested in the culture of bees, and has about 150 hives in his apiary. He raises the bees for commercial purposes, and ships them in small packages to honey-producing parts of the state.

At Victoria, B. C., Mr. Leib was married on August 4, 1908, to Miss Mary Sandilands Bennett, a native of Toronto and of Scotch-Welsh parentage. Her father was Col. C. C. Bennett, who served with the British forces during the Boer War, and with the Canadian forces in the late World War from 1914 through the duration of hostilities; her mother before her marriage was Miss Florence Greet, and the famous English tragedian, Ben Greet, is an uncle of Mrs. Leib. Five children were born to Colonel and Mrs. Bennett: the eldest is Charles C. Bennett, who is at Cranbrook, B. C.; Maj. Richard A. G. Bennett is at Edmonton, Alberta; Mary, the wife of our subject, was the third in order of birth; Maj. Arthur Patrick Bennett is at Vernon, B. C.; Kate, the wife of Lieutenant Boyd, lives at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill. Mrs. Leib's two brothers served in the late World War as majors, and they also received the Military Cross, while her father received the Military Cross and also the British D. S. O. One brother was severely gassed, and her father received a compound fracture of the arm, which, fortunately, has not prevented his remaining in the Canadian Army as the aide to the general commanding at Victoria. Mary Bennett was thirteen years old when her father removed to Pacific Grove, near Monterey, and there she was educated at the grammar and high schools. Four children have come to gladden the household of Mr. and Mrs. Leib: Samuel Franklin, Charles Bennett, Mary Sandilands and Lida Campbell. Mr. and Mrs. Leib are both Republicans, and Mrs. Leib is a member of the National League of Women's Service, Department of Santa Clara.

While at the university Mr. Leib was captain of the Stanford tennis team, and a member of the Varsity Glee Club, the Class Club, the Phi Delta Phi, Zeta Phi, Sigma Sigma and T. M. E. class fraternities. Word has just been received from Stanford University that their nine-year-old daughter, Mary Sandilands Leib, has been adjudged one of the thousand brightest pupils in California. It is a matter of greatest interest and encouragement to students of eugenics as well as advocates of "back

J. William Harris

to the land" movement, to know that Mr. and Mrs. Leib are both college bred, each comes from distinguished families, and that they are rearing their children in the environment of the free and open of country life, and that their children are all exceptionally large, strong and bright, so much so, as to be officially noticed for these enviable qualities of strength and efficiency.

JAMES WILLIAM HARRIS, Ph. D.—Closely allied with the educational activities of San Jose since 1910, James William Harris, Ph. D., is recognized as a potent factor in literary circles. A native of Boyd County, Ky., he was born at Ashland, August 26, 1878, a son of John W. and Ellen Virginia (Roberts) Harris. John W. Harris, who comes of English descent, was born in Uhrichsville, Ohio, whither his parents had migrated from Maryland. The mother was of English and Scotch extraction, a native of Baltimore, and she is a descendant of a highly intellectual family. The father was prominent in the educational development of Boyd County, serving as president of the board of education and also as a councilman of Ashland for many years. He was a successful merchant, and because of his untiring and unselfish interest in the development of his local community, he was accorded the leadership in all advance movements. The early education of the subject of this sketch began in the public schools of Ashland, Ky. When sixteen years of age just after graduating from the high school he entered the office of the Floyd County Abstract Company, where he was employed for two years, receiving much practical knowledge of legal and abstract business Later he entered Union College at Barboursville, Ky., where he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of A. B. He immediately removed to Aberdeen, S. D., where he had charge of records and passing on titles for a local loan company. While residing in Aberdeen Mr. Harris in 1902 was offered the position of superintendent of the town schools of Ipswich and given the authority to organize the high school, which he proceeded to do; this resulted in a permanent high school and he continued in the same capacity for three years. In 1905, Mr. Harris entered Clark University at Worcester, Mass., where he did graduate work, taking a course in psychology and education under President G. Stanley Hall. For one year he was on appointment as scholar in psychology and two years as a Carnegie Fellow in psychology. In 1908 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on him and the same year he was appointed assistant professor of education at De Pauw University, Greencastle, Ind., remaining in this capacity until 1910 when he resigned and came to California to accept the Chair of Education in the College of the Pacific.

During 1913 Dr. Harris was given leave of absence and made an extended tour throughout England and Continental Europe for observation of educational institutions as well as pleasure, returning to America and California eight months previous to the outbreak of the World War in July, 1914. While in Europe he studied critically both the strong and weak points of foreign education and on his return introduced into his classes at the College of the Pacific much constructive criticism as the result of his sojourn abroad.

The summers of 1920 and 21 were spent by Dr. Harris at the State University of Iowa as lecturer in education, a position he will again resume in 1922. He is an active and interested member of the National Educational Association, and has been a delegate to national conventions upon several occasions. During his years at the College of the Pacific Dr. Harris has been closely associated with several phases of the administration of the school; he has been connected with endowment campaigns and publicity work for the college and has in every way fitted his life into the spirit of the institution. His influence on the lives of hundreds of young men and women cannot be overestimated, and those who have been privileged to be members of his classes, testify as to his keen mind, strict integrity and oneness of purpose, that being to give of his best that those who come in contact with him should give of their best to the world and humanity. The city of San Jose recognize in Dr. Harris a broad-minded, public-spirited citizen, and are justly proud of the influence he is wielding in the lives of the youth of the community.

JOHN R. McCARTHY.—Among the early settlers of Santa Clara County who came here as early as 1876 and settled on Government land by homesteaded preemption, is John R. McCarthy, now living retired in the vicinity of Cupertino. His experience in the early days was typical of the growing West, and he worked his way from a very small beginning to his present state of independence. A native of Ireland, he was born in County Kerry, December 10, 1851, the son of Richard and Helen (Lane) McCarthy. John's opportunity for an education was very limited in his native land; his summers were spent in helping his father on the farm, the entire period of his school days being only two years, during the winter months. There were eight children in his father's family, namely, Cornelius, deceased; Johanna, deceased; Florence, a resident of Ireland; Mary, deceased; John R., our subject; Katherine and Ellen, in Ireland, and Bridget, deceased. When a young man in 1876 Mr. McCarthy left Ireland for America and came direct to San Jose, Santa Clara County, Cal. His first work was picking cherries one day for Judge Archer for $1.50 a day, and he paid seventy-five cents for his board; then at haying and later on the railroad awhile, when he went to Solano County and worked on a farm for one year; then went to Los Angeles in 1877 and worked for "Lucky" Baldwin on his Santa Anita Rancho for eleven months. Returning north, he worked for two years on ranches near Menlo Park; then went to Alpine County and tried his luck at mining, but at the end of four months found that the work underground was too unhealthy and hard and left and came back to Santa Clara County and rented a ranch of 490 acres on the Permanente Creek and farmed this for twelve years. During the year of 1882 he preempted 160 acres, which was later changed to a homestead; he farmed this for twenty-four years, then sold eighty acres of it to the San Francisco Sugar Company; later he sold forty acres, and the balance was planted to vineyard. He lost his vines by disease and reset it to resistant vines and grafted them to wine grapes. In 1915 he sold the remainder of his ranch and purchased an acre and a half in Cupertino and built two residences on it, residing in one and renting the other.

The marriage of Mr. McCarthy occurred in Oakland, August 10, 1884, and united him with Miss Margaret Bronsan, a native also of County Kerry,

Ireland, born within four miles of her husband's birthplace. She is the daughter of Cornelius and Eleanor (Casey) Bronsan, farmers in their native land. Mrs. McCarthy was the ninth of a family of twelve children, and during 1879 she came to the United States and lived in Oakland until her marriage. In his political belief Mr. McCarthy favors the candidate best fitted for the office regardless of party lines. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus and both belong to the Catholic Church.

JOHN W. BLANCH.—An enterprising and very successful contractor who has done much to advance the development of the painting trade in San Jose, is John W. Blanch, of 643 South Second Street, who was born in San Jose on December 19, 1865, the son of the late Charles Blanch. The latter was born in Gloucestershire, England, on February 20, 1831, and there he was reared and educated as a farmer. In 1851 he came to the United States and settled in Iowa, where he farmed for three years; and then he went on to Minnesota, and for five years continued agricultural pursuits there, although for two years in succession his entire crops were destroyed by grasshoppers. He crossed the great plains to California with the aid of ox teams, and came direct to Santa Clara County, arriving at San Jose in the fall of 1859. On the way the Indians stole their cattle. They followed the redskins for several days, until they came across the big band of thousands of Indians. Seeing no chance to recover their stock, they went back to their wagons and waited until another train came up, and made arrangements to come through with them.

After living for two years in San Jose, Charles Blanch took up farming about ten miles out of town, where he lived until 1868, and then he proceeded to San Luis Obispo County and commenced dairying, but all of his cattle sickened and died. He then returned to Santa Clara County where he farmed for a year, and after that he made a journey to Oregon, where he put in a winter. In the spring, he was back in Santa Clara County. This time he settled at the place known as the White Oak Flat, in Burnett township; and at the expiration of four years, he located on a ranch of 150 acres in Hoover Valley, where he lived for many years.

At St. Paul, Minn., on April 27, 1859, Mr. Blanch was married to Miss Maria Watkins, also a native of England, by whom he had ten children. William T. was born on October 9, 1863. Then came John W., the subject of our review. Mary E. was born on January 5, 1868. Charles E. first saw the light on December 7, 1869. Sarah M. was born on March 8, 1873. Robert entered the family on March 27, 1875. Charlotte was born on February 17, 1879. The date of the birth of Edmund H. was February 8, 1860, and he died on May 22, 1860. Jessie A. was born on June 2, 1861, and died on September 21, 1866. Richard, born on October 14, 1877, died three days later.

John W. Blanch attended the public school in the country districts for a couple of seasons, and when eighteen years old he started to make his own way in the world. He took up painting, beginning his apprenticeship under J. C. Roderick and finishing under Michael Lenzen, after which, as a journeyman painter, he worked for Mr. Baird for five years. Then he became a contractor in painting, and he continued active in that field for the following eight years, working throughout the Santa Clara Valley and as far as Hollister and Livermore. In 1899 he again became a journeyman, and he has continued as such for the past twenty years, acting also as a foreman painter, especially, for years, in the service of Walter McGinley, and during all that time making San Jose his home. He took up a homestead of 160 acres in the hills about sixty miles from San Jose; it is a valuable stock ranch, and is on the Phoenix Mining Road.

At San Jose, on November 4, 1891, Mr. Blanch was married to Miss Mattie Aborn, a native of Evergreen, Santa Clara County, and the daughtr of John Aborn who had married Mary E. Fullmer, born in San Jose in October, 1848. Her grandmother, Mrs. Eliza Fullmer, was a member of the famous Donner party and came to California in 1846. The Aborn Road was named after John Aborn, who was a veteran of the Mexican and also of the Civil War. This pioneer couple had six children of whom Mrs. Blanch is the fourth. Four children have blessed this union of Mr. and Mrs. Blanch. Charles R. is with the Santa Clara Mill & Lumber Company; he entered the World War as one of the Grizzlies, on October 23, 1917, and was in the One Hundred Forty-fourth Field Artillery. He was sent to Camp Kearny and there he volunteered as a replacement man and was sent overseas. He left for France on June 28, 1918, going via England to Brest, and on July 26 went into battle with his new regiment, the One Hundred Eighth Infantry, later transferred to the One Hundred Eighth Field Artillery, and he has credit for the following offensives: Aisne-Marne, the Vesle Sector, August 15 to 18, and August 18 to September 10, Oise-Aisne offensive; October 30 to November 11, Ypres-Lys, September 10 to October 10, Meuse-Argonne. He saw a great deal of active fighting, and was wounded once on the hand with shrapnel. He returned to the United States on May 19, 1919, and on June 2 following was discharged. Hazel, the second child, is the wife of John E. Deeds of San Jose. Cecile has become the wife of Carle E. McAdoo, of the Benson Garage at San Jose. Walter W. Blanch is with the American Can Company. Mr. Blanch is a Republican, and he is a member of the Eagles of San Jose.

FRED H. GARDNER.—During the '50s men from all sections of the country were thronging to California as offering advantages and opportunities greater than were possible in the East and it was in 1852 that Daniel Gardner, the father of our subject, journeyed across the plains with an old time ox-team train. Fred Gardner was born in the rural districts near Saratoga, November 29, 1879, the son of Daniel and Sarah (Kenyon) Gardner. The father first settled in Placerville and worked in the mines for six years, coming to Santa Clara County in 1858, and in 1861 bought the ranch where the family have lived continuously ever since. Daniel Gardner passed away in 1913, having enjoyed the fruits of his labors, living for many years in peace and contentment in the beautiful Saratoga section of the Santa Clara Valley. The mother came with her family across the plains from St. Joseph, Mo., in 1849, when she was but a small girl of five years, and on July 9, 1861, the young people met and were married at Santa Clara. Mrs. Gardner passed away in 1913, lacking three months of celebrating their golden wedding anniversary. The old house

J W Blanch

Mattie Blanch

still stands on the home place; last year half of the roof was reshingled, but the other half of the old roof still stands. Fifteen apple and ten pear trees planted by the father in 1863 are still bearing flowers and fruit each year.

Fred H. attended the grammar school in Saratoga and upon finishing the course went to the Los Gatos high school. With the exception of five years when he was engaged in the grocery business in San Mateo, Mr. Gardner has been engaged in farming. His marriage united him with Miss Mabel Deanglar of Los Gatos, and they have two children, Myrtle and Frances. Politically Mr. Gardner is a Republican, and fraternally is an Odd Fellow, being district deputy grand master. He is also a member of the encampment and the Canton, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. He also belongs to the Modern Woodmen of America and the Foresters of America at Saratoga. He finds his recreation in outdoor life, and gladly aids in all progressive measures for the upbuilding of Santa Clara County.

F. A. SHERMAN.—An experienced, successful railroad man who has amply proved that with intelligent labor and conscientious attention one may succeed at horticulture in the Santa Clara Valley and attain to the most enviable results in this important division of California agriculture, is F. A. Sherman, who is operating the two Fassett farms, among the best cultivated ranches in the Santa Clara Valley. He was born at Allen, Hillsdale County, Mich., on November 8, 1861, the son of Frederick Sherman, a carpenter and builder who had married Miss Sabina Butterfield; and he was fortunate in being given a good grammar school education, for circumstances then compelled him to get out and work for a living. He secured employment on farms and also engaged with his father in carpentering; and he commenced at ranch work when he was only twelve years old and received five dollars a month. He next learned telegraphy and was an operator and agent at various places between Chicago and Lanark, Ill., on the Chicago and Council Bluffs division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and for nine years he was at Hampshire, Stillman Valley, and Ontarioville, when he also did considerable relieving at various stations along the line. In the fall of 1894, he came to Washington and for fifteen years he was with the Great Northern Railway Company as station agent; and there he became well acquainted with James J., or "Jim" Hill, as he was familiarly and affectionately known, the famous railway magnate.

He had also become acquainted with the Fassett family at Hampshire, Ill., and after they moved out to Santa Clara, Cal., in October, 1896, he married Miss Calla Fassett, the daughter of the late C. A. Fassett. After their marriage they went to Washington, where Mr. Sherman continued in the railway service until September, 1910, when he came to his present place of residence and took up the responsibility already referred to. The two ranches aggregate thirty-two acres, and of these he has twenty-seven acres devoted to the cultivation of prunes, and five acres to apricots.

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are the parents of five children, all of whom are still living. Wilma, a graduate of the College of the Pacific, is the wife of Justin K. Dyche, who was a second lieutenant of aviation, and is now connected with the Oahu College of Honolulu, as an instructor in chemistry and mathematics. Marian A. is a graduate of San Jose State Normal and is a teacher in the Santa Clara grammar school. Ceylon F. was in the junior training corps and is a student at the College of the Pacific, where Edna L. is also studying; and there is Waldo N. Sherman, attending the grammar school at Santa Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Santa Clara, and politically they aim to vote for the best men and measures without fear or favor. Mr. Sherman belongs to the Odd Fellows of Santa Clara and is a past grand of that order; and he is junior warden in the Masonic Lodge. All in all, Mr. and Mrs. Sherman belong to those circles most welcomed in the Santa Clara community, for they believe in the future of the great Golden State and never lose an opportunity to contribute to its permanent progress.

HUGH MACDONALD.—Although retired from the active cares of life, Hugh Macdonald still takes an interested part in the affairs of his locality and can be counted on to to give his aid to all matters of progress and development. Born in Kings County, Prince Edward Island, Canada, April 12, 1846, the son of John E. and Margaret (Walker) Macdonald, also born there of Scotch parents, he came with his parents to California in 1867 and they first located in San Francisco, later removing to the Livermore Valley, where they engaged in farming. Both parents have passed away, the father having died in 1870, shortly after removing to the Livermore Valley, while the mother died in San Francisco.

Hugh Macdonald was the fourth oldest of twelve children and began his education in the schools of Canada. He farmed in the Livermore Valley for seven years, then spent two years at Santa Maria, and later removed to the Santa Cruz Mountains, where he worked in the redwood country for two seasons. He then took up a ranch in the mountains at the head of Kings Creek and lived there for eight years. His marriage in San Jose, December 31, 1881, united him with Miss Marcella Moultrie, born near Santa Clara, and she is the daughter of Riley Moultrie, who was a member of the Donner party. The father was a rancher at Santa Clara and later at Saratoga, and he died in San Jose, being survived by his widow, who is now ninety-one years old. Mr. and Mrs. Macdonald are the parents of two sons, Harland B. and Jerome E., both in the Imperial Valley, and there is one grandchild.

In 1900 Mr. Macdonald removed to his present home on the Saratoga Springs Road, which consists of thirty-nine acres. He cleared the land and set out the trees, and this highly improved orchard now yields him a handsome profit each year. He also has valuable property in the Imperial Valley. For thirteen years he was the trusted and efficient employee of the San Jose Water Company and purchased his land from them. He is a stanch Democrat and has served the Castle Rock district as a school trustee. In 1899 Mr. Macdonald went to Nome, Alaska, and engaged in mining at Council City until 1904, during which time he spent two winters in the frozen North. During his long residence here he has seen much of the development of this section of the state and Santa Clara County and his mental and moral characteristics are such as have won for him the esteem and confidence of all who know him.

CAPTAIN RICHARD BAILEY HARPER.—The name of Captain Richard Bailey Harper is one that is well known to the citizens of Santa Clara County, since he has been a resident of this county continuously for fifty-seven years. Captain Harper has been associated throughout his entire residence in the West with the mining interests of the coast. Born at Redruth in Cornwall, England, June 3, 1847, he is a son of William and Elizabeth (Bailey) Harper; his father, William Harper, was a mechanical engineer and followed his profession all over England, Scotland and Wales; later in life he was sent to Spain in this line of work, and passed away there. When Richard B. Harper was sixteen years of age he embarked for the United States, and in November, 1863, he came on a sailing vessel around Cape Horn to Valparaiso, Chile, thence on a steamer to Panama, then on the Golden Gate to San Francisco, arriving in March, 1864, locating at Grass Valley, where he worked in the mines for a little over a year; then for two years worked in the Comstock gold and silver mines at Virginia City, Nev.; during the year of 1865 he came to Santa Clara County where he was engaged in the New Almaden mines for three years; then in the New Idria mines. He was solicited and returned to his former position in the Almaden mines and remained there for about three years. By this time, his experience in the management of mines, had become varied, and he was engaged as foreman in the Mariposa gold mines for ten months; thence going to Grass Valley for about one year and he was then employed as foreman of the gold mines in Virginia City, Nev.; then was, for a time, foreman of the Silver Wave Mining Company at White Pines, Nev.; then for a year and a half was in charge of the Troy mines, in Nye County, Nev., owned and operated by an English company. Returning to San Jose about this time, he was the fortunate discoverer of the North Almaden quicksilver mines in Santa Clara County, and it was here that he built his first quicksilver furnace. In 1872 the company was incorporated under the name of the North Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company, and their production, at one time, amounted to ten tons per day. The company maintained an office in San Francisco, but the headquarters were at the mines, Captain Harper being general manager and trustee of the company. The ground on which the mines were located was leased, and on the expiration of the lease, they were unable to secure a renewal, and in 1876, the company was dissolved. Captain Harper then removed to Sinaloa, Mexico, taking charge of the silver mines of the Alacan Mining Company of San Francisco. Upon his return to the United States, he was recommended to the British government, and was designated as "Her Majesty's Inspector of Mines." His territory was confined to British Columbia, and he was thus engaged for two years. He was instrumental in erecting the first gold mine smelter in Cariboo. Upon severing his relations with the English government, he returned to San Jose, and took charge of the Mariposa County mines; also the Red Cloud mines, in which capacity he worked for two years; then for six years, he travelled in Mexico for an English company, as mine inspector, traveling from Mexico City to the northern boundary; he then purchased the New Almaden mines in Mexico for an American company, and erected the first continuous quicksilver furnace in Mexico; he was with this company for two years. Upon his return to San Jose, he purchased the Santa Teresa quicksilver mines for a company in Boston, Mass.; also purchasing what was known as the "Old Chapman" mine, operating both of these mines for three years; he again returned to Mexico, this time purchasing a mine in the state of Chihuahua, and for almost a year he operated this mine. He was obliged, on account of the revolution and unsettled conditions, to abandon his project, and was fortunate enough to escape unharmed, although he encountered many hardships, and was obliged many times to fight for his life. He has large and valuable interests in Chihuahua, but is unable to look after them on account of the conditions there. In all Captain Harper has made sixty-eight trips to Mexico and return. Still following the line of work he was best fitted for, in 1907, he became a mine examiner, and was actively engaged as a mine inspector for seven years, and because of his varied experience in all manner of mines, he is considered one of the experts on mining in the United States. He has held the position of examiner of mines not only for the British government, but for the American government, and now, although advanced in years, is consulted when something unusual comes up. He has personally inspected every mine of consequence, from British Columbia to Peru, Bolivia, and Chile, South America. He was referred to as the junior expert, and for years travelled with George Hearst, the father of William R. Hearst, who was known as the senior adviser. When questions of valuation of mining property came up, the junior expert was always consulted, and his advice often decided the case. Since 1914, he has been obliged to seek a rest from his active duties, but is often called in consultation, regarding valuations and productiveness of mining properties. At one time he was the owner of large real estate interests in Santa Clara County, but now his interests are centered in mining property; he owns twenty acres of mineral land near Almaden and is also interested in mines in Mariposa County, Cal.

Capt. Harper's first marriage on February 22, 1877, united him with Miss Emma Farnsworth, a native of San Jose, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah Farnsworth, whose father removed to California as early as 1852 and farmed at Evergreen. Mrs. Harper was educated in the public schools of San Jose, later attending the State Normal School. Three children were born to Captain and Mrs. Harper; William, a mining engineer employed in Yuma, Ariz.; Marie, deceased in 1917, and Emma, who entered a convent in San Francisco. There are four grandchildren, the children of William Harper—William, Jr., Richard, Emma and Margaret. Mrs. Harper passed away in 1886. The second marriage in 1907 of Captain Harper united him with Mrs. Philomena Glubetich, a native of Dalmatia, her people being pioneers of California in 1870; she passed away October 2, 1921. Politically Captain Harper is a stalwart supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He has a large acquaintance with prominent men of national fame and was a close friend of Senator John P. Jones, George Hearst, Irving and Henry Scott, Mike and Charles De Young, Senators Fair and Stanford and David McKinley; also was a close friend of many eastern men of prominence and national repute. He speaks the Spanish language fluently. Fraternally he is a Mason, Eagle and an Odd Fellow. Looking back on a highly useful life, he is able to review his career with the satisfaction which very properly comes of the knowledge that no

R. B. Harper

taint or blemish has attached to his name, that honor and integrity have characterized all his transactions, that an unselfish spirit has actuated him in his personal dealings with his fellowmen, and that in all ways he has done what he could to make the world a little better as the result of a well-planned and well-spent life.

SAM B. LOWE.—A member of one of the honored pioneer families of California, Sam B. Lowe is widely and favorably known in San Jose, where he is now serving as financial clerk on the board of supervisors of Santa Clara County and is discharging the duties of this position conscientiously and efficiently. He was born May 28, 1872, a son of Waldo H. and Eliza J. (Whiteman) Lowe, the former of whom was born in Newburyport, Mass., while the latter was a native of Missouri. She arrived in California at an early period in the development of the state, coming to Santa Clara County with the Pyle-Whiteman party in 1846. She died in 1919 at the age of seventy-five years. Mr. Lowe was a brother of Ralph and James R. Lowe, the family having come to California via Panama in the early '50s. Waldo Lowe died in 1879. His father was named James R. Lowe, and his mother was before her marriage Mary Tuckwell. J. R. Lowe was born in Chesterfield, England, in 1808 and was educated as a landscape gardener and horticulturist. It was his fame from his native land that led him to come to America and he executed some very fine pieces of landscape gardening in the East. In 1852 he came to California and with his family located in San Jose and engaged as a landscape gardener and was the means of bringing here and propagating many valuable plants and trees, a work to which he was devoted up to the time of his death in 1874. He was at one time a member of the city council. Mr. and Mrs. Waldo H. Lowe became the parents of four children, all residents of Santa Clara County: Sherburne W., a rancher of Cupertino; Sam B., of this review; Waldo H., Jr., connected with the Bank of San Jose, and Mary R. O'Keefe, also of Cupertino.

After completing his high school course at San Jose, Sam B. Lowe was for a short time a student at Pacific University and when eighteen years of age started out in life independently, working at odd jobs while still pursuing his studies. Going to Agnew, in Santa Clara County, he there opened the first general merchandise store in the locality, acting as postmaster of the town at the same time. For thirteen years he successfully conducted his mercantile establishment at Agnew and then sold his interest to Messrs. Lewis and King, after which he came to San Jose. Two years later he secured a clerical position in the office of the county clerk and has since been identified with various departments of the county. Since 1919 he has been financial clerk of the board of supervisors of Santa Clara County and is well qualified for this position, proving systematic, prompt, and reliable in the discharge of his responsible duties. He also has other interests, being associated with his sister and brothers in the ownership and operation of a valuable ranch of eighty acres at Cupertino, devoted to the raising of berries and other products. This was a part of a quarter-section of land that was taken up from the government by Mr. and Mrs. Lowe.

In San Francisco, Cal., on May 31, 1902, Mr. Lowe was united in marriage to Miss Annie M. Wade, a native of Alviso, and a daughter of Harry G. and Mary Wade. The father, a native of England, came to the United States as a boy and subsequently made his way to California, arriving during the pioneer epoch in its history. In the early days he ran a stage between San Jose and Alviso and he afterward became an extensive stock raiser and successful rancher. To Mr. and Mrs. Wade were born three children: George, residing in Alviso; Margaret, the wife of J. P. Higgins, of San Jose; and Annie M., now Mrs. Lowe.

Mr. Lowe gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally he is connected with the Masons, belonging to San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., and to San Jose Parlor No. 22, N. S. G. W. He has led an active and useful life, utilizing every opportunity to advance, and his present success is entirely attributable to his close application and laudable ambition. His personal characteristics are those which make for popularity and he has many warm friends in Santa Clara County.

ROBERT SCOTT.—A man of wide experience and famous as one of Santa Clara County's successful inventors, the late Robert Scott well deserves an honorable place in the annals of the Golden State. He was born in London, Ontario, Canada, on July 29, 1840, the son of William Scott, a brick and stone mason, a native of Edinburgh, who, migrating to Canada, became one of the pioneer settlers in Westminster. As early as 1863 Robert Scott came out to California and traveled through the state doing stone and brick mason work; and he helped to build the old Palace Hotel and also the Hot Springs Hotel at Paso Robles, and after that he went to work at the Almaden mines.

The old adobe furnaces were not giving satisfactory service, and this circumstance led our subject to study the needs of the miner; and in time he invented and patented the Scott furnace for cinnabar mines, a contrivance which, once it was installed at Almaden, became a great success. Since that time, he has installed many of these furnaces, for quicksilver extraction, in California, Oregon, Nevada and Mexico; and he even made a trip to Spain to install one there. He was also negotiating with the Chinese government to install a Scott furnace for it, and had a contract to install one of his furnaces at Marathon, Texas, but his untimely death prevented the carrying-out of the contract.

At San Jose, in 1881, Mr. Scott was married to Miss Sarah Walters, a daughter of Walter Walters, who had married Miss Sarah Scott, and a native of London, Canada. Her father was a native of England, and her mother a native of New York; and together they migrated to Canada so early that Mrs. Scott was born there. Mr. Walters was a farmer, and he had a large family, among whom Sarah was the youngest. One son, Robert Walter Scott, was born to this worthy couple, and he is now a rancher on the Mt. Hamilton Road. The family have been Presbyterians. Mr. Scott made his home at Almaden for about twelve years, and then, in 1895, came to San Jose, and built a home at 498 South Eleventh Street. For over sixty years he was a Mason, in which ancient order he had reached the Thirty-second degree. Mrs. Scott is an active member of the Eastern Star.

On June 22, 1920, Mr. Scott was killed in a distressing automobile accident. He was leaving his

home with another man, in the latter's car, when a large truck struck the machine, rendering him unconscious; and inside of four days he died. His funeral was conducted by the Masonic fraternity. His tragic death was widely deplored by the community, where he was held in high esteem.

JOHN LAFAYETTE MAGEE—Success has crowned the efforts of John Lafayette Magee, who for many years concentrated his labors and attention upon farming, but is now retired from the active fields of life, while he is enjoying the fruits of his former toil, occupying a pleasant home at 195 Viola Street, San Jose. He was born on a farm near Macon City, Mo., February 12, 1841, a son of Samuel Lewis and Mary Jerusha (March) Magee, both natives of Bourbon County, Ky., removing to Missouri about 1835, where the family engaged in farming for a livelihood. In 1850 he crossed the plains to California, remaining till 1851 when he returned home via Panama intending to bring his family to California, but was taken sick and died at Mound City, Ill., on the trip from New Orleans to Iowa.

When John L. was twelve years of age, his mother removed to Davis County, Iowa, and settled on a farm near Bloomfield. There he received his education, his spare time being in helping his mother on the farm. Although married and farming, in February, 1864, he enlisted for service to his country in Company E, Third Iowa Cavalry, under Captain Spencer, and served in the Army of the Cumberland. He was trained for a short time at Keokuk, Iowa, and was then sent to Benton Barracks at St. Louis. In the spring of 1864, his regiment was sent to Gravelly Spring, Ala., then to Macon, Ga., and at South Selma, Ala., were in an engagement; also were in the battle at Columbus, Ga., one of the last of the Civil War. In the pursuit of General Price, at the present site of Pleasanton, Kas., they had a battle and Mr. Magee's horse was shot from under him. The battle was fought on a flat piece of prairie with an unobstructed view of both the Federal and Confederate lines, which resulted in the capture of the Confederate officer, General Marmaduke. The town of Pleasanton, named for General Pleasanton, who was in command of Federal forces, was afterwards built on the site of the battle. After his discharge at Davenport, Iowa, he returned to his home, where he engaged in farming until 1869, when he moved to Saunders County, Nebr., and took up a homestead, also purchased eighty acres in addition. He remained on the farm until 1888, when he sold his property and removed to Valparaiso, the same county, where he established a general merchandise business, which occupied him for eleven years.

In 1899 Mr. Magee removed to California and retired from active business life. He has made nine trips across the continent, visiting his old home and renewing old friendships. The first marriage of Mr. Magee occurred January 19, 1863, and united him with Miss Nancy A. Tharp, a daughter of Abner and Sarah Tharp, born and reared in Davis County, Iowa. Her father was a farmer and an early pioneer of Iowa. They were the parents of nine children; Flora L., now Mrs. Hurtt, residing at Huntington Park, Cal., is the mother of four children—Weaver, Roy, Floy and Stanley. The grandson, Weaver Hurtt, has a wife and three children—Merle, Helen and Bruce. Roy Hurtt has a wife and two children—Ty (named after Ty Cobb, the famous baseball player) and the baby; Floy Hurtt is married and has two children—Florine and a baby; Stanley Hurtt is married and has one child—Robert; Oliver N. first married Annie Scoville and they had one daughter, Rosalie. His second marriage united him with Miss Nellie Throop and they had five children—Harold, Ethel, who is Mrs. Foreman and has a son, Richard; Elmer, Helen, and Woodrow Wilson, the latter born the day Woodrow Wilson was inaugurated president. Harold Magee is married and has two children. Oliver N. Magee passed away in 1918. Carry Bell is the wife of Charles Allen, a member of the Board of Education of San Jose, and they are the parents of three children—Marie, now Mrs. Woodward, living at Watsonville; Edith, and Charles Sumner. Lewis J. married Miss Price and they have four children—Wallace, Kenneth, Doris and Rosalie, and the family reside in Idaho; Edwin E., a clothing merchant of Scotts Bluff, Nebr., married Miss Edna Meserve and they were the parents of two children—John Bruce, and Edwin, Jr. By his second marriage he had two children—Martha Elizabeth, and Lloyd George. Mary L. married Mr. Brown of San Jose, and they are the parents of one child, Forest; Abner Bruce passed away at the age of nineteen years. James L. of Long Beach is the father of four children—Mary, deceased, John Paul, Eleanore, and Louise. Anna Helen is now Mrs. Gordon of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Magee's first wife died in Valparaiso, Nebr., in 1894.

The second marriage of Mr. Magee occurred at Reno, Nev., April 29, 1902, and united him with Miss Martha T. Hunter, born in Renfrewshire, Scotland, a daughter of John and Jean (Faulds) Hunter. Her father was a merchant in Scotland. Mrs. Magee came to America when a young woman and settled in San Jose. Fraternally Mr. Magee is a member of the Modern Woodmen, and has been identified with this order since 1890. In national politics, he is a Democrat; is also active in G. A. R. circles, being a member of the Sheridan Dix post of San Jose, and is past commander, having served in 1915. Mrs. Magee is a member of the Ladies of the G. A. R. and the Relief Corps of San Jose. Among the most valued of keepsakes of the family are the letters written to his first wife during the Civil War. Mr. Magee's years of activity on the farm and in business have told on him and although he had always been strong and hearty in 1915 he was stricken with paralysis but he is able to be around and his mind is alert and he is surrounded by his family of whom he is very proud. He has ever manifested the deepest interest in questions of public concern and the three greatest public movements he has engaged in during his life and which all won the day are the emancipation of the negro, woman's suffrage and the placing of the Eighteenth Amendment as a part of the Constitution of the United States, making a success of Prohibition, of which he has always been such a staunch supporter.

WILLIAM FRANCIS HOQUE.—No profession is more useful or important than that of relieving the sufferings of mankind, and William F. Hoque has, through his cancer remedies, been able to assuage the suffering of many since he has taken up the work left by his father, the late Francis Marion Hoque. W. F. Hoque was born in Jackson County, Mo., December 25, 1872, a son of Francis Marion and Melissee (Good) Hoque; the former was born in Clay County, Mo., in 1844, a son of James M. Hoque, a pioneer of Clay County who had migrated

John L. Magee

from South Carolina in the early '30s. James M. was a man of many resources, investing in government lands upon which he conducted a large sugar plantation; his individual brand of maple sugar, marketed under his own label, being the most noteworthy. He died in 1884, aged eighty-six.

Severe reverses were suffered during the Civil War and the Hoque family moved to Kansas City, where F. M. Hoque established a general merchandise business and carried it on until 1875, when he sold out and migrated to California,locating in Santa Clara County near San Jose. Melissee Good Hoque was born and reared in Ray County, Mo., where her parents were highly esteemed. Two of her brothers survived service during the Civil War.

The early records of the Hoque family show French and German ancestry, and the cancer remedy dates back to the old country and the formula has been handed down from generation to generation for over one hundred years, and thousands of cures have been effected by its application. F. M. Hoque established and maintained his manufactory and business headquarters in Los Angeles, but always made San Jose his home. His successful practice covered a period of thirty-five years and many thousands are grateful to him for relief from their intense sufferings. He was a man of keen intellect and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. He died on February 2, 1921. He was an active member of the Masons for over fifty years and held the first manual of the San Jose Chapter; and he was also a member of the Odd Fellows. Mrs. Hoque passed away some time prior to the death of her husband; and they were survived by four sons and one daughter: William F.; A. Luster, deceased, is survived by his widow and two sons and a daughter who reside in San Jose. He was a department manager for O. A. Hale & Company up to the time of his death in 1919; James E. resides with his wife and two sons on a ranch at Ceres, Stanislaus County; Annie May is the wife of P. H. Hilderbrand and they reside in San Luis Obispo with their two sons and one daughter; and LeRoy is married and has two boys.

For several years William F. Hoque was the manager for the Hoque Cancer Remedies, which have become widely known all over California. He is a keen business man with progressive ideas and very wisely invested his profits in lands in Santa Clara, Madera, and Stanislaus Counties. These properties he has partially improved and sold at comfortable advances. One of his latest investments was in apartment house property in San Jose, when he became interested in the purchase of the Don Felipe Apartment house building. Mr. Hoque is a liberal patron of all progressive local enterprises, is broadminded and well-informed, a typical representative of the wideawake, large hearted pioneer.

The marriage of W. F. Hoque united him with Miss Bertha Merriweather, born in San Benito County in 1877, a daughter of David and Amanda Merriweather, both born in New York State, and who crossed the plains in the early 50's and settled at Mission San Jose. There the father engaged extensively in the sheep business. Mr. and Mrs. Hoque have four children: William D. and Elmer A. are ranching; and Herbert and Florence are attending school. The two eldest sons enlisted for service in the U. S. Navy for service during the World War, from Stanislaus County and after their discharges returned to that county and are ranching near Modesto. In his national political convictions W. F. Hoque is a Democrat, but locally he is broadminded and supports the men and measures he considers best suited for the interests of the county and the people. He is always ready and willing to do his part to promote the greatest good to the greatest number and stands high in the community.

FRANK W. COOMBS.—The standing of Frank W. Coombs is vouched for from the fact that for thirty-two years he has occupied the position of chief engineer at the State Hospital at Agnew. A native son, he was born at Stockton, Cal., January 7, 1862, the son of William L. Coombs, an early settler of California, who came via the Isthmus of Panama in 1852. His grandfather, Samuel Coombs, was born September 1, 1832 at Waldo, Maine. Frank W. is the descendant of a Massachusetts family of distinction, his great-great-grandfather on the paternal side having served in a Massachusetts regiment during the Revolutionary War. The grandfather, Samuel Coombs, was born in Maine and brought up on a farm. He later embarked in the lumber business and located at Bangor, Maine, where he resided until his death at a comparatively early age. He married Miss Sarah Mayhew, born in Maine, the daughter of a soldier of the War of 1812. She survived her husband, came to California with her son William L. Coombs, and passed away in Stockton in her eighty-first year.

William L. Coombs was brought up and educated in Bangor, Maine, and from early boyhood worked in the lumber yard and mill. Starting for California in the spring of 1852, they arrived in San Francisco the same year and went directly to Stockton. For a time he was engaged in mining in the southern mines, but later accepted a position in a store in Stockton. He located in San Jose in 1868, engaging first in the laundry business but later assumed the responsible position of chief engineer of the San Jose high school. In Stockton, Cal., Mr. Coombs married Miss Emma E. Griswold, a native of New York State, and they are the parents of two children, Edward and Frank W., of this review. Mr. Coombs died in San Jose in 1916, aged eighty-four, his widow survives at the age of eighty, hale and hearty and in full possession of all her faculties

Frank W. attended the Horace Mann school in San Jose. When about seventeen years of age he was employed as fireman by the Southern Pacific Railway Company and remained with them for six years. He then spent two years in Washington, and in October, 1888, he became an engineer at the State Hospital at Agnew and has creditably filled this position for thirty-two years, working his way to his present position as chief engineer. On April 16, 1890, at Stockton, he was married to Miss Frances Boehm, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Haas) Boehm, born and reared in Oregon City, Ore. They are the parents of one son, Leonard Tracy, who saw service in the heavy artillery during the late war, and after his discharge became traffic engineer for the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company at San Francisco and is now maintenance engineer for that company. He graduated from the University of California in 1913 in mechanics and electricity.

Mr. Coombs has been a member of Garden City Lodge I. O. O. F., since 1880. Politically he is a stanch Republican. The family reside at 98 North

Fifth Street, San Jose, in a house which was erected forty years ago. He has always been interested in all movements that pertain to the general welfare of the community and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any measures for the public good.

HAMILTON C. WHITNEY—Prominent among the substantial representative citizens of Santa Clara County whose fortunes have come to them as the reward of their own perseverance and indomitable energy is Hamilton C. Whitney, who is now living in retirement at his home in San Jose. A study of the record of his long and useful life doubtless will prove a source of profit and inspiration to many young men of today who embark upon self-supporting careers no better equipped than he. Mr. Whitney was born in Wellsville, N. Y., October 13, 1834, a son of H. C. Whitney, also a native of New York. Removing from New York State to Ohio his father was engaged in farming, and there he passed away; his mother having died when he was but a babe in arms. In 1847 he accompanied the family of William Whitney, although no relation, to Michigan, where he engaged in work on farms.

The marriage of Mr. Whitney occurred on May 21, 1854, and united him with Miss Olive Whitney, the daughter of Eli Whitney, a native of New York. She was born in Seneca County, Ohio, June 12, 1836. Mr. and Mrs. Whitney removed to Warren, Ill., and were farming at the outbreak of the Civil War. In July, 1862, Mr. Whitney volunteered and enlisted in Company B, Ninety-sixth Illinois infantry. During the great Battle of Chickamauga, he was wounded by a ball which penetrated his left lung, passing entirely through his body; he lay on the battlefield from the afternoon of September 20 to the evening of the 28th, when he was picked up by Confederate soldiers. It seems almost impossible that a human being could survive the terrible agony and suffering he endured those eight days. He was paroled on the battlefield and spent three months in the field hospital, when he was well enough to return home. Two months later he was sent to the hospital at Chicago, and on July 28, 1864, he was honorably discharged. Immediately he returned to his home in Illinois, but was never able thereafter to engage in farming.

In 1877 he came to Greenville, Plumas County, California, and engaged in butchering, then he removed to Utah for a short time and conducted a store at Park City. During the year of 1886, Mr. Whitney removed to Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, California, where he became postmaster from 1892 to 1900; then he migrated to Oakland, and it was here that he retired from active life, purchasing a home in the beautiful residential district of Piedmont. The charms of the beautiful Santa Clara Valley appealed to him as a more restful place to spend his declining years, and in the fall of 1914 he removed, with his family to Los Gatos, where he resided for a number of years; recently he purchased a fine residence property at 357 North Nineteenth Street, San Jose, and is enjoying the comforts of a modern home, content to spend his remaining days in the Garden City of California. Mrs. Whitney is a direct descendant of the Whitney family of colonial days; her father served in the War of 1812; her grandfather was in the Revolutionary War, and other members of her family were prominent in early American history. On May 21, 1904, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney celebrated their golden wedding anniversary; fifty friends enjoyed the hospitality of their beautiful home in the Piedmont hills. Mr. Whitney is a staunch Republican in his national politics, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Mrs. Whitney cast her first ballot while a resident of Utah, although it was for local officers only. Fraternally, Mr. Whitney is a Knights Templar Mason; also a member of the Sheridan Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., San Jose, with his wife he is a member of O. E. S. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Whitney; Frank E., an invalid since 1856, passed away in 1897; Clarence Eugene was married to Miss Luela May Beebe, and they now reside in Campbell, California.

Following is a poem written by Mrs. Olive Whitney, and dedicated to her husband May 21, 1904, the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, and entitled, "Reminiscence of Life's Journey":

Fond memories come crowding around,
As I sit and muse today,
On the joys and sorrows I have found
Along life's checkered way.

My thoughts will backward turn to you,
And the far, far distant past,
And I wonder if it can be true,
That time has flown so fast.

'Twas fifty years ago, dear heart,
Just fifty years ago,
When you and I first made the start
For Life, come weal or woe.

And well we knew that we must meet,
As we journeyed on together,
Somewhere on life's crooked street,
Storms as well as sunny weather.

We did not mind the hardships
Nor were the long days sad,
For we were toiling for each other,
And this made our young hearts glad.

We were very, very young, then, dear,
Scarce eighteen years and twenty,
Of earthly cares we had no fears,
For we had love in plenty.

With us time glided swiftly, fleet,
For two short years and more,
Then we thought our joy complete,
With a gift from heaven's shore,

Of a wee, tiny, little bud,
While we were scarce in life's flower,
But we thought God was very good,
And we blessed him every hour.

Thus time sped sweetly, swiftly by,
And we had just begun,
To think all was sunshine in our sky,
Then came the cloud of '61.

Aye, the dark, dark cloud of war had rolled
All o'er our own fair land
When every loyal man was called
To meet the rebel band.

H. C. Whitney
Olive Whitney.

Then came the darkest shadow
That we had ever known,
When you were called to go,
And we were left alone.

Those times tried men's souls, dear heart,
And women's, too, as well,
When with you we were forced to part
And in suspense to dwell.

But we weathered the storm and you returned
All bent, and maimed, and sore,
But the lesson that you in the war had learned
Made you appreciate home the more.

Oh, that was a sad, sad time, dear,
I could not stay the falling tear,
When the little boy you loved, dear,
Fled from you in fear.

But the time flew quickly by, dear,
And then to us was given
Another precious bud, dear,
Fresh from the gates of Heaven.

While our first born lived we were ne'er alone,
He was with us many years,
And when the angels called him home,
We wept most bitter tears.

But our baby boy is with us yet,
And although to manhood grown,
My mother's heart cannot forget
And I claim him still my own.

Another now on him has claim,
And I am very glad he sought her;
I do not lose my son, but gain
A darling little daughter.

Yes time has sped on dear,
And come storms or sunny weather,
We'll stand up for the right
And face our lot together.

And when the time shall come at last,
That we are called away,
For the time between us, to be quickly past
I most earnestly pray.

And when we meet on the other shore,
Where earthly toils are done,
We'll take up life and start once more
On a journey well begun.

And when we gain that happy land
In truth we'll strive to grow
Still united in heart and hand
As fifty years ago.

Now in the sunset of life, with many years of activity behind them, one may safely predict for Mr. and Mrs. Whitney years of peace and prosperity, which accompany their success and prestige which they so richly deserve.

CHAUNCEY H. WHITMAN.—For twenty-seven years Chauncey H. Whitman has been engaged in the hardware business at Campbell, and during that period he has built up a reputation as one of the most reliable and enterprising merchants of the town. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Winnebago County, near Omro, April 6, 1861, a son of Benjamin H. and Martha (Ross) Whitman, both now deceased. After graduating from the schools of his state, he engaged in the hardware business, which he followed in Wisconsin, Ortonville, Minn., and Centerville, S. D., until he decided to make California his future home. In 1895 he arrived in San Jose, and purchased an orchard near Campbell, and on March first of that year opened his present establishment at Campbell, which he has since successfully conducted. He carries a large and well-assorted stock of shelf and heavy hardware, also handles paints and oils, and conducts a complete plumbing business. With the passing years his business has enjoyed a continuous growth, having now assumed large proportions.

Mr. Whitman married Mrs. Mary (Ayres) Davis, of Illinois, and they have a large circle of friends in Campbell. He is a Knight Templar and a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco. Mr. Whitman is now the pioneer merchant in Campbell, which has given him the well-merited title as dean of the business men. He is an active member of the Campbell Improvement Club and a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club, and in matters of citizenship he is loyal, progressive, and public-spirited.

WILLIAM SHERMAN GARDNER.—A representative citizen of California, keenly interested in all the problems pertaining to progressive horticulture, agriculture and the development and advancement of the county is William Sherman Gardner, an orchardist living southwest of San Jose on Phelps Avenue. He was born in Santa Clara County at the old Kenyon homestead on Homestead Road, December 13, 1864, the son of Daniel and Sarah (Kenyon) Gardner, the former born in Ohio, the latter a native of Missouri. Daniel Gardner came in an ox team train to California in 1850, when twenty-three years old, and after spending some time in the mines in Northern California, came on to Santa Clara County in 1853 and settled on part of the Quito Ranch. Later he bought 167 acres on the McCall Road and farmed there; he also set out fifty-five acres of orchard, among the first to set out fruit trees in that section. He died there at the age of eighty-seven years, the mother preceding him about one year, at the age of sixty-seven. Grandfather James M. Kenyon also brought his family across the plains in the early '50s and was a pioneer of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Gardner were the parents of six children; William S., the subject of our sketch; Frank and Clarence H., deceased; Fred H. resides on a part of the home place, as do Mrs. Mattie D. Harmon and Alice M., who became the wife of F. D. Sanders. During the Civil War, Daniel Gardner was a lieutenant of a militia company formed in California but was never called out of the state; he received his commission from Governor Stanford. He was always an adherent of the Republican party.

William Sherman Gardner enjoyed the advantages of the public school system in the district of Sara-

toga, also helping his father on the farm. When he became of age he engaged as a fruit grower and operated a ranch of his own. At Saratoga on June 18, 1890, Mr. Gardner was married to Miss Hattie Smith, also a native of California, born in San Francisco, and the adopted daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Smith. Her father was James Harris Ham, a native of Portland, Maine, who came around the Horn to San Francisco in about 1854. A passenger on the same sailing vessel was Miss Harriet Hill Brown, who was born in New Hampshire, and the acquaintance thus made culminated in their marriage in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Gardner became the parents of four children: Winnifred, deceased; Lillian; William Raymond; and Daniel Harris. In religious faith, they are affiliated with the Congregational Church.

FATHER JEROME SEXTUS RICARD, S. J.—Distinguished among the already large number of scholarly leaders in the Roman Catholic Church in America, Father Jerome Sextus Ricard, director of the Observatory of the University of Santa Clara, and popularly termed, on account of his remarkable success in predicting weather changes, the Padre of the Rains, has come to be especially famous along the Pacific Coast, and has conferred additional fame on the steadily-developing institution of learning with which he has been so long and actively identified. He has also set the scientific world to thinking about several matters of profound interest, including the sun-spot conundrum, concerning which he has a theory of his own; and if all the fellow scientists in the universe do not exactly agree with him, he has at least caused them to sit up and notice the existence and the industry of the University of Santa Clara, and has directed their thoughts frequently toward one of the garden spots of the Golden State.

He was born at Plaisians, near Avignon, France, on January 21, 1850, a son of Leger and Mary Ann (Eysartel) Ricard, the only one of seven children in America, the rest of the family being three brothers and three sisters. His grandfather, Joseph Ricard, was a substantial French peasant, and his father followed the same rural occupation, on which account our subject, too, worked on the home farm and tilled the soil. His early education was in the common schools of the Plaisians district; and there he was taken up by the parish priest, who taught him Latin and Greek. He then entered the Jesuit College at Avignon, France, and there pursued a regular college course. He then traveled extensively through Algiers and Northern Africa, and having returned to Marseilles, he took a boat for Alexandria, Egypt, bound for Syria. His plans, however, were changed. He stopped at Messina, then went to Naples, and after that to Rome and Turin, and there he finished his course in belles lettres; and then, meeting the Superior of the Jesuits, on June 21, 1871, he joined their order. He was sent to Monaco, and was stationed near the Casino, and there he studied, preparatory to taking up the work of the ministry.

On September 10, 1873, he came to Santa Clara, as one of five Jesuit students from Northern Italy and France, and he then entered the University of Santa Clara, where he pursued a three years' course in rational philosophy, including logic, psychology, ontology, cosmology and moral science. He next went to Woodstock College in Maryland, and there pursued the regular four years' theological course; and having concluded the work required of him, he was ordained, by the late Cardinal Gibbons, in ceremonies lasting through August 24, 25 and 26, 1886, and so made a member of the Roman Catholic priesthood. He then returned to Santa Clara College and became professor of mathematics and moral philosophy; and when, in 1890, the Observatory was installed, he devoted to it his spare time. Since then, under his able leadership, the interest in the work of the Observatory has grown, and the astronomical department has become the most widely known of all the divisions of the University.

There is a fairly good working telescope, with an eight-inch objective made by Clark of Cambridge, and mounted by Fauth & Company, of Washington, D. C.; and there is also a complete radio receiver, 120 feet high. There is a seismographic laboratory containing two instruments for recording earthquakes, and a second telescope with a four-inch objective, to serve as a companion, or quid, to the astronomical camera, a brand-new camera, one of the most up-to-date instruments in existence, being now on the way from Paris. There is also a fairly complete set of meteorological instruments. Three assistant professors, all graduates of the University of Santa Clara, are adjuncts to Father Ricard.

The Santa Clara Observatory publishes a seismic bulletin, which appears occasionally, and contributes astronomical matter, from time to time, to the leading San Francisco and San Jose papers. It also publishes an astronomical magazine devoted to astronomy, sun-spots and the weather, and it makes weather observations gratis for the Government. In many respects, Father Ricard has departed from the old ruts, and as with Copernicus and Tycho Brahe, he has been singled out for unfriendly criticism and opposition, even perhaps to the point of persecution. He has a new view regarding sun-spots, especially in reference to the weather, and he has been prompt and frank in making known his revolutionary theories. The old method consisted in taking the spots in the sun indiscriminately, making no distinction between position and position, making the sum of them for a given month, a given year, a given period of years, and then comparing the average sum with the known records of sun-spots and weather for corresponding periods of known weather conditions; but according to the new method proposed by Father Ricard, sun-spots are considered as having an effect on the weather, only when they stand on the central meridian, in which case, if they happen to be in the Northern hemisphere, they produce storms, on the Western Coast of the United States; but if they are in the Southern hemisphere they produce the opposite effect, and thereby the sun-spots account for all the weather in the United States and Canada. This is an entirely new theory which originated solely with Father Ricard, and while he has been the subject of attack and unfriendly criticism, the basic principles of his theory have not suffered at the hands of his opponents, and he has become, in consequence or despite the opposition, world-famous. On July 8, 1921, he published his observations on sun-spots and atmospheric waves looking back to 1913, when he declared that daily observation revealed only a few sun-spots and faculae, and this coincided with the year as a stern, rare, extreme minimum. But even so, the

J. S. Ricard S.J.

physical law connecting the sun-spots with highs and lows in relation to cause and effect held as invariably as since. The only difference has been that whereas, throughout 1914-20, one could, by means of the spots and faculae, account for every high and low in the weather way, the fewness of the spots and faculae during 1913 has left very many highs and lows unaccounted for. Since the conclusions were reached the review of sun-spot weather work has been pushed back to the year 1907 with the same results. All the highs and lows have now also been accounted for by means of planetary conjunctions and oppositions to which the sun-spots are originally traced.

Personally, Father Ricard is a very interesting and congenial character, and at seventy-two is bright and active, all of which was evident at the Golden Jubilee Celebration in his honor at the University of Santa Clara on May 30, 1921, which was largely attended. It marked the fiftieth year of his entrance into the order of the Jesuits, and the bells of fourteen missions rang forth merrily as the joyous day opened with high mass. Graduates of Santa Clara, dignitaries of the church, and friends and visitors, ten thousand persons or more in all, gathered to pay homage to the Padre of the Rains, and against the old adobe walls of the historic mission the redwood altar at which the mass was sung was banked with flowers, and towering high was a redwood cross standing out in a background of golden broom, so that the veteran prelate may well be said to have taken his place in the sun, following his prediction that for the big celebration the skies would be bright.

The celebration commenced at eleven with a solemn high mass, at which Father Ricard was the celebrant. His Grace, Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, of San Francisco, preached the sermon. Assisting at the mass were: The Rt. Rev. Joseph S. Glass, bishop of Salt Lake City; the Rt. Rev. Thomas Grace, bishop of Sacramento; the Rt. Rev. John J. Cantwell, bishop of Los Angeles; Monsignor James P. Cantwell, Rev. William Flemming of San Rafael, Rev. Thomas O'Connell of Oakland, and Rev. Joseph P. McQuaide of San Francisco. Thirty-three choristers, from St. Patrick's Seminary at Menlo Park, sung the mass, while at eleven o'clock, in various portions of the state, fourteen historic missions tolled their bells. Immediately following the mass, the tolling of the bells of the Mission Santa Clara was the signal for the alumni to rise and observe a "minute of silence" in memory of the Santa Clara men who were killed in the World War. Then came a public reception to Father Ricard, and after the alumni luncheon, athletic contests, alumni election and banquet, speeches were made by William F. Humphrey, president of the Olympic Club and the toastmaster; Rev. Timothy L. Murphy, president of the University; Chauncey F. Tramutolo, president of the Alumni Association; Joseph Scott of Los Angeles, James A. Bacigalupi, John J. Barrett, Senator James D. Phelan, James L. Flood, Col. Charles E. Stanton, M. Delmas, Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, and, last but by no means least, Father Ricard. The speeches commenced at half-past eight o'clock in the evening, and an hour later there was illuminated flying, when the celebration concluded with an aerial parade, during which the name "Ricard" was spelled in the skies.

Apropos of the celebration, Father Ricard received a delegation sent by aeroplane from the San Francisco Call, and gave to them a message for the great body of his friends throughout California. In this, transmitted, with photographs of the events of the day, by flying machine to the Call's office in the Bay city, he said: "Fifty years ago I joined the Jesuits because I knew that they cultivated sanctity, loved learning and science. During my stay with them I have been happy as a lark, and shall ever be grateful to a kind Providence for the blessings of my vocation. Availing myself of this opportunity, I shall thank all those who have appreciated my efforts in harmonizing the noble science of astronomy to something practical on behalf of Coast navigation, and the general farming and industrial interests of California and the whole country. Your humble servant had, with this end in view, to knock down a few antiquated ideas in regard to sun-spots, and introduce new ones. My warmest thanks to Professor See, Mare Island Observatory; to the wise director of the students' observatory, University of California; to Dr. W. W. Campbell of the Lick Observatory, for valuable criticism and encouragement; to Prof. Walter Adams and Prof. G. E. Hale of the Mt. Wilson Observatory, for new lore about sun-spots; to Prof. Alex. McAdie of Harvard, to Messrs. Beals and Willson, Weather Bureau at San Francisco, and to R. F. Stupart, director of the Canadian Meteorological Service."

Father Ricard has attained much distinction on account of his predictions in regard to the weather, verifications of his forecasts having been published month after month. Following is given the May, 1922, schedule of predictions, published the previous month:

May 1, still under the previous disturbance, but rather fair. A strong high pressure wave hastening to clear the sky.

May 2, 3, 4, fair.

May 4, a rather severe storm will invade the Northwest, be reinforced on the fifth and move to the Southeastward over Idaho, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, with some threat in California and little or no chance for rain.

May 6, a smart cool wave driving the storm away, continued on the seventh. (Cool wave is here synonymous with high pressure area.)

May 8, 10, a moderate depression passing over the Canadian Northwest, affecting portions of the North Pacific States and barely touching California, owing to the resistance of high pressures on the ninth. Nearly fair on the eleventh, fair on the twelfth and thirteenth.

May 14, an unually severe storm will arrive from the North Pacific ocean, land over British Columbia and Washington, slur over Oregon and, on the fifteenth, make it cloudy or partly so in parts of California, even as far as Tehachapi. A high pressure area will at the same time settle on the Southern side of the low and arrest its Southward motion.

May 17, fair here, cloudy over Northern California and beyond to the Northwestward and Eastward.

May 18, 19, 20, another accumulating disturbance of some intensity will run over the North Pacific States, producing general cloudiness, promising some rain over there, with little change of reaching serene California. High pressures beginning to enter on the eighteenth.

May 21, 22, diminishing cloudiness from here to Vancouver. Clear or partly cloudy in Southern California.

May 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, high pressure dominant, making it fair and increasingly warm from San Diego to Prince Rupert, British Columbia. May 27, late in the day, a minor disturbance (area of moderately low barometer) will reach British Columbia and run Eastward, with little or no effect in California, beyond some transient cloudiness on the twenty-eighth, when a high pressure will take possession.

May 31, another minor depression of no consequence in these parts, except a few clouds.

June 3, 4, bad weather over North Pacific States; way open down the Coast; possibly some rain in California, Northern and Southern.

Conclusions:—

1. The Centennial Celebration at Santa Clara will be held without any serious meteorological visitation.

2. The Sacramento Fair, in gay attire, will gladly run its course unmolested.

EDWARD CARPENTER ELLET.—Prominent among the various distinguished members of the famous Ellet family of American patriots may be included Edward Carpenter Ellet of Mayfield, the father of Alfred W. Ellet, vice-president, and Charles Ellet, cashier of The Stanford Bank at Palo Alto and Mayfield. He is a son of the late Brig.-Gen. Alfred Washington Ellet of Civil War fame. The Ellet family originates from French Huguenot and Quaker stock and goes back to the days of William Penn. This family is closely related to, and descended from, two noted pioneer Quaker families of Pennsylvania, namely that of Thomas Lloyd and Samuel Carpenter, both of whom were intimately connected with the earliest Colonial history of Penn's Woodland The Lloyd family is one of the most ancient and substantial families of Great Britain, having a genealogy which reaches back to William the Conqueror and even to Charlemagne. Thomas Lloyd, the progenitor of the Lloyd family in America, served many years as Deputy Governor of Pennsylvania. He was the son of Charles Lloyd, a gentleman of rank and fortune and of ancient family and estate called "Dolobran" in Montgomeryshire, in North Wales. He grew up in Wales and was educated at Oxford and is represented as possessing superior attainments joined with great benevolence and activity of character. He died in Philadelphia in 1694, aged fifty-four years. The historian, Watson, in his Annals of Philadelphia, says: "Having established his colony on the broad principles of charity and constitutional freedom, he (Penn) left his executive power in the hands of the Council under the Presidency of Thomas Lloyd, an eminent Quaker. Penn was absent about fifteen years. Thomas Lloyd joined the Society of Friends in 1662 and became a highly useful and eminent member thereof. He arrived in Pennsylvania in 1683 and died July 10, 1694, honored by all who knew him."

The second noted progenitor of the family was Samuel Carpenter, who was also a Quaker, a contemporary of, and a co-worker with, Penn. He was born in 1650 in England, and joined Penn in Philadelphia in 1682; became a great merchant and very prominent in political ways and died in 1714, being then the treasurer of the province. Of him Watson, the historian says: "The name of Samuel Carpenter is connected with everything of a public nature in the annals of Pennsylvania. I have seen his name at every turn in searching the old records. He was the Stephen Girard of his day in wealth, and the William Sansom in the improvements he suggested and edifices which he built."

Samuel Carpenter settled near the present site of Salem, N. J. and from the union of his daughter to one Charles Ellet, who was of French Huguenot extraction, was born another Charles Ellet. He was a man of sterling quality and married Miss Mary Israel, the daughter of Israel Israel, a Philadelphian of wealth, political and social standing, who was noted in his day as a patriot, and who did much as a member of the "Committee of Safety" to establish American Independence. From this union sprang the great Ellet family of the Mississippi River Ram Fleet and Marine Brigade which attained undying fame during the course of the Civil War. Mary Ellet was also a patriot, and her wonderful character is truthfully and eloquently set forth in the following extract from an article by John W. Forney, published in the Philadelphia Press: "Her familiarity with American history for seventy-five years, including many of the characters who figured in and after the Revolution—her patriotic ancestors and descendants—her own passionate love of country inherited from one and transmitted to the other—her spotless reputation—entitles her, I think, more than any other of her sex, to the appellation of the American Cornelia. In writing of her, I cherish no purpose of vain eulogy—I write solely to preserve the record of a remarkable life, that it may not be lost among men, and to present an example which every American woman may study with pleasure and with profit. Rarely has there been such a resemblance between two persons as between the illustrous Roman matron and Mary Ellet—both renowned for purity of character, vigorous intellect, and a virtuous ambition. Their love of country was supreme."

Charles and Mary Ellet became the parents of six sons, four of whom grew to manhood and all of whom gained distinction and prominence, namely, Charles Ellet, Jr., the famous engineer and inventor who originated the Naval Ram and built and commanded the Mississippi River Ram Fleet; John I. Ellet, the pioneer of the West, well known to the early history of San Francisco and San Jose; Dr. Edward Carpenter Ellet, a well known physician at Bunker Hill, Ill.; and Brig. Gen. Alfred Washington Ellet, who was the father of the subject of the sketch.

Charles Ellet, Jr., the famous engineer, naval genius and hero, was born in Bucks County, Pa., January 1, 1810, and although he grew up on a farm, his inclinations led him to mathematics and engineering pursuits. After helping to build the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, he was able to visit Europe for study, and completed his education in the Ecole Polytechnique in Paris, after which he became an engineer on the Utica & Schenectady Railroad, then on the Erie, and subsequently was chief engineer of the James & Kanawha Canal. In 1842 he planned and built the first wire suspension bridge in this country, it being a foot bridge, stringing it across the Schuylkill River at Philadelphia. He designed and built the first suspension bridge across the Niagara River below the falls in 1847. As a matter of interest and as a showing of his bold fearlessness, it may be here related that he drove a team or a carriage with

Ed. Cornet

his daughter, Mary Virginia Ellet, who is now Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell of Washington, D. C., in the seat behind him across this bridge without any side railing, swaying with every footstep, over the surging waters of the rapids below, from Canada to the United States, while thousands of terrified spectators who were skeptical as to the safety of the bridge, held their breaths in silent horror. Mrs. Mary Virginia Ellet Cabell, formerly of Norwood, Va., but now of Washington, D. C., is, and for about a quarter of a century last past, has been President Presiding of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a position of honor which no one else has ever held. She is an own cousin of Ex-Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels, and of United States Senator John Daniels of Virginia.

Among the many important engineering works planned and successfully consummated by Charles Ellet was the laying out of the temporary route of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad across the Cumberland Mountains, which was used while the great tunnel was being made.

Charles Ellet, Jr., has the particular distinction of being the first to advocate a definite plan for the use of steam rams, and suggested a plan to the Russian government by which the allied fleet before Sebastopol might be destroyed. At the beginning of the Civil War in 1861, he became interested in military matters and devoted much attention to the use of rams in naval warfare. He sent a plan for cutting off the Confederate Army at Manassas to General McClellan, who rejected it, and Ellet then wrote two pamphlets censuring McClellan's mode of conducting the campaign. He urged upon the Government the construction of steam rams, for use on the large rivers of the West, and after his plans had been rejected by the Navy Department, he presented them in person to the Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, by whom they were approved, the rebels already having taken advantage of his ideas, in the construction of the Merrimac and several other rams on the coast. He was then commissioned Colonel of the Staff of Engineers, and converted several powerful light-draft steamers on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers into rams. In his letter to Charles Ellet, Jr., dated April 26, 1862, Secretary Stanton made it plain that he wanted Ellet to have a high legal authority and an independent command over the Ram Fleet. The rank of "Colonel of Staff" was the highest he could bestow without the concurrent action of the Senate, which would have caused delay, else his commission would no doubt have been of greater dignity. As it was, Mr. Stanton made it clear that his command should be concurrent with, and not under, the Naval Commander. Thus the Ram Fleet and the Marine Brigade acted in closest cooperation with the Army and was the only independent command on the side of the Union forces, reporting direct to the Secretary of War. With the fleet of rams thus constructed, he engaged in the naval battle off Memphis on June 6, 1862, and sunk and disabled the entire fleet of Confederate vessels except the ram known as the General Van Dorn, which escaped up the river. During the battle, Ellet was struck above the knee by a pistol-ball, and died from the effects of his wound.

Among his most noteworthy labors, says Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography, was his investigation of the hydraulics of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the results of which were printed by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. He also published at Philadelphia, as early as 1855, a treatise on "Coast and Harbor Defences, or the Substitution of Steam Battering-Rams for Ships of War." Curiously enough, his idea of the battering-ram in naval warfare has been adopted by every nation in the world—every cruiser, battleship and fighting craft afloat today is built with a powerful ram-like prow, and can be used as a ram in the destruction of an enemy craft whenever opportunity presents. But the universal adoption of this principle proves the greatness of his mind and this idea.

John I. Ellet, a brother of Charles Ellet, Jr., settled in San Mateo County as one of its pathbreakers, in 1853, and named the town Belmont after the two bell-shaped mounds to be found there; he built the old Belmont Hotel, which is still standing, shipping the lumber for it around the Horn in 1853. He afterwards moved to San Jose. He had two sons, John A. and Richard, and they taught in the College at Santa Clara, until the Civil War broke out. Then they joined the famous California 100, and were later transferred to the Ram Fleet. John I. Ellet left California in 1865, never to return to the Golden State, with whose development he had had an interesting participation. He arrived in New York harbor on the day when Lincoln was assassinated.

Charles Rivers Ellet, a son of the preceding Charles Ellet, Jr., was engaged at the outbreak of the Civil War in studying medicine, and he soon became assistant surgeon in one of the military hospitals. In 1862 he commanded one of his father's rams in the celebrated action at Memphis. After his father's death, on the organization of the Mississippi Marine brigade by his uncle, Alfred Washington Ellet, he was appointed Colonel and when his uncle was commissioned brigadier-general, Col. Charles Rivers Ellet was placed in command of the Ram Fleet. Choosing the ram Queen of the West as his flagship, he made many daring expeditions on the Mississippi, and succeeded in running the Confederate batteries at Vicksburg after ramming the City of Vicksburg under Vicksburg's batteries, in a most desperate and spectacular dash. As he was cruising between that stronghold and Fort Hudson, on February 10, 1863, he made an expedition up the Red River and captured the Confederate steamer Era and a number of other vessels, and destroyed many stores of provisions. After descending the river successfully, a traitorous pilot ran his vessel aground, placing her in such a difficult position that she was disabled by the fire from the Confederate fort, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Colonel Ellet would have blown up or burned her rather than allow her to fall into the hands of the enemy had it not been for the fact that one of his trusted officers and a personal friend was left lying on the deck mortally wounded from a musket-ball, and for that reason the noted fighting craft was abandoned. Colonel Ellet, however, true to the traditions of a family as renowned for its valor as for its scientific ingenuity, made his escape by putting off boldly on a bale of cotton, from which he was rescued by the Union De Soto, under his command. During the siege of Vicksburg and afterward, he rendered most valuable assistance to General Grant, which was later duly recognized in official despatches, in keeping open his communications; but in the per-

formance of this duty his health failed, owing to the climate, and he died suddenly in Illinois, to which State he had retired for a brief rest.

Alfred Washington Ellet was born on October 11, 1820, on his father's farm in Bucks County, Pa., on the banks of the Delaware, the youngest of six stalwart sons, and next to the youngest of a vigorous family of fourteen children. In 1824, his father's family removed to Philadelphia, where Alfred entered the city schools; but at the age of sixteen, a sudden change in health necessitated his abandoning further educational advantages, and he took to agricultural pursuits. He engaged in farming near Bunker Hill, Ill., about twenty-five miles northeast of St. Louis. This rough, out-of-door experience developed in him a gigantic physique, and when he came to manhood's estate, he was six feet, two and one-half inches tall, and strong and enduring in proportion to his commanding size. He also developed temperate habits, a strong, moral character, and an uncompromising sense of justice and right. By hard, intelligent industry, he established a home both for himself and his aged, widowed mother, in whose company on the streets of Bunker Hill his fellow-citizens often saw him—"his manner toward her ever that of a youthful and ardent lover toward his intended bride."

The humiliating defeat of the Union forces at Bull Run, so near their old home, fired Alfred Ellet's patriotic soul; and in July, 1861, as captain of a company, raised by himself in and around Bunker Hill, he entered the service of his country, at the Arsenal in St. Louis, at the head of Company I, Ninth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. This entire regiment was composed of Illinois men, who had enlisted with the expectation of being mustered into an Illinois regiment, under President Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers; but the quota of the State was filled about a week before they were ready for muster, and so they were at first accredited to Missouri, although they afterward became the Fifty-ninth Illinois Infantry. Captain Ellet participated in the early and memorable Missouri campaigns, under General John C. Fremont and General S. R. Curtis, and was with his regiment in the Battle of Pea Ridge. While in camp, a few weeks later, he received an order to report to his brother, Colonel of Staff Charles Ellet, Jr., of ram fleet fame, and was made second in command of the Mississippi River Ram Fleet, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. As commander of that fleet, after his brother's death, his career was brilliant; and in recognition of his distinguished service on the Mississippi, the War Department determined to enlarge his command, and on November 1, 1862, promoted him to the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers and placed him in charge of both the Ram Fleet and the Marine Brigade. This new command of the Mississippi River Marine Brigade included the rams which did such effective service and helped to make the thrilling record of high patriotic endeavor and accomplishment which has been told in detail in the "History of the Ram Fleet and the Mississippi River Marine Brigade in the War for the Union: The Story of the Ellets and Their Men,"—a handsome, compendious volume giving the portraits and biographies of the famous participants. In the ready adaptation of himself to the duties of both these commands, Brigadier-General Ellet's remarkable resourcefulness of mind amazed even his most intimate friends. He at once mastered the knowledge of river-craft and navigation, and so well managed the affairs of the rams that he was able to maintain their equipment and high standard of efficiency, and later organize and equip the brigade. While not a military tactician, he gathered about him those who were; and being quick to see advantageous positions, he inspired everyone with his unquestioned courage and skill. He was a superb horseman, in action like a fierce lion stirred up in his lair, and he maintained the most admirable personal bearing amid appalling perils. He was exacting of subordinates, although generous and just in recognition of service by inferiors, and unflinching in his attitude toward the enemy. He ordered the burning of Austin, Miss., on May 24, 1863, in retaliation for information furnished by citizens to Confederates of General Chalmers' command, which enabled the latter to fire upon a Federal transport; and although, like so many of the greatest Americans, he could not escape envy and detraction, his eminent career has given him a position in the annals of his country where his name is imperishable. He died in Kansas in 1895. In the National Cemetery at Vicksburg, Miss., stands a bronze bust of him erected by the Government as a tribute to his valorous services.

The Mississippi Ram Fleet and Marine Brigade was the only independent volunteer command in the service. It was a part of the army and not of the navy, and as such was amenable directly to the Secretary of War, and in consequence every commissioned officer in it was appointed directly by the President and the Secretary of War instead of the governors of the states. Both the fleet and the brigade acted in closest cooperation under the command of Brigadier-General Alfred W. Ellet, and though subjected to the jealousies of certain naval commanders, it was a most effective force in clearing the Mississippi River, and thus played a very important part in winning the war for the Union. The outstanding feature of its accomplishments was due to the bold intrepidity of its commanding general, who, in point of fearless courage, had no superior. Another thing which contributed to his success, was the fact that he was heart and soul in the cause against slavery and for the preservation of the Union. At times General Ellet seemed to act rashly; but his rashness was a failing which leaned to virtue. He was a man of strong moral conviction and character. After the war, as a private citizen in the state of Kansas, he espoused the cause of prohibition with the same zeal with which he had opposed slavery, entered personally into the state campaign and played a very important part in making Kansas a prohibition state.

Edward Carpenter Ellet, the subject of this sketch, who is Brigadier-General Alfred Washington Ellet's oldest son, was born in Bunker Hill, Ill., on September 17, 1845, and although springing from a family never wanting in its encouragement of the Federal Government, he deemed it necessary to run away from home when the War broke out, and enlisted on July 15, 1861, under President Lincoln's first call for volunteers, being mustered into service on July 25, 1861, in Company F, Seventh Illinois Regiment at the youthful age of fifteen years and ten months, being the first one of the Ellet family to enlist. After marching on Cape Girardeau under General Benjamin E. Prentiss, he was transferred, upon request of his father, to Company I, Ninth

Missouri Regiment and he remained with that regiment until the War Department ordered Captain A. W. Ellet to report to Colonel Charles Ellet, Jr., at New Albany, Ind, with 100 picked men for special and hazardous service. This was after the Battle of Pea Ridge, in which Edward C. Ellet had also participated, and after the regiment had marched to Cross Timbers on the eastern edge of Arkansas; and with Lieut.-Col. A. W. Ellet, Edward C. Ellet, as one of the one hundred chosen, started to join the then rapidly organizing Mississippi Ram Fleet. At New Albany, he was appointed aide on Col. Ellet's staff, and carried orders to the river boats then being transformed into steam rams. He sailed with the Ram Fleet to Fort Pillow, then undergoing its fifty-two days of bombardment, and he was one of a small party who, a week or so after his arrival, planted the Stars and Stripes on that famous Confederate fort after its fall.

The Ram Fleet then took the lead, and moved down the river to Memphis, where the famous naval battle was fought on June 6, 1862, and the Rebel fleet was destroyed, the Union Ram Fleet suffering the loss of its gallant commander, Col. Charles Ellet, Jr., as narrated above. Edward C. Ellet, noted already as a dead-shot, was a sharp-shooter on the flagship, Queen of the West. After the fall of Memphis, the Ram Fleet moved down the river to Vicksburg, pluckily passing the river batteries with only bales of cotton to protect their ship's boilers. While in Memphis, the youthful Edward C. Ellet was one of the four men who, under the leadership of Charles Rivers Ellet, pushed through the raging mob then surging the streets of Memphis to the postoffice building, and there, while stoned and fired upon by the mob below, tore down the rebel banner, and placed Old Glory on the staff instead, and without escort safely returned to the Union boats. At Vicksburg, the rams, then under the leadership of Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred W. Ellet, found themselves alone in a hostile country, and learning that Admiral Farragut was with his flagship, the Hartford, and other naval craft below Vicksburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet decided to communicate with him, so he called for volunteers to don citizens' clothes and steal their way across the well-patrolled point of land. Instantly his son Edward and three others stepped forward and volunteered for the hazardous journey, which they successfully made, after twice being almost captured and after having been arrested by Admiral Porter's command, which suspected them of being spies, for the reason that they resolutely refused to deliver their message to Admiral Porter, since they had strict orders to deliver it to Admiral Farragut in person. Having thus at the risk of their lives delivered their message to Admiral Farragut in person, they were treated by the great Farragut with the utmost consideration, and were sent back up the river with dispatches under an escort of one hundred marines. Edward C. Ellet participated in the siege of Vicksburg, where his command erected a defense and battery, which successfully bombarded the city.

About this time the rebel ram Arkansas came down the Yazoo River, ran through the northern fleets then lying at anchor and, thinking themselves secure, were commencing to clean their boilers. Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet again called for volunteers, this time to accompany him and attempt to destroy the Arkansas by ramming her at her moorings, being then anchored under the protection of the Confederates' batteries of Vicksburg. His son Edward, still a private sharpshooter, was the first man to step forward for the service, much to his brave father's dismay. The trip was made. For over an hour they were under the fire of Vicksburg batteries, concentrated on the little wooden ship. The Arkansas was struck and badly damaged, but owing to an eddy in the current, she was not destroyed. Her gunners worked hard as the Queen of the West backed away, and Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet and his son Edward drew their pistols and at such close range, literally laid the rebel gunners at their guns, effectively checking their fire. For this gallant performance, Edward Carpenter Ellet was appointed by Congress as second lieutenant at the same time that Lieutenant-Colonel Ellet was made a brigadier-general.

In the meantime, Admiral D. D. Porter being away, Admiral Farragut had run the batteries alone at Port Hudson and was below Vicksburg, from which point he sent word to Porter to dispatch him a couple of rams, as he was afraid of a ram-attack from the rebels. In response, Colonel Charles Rivers Ellet, commanding the Switzerland, and Colonel John A. Ellet, who was the son of John I. Ellet, the California pioneer heretofore mentioned, commanding the Lancaster, were designated to run the batteries of Vicksburg, and report with their rams to Admiral Farragut below. The Lancaster was sunk by the heavy shell fire from the shore and upper batteries; and the Switzerland had her boilers and steam pipes burst, but floated down the river out of range. Lieutenant Edward C. Ellet was on the Switzerland, which was soon enveloped in steam, so that all the negroes in the engine room were scalded. A shot, weighing 120 pounds, had pierced the boiler, and even on deck the heat was intense to suffocation. The engineer, Granville Robarts, a relative of the general, seeing the danger, stopped the engines and saved himself by jumping overboard into the river; then he caught hold of the slow moving wheel, which lifted him to the plank used by the deck-hands to dip up water, climbed back onto the deck after the heat had subsided, and went back to the boiler room after the explosion.

Lieutenant Edward C. Ellet served on the staff of General Ellet until the close of the war, and during that time he was appointed special messenger to take to Washington captured Confederate currency to the amount of $1,800,000; this he carried in two satchels and delivered it at the War Secretary's office in person to Secretary Edwin M. Stanton. While there he met President Lincoln, who came into the war office on business while young Ellet was talking with the War Secretary. Mr. Lincoln sent for Secretary Chase of the Treasury, who also came. General Halleck happened in at the same time and young Ellet was introduced to all of them, was highly complimented, and given a three days' pass in the city. Upon Edward C. Ellet's honorable discharge Major D. S. Tallerday, commanding the Marine Regiment at Vicksburg on January 19, 1865, wrote underneath the precious document an unsolicited note of high acknowledgment and recognition, reading: "I have known Lieutenant Ellet for the last two years. As an officer, he is ever ready to do his whole duty; he is

brave to a fault; while as a gentleman, he is unexceptionable."

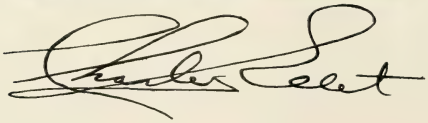
Thus, the services rendered to the Union by the Ellets was of the greatest value. They were inspired by pure patriotism. The idea of the ram fleet was conceived by a master mind, that of Charles Ellet, Jr., the foremost engineer of the nation at that time. They carried out their plans boldly and fearlessly, personally leading every charge, displaying the greatest courage and bravery amidst the greatest of dangers, not stopping at death itself. After the war, Edward C. Ellet was appointed Military Constable of Yazoo County, Miss., and given a company of Union soldiers to aid him in enforcing law and order during the reconstruction period.

Miraculously escaping death from the yellow fever, he went West with a troop of soldiers on an Indian expedition as far as Fort Bozeman, Mont., in 1867. With two companions he made his return down the Missouri River in a skiff as far as Sioux City, passing through the country of the hostile Sioux Indians at a time when buffaloes were so numerous that his journey was seriously impeded by vast droves crossing the river in front of them. From Sioux City he made his way back home to visit relatives at Bunker Hill, Ill.; and in 1869, enamored of the West and frontier life, he was induced to go out to Eldorado, now the county seat of Butler County, Kan., which was then being settled by Union soldiers who took up claims of homestead. There he started the first hardware store and organized one of the first banks in Butler County, and became a great political leader, serving as chairman on the Republican County Central Committee and dictating the policies of the county for many years. He was prominent in establishing Eldorado as the county seat. He was appointed government agent for the Piute Indians in 1884. Leaving his banking interests in the hands of his partner, N. F. Frazier, and his father, General Alfred W. Ellet, after whom the public park in Eldorado was named, his father then became president of the bank. About this time General Ellet was offered a commission as major-general in the U. S. regular army. This he respectfully declined, expressing his desire that as long as there was no need for his services in actual warfare, in defense of his country, he preferred to enjoy private life.

Edward C. Ellet then went to Winnemucca, Nev., where he was Indian agent for a year; from Winnemucca, during this period, in the due course of his official duties, he made a trip to San Francisco and back on horseback, after which he returned to Eldorado and resumed banking. Although holding great political power in the State of Kansas, Edward C. Ellet never ran for a political office. On March 14, 1902, he was appointed by Governor W. E. Stanley as member of the board of directors of the State Penitentiary for the term of three years, and elected president of the board at their April meeting. On July 28, 1902, Governor Stanley appointed him delegate to the annual congress of the National Prison Association, at Philadelphia, which met September 13 to 17, 1902, after which he was sent to Yucatan, Mexico, to buy sisal for the state. While there he was entertained by the governor of the State of Yucatan in royal fashion. In 1903 he resigned his position on the State Prison Board and sold out his banking interests to his son-in-law, R. E. Frazier, who was the son of his partner, and accepted an appointment as special agent of the United States General Land Office with headquarters at Seattle, Wash., serving as such from 1903 until 1908, when he resigned, came down to Mayfield, Calif., and in company with his son, Charles Ellet, bought out the old Mayfield Bank and Trust Company. He became its president and his son Charles became its cashier. They came to Mayfield in December, 1908, and January 1, 1909, took charge of the bank. In 1918 he retired from active participation in the bank, leaving its management to his son, Charles Ellet, who reorganized it and brought his brother, Alfred W. Ellet, who was then deputy bank commissioner for the State of Kansas, out to assist him.

On October 20, 1870, Edward Carpenter Ellet was married at Bunker Hill, Ill., to Miss Frances Webster Van Dorn, whose family history is no less notable than that of her illustrious husband. She was born at Bunker Hill, Ill., on January 31, 1854, and is a daughter of Thomas Jefferson Van Dorn, an Argonaut who is a near relative of the famous Southern cavalryman, General Earl Van Dorn of the Confederate Army. She is also a direct descendant of the historic Pilgrim father, Governor Bradford of Massachusetts, and is furthermore a blood relative of Washington Irving, the celebrated author. Mr. and Mrs. Edward C. Ellet have made their home at Mayfield since 1908, and with the exception of a stroke of paralysis in 1920 sustained by Mr. Ellet, both are enjoying a reasonable state of health, are well and favorably known and most highly respected. They have become the parents of three children: Henrietta Wilbur Ellet Frazier, who married the late R. E. Frazier, noted banker and oil man. R. E. Frazier discovered oil in the Eldorado field in Kansas, and brought in the first private well in that field on the Linn lease, it being the second well in that district. He succumbed to the influenza epidemic in December, 1918. Mrs. Frazier is now a resident of Menlo Park, where she has lived since 1919, and is the mother of one child, a daughter, Henrietta Ellet Frazier, who is a student at the Castilleja School for Girls at Palo Alto. Alfred W. Ellet, vice president, and Charles Ellet, cashier of The Stanford Bank, both noted elsewhere in this work, are, respectively, the oldest and youngest of the three. Edward Carpenter Ellet has lived a full, useful and remarkable life, and now, as the sun is about to set on his earthly activities he hands down the glories of a noble ancestry undimmed and untarnished to a worthy progeny, while the nation is left stronger and better for his strenuous, patriotic and illustrious career.

WILLIAM DARSIE.—Prominent among the retired residents of Palo Alto whose life stories, as the chronicles of those who have accomplished something worth while, are always interesting, may be mentioned William Darsie, who was born in Scotland in 1843. He was also educated in that older, more settled land of academic traditions, and there found stimulating office employment until he was twenty-six years old. The New World, however, then began to bid more intensely for his interest, and he came out to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania. He had had such an experience that he was able early to take up the manufacturing of coke; and in that important industrial field he continued until



he retired from active business affairs, in 1905. He then bade good-bye to the cold winters and the hot summers of the Keystone State and turned his face westward, and having entered upon the delights of semi-tropical California and surveyed the land for that corner of the Golden State most roseate and promising, he located at Palo Alto and soon acquired a beautiful, spacious and comfortable home, with attractive grounds. There he spends most of his time, and having a wonderful flower garden, he adds to his knowledge of the floral world by outdoor work and recreation.

When Mr. Darsie married, he took for his bride Miss Jean Pettigrew, a native of the United States, and an accomplished lady of attractive natural gifts; and they reside at 567 Melville Street. They have three children, William, Elizabeth and Jean.

CHARLES ELLET.—A rising young financier of Santa Clara County, whose influence is being felt more and more in laying broad and deep the foundations of the great California commonwealth, is Charles Ellet, the efficient and popular cashier of The Stanford Bank at Palo Alto and Mayfield. He was born at the historic Ellet homestead at Bunker Hill, Macoupin County, Ill., and reared at Eldorado, Kans., being a son of Edward Carpenter Ellet, the patriot, banker and politician, who built up and owned one of the first banks in Butler County, Kans., in the county seat town of Eldorado, in the early '70s, and later established several other banks in Kansas, and in 1908 came to California, purchasing the controlling interest in the old Mayfield Bank, the predecessor of The Stanford Bank, and whose inspiring life story is elsewhere given in this volume, as is also the history of several of the other distinguished forebears and relatives of our subject, who have conferred undying glory in the service of their country. Edward C. Ellet married Miss Frances Webster Van Dorn, also a native of Bunker Hill, Ill., and it is pleasant to relate that both she and her honored husband are still living, highly esteemed residents of Mayfield. Her family history is no less interesting than that of her husband. The daughter of a California Argonaut, Thomas Jefferson Van Dorn, who crossed the plains in '49, she is a near relative of the famous Confederate cavalry general, Earl Van Dorn, and a direct descendant of the historic Pilgrim father, Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, likewise a relative of Washington Irving, the celebrated author, as well as the great orator and statesman, Daniel Webster. Charles Ellet was reared at Eldorado, Kans., and there he remained until he was twenty years of age. He pursued the public school courses and then profited by a course at the University of Washington, at Seattle, to which city he removed in 1904. Three years later, in April, he was married to Miss Edna Anna Dodge, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Dodge, of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Eldorado, Kans., and a year thereafter he came south to Mayfield. His father, a banker of over thirty years' experience, had sold out his banking interest in Kansas, and desiring to come West, he accepted an appointment as special agent of the U. S. General Land Office, with headquarters at Seattle, in 1903, a position which he resigned in 1908, when he came down to Mayfield and bought out the Mayfield Bank and Trust Company, which later became known as The Mayfield Bank. Edward C. Ellet resigned as its president in 1918, turning the institution over to his son Charles, who at once completely reorganized and enlarged it. Charles Ellet then sent East for his brother, Alfred W. Ellet, deputy bank commissioner of the State of Kansas, who came to Palo Alto in 1918 and became vice-president of The Stanford Bank. Mr. Ellet's first wife died at Mayfield, Oct. 5, 1909, and left two children; Zelda, who is a student at the College of Sacred Heart at Menlo Park, and Edward Carpenter, who attends the William Warren School for Boys in the same place. On marrying a second time, Mr. Ellet chose for his wife Miss Martha H. Blois, their wedding occuring on April 27, 1916. They have become the parents of five children, four of whom are living; Charles Ellet, Jr., now five years old, was a twin brother of Thomas Van Dorn, who died at birth; Martha Jane was the next to enter the family, followed later by Elizabeth and Frances, twin daughters. Charles Ellet is also president of the Stanford Realty Company and is personally a large property owner at Mayfield, where he resides, and at Palo Alto. He was twice elected town treasurer of Mayfield, and is a power politically in the northern end of the county. He is especially interested in good roads and he has had much to do with the rebuilding of the State Highway at Mayfield, declared by State Engineer Freeman to be one of the best built public highways in the whole United States. Mayfield is at the very gate of Stanford University, and how could it fail of being one of the most promising communities in the Golden State, when, as Mr. Ellet says: "Mayfield is by choice as well as by law, a dry town, where no saloons can ever again exist, with her former cesspool nuisance cured by a modern sewer system, costing $35,000; with an inexhaustible supply of artesian water so pure that the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, after a chemical analysis, selected this site on which to erect their 60,000 gallon water-tank for through trains, with Mayfield's dream of an Interurban Electric Railway doubly realized by the Blossom Route to San Jose, and the Waverly Avenue Extension from Palo Alto; with the opening of the Santa Cruz branch from the main line of the Southern Pacific making Mayfield an important junction point; with the very exceptional train service of over sixty steam trains a day during summer months to and from San Francisco, with a municipal water plant valued at $35,000, being run on a paying basis; with miles of cement sidewalks, curbing and paving; with the completion of the great State Highway through the town; with the Leland Stanford Jr. University, one of the richest endowed institutions of higher learning in the United States, next door, and San Francisco only thirty miles away, the Garden City, San Jose, only fifteen miles distant, and with the famous California Redwood Park, the Wonderland of the West, just about twice as far away." Who can doubt the wisdom of Mr. Ellet in pinning his faith to the new old town and the wisdom of The Stanford Bank in encouraging to its legal limit all rational enterprises here promising a reasonable degree of success.

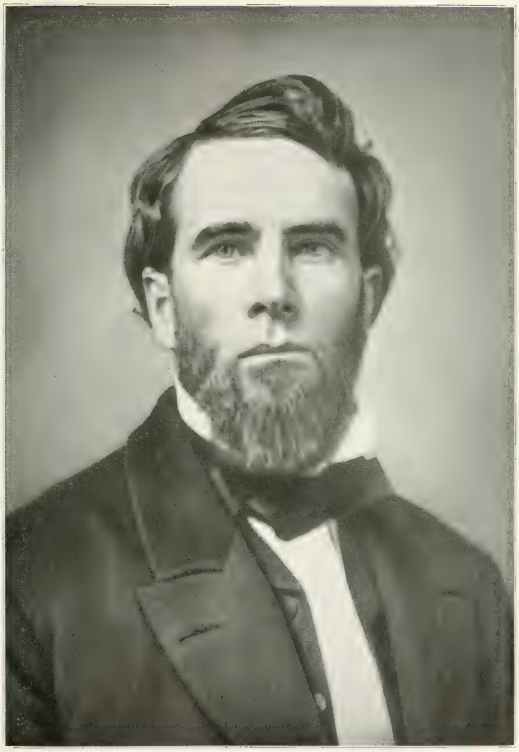
The new home of The Stanford Bank in Palo Alto which has just been completed, is described elsewhere in this volume. It had a brilliant opening on June 2, 1922. Assets have already passed the half million

mark. True to its name and environment, it carries out the Romanesque style of architecture with its stately pillars and arches in keeping with the dream of Leland Stanford, when he first conceived the idea of building a great university. This banking house has been remodeled after plans of Mr. A. F. Roller, of the firm of M. G. West & Co., the celebrated bank architects and specialists, of San Francisco. Mr. Ellet is a hard and conscientious worker, who realizes that the success of his career as a banker of necessity rests upon the general welfare of the community. He belongs to that class of financiers who understand that service is the cornerstone of all truly worth-while business. Having an accurate knowledge of business and financial conditions at Mayfield and Palo Alto, he finds his greatest satisfaction in advising and helping his patrons on to the sure road of prosperity.

MRS. APHELIA F. COCHRANE.—A highly cultured woman, whose interests in civic affairs, as well as in educational matters, have enabled her to contribute much for the edification and happiness of others, is Mrs. Aphelia F. Cochrane, a successful ranch owner of the Morgan Hill district in Santa Clara County. She was born in Bangor, Maine, November 3, 1845, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Farrington. The father, George Farrington, was born in England, the son of an old prominent family, a highly educated and cultured man, who came to America in the early '30s, located and became a prominent citizen and merchant in Bangor. He married Miss Hannah Elizabeth Philbrook, a native of Newport Maine, whose parents were English and Scotch. They were the prosperous owners of a 200 acre farm. Their close relatives were merchants of the sea, having been the owners of many ships going to foreign ports. The maternal grandfather and an uncle, Nathaniel Drew, on her mother's side, served in the Revolutionary War, the latter being commissioned a major during his service. They became the parents of three girls, Aphelia, the subject of this sketch, Emma and Jeannett, the latter now deceased. In 1850 the parents left their children with their grandparents and came to California via Panama and located in San Francisco where the father died a few years later. Mrs. Farrington married again, becoming the wife of A. J. Van Winkle, a native of New Jersey and a pioneer of this state and a man of splendid character. He owned a number of stock and dairy ranches in Humboldt, Sonoma and San Mateo counties, also property in San Francisco. He was the owner of the West End Distillery, San Francisco, and was the inventor of the method of aging wine by the process of extracting the fusel oil and making wine into brandy and received patents on his invention from England, Germany, France and the United States. He had located in San Mateo County at an early period, long before the railroads had pushed their way down the Pacific Coast. In 1859 Mrs. Van Winkle returned East and brought her girls to California. They left New York on the S. S. Baltic and reaching Aspinwall, crossed the Isthmus of Panama and boarded the S. S. Sonoma and arrived in San Francisco the latter part of November. Miss Emma F. Van Winkle, as she is known to the art world, having taken the stepfather's name, is a graduate of the Hopkins Art Institute in San Francisco and is recognized as an artist of considerable note. Mr. Van Winkle passed away, but his widow still lives in San Francisco, aged ninety-five years.

Aphelia Farrington was educated at the Denman school on Bush Street, San Francisco and took a two years' course at a finishing seminary in that city. In 1864 she became the wife of John Cochrane, the ceremony taking place in San Francisco. He was born in Amherst, N. H., and came to California in 1848 via Cape Horn in a sailing vessel. He was identified with many mining enterprises, became wealthy and owned large holdings in various parts of California. He owned a ranch of 250 acres adjoining the Presidio in San Francisco and carried on a large, prosperous dairy business, known as the Pioneer Dairy; he also set out the first cherry orchard in California at this place, sending East for the trees; he also had other property interests in the city. At one time he owned the McNulty ranch in Colusa County, made famous as the greatest grain ranch in the world by the late Dr. Glenn, in the Sacramento Valley. It contained many thousands of acres and had a frontage of ten miles on the Sacramento River; the fencing alone costing $20,000. For a number of years Mr. Cochrane operated this place, after selling it. In 1869 Mr. Cochrane and his family removed to the Santa Clara Valley where he had purchased the old McElroy ranch of many hundred acres. This ranch is located on the watersheds of the Coyote and Packwood creeks, twenty miles south of San Jose. Here Mr. Cochrane built up one of the finest dairy ranches in the state, employing Swiss butter and cheese makers, selling his products in San Francisco. He built the road, now known as the Cochrane Road, which was completed in 1893. He was one of the leaders in all local movements for the betterment of the community and took an active part in promoting all progressive measures, as a real booster for Santa Clara County. Mr. and Mrs. Cochrane were the parents of five children: Emma F. died at the age of eleven years; Minnie B. passed away at the age of nine years; and Charles, the youngest, died when sixteen years old; Aphelia May is the wife of A. J. Jackson and the mother of two children, Alfred and Gladys; Elsie B. is the widow of the late Henry C. Doerr and resides with her mother. Mr. Cochrane closed his eyes to the scenes of this life on November 20, 1899, after a long and useful career and is held in loving memory by all who really knew him. The Cochrane ranch, which consists of many hundred acres, has 125 acres devoted to raising fruit which yields bountiful crops each season. The entire acreage is still in the possession of the family. In 1914, Mrs. Cochrane erected a comfortable modern residence on a sightly elevation on the property. She has been actively identified with the Presbyterian Church of Morgan Hill, having helped to build it up from a small mission church to its present standing and served for four years as one of the trustees. She has been prominent in temperance work and in the circles of the W. C. T. U. since its organization at Morgan Hill and she is beginning her third term as trustee of the Live Oak Union high school. She contributes liberally to the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A., as well as to all other worthy causes. She is a charter member of the Morgan Hill Civic Club; also was one of the foremost workers and promoters of the Ye Friendly Inn of Morgan Hill,

F. Cochrane



John Cochrane

an organization that has but one motive—the betterment of the locality. It was first suggested by the W. C. T. U. and the idea carried out in detail by a few of the most progressive and enterprising citizens of the community. In 1914, Rev. A. M. Porter, then pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Morgan Hill, first took up the subject with the parent board of San Jose in behalf of the citizens of Morgan Hill and the first meetings were held in the Presbyterian parsonage. Mrs. Cochrane has contributed many articles to the press during her travels and her popularity has contributed much to the advancement of the causes with which she has been identified—a splendid example of the value of character and trained intellect.

JOHN A. FELLOM, SR.—A worthy representative of the type of citizen which has made California a great state is John A. Fellom, Sr., a man well-known and highly honored in the vicinity of Gilroy, and who has always used progressive efforts along agricultural and stockraising ideas. He is living retired on his ranch, part of which he rents to others. The Fellom family was first interested with the affairs of the West through Matthew Fellom, whom accident rather than design lead to the coast of Monterey in the latter 30's. Born in Denmark, in 1801, he became dissatisfied with his native conditions, while yet a boy, and shipping on a merchant vessel, found relief from monotony in a seafaring life for several years. However, life on the vessel was not all clear sailing, and he finally succeeded in escaping and reached the California coast. He cast about for a means of livelihood and found employment with John Gilroy, for whom the town of Gilroy was named, and was set to making soap. In time he became an expert soap maker, and he continued at his trade until he had accumulated some money. He invested his earnings in 1750 acres northeast of San Ysidro and for years was a stockraiser in that vicinity, having as many as 800 to 900 head of stock on the ranch at one time. In 1853 he changed his location to a ranch in the vicinity of his son's present home, but returned to San Ysidro in 1861 and erected a comfortable rural residence, where his death occurred on December 16, 1868. He married Miss Manuela Briones, a native of Santa Clara County, who died in 1858 at the age of thirty-five. They were the parents of eleven children, only three attaining maturity: John A., the subject of this review; Adele, now Mrs. Martin, of San Juan; and Sinfriano. After the death of his wife, Mr. Fellom married Ricarda Castro, of Santa Cruz County.

John A. Fellom was born on his father's ranch at San Ysidro, October 17, 1840, and received his education in the schools of Gilroy, where a school had been established about 1853. From the age of fifteen his recollections are of farm life and stockraising, and the purchase and sale of hogs, cattle and horses. He continued in the stock business until 1868 when he began to do general farming. His home place consists of 270 acres five miles northeast of Gilroy, which he improved himself, and he also owns 153 acres near San Ysidro where his son has a dairy.

The marriage of Mr. Fellom occurred in 1874 and united him with Miss Blandina Ortega, a daughter of Joseph Ortega, one of the large landowners and farmers in Santa Clara Valley. Mrs. Fellom was born in San Ysidro, June 3, 1853, and through the years has truly been a helpmate to her husband through systematic management of the home and unfailing sympathy with all his plans and aspirations. They are the parents of eight living children: Corinna, the wife of Joseph Fitzgerald, who have one son and reside in San Jose; John A., Jr., married to Miss Florence Nickel and residing in Old Gilroy on a fine twenty-two acre ranch, and for seven years he has been road superintendent for the San Ysidro district; Isabella, the wife of Robert Burns, who have two daughters and reside at Santa Monica; Louis, who married Miss Josephine Boone, having two daughters and reside on a ranch of twenty-two acres near the Fellom place; Peter, who married Miss Roll, who have one child and reside in Gilroy; Mary, who is the wife of Charles Thomas, and have one daughter and reside in San Francisco; William M., who lives on his father's 153 acres; and Lauretta, who is the wife of Robert Jones. The family are members of the Catholic Church and endorse the principles of the Democratic party. Mr. Fellom is hale and hearty at the age of eighty-three and is probably the oldest citizen residing there who was born in Old Gilroy. The ranch, which was obtained from the Spaniards in the early days, is a part of the San Ysidro Grant and has been owned by the Fellom family since 1870.

CLAYTON R. THOMAS.—Prominent among the experienced, most progressive and successful orchardists of Santa Clara County may well be mentioned Clayton R. Thomas, who has contributed his share toward making Gilroy famous beyond even the confines of California. He was born in the old town, on January 25, 1854, the son of the well-known and now deceased pioneer, Massey and Phoebe (Banc) Thomas, the former an Argonaut among the sturdiest of 49ers, was the proprietor of a fine ranch of about 500 acres within the township of Gilroy. A sketch of his family is published elsewhere in this historical work.

Clayton R. Thomas, the ninth child in a family of ten, and the first born in California, went to school at Gilroy and was reared on the Thomas' ranch, just south of town, and after school and later he worked on the farm for his father. In 1892 he acquired his share of the acreage, some seventy acres, and about forty-two acres he set out to prunes. This land he has made the most of; and since he has always been an ardent advocate of co-operative marketing by farmers. His operations, more and more extensive, have become to be a matter of interest and benefit to others as well as to himself. He is a stockholder in the California Prune & Apricot Association and also in the Gilroy branch of the Garden City Bank & Trust Company.

At Gilroy, on June 11, 1889, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Fanny E. Keith, a daughter of Michael H. and Lucinda (Longmire) Keith; the former came first in 1849 across the plains and in 1852 went back to Missouri via Panama. He made his home in Marion County for years, but only came back to California for a visit in 1896. He died at Kirksville, Mo., in 1897. Mrs. Keith resides with her children in California, surviving her highly-esteemed husband, became herself the center of a circle of devoted friends. Mrs. Thomas, a graduate of the Kirksville Normal, came to California in 1884 to teach school. Three children have blessed this union of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas: Sadie, now deceased; Clayton Russel,

doing his duty manfully in overseas service for seventeen months in the U. S. Army during the World War, is married and is now a partner with his father in fruit culture; Elizabeth, a graduate of the University of California, at Berkeley, class of '19, is a teacher in the Denair School, Stanislaus County, where she enjoys esteem and popularity. Mr. Thomas is a Democrat, and as such has always sought to elevate the standard of civic pride and American political thought and action.

WILLIAM KNOX BEANS.—Interesting as both the descendant and successor of a pioneer who attained real eminence and distinction in the California world of finance, William Knox Beans is a financier worthy of study for himself, both on account of his own experience and record, and because of his enviable position of influence and power as president of the Bank of San Jose. He was born in Nevada City, Cal., on May 7, 1857, the son of Thomas Ellard and Virginia (Knox) Beans, the father a native of Salem, Ohio, who first saw the light there in 1828, and was a descendant of fine old Scotch-Irish stock which had made its way from Europe through Virginia to Ohio. Thomas Ellard Beans was a pioneer of San Jose, who rose to great prominence as a banker and founded the Bank of San Jose, and is elsewhere represented in this volume.

William K. Beans was educated principally in private schools in San Jose and then the College of the Pacific, after which he entered Mount Union College in Mount Union, Ohio. In 1876, after two years, he returned to the Coast, and having said good-bye to student days, he entered his father's bank in 1878. There he began at the lower rounds of the ladder and gradually worked his way up through various positions of responsibility and experience; and on July 19, 1905, he was elected president of the bank to succeed his father, who had just died after so many years of brilliant and faithful service. To the institution he has given his undivided time and the success of his management is seen when it shows an increase of 330 per cent in assets in seventeen years.

Mr. Beans was married in San Francisco in 1889 to Miss Gertrude Moore, a daughter of Judge John H. and Bettie P. Moore, who came to California in the early '50s, the father being a prominent attorney and judge in San Jose. She is a native of San Jose and they reside at 1260 The Alameda, where Mr. Beans follows the course of political events under the banners of the Republican party, maintains his live interest in the doings of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in which great organization he is proud to claim membership, and cultivates, in his spare hours outdoors, his choice flower garden. He is a member of the St. Claire Club and a charter member of the Commercial Club. Mr. Beans is the oldest banker in San Jose and no man is better or more favorably known. Like his father he is conservative and the people of the valley have the greatest confidence in the bank and they appreciate his genuine worth and integrity.

CASTILLEJA SCHOOL.—Prominent among the well-known educational institutions of California which have conferred distinction not only upon Santa Clara County, but upon the great Pacific commonwealth as well, Castilleja School, now completing its fifteenth year, has contributed to extend the fame of Palo Alto in particular, and to add another charm to the university center already the admiration of thousands from all parts of the world. Its principal is Miss Mary Ishbel Lockey, A. B., of Stanford University, and she is ably assisted by a corps of over thirty well-trained teachers. The school was founded in August, 1907; and such has been its steady growth that it now has six buildings occupying a block of about five acres; these are grouped and arranged so that the pupils may practically live out of doors. A court, 250 feet broad, opening toward the south, gives freedom and privacy, and the other half of the block is laid out in tennis, basket ball, and volley ball courts, and general playgrounds.

The residence is an L-shaped structure, with fifty-three rooms and two large screened sleeping porches. A sunny infirmary, which can be completely isolated in case of need, provides for illness; all the living rooms are planned for entertaining and for comfort. The school building has an assembly room and study hall, five rooms for the intermediate and the lower schools, five recitation rooms for the upper school, a book-store and offices, a study porch, and two sunporches for the younger children. A pergola connects the recitation hall with the gymnasium and auditorium; the latter has a modern, well-appointed stage and is fitted with lockers and shower baths. The Domestic Science bungalow is a model cottage where girls may learn thoroughly and practically the art of home-making and home-keeping. Recently an additional building, called the Lodge, has been erected as a residence for the teachers. Orchard House, built in the summer of 1921, affords the Music and Art departments a home having attractive and distinctly advantageous features.

The swimming pool, the latest addition to the equipment of Castilleja, is one of the greatest sources of pleasure and physical development on the grounds. It is a beautiful open air pool, built of white concrete, with steam-heated dressing rooms. Swimming can be indulged in throughout the year as the water is tempered to suit the weather, and scientific instruction in swimming, diving and life-saving is part of the physical education work.

The purpose of Castilleja School is to give an education that is broad, not merely academic, and though essentially a university preparatory school, a general course is arranged for pupils not wishing to enter college, and in every case an effort is made to develop systematic and scholarly habits of thought. Graduates are admitted without examination to Stanford University, the University of California, and Mills College, and the school is accredited by Wellesley, Smith, Vassar, and Mt. Holyoke colleges. Adequate time and attention are given to English, and there are courses in Latin, French, Spanish, History, Mathematics, Science, Home Economics, Art, and Music. Believing that every girl should be taught to manage a bank account and to live within a specified income, the school instituted a bank of its own; each girl is furnished a check book and required to pay her bills for books, school supplies, sewing materials, chaperoning, concerts, incidental expense, etc., by check, and she is graded in this work as in any other school subject. Special attention is given to the physical condition of the girls, and it is the desire of the school to have the pupils realize that future happiness and efficiency depend on cultivating habits of health. The school is non-sectarian, but gives definite training in ethics and religious principles. Social service is em-

Wm Gunn of Deant

phasized, and each pupil is led to assume responsibility for some particular branch of relief work.

Castilleja is situated in the best residence portion of Palo Alto, and has an unbroken view of the beautiful and fertile Santa Clara Valley extending on one side to San Francisco Bay and the Mount Diablo Range, and on the other to the Santa Cruz Mountains beyond which lies the Pacific Ocean. The equable, delightful climate makes out-of-door life possible throughout the year and invites frequent excursions to the picturesque country about. On the other hand, its nearness to San Francisco (thirty miles) and to Stanford University (one mile) gives opportunity for instruction and pleasure through lectures, concerts, and dramatic entertainments; thus the pupils of the school have the unusual advantage of both town and country life

REV. GEORGE HENRY WHISLER.—With nearly 400 communicants, the First Presbyterian Church of Palo Alto is one of the important charges of this denomination in the State of California, and fortunate indeed is it to have as its spiritual leader a man of the ability of Rev. George Henry Whisler, who has already endeared himself, in the early days of his pastorate, to his congregation, by his sympathy, wisdom and fine comprehension of the problems of the modern-day church. Descended from a fine old New York family, George Henry Whisler was born at Albany, N. Y., on July 10, 1893, the son of Berthold and Elizabeth (Eisele) Whisler. The father was engaged in lumbering in partnership with his brother, David Whisler. Berthold Whisler passed away when his son was only ten years old, but the mother is still living. For many years after her husband's death she kept up the old family home at Albany, but she now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Davis, the wife of Rev. E. E. Davis, the pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Athens-on-the-Hudson.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Berthold Whisler, and four are now living, George Henry Whisler being the youngest. His early education began in the public schools at Albany, N. Y., and while yet a student in the Newark, N. J., high school, he chose the ministry for his life work. Graduating from this institution in 1912, he then entered Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J., taking the classical course and graduating in 1916 with the A. B. degree. Next he attended the Dutch Reformed Theological Seminary for one year, giving up his studies to enter the army Y. M. C. A. work. For a short time he attended an officers' training camp at Fort Niagara, N. Y., and was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Field Artillery, but was later transferred to the balloon division of the air service, with the rank of first lieutenant, being stationed at various places, beginning at Camp Devens, Mass., and ending at Ross Field, Cal., where he resigned his commission June 1, 1919. He now holds the rank of captain in the reserve corps, receiving this commission the day after his resignation. Entering the San Francisco Theological Seminary at San Anselmo, Cal., he graduated there in April, 1921, and was ordained on May 18 of that year, becoming pastor of the large parish of the First Presbyterian Church at Palo Alto, this appointment in itself being a tribute to his unusual qualifications for leadership in the religious world.

In 1918, at Pasadena, Rev. Whisler was married to Miss Helen Bell Ledyard of Pasadena, a graduate of the Pasadena high school and of Stanford University, class of '17, and she also holds a master's degree from Columbia University, New York. A devoted Christian, with her training and culture she is a true helpmate to her husband. They are the parents of two children, George Henry, Jr., and Francis K. Ledyard Whisler. Justly popular with all classes, Rev. Whisler has entered heartily into the life of the community, taking an aggressive part in all its forward movements. Prominent in the American Legion, he is the chaplain of the local post and is very active in the establishment of a new home for this patriotic organization. He is a member of the Zeta Psi Fraternity of North America.

MRS. MARY WEST THOMPSON.—Coming from a line of distinguished forbears, famous in the days of the Revolution and the early history of colonial days, Mrs. Mary West Thompson, the widow of the late Frank P. Thompson, is one of Palo Alto's highly honored citizens. Gracious, cultured and public spirited, she resides at her comfortable home at 909 Alma Street, surrounded by many of her children, who enjoy with her the high regard of the community. A native of the Old Dominion, Mrs. Thompson was born September 6, 1842, at Norfolk, Va., the daughter of Capt. John Wharton West, U. S. N., born in Philadelphia, Pa., who had married Miss Mary Holt of Norfolk, Va. The West family are intimately connected with the early history of Pennsylvania and are descended from Col. John Nixon of Revolutionary fame, to whom belongs the honor of first reading the Declaration of Independence to the Continental Congress. Another relative was Robert Morris, who so ably guided the financial affairs of the Colonial government and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mrs. Thompson was reared in Norfolk, Va., and there received her education in Catherine Baylor's private school, one of the select educational institutions of that day. Her father died when she was ten years old, and a few years later her mother brought her family to San Francisco, Cal., sailing via the Isthmus on the Atlantic and reaching here in January, 1860. The same year her marriage occurred, when she was united with Frank P. Thompson and they became the parents of nine children: Mary M., is Mrs. John L. Meares of Seattle, Wash.; Page Edloe, is the widow of Dr. W. J. Baker, late of Fresno, and she resides with Mrs. Thompson; Thomas Larkin, a locomotive engineer, resides at Palo Alto; Sallie H., is deceased; Frank, passed away in infancy; Helen C., is the wife of George B. Huil of San Francisco; John West, is a graduate of Stanford University and now an electrical engineer at Pueblo, Mexico; Robert A., is a newspaper man at San Francisco, while his twin sister, Roberta, is the wife of George B. LaFarge of Seattle, Wash.

For many years prominent in the newspaper world, Frank P. Thompson was born in May, 1841, at Kanawha, W. Va., then Virginia. His father, Robert A. Thompson, a prominent lawyer, was sent by President Polk to settle the land grant controversy in California; he settled a great many of the Spanish grant claims and it is worthy of note that none of his decisions have ever been reversed. A historic family, the Thompsons came to Virginia from England before the days of the Revolution and helped to establish this Government, and many of its members have been prominent as congressmen, diplomats

and customs house officials. A brother of Frank P. Thompson, Thomas L., was at one time secretary of state of California and later served as ambassador to Brazil during President Cleveland's administration. Another brother, Robert A., whose picture adorns the State Capitol at Sacramento, wrote a history of California, but suffered the complete loss of his manuscript during the earthquake and fire of 1906. These three brothers were associated together as editors and publishers of the Santa Rosa Democrat, and later Frank P. Thompson established the Humboldt Standard, and subsequently the Redwood City Democrat. In 1898, Mr. Thompson went to San Salvador, Central America, where he was sent to organize and establish the San Salvadorian Penitentiary after American plans and ideals. After three months he succumbed to the yellow fever and passed away there in December of that year, his remains being interred there. The Thompsons have been devout Episcopalians for generations and one of their ancestors, Rev. John Thompson, was prominent in the early annals of the Episcopal Church in America. Politically they have always given their allegiance to the Democratic party.

DR. ARTHUR B. MAYHEW.—Modern American dentistry owes much to such scientifically-trained specialists as Dr. Arthur B. Mayhew, who is identified with Palo Alto as one of the eminent and most popular practitioners here. A native son, naturally proud of his association with the great California commonwealth, he was born at Red Bluff in 1870, the son of Charles R. Mayhew, a native of St. Louis, Mo., who, a year before the famous Argonauts, ventured overland in 1848 by means of ox-team and prairie schooner. He married Miss Mary A. Kearns, a native of Ohio, who grew up in Shasta County, Cal., where her step-father, J. J. Bell, was an extensive stockraiser and ran the toll-bridge across Clear Creek. Dr. Mayhew's father died seventeen years ago; his mother lives at Oakland and is seventy-three years old. The founders of the Mayhew family in America came out to the Colonies from England in the famous ship Mayflower.

Arthur B. Mayhew attended the common schools in Red Bluff and continued his schooling in San Francisco, and in course of time he was graduated with honors from the San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons. Since then, for thirty years he has practiced dental surgery in San Francisco, Sacramento and Palo Alto. When yet a student in the San Francisco College of Physicians and Surgeons he began to practice dentistry; and from 1893 until 1899 was thus engaged in San Francisco. In 1899 he came to Palo Alto, opened up a dental office and lost no time in building his residence at 639 University avenue, and he has owned this house ever since. He was honored with an appointment to the State Board of Dental Examiners in 1902 and served creditably for eight years. He left Palo Alto the year of the earthquake and maintained an office at Sacramento from 1906 until 1911, and from 1911 to 1914 he lived and practiced dentistry at Yreka, Siskiyou County. In 1917, in order to give his children the educational advantages afforded by the Stanford University, he resumed his home at Palo Alto and is therefore with one exception the dentist of seniority in Palo Alto. His continually growing patronage is sufficient attestation of the high esteem in which he is held both professionally, and as a citizen, neighbor and friend. A Republican in national politics, Dr. Mayhew never lets pass an opportunity to contribute what he is able to give toward the elevation of civic standards. Naturally, he belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West.

At San Francisco, in 1898, Dr. Mayhew was married to Miss Florence Hackley, a native of Indiana, and their fortunate union has been further blessed with the birth of three children: Gladys E., the wife of R. S. Miesse, a broker at Los Angeles, residing at 5301 Aldama street, Highland Park, they have one child, Jacquelyn; Lauretta C., is the wife of H. Malcolm Hay, with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., and resides in Palo Alto; Elizabeth, is a student in the San Jose State Teacher's College.

MISS HARKER'S SCHOOL.—Few wide-awake, progressive communities conveniently situated with reference to neighboring cities of importance, and the mountain and the sea, have been equally fortunate with Palo Alto in attracting educational institutions such as give strength and grace to this great university town, and few educational institutions of the rank and fame of Miss Harker's School, one of the sources of pardonable pride to Palo Alto's ambitious citizens, enjoy such an inspiring environment, lying as it does in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley with the sequoia-clad hills rising beyond on the one hand, and, on the other, the blue Coast Range beyond a silver line of San Francisco Bay—the whole affording the student the quiet atmosphere conducive to serious work, while living in the refining influence of quietly beautiful surroundings. The School was founded in 1902 by Miss Catherine Harker, a native of Oregon, who is a graduate of Vassar, where she received the A. B. degree. It was incorporated in 1915 and is housed in a main building erected in 1907, two cottages—one for the Lower School, the other for the Domestic Science Department, and a building especially adapted for the Kindergarten. In 1921 a new gymnasium was built, costing $16,000. The school property embraces about seven acres laid out in gardens, playgrounds and courts for tennis, basketball and baseball, and the proximity to Stanford University and the accessibility of San Francisco offer the exceptional advantages, without the distractions, of a metropolis.

The aim of the school, to build up vigorous physical health, to achieve the best possible intellectual advancement, and to secure for each pupil the moral and spiritual development which will enable her to take her place among intellectual and cultured people, and to live a rounded and useful life, is evidenced in the artistic and thoroughly modern school home. The first floor contains the reception hall, the library, music room, recitation rooms and study hall, and the dining room and kitchen, and second floor is made up of the large, sunny bedrooms of the resident pupils, although many use the screened sleeping porches. Only such rules are insisted upon as are necessary to the comfort of all the household, and from each girl is expected a cheerful and ready response. One result is that Miss Harker's School has become widely famous through its pupils, who are always known as true gentlewomen. The School is also enviably renowned through its excellent faculty, some eighteen or twenty thoroughly trained women of the highest academic credentials. These conduct a kindergarten department, a primary school, an intermediate school, a high school department, and a post-gradu-

ate department, and also departments for the study of music, Biblical literature and history, and drawing and applied art, as well as cooking and sewing. The value of the kindergarten as the logical foundation for the whole structure of education is more than ever widely recognized; the folk and nature story stimulates interest, and the games and handiwork develop respect for the rights of others. In the primary school, the children are trained in the habits of concentration, independent thinking, thoroughness, accuracy, and consideration for each other. The aim of the intermediate school is the development of independent thought and expression, and this is accomplished by discussion of topics of the day, debates, individual reports, and a class paper, all contributing to train for good citizenship. It speaks for itself that the high school department is accredited both to Stanford University and the University of California, and that the regular college preparatory course prepares pupils also for Vassar, Smith, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, and Bryn Mawr. For those who do not desire to enter college, there is another regular course of four years leading to graduation. A systematic course of Bible study is given, extending from the primary grades through the high school; there is a two-years' course in free-hand drawing, with modelling in clay; special designs are made and executed on wood, leather, brass, copper, silver and textiles; there are both theoretic teaching, in lectures, and practical work in cooking; elementary and advanced sewing are provided for, and the department of physical training is conducted with special care for the individual needs of the pupils. Each year the senior class presents a play out-doors.

In order, for example, that the girls may have a practical knowledge of business methods such as becomes those who are some day to have more or less business to transact on their own account, parents are requested to send direct to the School a stated monthly allowance to be deposited in the School Bank; and this will be subject to the pupil's personal check to be used only for personal expenses that require actual cash payments, on which account no money will be advanced to pupils. Check books and pass books are furnished to each pupil, and parents are requested to cooperate in instilling increased care in the expenditure of money.

WILLIAM FISKE HENRY.—A native son of whom the Northland may well be proud is William Fiske Henry, the able superintendent of the Palo Alto "Times", and among the best known citizens of Palo Alto, Cal. He was born in Oakland, Alameda County, Cal., December 10, 1875, a son of Charles Everett and Juliette (Fiske) Henry, both natives of New England. On both paternal and maternal sides his lineage is traceable to two historical characters in American development—to Patrick Henry on his father's side and to John Fiske, historian, on his mother's side. He was educated in the grammar and high schools of Dixon, Cal., then entered Stanford University, taking the English course, and was graduated with degree of A. B. in 1900. For ten years foreman of the Tribune Publishing Company at Dixon, Cal., he terminated his service in that capacity in 1895, when he removed to Palo Alto and became foreman of the University Press at Stanford University; he was thus engaged for ten years when he entered the employ of the Times Publishing Company as foreman and served efficiently until 1919, when he became a part owner and assumed the superintendency of the Times Publishing Company.

On January 7, 1903, Mr. Henry was married in Palo Alto to Miss Evelyn Henrietta Benoit, a daughter of Louis Benoit, a native of France and a participant in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870; on her mother's side she is a descendant of the St. Louis family, for whom the city of St. Louis, Mo., was named; her mother's family were pioneers of California. Her education was begun in the grammar schools of Palo Alto and finished at the Notre Dame Convent at Redwood City, Cal. They are the parents of four children: Wilma Cecelia; Wilbur Vincent; Louise Margaret, and Arthur John. In his political views Mr. Henry is a Democrat and fraternally belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Modern Woodmen of America, Royal Neighbors of America, and the Elks. From 1905 to 1920 he served as president of the Palo Alto Typographical Union, and from 1909 to 1919 served the city of Palo Alto as councilman. Mr. Henry has been active in many ways in furthering the development of Santa Clara County, and is a well-known and highly esteemed citizen of the college city.

HENRY A. ALDERTON, M. D.—After a successful career in the medical profession, as a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, Dr. Henry A. Alderton retired and has since devoted himself to the study of painting. Born in New York City, December 28, 1863, he attended the public schools of his native city and the Brooklyn Polytechnic and Collegiate Institute, where he prepared to enter the College of Physicians and Surgons, this being the medical department of Columbia University. He graduated in 1885 and then spent a year as an interne at St. Joseph's Hospital in Paterson, N. J.

Taking up the general practice of medicine at Brooklyn, N. Y., Dr. Alderton later went abroad to study, taking special work on the ear, nose and throat at the University of Berlin in 1890-91, and on his return to Brooklyn, he specialized in these subjects, continuing there until 1912. He taught in the earlier years at the New York Post-Graduate College and the New York Polyclinic and later at the Long Island Medical College; was aural surgeon to the Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital, Kingston Avenue (contagious disease) Hospital, Kings County Hospital, Bushwick and East Brooklyn Hospital, and the Nassau County Hospital. He was formerly a member of the Hamilton Crescent, and Church Club in Brooklyn. Also of the American Otological, American Otological, Rhinological and Laryngological and of the New York Otological Societies; and is, at present, an honorary member of the New York Otological Society. Since coming to California in 1912, he has studied painting under C. P. Townsley, Richard Miller, Mannheim and Armin Hansen, after preliminary work at the San Francisco Institute of Art. The year 1920-21 was spent in Spain and Portugal and Dr. Alderton returned with many original sketches from which he is now working.

In 1885 Dr. Alderton was married to Miss Marion S. Decker in Brooklyn, N. Y., a native of that state and a descendant of families of that state on both paternal and maternal sides. Dr. Alderton's father, Henry Alderton, was a native of Sussex, England, and his mother, Mary Amelia Gibbins, was born in

New York of English and French ancestry. In the Alderton family there are three children: Dorothy M., married to Herbert A. Kellar, director of the McCormick Agricultural Library in Chicago; Barbara, an assistant at the Stanford University Library; and Henry A., Jr., at present engaged in civil engineering and formerly second lieutenant in the late war. All are graduates of Stanford University. The family make their home at 915 Channing Avenue, Palo Alto, where Dr. Alderton has also his studio.

GEORGE M. CURTIS.—The son of pioneer parents who crossed the plains in 1850, George M. Curtis can well take pride in the state of his birth, the development of which has come about through sturdy settlers, such as his forbears were. He was born at Bodega Corners, Sonoma County, October 6, 1868, the son of Benjamin A. and Rebecca (Humphrey) Curtis, who left their Pennsylvania home to pioneer in the Far West more than seventy years ago, settling in Sonoma County on their arrival here, where they engaged in farming.

In 1872 the family removed to Mendocino County, where they took up their home in the pine and redwood district, and here George M. attended school, entering the sawmills as soon as he was large enough to do the work. He soon became the head planer for the Gualala Lumber Company, and he followed this responsible line of work until 1908, when he resigned to take up his residence at San Martin on the ranch which he had purchased in 1893, when his parents had come to San Martin to make their home. The San Martin district was surveyed and sold off in small tracts, beginning in 1892, so that the Curtis family are among the earliest settlers there. This was a stubblefield and now is a fine prune orchard of thirteen acres, which was among the first to be planted. Benjamin A. Curtis lived to be seventy-eight years old, passing away in June, 1914, at San Martin, survived by his widow, who makes her home with George M. Curtis at the comfortable family residence on Church Avenue.

Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin A. Curtis, as follows: George M., of this sketch; Lillie married F. W. Briones; they have four children and reside in San Francisco; William resides at Albin, Mendocino County; Charles is a well driller and resides at San Martin with his wife and two children; Cora died aged two years; and Edna when she was eighteen. A fine type of public spirited citizen, Mr. Curtis can well look back with satisfaction on his years of hard, honest work that have brought him a competence he may now enjoy, knowing that it has come about entirely through his own efforts. He is a charter member of the California Prune and Apricot Association. Well liked and esteemed by his many friends and neighbors, he performs his civic duties under the banner of the Republican party.

LAZARD LION.—A California pioneer of extraordinary force of character and intellect, whose busy life of work and care leading on to success for himself and all associated with him, well illustrates that characteristic in thousands of men, the will to do, to continue to do, despite all odds, and finally to triumph over seemingly impossible obstacles, was Lazard Lion, who closed his eyes to the scenes of this world on February 26, 1911. He was born at Forbach, Alsace-Lorraine, France, October 29, 1829, and there received a good education and training that enabled him to accomplish much as he went through the many years granted him.

When a young man of twenty-three he came to America, arriving in New York in 1852, and after a short sojourn in the East he went to Indiana and for a short time was engaged in business at Marshall. We next find him in New Orleans, where he also carried on a business for a short period of time; then he crossed the Isthmus and arrived in San Francisco in 1853. Soon after his arrival there, he, with others, founded the City of Paris dry goods house, and from a small beginning the business grew with the years until it ranked with the largest in the western metropolis. Mr. Lion retained his interest in that establishment for many years. On account of ill health, Mr. Lion decided he would leave the Bay section and he came to San Jose in 1855, secured employment in a store on Market Street, and the following year, 1856, embarked in a general merchandise business at the corner of Post and Market streets for himself. While he was living in San Francisco he had become very well known to some of the largest merchants in the state for whom he bought goods—at a time when all goods were sold at auction in San Francisco—and being a shrewd buyer he gave his patrons every satisfaction. After he became established in business here he went through the pioneer experiences of all pioneers of those early days, but he was one of those progressive men and forged ahead, never letting himself become discouraged, whatever the obstacles. He continued in business on Market Street until the center of trade shifted over to First Street and he easily adapted himself to conditions and moved to the old Music Hall building where he had four stores. His business kept growing apace and he began manufacturing gloves in one of his stores. That business grew to such proportions that he had from seventy-five to eighty people in his employ and later the increase for the California tanned buckskin gloves became so great that he had to send the goods to the East to have them made, then returned to California and the customers' wants supplied from here. He imported hides from Alaska, and later built a tannery here to cure his own hides; also imported fine kid hides from France for fine goods. He even supplied large manufacturers in the East with the California buckskin gloves. The first year the sales of the San Jose Glove Company amounted to over $200,000.

As the city expanded Mr. Lion opened an exclusive carpet house in a store building in the Knox Block, opposite the Music Hall building. He was also interested in a store in Santa Clara, maintaining that interest for many years. It was due to his business acumen that the City of Lions store was established in Sacramento—one of the most extensive dry goods stores in the entire valley. He was one of the organizers of the Commercial and Savings Bank of San Jose and for many years was its president. This bank came into possession of extensive land holdings in Mexico, and these were looked after by one of his sons, Gustave Lion. He was one of the promoters of the Vendome Hotel; was a stockholder in the San Jose Woolen Mills, the San Jose Gas Company, the San Jose Fruit Packing Company, and other enterprises that he thought might benefit the city of his adoption. He also owned a large tract of land near Gilroy, near Paradise Valley, some 5585 acres of fine land that was purchased in 1890, but which has since passed out of the possession of the family. Mr. Lion

took an active part in local politics, always to elevate the standard of the seeker after office, and he was appointed by Governor Bartlett one of the trustees of Agnew. He was a Mason of many years standing.

In 1857 Lazard Lion was united in marriage with Miss Zulema Martin, born in Bordeaux, France, the daughter of Mary Martin, who came to America and California in 1847 in a sailing vessel with her daughter and conducted a hotel in San Francisco, where all the old-time miners used to hold forth when in that city, spending their gold dust. She also carried on a hotel in San Jose for many years. There were five sons and one daughter granted to Mr. and Mrs. Lion, one of whom, Charles, died in boyhood. The others are Gustave F., president of L. Lion and Sons Company; Ernest P., vice-president; Henry J., treasurer, and Emile M., secretary. The only daughter, Estelle, is the wife of Charles Fay, of San Francisco. These children were all educated in San Jose. Mrs. Lion passed away in 1898.

Lazard Lion had a wide acquaintance in the state and when the news of his death was printed it was a severe shock to all who had known him. When he came to this county there were no railroads—stages were the means of transportation north and south; the quicksilver mines were at the height of their production during his business career; the evolution of the county from stock to grain and later to fruits and intensive farming were all watched with interest by this farsighted merchant prince. The present establishment of L. Lion and Sons Company of San Jose is the outcome of the little store started on Market and Post streets in 1856, and represents the oldest concern in the state that never has been out of the family control. Mr. Lion was successful in all his business undertakings; was modest in manner and always had a cheery greeting for everybody. He was public spirited, always giving with the thought that it was for the best interests of the county. He was a man of splendid business judgment and was popular in social circles in his younger days. At his passing on February 26, 1911, the county lost one of her most loyal citizens.

GUSTAVE F. LION.—A family, historic in its way, of successful merchants and land owners is represented by Gustave F. Lion, president of L. Lion and Sons Company of San Jose, where the family has been continuously represented since 1855. He was born in San Jose, December 13, 1859, son of Lazard and Zulema (Martin) Lion, mentioned at length elsewhere in this work.

Gustave attended the Gates private school in San Jose and then Santa Clara College until he was fourteen. He then left his books to assist his father in his business and went to San Francisco, where he had full charge of his office there and bought goods for his seven stores; and was also selling agent for the San Jose Glove Company in San Francisco; this concern was also owned by his father. The lad went to night school while he was in the city and also attended Heald's Business College to further perfect himself in being able to manage affairs. In 1880 he came back to San Jose and established a dry goods business, which he later sold to Stull and Sonniksen. In 1886 Gustave Lion went to Los Angeles to visit and he saw the great opportunities of the southern city, as it was at the time of its first real boom, and he opened an exclusive carpet store and continued there for almost four years, then sold out and came back to San Jose to identify himself with the L. Lion and Sons concern. That same year it was incorporated as L. Lion and Sons Company, with Gustave F. as its president, and that office he has held ever since. The famous San Martin ranch of 5585 acres also came under his control and he managed that until it was sold for subdivision into small farms in 1921. He had been looking after the extensive land holdings for his father—or in reality the Commercial and Savings Bank—some years previous to this time. Mr. Lion has given his entire time to the development of the concern of which he is the head, but not to the exclusion of his duties as a public spirited citizen.

The marriage of Gustave F. Lion with Miss Mary Jobson of San Jose was celebrated in 1880, and they have become the parents of three children: Clara Z. married W. E. Blauer, manager of the San Jose branch of the Bank of Italy; Morrell G. is a grower and wholesaler of seeds in Santa Clara County; and Hortense is at home. The daughters were born in San Jose and the son in Los Angeles. The family home is at 1275 Alameda. Mr. Lion is one of the popular citizens of the county as well as one of the most public spirited. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Country Club, the Commercial Club, the B. P. O. Elks, a director of the San Jose branch of the Bank of Italy and a member of its advisory board. He was vice-president of the Commercial and Savings Bank for several years and until it was sold, was president of the Salsina Canning and Packing Company. Always interested in politics, though not a seeker for office, he has sought to do what he could under the banners of the Republican party, although he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held in Chicago in 1896. Of kindly disposition, keen business discernment, Mr. Lion has a host of friends through the state who gladly acknowledge his success and consider his word as good as his bond.

PROF. ELMER E. BROWNELL.—California has been particularly fortunate in her exceptional staff of educators who have done yeoman service in helping to lay broad and deep the foundations of the great commonwealth, and prominent among those contributing to these great aims and results is Prof. Elmer E. Brownell, the popular supervising principal of the Gilroy public schools, and a leader in the educational work of Santa Clara County. A native Vermonter, Elmer E. Brownell was born at Essex Junction, in the Green Mountain State, on June 1, 1865, the son of Lyman A. Brownell, also a Vermonter, a stonemason who migrated west to California in 1871, and settled at San Jose, where he died in 1902. Mrs. Brownell, who was Eliza A. Cook, before her marriage and a native of New York, died January 23, 1921, highly esteemed as was her husband, and the center of a circle of steadfast friends. The Brownells came to America before the Revolutionary War, three brothers hailing from England, and settled in Vermont, while the Cook family migrated from Scotland to New York in early Colonial days.

Elmer Brownell passed through the elementary schools of San Jose and was graduated from the State Normal in this city in 1884, after which he spent one year at Stanford University, and in 1887 he was in charge of the Lone Tree district school, in Contra Costa County. The following year he removed to Monterey County, and then he taught at Warm Springs and next at Decoto, in Alameda County, be-

coming there the acting principal of schools. He was principal of the Mountain View schools from 1890 to 1899, and was assistant teacher of the San Jose high school from 1899 to 1904. Since 1904 he has had charge of the Gilroy schools. From 1896 to 1906 he was president of the board of education of Santa Clara County. In national political affairs a Republican, Professor Brownell has always been an enthusiastic, non-partisan worker for local movements and men properly endorsed.

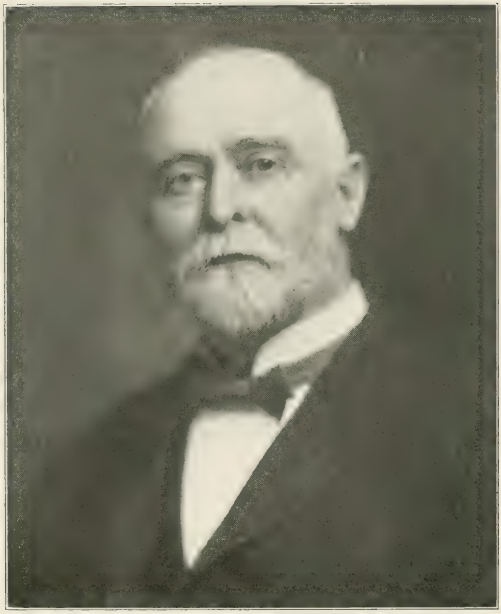
At Irvington, in Alameda County, on July 25, 1890, Mr. Brownell was married to Miss Lizzie Valpey Craycroft, the daughter of J. W. Craycroft of Modesto. She passed away in 1903, lamented by all who had come to appreciate her personality and gifts, and survived by four sons: R. E. Brownell is a graduate of the University of California, class of '11, from which he received the D. D. S. degree; he is married and the father of two children, and resides at Fresno. John R. is in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, is married and has one child, and served for twelve months in France, during the World War. Dr. H. L. Brownell is also a graduate of the Physicians and Surgeons College of San Francisco, having been a member of the class of '14; he is married and lives at Fresno, and was a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy during the war. Herbert W. Brownell, another ex-service man, is attending the Dental College of the University of Southern California. Professor Brownell was married for the second time on Christmas Day, 1909, to Miss Sarah Annette Whitehurst, the daughter of L. A. Whitehurst, the well-known pioneer, now deceased. The family now reside at the old Whitehurst home on South Church Street, Gilroy. Professor Brownell is a Republican, a Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight Templar and a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and belongs to the Watsonville lodge of Elks, and to the Mountain View lodge of Odd Fellows, the Gilroy I. O. F., and is secretary and treasurer of Gilroy Golf and Country Club.

STEPHEN HEILMANN.—A successful orchardist, who has made valuable contributions toward the advancement of California husbandry, is Stephen Heilmann, who came to Gilroy on August, 1, 1886, and since Thanksgiving Day, November 25, 1886, has resided on Bodfish Road. He was born near Raudesacker, near Wurzburg, on the River Main in Bavaria, on April 10, 1861, the eldest son of Franz and Barbara (Feuerer) Heilmann, and he attended school in his own home district. In time, he spent three years in the German army, doing his full duty by the land of his birth, and having thus kept his record clear, so that he might at any time return to the Fatherland if he wished, he set out for America. On July 11, 1892, he was admitted to citizenship by Judge Lorigan at San Jose, and since then, becoming more and more American, he has steadily made good. He worked on the Lewis place when he first came to this section and after Mr. Lewis died he served Henry Miller faithfully until April, 1905. While in the employ of Miller he acquired 185 acres of very desirable orchard and hill land, and this he has been developing into an orchard and a vineyard. A Republican in matters of national import, Mr. Heilmann has been broadminded and non-partisan in local affairs, and is at present a school trustee in the Live Oaks district. He was also roadmaster of the Bodfish district for many years.

At Gilroy, in 1898, Mr. Heilmann was married to Miss Barbara Bumm, a native of the same part of Bavaria as her husband, where she was born on April 7, 1861, and she came to California in 1888. Five children made up their family: Lizzie, Mrs. Evans, resides with her two children at Woodland; Augusta, wife of Chief Engineer Satler, of the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, is at home; Herman is assisting with the work on the ranch, is married and resides on the home place. Mary resides with her husband, Joe Gubser, and her three daughters at Old Gilroy. Sarah, Mrs. George Brem, resides near Gilroy; she is a graduate of the San Francisco State Normal School, and the mother of a son. Mrs. Heilmann was a general favorite, and when she passed away, in June, 1905, at the Fisher Place, she was deeply mourned by a wide circle of friends.

Many interesting events have helped to fill the fruitful life of our subject, but in none has he taken more pride than in his relation to the Nemo Prune, the story of which may be had in his own narrative. "For many years," he says, "I was working upon Henry Miller's fruit ranch, known as the Lewis Place, where there were some green-gage plum trees, whose fruit we could not very well use. Mr. Miller thereupon ordered me to graft the trees to Imp. prunes, and he sent me the scions. The grafting was a success, and after a couple of years, the branches bore well. I noticed on one tree a French-prune graft, which was accidentally joined to the Imp. prune scions, and this gave me the idea of improving the French prune by means of the Imp. prune, which is tender and gets soft very quickly. I took about half a dozen of the Imp. prunes which were close to the French prune limbs and planted the pits of the former, and only one was growing. I carefully attended to this one little tree, eager to see what kind of fruit it would produce. I made grafts of this little tree to older trees, and they are now bearing an exceptionally good prune. I call it "Nemo." This prune is large, of good color, sweet, firm in flesh, and it does not get soft like the Imp. prune when lying on the ground. This prune tree may be grown on poor land, and yet will grow large —much larger than the French prune of neighbors growing in the same kind of soil, and about thirty-four grown on poor soil will make a pound."

S. G. RODECK.—A native son, S. G. Rodeck was born in Sonoma County, November 1, 1856, and received a good education in the schools of Petaluma; he is a son of John and Letitia Rodeck, born in Germany and Ireland, respectively, who settled in the East and later emigrated to California via Panama and followed farming near Petaluma. S. G. Rodeck was engaged in dairying in Sonoma County, then spent two years in San Luis Obispo County and then came to Santa Clara County in the '70s. He purchased an orchard near Campbell, and here he was married in 1876 to Miss Laura Campbell, who was born in the town of Campbell, a daughter of Benj. Campbell, the founder of the town. They have engaged in orcharding ever since, and Mr. Rodeck was a director in the Bank of Campbell until it was sold to the Garden City Bank & Trust Co.. He is now a member of its finance committee and a man



D. L. Moody

of much influence and public spirit. Mr. and Mrs. Rodeck have three children: Mrs Cora Antrin, of Fresno; Mary L, and Geo. Benjamin. They are members of the Methodist Church in Campbell.

DAVID BACON MOODY.—Success has attended the efforts of David Bacon Moody, and though retired from active duties, he is still alert and interested in all measures that tend to the advancement and development of his community. Born in Michigan City, Ind., March 14, 1837, his parents, Ransom G. and Elmira (Bacon) Moody, removed, in 1840, to Milwaukee, Wis. There he attended the public schools until early in the year 1849, when the family crossed the plains with ox teams to California, coming by the southern route and the Cajon Pass, their wagons being among the first to come by that route. Their progress was slow, accompanied by perils and hardships, but they finally reached San Bernardino about Christmas time, 1849, coming on to San Jose in May, 1850, where Mr. Moody attended school until nineteen years of age. When he was twenty-one he embarked in the flour-milling business with his father and two brothers, Charles and Volney D. Moody, and continued in that business until his retirement from active life. Their mills were known as the Moody Mills, and afterwards as the Central Milling Company, composed of eleven units in all, and distributed their products throughout the state. Later these mills were combined with other mills and became known as the Sperry Flour Company, and for eighteen years he was secretary and auditor for this company. For fourteen years, or until the liquidation of the business, Mr. Moody was president of the San Jose Woolen Mills, and he was also one of the promoters of the Vendome Hotel. Since 1910 his private interests have been demanding his full time.

Mr. Moody is a public-spirited citizen, who has the fullest confidence of the community, and served as city treasurer in 1862, which office he held for two years. In 1867, at a time of great public agitation, he was called upon to act as county treasurer by the board of supervisors. The incumbent of the office had absconded with $23,000 of the county funds. Great excitement was the result, but Mr. Moody took hold of matters and carried them safely through the critical time, finding no difficulty in giving at once bonds of the heaviest nature. From 1867 to 1871 Mr. Moody was chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, and September 27, 1886, he was a prime mover in the organization of the Board of Trade, which afterwards became the Chamber of Commerce, which has done a vast deal of good for this valley in advertising its advantages and resources and in disseminating accurate and reliable information. Mr. Moody was elected president at the first and held that important office until going to San Francisco for the Sperry Flour Company; he also served on the board of education four years. In addition to his business interests, he is the owner of considerable real estate.

The marriage of Mr. Moody, June 27, 1861, united him with Miss Jeannette B. Wright, a native of New York. They have two children, Nettie, a graduate of the College of the Pacific, and Anna L., both residing with their parents.

Mr. Moody, from his majority until 1900, was an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and has the honor of having voted for President Lincoln twice, and twice for President Grant; however, he now votes the Democratic ticket. He is a great lover of good music, and in this he finds his recreation. He is a member of the Loring Club of San Francisco and attends rehearsal every Monday night; he has been an active member of this club for over twenty-five years. He is a composer of some distinction, having begun when eighteen years of age, and several of his songs have met with popular approval. For twelve years he was the tenor of St. Joseph's quartet choir of San Jose. Mr. Moody was a member of the board of freeholders, elected for the purpose of framing a new charter for city government, and was also a member of the committee of revision, a responsible office requiring the highest qualities. This board succeeded in establishing the commission form of government in San Jose. Mr. Moody was a volunteer fireman in the early days, and for his service of six years received an exemption certificate, which relieves him from jury duty. Although advanced in years, Mr. Moody is still active and retains the energy and ability which have always distinguished him.

JOE HAGEMAN.—Among the prominent and outstanding figures in realty circles of San Jose, and a name that is familiar to home builders and investors is Joe Hageman. To him belongs the credit of introducing the modern, high-class residence apartments, which have become so popular with investors and tenants alike. He was born in Franklin, Ind., on July 26, 1875, a son of Simon P. and Annie (McCollough) Hageman. The family removed to California during the year of 1884, and settled in San Jose, where the father was well known as an orchardist; both parents have passed away.

Mr. Hageman received his education in the public schools and high school of San Jose and spent his spare time in helping his father on the home place, where he secured a training that was of much help when he started to make his own way. He first engaged in ranching; then entered the drug business, became a licensed druggist and followed that line for the next six years. He again entered the ranks of the ranchers and continued for eight years. During 1906 he quit ranching and went to San Francisco and was engaged in the wrecking business in which he met with success, helping to clean up the debris of the big fire of April, 1906, which was the initial step in the building of greater San Francisco. Upon his return to San Jose, in 1909, Mr. Hageman built the first residence apartment house in San Jose, located at 330 South Third Street; since then has built another at the corner of Third and Julian streets. When he first commenced the plan and carried it into execution, it was considered impractical and unprofitable, but the success of the venture has proven so practicable and this style of apartment so popular, that many have followed his example and dozens have been constructed, aiding very materially in the housing problems of San Jose. In 1919, Mr. Hageman was the moving spirit in the organization of the United Realty Company, his business associates being Arthur L. Grey and Joseph V. Cardoza, with offices at 61 West Santa Clara Street. From the time of its establishment, the United Realty Company has had its share of the business and the volume and importance of their transactions are growing month by month; in connection with the realty business, they conduct a general insurance business.

The marriage of Mr. Hageman occurred in San Jose, June 24, 1901, and united him with Miss Jane

Trader, a native of Jersey City, N. J., later removing with her parents to Kansas City, Mo. They are the parents of one child, Bruce. Mr. Hageman is very popular in the San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. Elks and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the San Jose realty board. His leisure time is spent in the open, and he is particularly fond of camping trips in the mountains, a recreation he enjoys as much as his busy life will permit.

JOHN Q. A. BALLOU.—Numbered among the oldest and best posted horticulturists of the Santa Clara Valley, John Q. A. Ballou still retains his clear mind and alert intellect at the age of ninety-five and it is indeed a rare privilege to converse with him. The founder of the Ballou family in America was Maturin Ballou, of French and Norman lineage, who migrated from England in 1645, and became an associate of Roger Williams in Rhode Island. He had two sons, John and James. In the sixth generation from him was Abram Ballou, a native of Rhode Island and besides being a farmer was a shoemaker, which occupation he followed for some years in New York state and there died. His son, Otis, was born in Smithfield, R. I., and removed to New Hampshire, where he married Lydia Chamberlain in 1816. Later he settled in Hartland, Windsor County Vt., and combined the trade of a shoemaker with the occupation of farmer. During their residence there his son, John Q. A., was born, a representative of the eighth generation in descent from the founder of the family in the United States. When he was seven years of age, the family removed to Walpole, N. H., and the father continued his trade of shoemaking and farming. Later the family returned to Rhode Island and there the father passed away. His wife died in New Hampshire in 1849. She was a granddaughter of Thomas Chamberlain, one of the earliest settlers of New Hampshire and a lieutenant under General Stark in the Revolutionary War.

J. Q. A. Ballou was the eighth child in a family of twelve children, eleven of whom attained mature years, and was born March 26, 1827. He attended the common schools and learned the trade of cutter in a shoe manufacturing establishment, and at the age of twenty-two had risen to the position of foreman of the manufacturing department. He continued in this employ until March 1, 1849, when he and his brother, George W., sailed from Boston on the ship Sweden around the Horn, and after a voyage of 153 days landed in San Francisco on August 3 of that year, just fifteen days before the landing of Bayard Taylor, correspondent of Horace Greeley's New York "Tribune." They hurried on to the mines, but six weeks after their arrival George W., was taken ill and died at Coloma. In January of 1852, J. Q. A. returned to the east via Nicaragua and in May of the same year accompanied by his two brothers, Warren S, and Charles O., they started back by the same route. Their tickets provided for passage in the North American from San Juan Del Suer to San Francisco, but that steamship having been wrecked they finished their trip by a voyage on the S. S. Lewis instead. Warren S. Ballou returned East within a year but Charles O. stayed until 1860, when he also went back and enlisted, became second lieutenant and was killed during the terrific fighting at the battle of Fredericksburg, while acting as captain.

After his second arrival in California in 1852, J. Q. A. Ballou went to the mines in Sierra County. In March of 1853 he went to Santa Clara County, and arriving at San Jose, March 14 of that year, he put up at Price's Hotel, which was located where the Wilcox Building now stands. Its proprietor was Col. John Price, a brother of the Confederate general and ex-governor of Missouri, General Sterling Price. In 1855 Mr. Ballou turned his attention to the nursery business and in 1857 purchased his present property in the suburbs of San Jose on the Milpitas Road, and he was thus engaged until 1862, becoming the best posted man on fruit cultivation in the Santa Clara Valley and well deserved that honor, for many years were devoted to the study of obtaining the best results with the varied products which the soil would bring forth. One of the first experiments that Mr. Ballou tried was the boring of a well on his ranch, and in February, 1857, water was reached. Mr. Ballou was associated with the introduction of bee culture in California. His ranch consisted of forty acres and was planted to pears, apples and plums. In addition he has a stock farm of 140 acres on the Guadalupe on First Street a quarter of a mile north of the city limits. For thirty-five years he has been interested in city property in San Francisco besides owning valuable property in San Jose. He was the first man to experiment in drying fruit in the sun, an industry that has since developed into a most profitable occupation in Santa Clara County. In 1864, while on a visit to his New England home, he married Miss Catherine J. Kimball, daughter of Timothy D. and Jane Alice (Mann) Kimball, residents of Claremont, N. H. Mr. and Mrs. Ballou were the parents of two children; Allis K., Mrs. Wager Bradford, and George Ballou, an accountant in the auditor's office of the shipping board in San Francisco. Mrs. Ballou passed away in 1914.

Mr. Ballou also helped pioneer the fruit canning industry at San Jose, where the first cannery was started in 1870 by Dr. Dawson, and in 1874 it was incorporated under the name of the San Jose Fruit Canning Company. In 1879 Messrs. Ballou and Ozier became owners of three-fifths of the capital stock and Mr. Ballou served as its president for three years. He was also prominent in the organization of the Farmer's Union Store and for many years served in the capacity of secretary and is still a stockholder and director. As a result of an operation for cataract, Mr. Ballou has lost his sight and can only distinguish the light from darkness, but he still retains his wonderful memory and it is indeed interesting to converse with him upon the early history of California in the early mining days. Mr. Ballou has been connected with the organization known as "California Pioneers" since 1856. It was started in 1849 and one of the points of eligibility is that the member must have been a resident of California before statehood. This organization is a very noted one, among other things being the residuary legatee of the James Lick Estate. He is also a member of the Santa Clara County Pioneer Association. From the formation of the Republican party in 1856 Mr. Ballou has been a firm believer and an advocate in Republican principles. In 1866 he was elected a member of the county board of supervisors, but resigned three years later. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic lodge No. 10 in San Jose.

J. A. Wilcox

HON. ISAIAH ALONZO WILCOX.—A grateful posterity such as makes up the rank and file of California citizenship today will always gladly honor such patriot pioneers as the late Hon. Isaiah Alonzo Wilcox, who for years participated in the direction of public affairs, while he enjoyed distinction as one of the foremost settlers who had contributed substantially toward the scientific and practical development of the varied fruit interests of Santa Clara County. A native of the great Empire State, he was born in Herkimer County on September 16, 1822, the son of Asa and Clarissa (Nichols) Wilcox, also natives of that county. His father both followed agricultural pursuits and conducted a well-stocked store, besides looking after other business interests, and thus it happened that Isaiah, during his attendance at the local schools, not only received such an education as is possible to obtain from books, but he imbibed much else of great benefit to him in after years. He progressed so well, indeed, that at twenty he undertook to teach school, and in that field he asserted his powers and leadership qualities to the extent that the authorities induced him twice to accept the office of superintendent of schools. He was far from satisfied with pedagogy, however, and at the age of twenty-four began to study law, partly under the distinguished Judge Loomis. Unfortunately, too close application to his study impaired his health, and he was forced to seek outdoor activity. He took up various occupations, even trying his luck at cod-fishing off the Banks of Newfoundland, in 1849; and having decided that he must make a still greater change, he turned his attention to the genial climate of the Pacific Coast, about which everybody was then talking, on account of the excitement following the discovery of gold.

Making his way via the Isthmus of Panama, he at length arrived in San Francisco in 1852; and although he had almost an aversion to mining, he accompanied others in search of gold. He worked for a while at Little York, Waulope and Red Dog, but, discouraged on account of his continued poor health, he returned to San Francisco, and soon made his way to the new town of Alameda. Messrs. Chipman and Augenbough, founders of the proposed city, made him foreman of the survey, and he then went to work in the redwood district north of Oakland. In partnership with Henderson Llewelling, who had been a pioneer in importing fruit trees to the Western Coast, he bought 500 acres of land, later laid out as Fruitvale, but owing to trouble on account of the title, their plans with the property were never made use of. In 1856 he went to San Francisco, and there, with E. J. Loomis, he established a commission and produce house that was soon known for its enterprise and dependability. Two years later, when the excitement as to gold spread along the Fraser River, he established stores at Victoria, on Vancouver Island, but the failure of the mines and the consequent departure of the miners forced him to close the shops again.

Concentrating his attention upon the advantages offered by Alameda County, Mr. Wilcox engaged actively in fruit culture there; and in 1867, convinced that Santa Clara County offered still greater opportunities, he removed hither, settling on Olive Avenue, three miles northwest of Santa Clara, where he continued his fruit planting and cultivating on about sixty acres. He had some 6,000 trees, mostly Bartlett pears and French prunes, and between the trees he cultivated onions and strawberries, evolving with the latter a very profitable industry. He had six acres of alfalfa, and managed that corner of his busy ranch so well that he gathered six crops a year from the rich land.

Mr. Wilcox was married in 1859 to Miss Mary Frances Abbott, the daughter of the California pioneer, Stephen Abbott, a charming lady, who first saw the light at Wilton, N. H., and bade adieu to the scenes of this world on May 13, 1891, at the age of fifty-three. The worthy couple were blessed with four sons and one daughter: Frank Asa is the subject of a review on another page; Harry W. is deceased, survived by a widow, who resides in the East; Emily A. Wilcox married Francis J. Henry, who is engaged in mercantile pursuits at Glendale, where they reside; Walter I. is a dentist and enjoys a lucrative practice in San Francisco; he resides on a part of the premises of the Wilcox Fruit Company, and is that company's secretary and treasurer. Irving A. Wilcox, who is married and also lives on a part of the fruit company's property, is the manager.

Isaiah Alonzo Wilcox's prominence in the Western fruit industry is attested by the fact that the California State Horticultural Society selected him as its representative at the Industrial Exposition in New Orleans, where he accomplished much to arouse a live interest in the soil, climate and products of California, and the fruits of his intelligent and conscientious labors were apparent in the large number of desirable settlers who afterwards located in the state. He assisted effectually in organizing the American Horticultural Society, and was one of the founders of the Horticultural Hall Association of San Jose, a member of its first board of directors. He was also one of the first directors in the Bank of Santa Clara County, and he assisted in founding the Grangers Bank of California. He was a stockholder in the Farmers' Union store in San Jose, and also in the Santa Clara Cheese Factory. On the organization of the Santa Clara Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, he became a charter member, and he was twice honored as this body's representative in the State Grange. Later he helped to organize the San Jose Grange, and became its first worthy master. He was a standpat Republican, and was a member of the State Legislature for 1886-88, rendering great service to his constituency. After a very busy and unquestionably useful career, "crowned by prosperity and blessed by many warm friendships," as an earlier writer has said of him, "he entered into rest April 1, 1897, mourned by the pioneers who had labored by his side in the early days of Santa Clara County, and followed to his grave by innumerable tokens of respect on the part of his former associates and companions."

PAUL C. SAINSEVAIN.—A representative of one of the oldest families in the Santa Clara Valley is Paul C. Sainsevain, whose father, Pedro Sainsevain, came to San Jose from his native place, Begay, France, when he was eighteen years of age, in 1836, and in this old Mission city he met and married Miss Paula Suñol, a native daughter of San Jose, whose father, Don Antonio Suñol, came hither from Spain in 1818, and was the second of the foreigners to come to Santa Clara Valley. Don Antonio Suñol

became a large landowner and a successful and influential man. On his maternal side Paul C. Sainsevain is also descended from the Bernal family, his Great-grandfather Bernal coming hither in 1787 with the old Mission Fathers.

Pedro Sainsevain built the first sawmill in San Bernardino County, and with his brother Louis set out a large vineyard at Cucamonga. Then he ran a sawmill near Santa Cruz and had a grant of land at Santa Cruz, a part of it now being the site of the powder works. In 1849 San Francisco Bay was full of idle boats, as captains could get no sailors to man them because of the rush to the mines. Wishing to make a trip to Chile, Mr. Sainsevain chartered a boat and had to guarantee a crew, so he manned the boat with Indians, made the trip to Chile, purchased merchandise, and on his return sold his stock at a profit of $50,000. He also engaged in business in Yerba Buena. When his oldest children were of suitable age he sent them to Bordeaux, France, to go to school. The mother made the trip and remained for some months, and while she was there Paul C. was born in Bordeaux, May 25, 1856. In 1864 Pedro Sainsevain started a large wine business in New York City, but owing to the conditions of the times he lost heavily. He continued on his ranch in San Jose, where he had 116 acres of vineyard, now Sainsevain Villa. Afterwards he was again in business in San Francisco. Then for about eight years he was in business in Central America, later returning to San Jose. After his wife's death he returned to France, where he spent the rest of his days. They had three children: Michael, deceased; Charles, a rancher of San Jose, and Paul C., of this sketch.

He was educated in the public schools of San Jose and at Santa Clara College, and after this he took up the study and practice of surveying and civil engineering under A. T. Herman for two years; then with his father he went to Central America, where he remained for a period of eight years. On his return to San Jose he became secretary and manager of the San Jose Electric Light Company, a position he filled for two years, when he accepted a position with Mr. Pieper, city engineer of San Jose, continuing with him until Mr. Pieper's death, when Mr. Sainsevain received the appointment of city engineer, serving acceptably for a period of six years. During this time he laid out the main sewer and sewer system. Next he was deputy county assessor under L. A. Spitzer until his death, and then under Mrs. L. A. Spitzer until the close of her term of office, when he entered the county surveyor's office eight years ago, since which time he has been serving under Mr. Ryder.

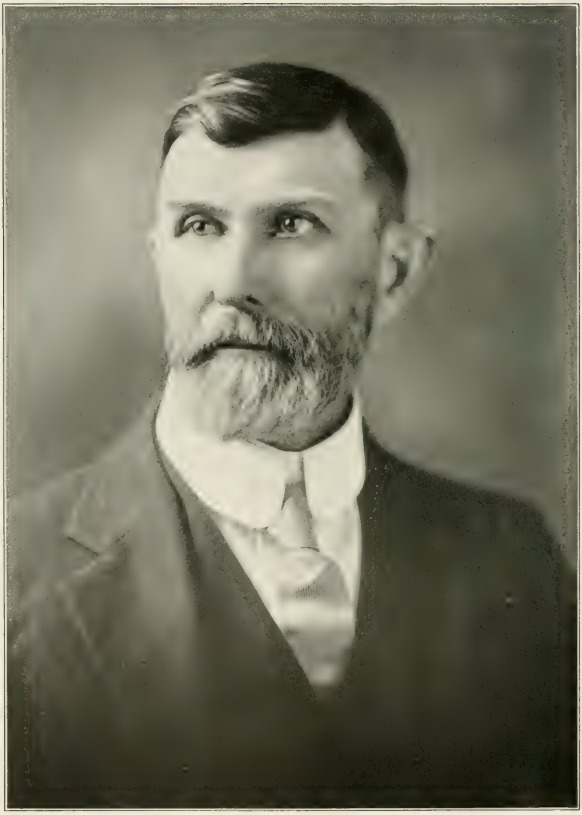
Mr. Sainsevain resides in a comfortable home he owns in Sainsevain Villa, a subdivision his father laid out of the 116-acre farm in 1870. In San Francisco occurred the marriage of Mr. Sainsevain and Lillian Ebeling. She is a native daughter, born in San Francisco, whose father was one of the pioneer jewelers of that city. Their union has been blessed with two children: Eugenio, died at the age of twenty years, just as he was entering Stanford University, and Isabelle, now Mrs. Schweitzer, who has one child, Eugenio Schweitzer.

JOSEPH E. RUCKER.—From the date of his arrival in California, in the early days of 1852, Joseph E. Rucker was intimately associated with the upbuilding of the Santa Clara Valley, first with its ranching interests, and later as the founder of the firm popularly known as the Rucker Realty Company, pioneers in the real estate business of this locality and active factors in its development.

Joseph E. Rucker was born in Howard County, Mo., in 1831, the son of William T. and Verenda S. (Taylor) Rucker, who moved to Howard County, Mo., in 1830, soon after their marriage in Virginia, where the father was born in 1809 and the mother in 1810. In 1832 they removed to Saline County, Mo., and for the next twenty years they engaged in farming there, successful among their generation and honored for their many sterling qualities. In 1852 the whole family made the long trip across the plains to California, and William T. Rucker succeeded in bringing through 200 milch cows, no small undertaking in that day, but a very profitable one for him, as he had purchased them for ten dollars a head and was able to dispose of them for from $150 to $200 a head. Soon after arriving here he bought 160 acres of land southwest of Santa Clara, which he sowed to wheat, his first crop yielding fifty bushels to the acre. This was in the season of 1852-53 when seed potatoes and seed wheat each cost five cents per pound. Mr. and Mrs. William T. Rucker were the parents of eleven children: Joseph E., of this review; Mary L., Mrs. Benj. Campbell; John S.; W. D.; R. T.; Dr. H. N.; Z. T.; Nancy C., Mrs. John P. Finley; George F.; Margaret E., Mrs. Clark; B. W. Mr. Rucker passed away in 1879, his wife surviving him a number of years, her death occurring in 1897.

In 1853 Joseph E. Rucker took up eighty acres of land, which he farmed until 1855, when he bought a dairy near Gilroy. In 1858 he disposed of this and bought a ranch, which he operated until 1864, when he sold it. Then he bought the ranch at Campbell, where he lived until he bought a tract of ten acres in The Willows in 1874, and that same year went into the real estate business, in which he was engaged during the remainder of his life. In 1883 he took his son into partnership with him, the firm becoming J. E. Rucker & Son, successors to Rucker & Page, and this company became foremost among the realty and insurance concerns of the Santa Clara Valley.

In 1855 Joseph E. Rucker was married to Miss Susan Brown, a native of Holt County, Mo, who came to California in 1851 with her parents, Samuel and Susan (Woods) Brown. They were also pioneer settlers of Missouri, coming there in 1825 from their old home in Kentucky. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Rucker: William B., Annie, deceased; Mary E., now Mrs. M. A. Boulware; James T. and Samuel N., twins; the latter was a member of the State Legislature in 1885, and in 1889 was mayor of San Jose; Joseph H. is now head of the realty business, with offices in both San Jose and San Francisco; Susan is the wife of Judge P. F. Gosbey of San Jose; Lucy M., the wife of Dr. Chas. A. Wayland. Joseph E. Rucker passed away in 1890, survived for seven years by his devoted wife. A life-long Democrat, he took an active interest in the affairs of his party, and he was a Mason, belonging to San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., Howard Chapter



F. A. Wilcox

No. 14, R. A. M., San Jose Commandery, K. T., and San Jose Chapter No. 31, O. E. S. A conscientious member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and a generous supporter of its benevolences, he was the first single man to join this church in the Santa Clara Valley, which church was built by his father and known as Rucker's Chapel. A worthy pioneer, he contributed much to the permanent upbuilding and development of this section of California, his death closing a career that had been upright and honorable in every relation of his well-spent life.

FRANK A. WILCOX.—A representative of Santa Clara County whose success in life has enabled him to command an influence helpful to many others besides himself, is Frank A. Wilcox, widely known for his association with the Wilcox Fruit Company, residing on Coffin Road, three miles to the northwest of Santa Clara. The son of the Hon. Isaiah Alonzo Wilcox, one of the most esteemed pioneers of Santa Clara County, Frank Asa was born in Fruitvale, Alameda County, on November 16, 1860, the eldest in a family of four sons and one daughter, and while yet a youth he was fortunate in mastering a thorough knowledge of the fruit trade, so that long before most young men, he was able to start in business for himself with a good practical experience as part of his capital. Toward the close of 1889, he secured by purchase twenty acres of choice land lying west of his father's ranch in Santa Clara County, and commenced to raise seeds and fruits, and two years later, he added to his holdings a twelve-acre tract, which he set out in fruit, and in 1904 he bought another twenty acres, also for fruit culture. About the same time he formed a working agreement with Charles Parker of Santa Clara and W. H. Metson of San Francisco, and first undertook the growing of vegetables for seeds; and from that early venture of nearly twenty years ago, sprang the California Seeds, Inc., of which Mr. Wilcox was secretary, and they shipped seeds to all parts of the United States, and even to Europe. Although so successful in the seed business that that industry alone almost monopolized his attention, he continued to operate his thirty-two acres, and also to take care of his one-fifth interest in his father's estate.

After the death of his father, in 1897, the Wilcox Fruit Company was incorporated. It took over the orchards and business of the deceased pioneer, and developed an enviable property and trade. Its present officials are F. A. Wilcox, president, I. A. Wilcox, general manager; and Walter Wilcox, secretary and treasurer. The company has sold off some land, and bought other land, since Isaiah A. Wilcox's death, and at present it has seventy-six acres. Frank A. Wilcox with his two sons owns eighty-six acres, the whole being devoted to growing pears. Mr. Wilcox saw the need of drainage for this section, so with others laid a drain pipe line for 6000 feet to get a proper outlet, and then he laid tile throughout his property, which he finds of great benefit to the land and his growing orchards. He has also installed an underground system for spraying the trees, operated from a central plant. By this method spraying can be done immediately after a rain, instead of the old way of having to wait several weeks for the ground to dry sufficiently to allow the hauling of the tank wagon. He is a stockholder in the Bank of Italy, and he also is a director in the California Pear Growers Association, which he helped to establish in 1918. He helped to organize at San Jose, the Co-operative Canneries, a state-wide institution, and he is a director of the Santa Clara unit.

At Santa Clara, in 1886, Mr. Wilcox was married to Miss Mary L. Ortley, a native of Santa Clara County and the daughter of Capt. John Jacob and Almira Ortley, honored pioneers. Her father, one of the ablest sea captains of several oceans, brought his own ship to the Pacific Coast in 1849, and afterward engaged in Coast trade; and her mother, who was Miss Wade before her marriage, crossed the great plains to the Golden State to reach her longed-for goal. Captain Ortley, then running a line of freight steamers between San Francisco and Alviso, and he and Miss Wade were married on Christmas Eve, 1858, and they made their home near Alviso. A sister of Mrs. Wilcox is Mrs. Frank A. Hunter, and her history is given elsewhere in this work in the life-story of her husband. Three children blessed this fortunate union of Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox. Fannie Almira had become a gifted, promising young lady of twenty when, in 1907, she died, popular as a graduate of the Santa Clara high school. Lloyd Ortley Wilcox, married Miss Nola McCline of Santa Clara, and they have two children, Barbara and Frank Alfred. Adrian C. Wilcox, graduated from the University of California and has become an agricultural expert. He entered the U. S. service and for two years during the war he was associated with the Agricultural Department in the work of increasing the production of wheat—an important work for which he was especially recommended by his former professor; he was married to Miss Irma Currie of Los Angeles, a granddaughter of the founder of Tustin, Orange County. Frank A. Wilcox's father died on April 1, 1897; and his mother, who was Mary Frances Abbott before her marriage, breathed her last on May 13, 1891. In 1906, Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox built their beautiful residence, which they later remodeled, making it a commodious country house. Mr. Wilcox is an Odd Fellow, a past grand and a past chief patriarch in the Encampment.

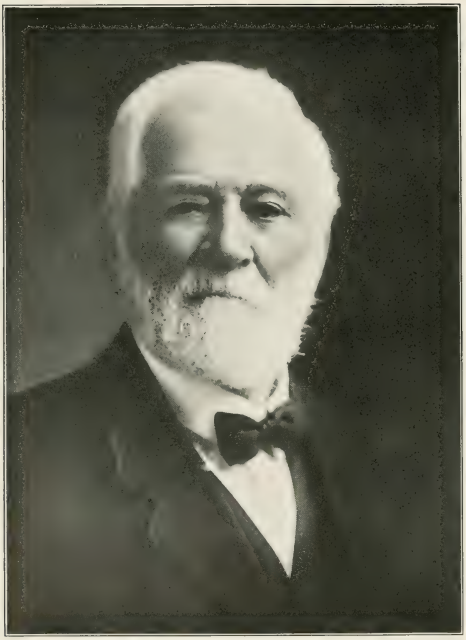
STANFORD UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—Widely known as among the most attractive of all the external features of the Stanford University, the splendidly-equipped and equally splendidly housed library of that world-famous institution of higher learning, has become of absorbing interest and abiding satisfaction both to the discriminating and exacting scholar, and the ambitious student. Its superb building alone, according to the well-chosen phrases of President Ray Lyman Wilbur, materializes a dream once before almost a reality. When one studies the simple and effective arrangement of the building, with its many conveniences, made possible through experience—illustrative of more than one theory and forethought of the librarian, George Thomas Clark, and and those associated with him in the immense labor of calling again into creation such a storehouse with all its complicated machinery—he cannot but think that perhaps the earthquake may have been kind in its rude shattering of former hopes. The erection of the library has hastened the inevitable rearrangement of roads through the campus so as to provide the easiest access to the residence district, in spite of the great projected quadrangles blocking the direct course from Palo Alto, and, attractive without, and beautiful

in its simplicity within, the new library has taken its firm place in the life of Stanford scholarship.

When Stanford University first opened its doors for instruction on October 1, 1891, there were only 3,000 volumes in its library, and the home of the library was in the building occupied of late by the law library. At the end of the first year, there were still accommodations for only about 100 readers, in one large room, but the number of volumes had increased to 8,000, and these books were on shelves capable of holding 10,000 more; so that it is safe to say that, in the first few years, the most important of all works available for student use were in the private collections of the professors, assembled at the latter's expense. In this first year, however, was acquired the valuable gift from Timothy Hopkins of some 2,000 volumes on railroads, the nucleus of the 10,000 volumes he was ultimately to give as the Hopkins Railway Library. At the end of the second year, the library's staff consisted of a librarian and two student assistants, and the library, contained 15,600 books. At the close of this second year, occurred the death of Senator Stanford, followed by attempts on the part of the government to invalidate the deed to the university, so that had it not been for the continued munificent interest of Mr. Hopkins in the welfare of the institution, the library would have made little or no progress because of want of funds. The library, for example, had less than $2,000 to spend for books during the second year, and Mr. Hopkins alone gave three times that amount. In this year was also acquired by purchase through private subscriptions and eventually through the proceeds of a great fair, or kirmess, in which nearly the whole of the university took part, the valuable library of Professor Hildebrand of Germany on Germanic philology and early literature,—a magnificent collection, comprising about 4,600 volumes and over 1,000 pamphlets. Edwin H. Woodruff, who was the librarian at Stanford from 1891, accepted a professorship of law at Cornell University several years later, and in time Herbert C. Nash, long private secretary for Senator Stanford, contributed his intelligence and fine personal qualities in helping to bridge over the difficult and lean years of the library. Not the least interesting items in the history of this indispensable adjunct of the university is the record of work performed in 1898 by some seventy-eight volunteer students, who, under the able direction of A. V. Babine, prepared a card catalogue.

The temporary quarters of the library being outgrown, Thomas Welton Stanford of Australia, who had already given 2,000 volumes on that country, donated $300,000 for a new library in the outer quadrangle, and when it was first occupied, over 50,000 volumes were installed—all removed through the voluntary assistance of about 250 students. The library of the Department of Law, recently enlarged through the private libraries of Supreme Justice Stephen J. Field and others, moved in where the main library had been. In 1901, Melvin G. Dodge, librarian of Hamilton College, became associate librarian, and was eventually made acting librarian, took hold, and during his administration, which lasted until 1907, the Dewey system of classification was adopted. In 1904, as it was evident that the library building in the outer quadrangle would not be adequate for the permanent home of the growing library, and also was not properly protected from fire, Mrs. Stanford began the construction of a new library building in front of the quadrangle buildings. This building was about completed, except for interior finishing and furnishing, when it was destroyed by the earthquake of 1906 beyond hope of economical reconstruction. In February, 1905, Mrs. Jane L. Stanford, on departing for Honolulu for the benefit of her health, arranged for the creation of a Jewel Fund, by the sale of her jewels, for the purchase of books, and since Mrs. Stanford never returned alive, the Jewel Fund was established by the trustees in 1908. The bequest was made none too soon: the same year, 1906, the earthquake destroyed not only the prospective library home, but neighboring libraries as well, and the board of trustees were face to face with the necessity for immediate disbursements of a generous nature. In 1907, the librarianship, made vacant by Mr. Nash's death, was awarded George T. Clark, then the successful librarian of the San Francisco Public Library, and under his exceptional leadership, the Stanford Library entered upon a new era of development in which, since then, there has never been any backward movements. Valuable accessions to the general library have been made from time to time, and these have included the valuable professional libraries of President Emeritus John Casper Branner, on geology, and the late Professor Ewald Fluegel on English philology and early English literature. Among the donors of particular service to the library in these later periods are Timothy Hopkins, Thomas Welton Stanford, David Starr Jordan, John C. Branner, Herbert Hoover, Charles G. Lathrop, Horace Davis, and J. E. Hewston. In 1913, the Board of Trustees decided to construct a new building in keeping with the wants of the university, and one that would meet the growth of the university for many years to come, but the erection of this important structure was delayed by the World War and the national needs appealing to patriots generally. At present the University Library, which has a staff of twenty-nine members and sixteen student assistants, comprises over 350,000, about 50,000 of which are permanently housed in the Lane Medical Library in San Francisco, and some 25,000 in the Law Library; and since the new library building will accommodate about 700,000 volumes, adequate accommodations for fifty years to come has been provided.

The Library of Stanford University has been placed in such a position as to terminate the cross vista of the quadrangles in much the same way that the church terminates the vista of the central axis; and when the buildings adjacent to the library are completed, the library will have a large open court in front, flanked by smaller buildings. The structure is 180 feet wide by 235 feet deep, of steel construction reinforced by concrete floors and roof slabs, and the latter are covered with red tile in harmony with the other buildings of the university. The main facade is of San Jose sandstone, and the side and rear facades are of buffed brick, trimmed with sandstone. Just as the library itself is the central feature of the second quadrangle, the space under the cupola is the the central feature of the library. It is the place where the staff and the public meet; and sentimentally, as well as actually, it is the heart of the library. The shape of this high room and its proportions lend themselves admirably to a Romanesque treatment. There is a very strong suggestion of the Byzantine,



J. Z. Anderson

as is quite often found in Romanesque work, which is further carried out by the hanging lights.

The reading room is a well proportioned room, 42 by 177 feet, and here, as in the whole interior treatment, the architects attempted to express the somewhat ascetic character of the monastic architecture of the early middle ages, which is the type used in the university buildings. At the right of the delivery hall is the main stack, equipped with shelves for 340,000 volumes, but with an ultimate capacity of 700,000 volumes. Across the western front are arranged the periodical room, the Timothy Hopkins room and the faculty reading room. On the third floor is the seminar library, with five seminar rooms, while in the mezzanine between the second and third floors are four additional seminars and also eleven cubicles to be used for special assignment. Notwithstanding the handicap of war conditions, the work on this superb library structure proceeded with so little serious interruption that it was made ready for occupancy on July 7, 1919.

JOHN ZUINGLIUS ANDERSON.—A life of great usefulness and far-reaching influence was ended on May 21, 1916, when John Zuinglius Anderson was called to his final rest at the age of eighty-seven years. He was one of the sturdy pioneers of California and his name is written high on the roll of the honored dead who were among the real builders and promoters of the state. A man of marked initiative, enterprise and determination, his distinguished ability would have gained him leadership in any vocation which he chose to follow. Descending from Scotch progenitors and early identified with the history of America, the Anderson family possesses the high principles of honor characteristic of the one race and the independent and enterprising spirit of the other nation. Loyal to the land of their adoption, they have furnished representatives to aid the country in almost every war in its history. The great-grandfather of John Z. Anderson was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting with a regiment from old Virginia. The grandfather, George S., removed from that state to Pennsylvania, settling among the pioneers of Crawford County. When the War of 1812 began he was prevented from becoming a participant by his responsibility as the head of a family, but two of his sons responded to the call for volunteers and showed the fighting spirit of their Revolutionary ancestor. When the family settled in Pennsylvania, George, the father of John Z., who was born in Virginia, was a child of two years. Early in life he became interested in general farming and stock business and for a number of years engaged as a drover over the mountains to the big cities of eastern Pennsylvania. The dairy business also claimed his attention for many years. His life was passed in the same locality and he lived to be eighty-nine years of age. His marriage united him with Miss Elizabeth Freeman, a native of New Jersey of English extraction, who accompanied her father, Thomas Freeman, to Pennsylvania when thirteen years of age and settled on a farm in Crawford County.

In this family of eleven children, of whom he was the only one to establish a home in California, John Z. Anderson was the fourth in order of birth. In this favored section of the East, he grew to manhood, receiving a good education, and being trained in habits of industry and perseverance. Becoming interested in the newly discovered gold regions of California, he decided to seek the new Eldorado, so in 1852 he made his way to California, being at that time twenty-two years old. He made the journey on the ship Daniel Webster to Greytown, when he crossed by the Nicaragua route to the west coast and thence on the vessel Pacific to San Francisco. When the ship cast anchor he hastened to the mines on the American River and for nine months followed the adventurous life of a miner, but failing to find the coveted gold in sufficient quantities to be paying, he turned his attention to general farming in the Suisun Valley in Solano County, in which he met with success. In 1857 he returned to Pennsylvania, where his marriage occurred. He returned with his bride to Solano County, Cal., and for ten years continued a resident of this state, but in 1866 revisited Pennsylvania with the intention of remaining in the East. However, he was not long satisfied with that part of the country and soon returned to the Golden State, establishing his home in San Jose, where he spent the remaining years of his life.

While ranching at Suisun, in the early days, Mr. Anderson also operated a line of freight teams from California to Nevada, hauling supplies to the principal mining camps in that state, being thus occupied from 1863 until 1865 and winning substantial success in his operations along that line. Following his location in San Jose, he became interested in the fruit industry, shipping fruit to the East. He conceived the idea of shipping fresh fruit from California to the eastern cities by refrigeration, and many thought this a very impracticable idea, but he refused to abandon his project, so to test out he converted a freight car into a refrigerator car, dividing it into small sections and providing it with a plentiful supply of ice; thus he shipped the first carload of ripe cherries from California to Chicago, the fruit being sent from San Jose. The cherries arrived at their destination in fine condition, and long-distance shipping of fresh fruit by refrigeration thus became a realized fact. Mr. Anderson invented the present cherry box used for shipping cherries that has since become so popular and in general use. He was urged by his friends to protect it by patents, but he refused to do so, being desirous that all should profit by his inventive genius. He was also first to employ women packers in his packing and shipping of cherries, thus opening a way for a new industry for women. Mr. Anderson was the first man in this state to ship ripe olives in carload lots to the East. He became the heaviest shipper of fresh fruits in California, sending consignments to Denver, Chicago and all of the large centers in the Middle West. Mr. Anderson was president of the J. Z. Anderson Fruit Company, being associated with his son, George, in this business until he retired from active business life. He was also president of the California Fruit Union, which was organized in 1883, the first co-operative fruit marketing organization formed for shipping California fruits to the East. He was never satisfied with old and worn-out business methods, but was constantly striving for improvement and advancement, and although a few of his experiments did not prove the success anticipated, he enjoyed a large degree of success and was responsible for many innovations of value, resulting in a notable saving of time and increased efficiency. His nature was a buoyant

one and he never allowed himself to become discouraged by failure or defeat. He possessed the ability to think in large terms and his plans were carefully formulated and promptly executed.

At Meadville, Pa., in 1857, Mr. Anderson was united in marriage to Miss Sarah E. Sloane, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Van Horne) Sloane, the former a native of Philadelphia, Pa., while the latter, born near Meadville, was a member of an old Knickerbocker family; her Great-grandfather Van Horne was born in Holland, while her grandfather, Cornelius Van Horne, a native of New Jersey, was the first white settler to locate at Meadville and was captured by the Indians during one of the marauding expeditions in Pennsylvania, but in the course of time made his escape. As has been stated he was a pioneer of Meadville and became a very prominent man, the father of a distinguished family and lived to be nearly one hundred years of age. Mrs. Anderson's wedding ring was made from gold mined by her husband in California in early days. She survived her husband, passing away January 16, 1920, when eighty-five years of age. She was a woman of much personal charm, culture and refinement, who was devoted to her husband and children, a noble, true and loving mother in every sense of the word, whose memory is cherished and loved by all who knew her.

They became the parents of ten children; Elizabeth died at the age of fifteen years; Robert died when but two years old; Josephine departed this life when young; George H. is engaged in the fruit business in San Jose; Grace died at the age of thirty-two; Alden, who was formerly lieutenant-governor of California, also serving as assemblyman and speaker of the house, is now president of the Capital National Bank at Sacramento; Callie E. and Edwin F. were twins, the latter of whom died when but a year old; and Elmer E. and Wilbur, were also twins, the former a resident of Southern California, while the latter died in infancy. Miss Callie E. Anderson, was born in San Jose and acquired her education in the grammar and high schools of this city, after which she attended the State Normal School of San Jose.

Mr. Anderson was always an inspiration to young men and his advice to them was to engage in business for themselves and having chosen their business to throw all of their energy into it and by right doing and thinking make a success of it, and many a business man of today gives credit of their success in life to his advice and counsel. Mr. Anderson gave his political allegiance to the Republican party and he was at one time connected with the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He was a prominent Mason, having membership in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery at San Jose. He took a deep interest in preserving data and relics pertaining to pioneering and early historical events in California and was very active in the formation and served as president of the Santa Clara County Pioneer Society for ten years, spending much time to further its importance, as well as looking to the comfort of the old pioneers—being very solicitous regarding their welfare. A man of pleasing personality, always affable, Mr. Anderson was well known and esteemed and everyone who knew him was his friend. He was a big man—big in that power which understands conditions, grasps situations and molds opportunity into tangible assets. His was an admirable character, worthy of all praise, and the record of his achievements is the best commentary upon his life and upon his ability and enterprise. His honesty and integrity of purpose gained him the greatest confidence and respect, so much so that no man in Santa Clara County was more trusted than John Zuinglius Anderson.

JOHN HARRIS HENDY.—A distinctive place in the citizenship of Santa Clara County belongs to the late John Harris Hendy, who contributed greatly to the building up of this county by the establishment of the largest manufacturing enterprise here, for it is to the enterprise and industry of such strong and forceful men that the continued prestige of Santa Clara Valley is due. Mr. Hendy was born at Aiken, S. C., March 31, 1861, and was a nephew of Joshua Hendy, who built the first redwood mill in California and was the founder of the Joshua Hendy Iron Works, then located in San Francisco. The father of John H. Hendy gave his life for his country during the Civil War, leaving two sons, John and Samuel, to whom Joshua Hendy gave a father's care.

John H. Hendy was fourteen years old when he and his brother Samuel came out to San Francisco to live with their uncle. He soon entered the plant, starting in to learn every detail of the work, so what little schooling he received was at night school, yet he completed a course as mechanical draftsman and by close application to business during the day became an expert machinist. After the death of their uncle the two brothers took full charge of the great business, John H. being vice-president and superintendent until his brother's death in April, 1906, when he was elected president of the company, also continuing as superintendent. During the great fire and earthquake of 1906 the plant was entirely destroyed, but in spite of this loss Mr. Hendy was not discouraged, but determined to rebuild. Desiring more space for the works, he looked around for a suitable location and selected Sunnyvale, now the site of the mammoth iron plant.

In San Francisco, on July 28, 1892, Mr. Hendy was united in marriage with Miss Alberta M. Theuerkauf, a daughter of G. W. and Mary (Hertel) Theuerkauf, pioneers of the '50s who settled at Cupertino, where Mrs. Hendy was born. Her education was obtained in the grammar and high schools and later she was a student of the University of the Pacific at San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Hendy were the parents of one daughter, Gladys Marie, who became the wife of Capt. Rexford Shores of the U. S. Army. Seven years ago Mr. Hendy built a beautiful, modern residence at Sunnyvale, on Murphy Avenue, set amidst the live oaks and surrounded by spacious grounds with beautiful lawns and flowers. On May 8, 1920, Mr. Hendy, who was then fifty-nine years old, suffered a stroke of apoplexy and passed away on May 11 at his Sunnyvale home, and he was buried at Cypress Lawn Cemetery with Masonic honors.

For many years Mr. Hendy was associated with Fifth Regiment, National Guard of California, rising to the rank of major. During the administration of Governor Pardee he was appointed colonel on the governor's staff, and then as colonel on Governor Gillette's staff. For several years he had served as a trustee of the city of Sunnyvale, and at the time of his death was chairman of the board, and he had also been a member of the board of school trustees.

J. H. Kenedy

After locating the iron works at Sunnyvale and taking up his residence there, he was an indefatigable worker for the upbuilding of the city, doing all he could for its progress along modern, sanitary lines, and although a very busy man he was never so occupied that he did not give every attention to the responsibilities of the office he had assumed. He was a member of Occidental Lodge No. 35, F. & A. M., San Francisco, a charter member of the Olympic Club of that city, and also of the Union League Club, being a stanch Republican. He was well known in business and social circles in San Francisco, and that city, as well as the citizens of Santa Clara County, deeply mourned his untimely taking away. While all the days of his career were not equally bright and the storm clouds at times gathered, yet he never became discouraged or disheartened by conditions, and his resolute spirit and energy enabled him to overcome obstacles and difficulties. Mrs. Hendy, who as a true and devoted helpmate assisted her late husband by sympathy and encouragement, still resides at the Sunnyvale home, surrounded by a large circle of loving friends, and there she pursues her daily tasks with that assurance that she "hath done what she could," never shirking her full duty, and her life is fuller and better thereby.

RAY LYMAN WILBUR, LL. D.—A distinguished American educator who has done much to make California favorably known in circles of higher learning throughout the world, Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, President of Stanford University, and the leader in all of the many and varied activities of that great institution, has come to exert the most enviable influence wherever a son or daughter of Stanford may be found, his mental calibre and the warmth of his genial, impelling personality being as impressive as his immense, commanding physique. He has been at the helm of Stanford for the past six years; and it is only fair to say, without invidious comparisons or the disparagement in the least of any predecessor—Stanford invariably standing for loyalty to its recognized chiefs—that the University, of which Californians are so justly proud, has never had a better presiding officer. He was born at Boonesboro, Iowa, on April 13, 1875, the son of Dwight Locke Wilbur, a native of Ohio and a graduate of the Law School of the University of Michigan, who had settled for the practice of law at Boonesboro, and had also become a coal operator there. From Boonesboro he moved to the Dakota Territory, and there became interested, as agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, in selling railway land. From Dakota he removed again still farther West to Riverside, Cal., and there acquired an orange grove. He took a lively interest in local commercial affairs and was elected chairman of the Board of Trade of Riverside. He also evinced an intense interest in popular education and very naturally was made a member of the Riverside School Board. When he retired, he chose Los Angeles as his residence, and there he lived until he was sixty-four years old. While still in Ohio, Mr. Wilbur was married to Miss Edna Maria Lyman, a daughter of Elias and Hannah (Proctor) Lyman and a representative of another long-established American family, the Lymans and the Proctors, like the Wilburs, having come to New England in the earliest periods there. Prior to his marriage, Dwight Locke Wilbur enlisted for service in the Union Army as a member of the 87th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and being destined for capture had the distinction of falling into the hands of the famous Stonewall Jackson. He was paroled, and returned to Ohio; and then, with his wife, he removed to Iowa. Mrs. Wilbur died in Los Angeles, the mother of six children, among whom our subject was the fourth child.

Ray Lyman Wilbur was only eight years old when his parents moved into the Dakota Territory and settled in what is now North Dakota; and at Jamestown he grew up and attended the local schools. Coming to Riverside he continued his schooling and in 1892 was graduated from the Riverside high school. He then matriculated at Stanford University in 1892 and was duly graduated therefrom in 1896. He continued another year at Stanford and in 1897 rounded out his Master of Arts work. He next took up the study of medicine and in 1899 was graduated, with the coveted M. D. degree, from the Cooper Medical College at San Francisco. In the course of time Dr. Wilbur went abroad for post-graduate study and during 1903-04 was a student at Frankfort-on-the-Main and also at London, and during 1909-10 he was at the University of Munich.

On December 5, 1898, Dr. Wilbur was married at San Francisco to Miss Marguerite May Blake, a native of the Bay metropolis and the daughter of Dr. Charles E. Blake, a prominent physician and one of the lecturers at the College of the Pacific, in the medical department which later became the Cooper Medical College. Dr. and Mrs. Wilbur have five children: Jessica, Blake C., Dwight L., Lois Proctor, and Ray Lyman, Jr.

During 1896-7, Dr. Wilbur was instructor in physiology at Stanford University, and during 1899-1900 he was lecturer and demonstrator in physiology at the Cooper Medical College; and from 1900-03 he was assistant professor of physiology at Stanford University. From 1909 to 1916 he was professor of medicine at Stanford University, and from 1911 to 1916 he was dean of the Medical School there. On January 1, 1916, he was inaugurated president of Stanford University succeeding Dr. John Caspar Branner, its former president, now deceased, who in turn had succeeded David Starr Jordan, now chancellor emeritus. In 1917, Mr. Herbert Hoover asked Dr. Wilbur to become chief of the Conservation Division of the U. S. Food Administration at Washington, and he also acted in that year as a member of the California State Council of Defense. He was regional educational director of the S. A. T. C., District No. 11, in 1918, and in 1919 he was president of the California State Confederation of Social Agencies. Both the University of California and the University of Arizona conferred on Dr. Wilbur the honorary LL. D. degree in 1919; he is a Fellow of the A. A. A. S., a member of the American Academy of Medicine, of which he was president in 1912-13, and he is a Phi Beta Kappa. He belongs to the University, Commonwealth, Bohemian, and Pacific Union clubs, and is not only highly esteemed and revered as a profound scholar and a patriot, like his predecessor, Dr. Jordan, but also, and equally popular, as a man of the greatest cordiality and gifted with winning qualities attracting to him the ambitious youth.

The year 1922 will be remembered as the year of the campaign to raise the first million for the Stanford Endowment. President Wilbur has thrown himself heart and soul into this work and has met with heartiest response from the Alumni. At the present writing, June 1, 1922, success is apparent, as $900,000 of the $1,000,000 has already been secured. Additional glory was added to Stanford when on May 25, 1922, Dr. Wilbur was elected president of the American Medical Association. He will assume office at next year's convention.

WILLIAM R. PORTER.—Among those whose intelligently directed labors have resulted in the agricultural development of Santa Clara County is William R. Porter, who is the owner of one of the most valuable prune orchards in this part of the state and is also fruit buyer for Hunt Brothers' Packing Company. A native son of California, he was born in Watsonville, January 22, 1886, of the marriage of Charles Henry and Elizabeth Ann (Underhill) Porter. In the maternal line he is a member of an old English family, while the American progenitor of the Porter family was a native of Scotland, establishing his home in this country during the period of the Revolutionary War. The paternal grandfather, Dr. John Porter, followed the profession of medicine and was a man of marked patriotism and public spirit. In commemoration of his professional service and unselfish devotion to the sick of Duxbury and environs, the people of that region erected to his memory an impressive monument. He was one of the most prominent men of his day and was a personal friend of Daniel Webster. His daughter, Jane Porter, married Dr. Bancroft and on her wedding day Daniel Webster presented her with a diamond ring which she kept until her death. She willed it to her niece and namesake, Jane Elizabeth Porter, a sister of the subject of this sketch, and when she died it went to her mother, who in turn presented it to her son, William R. Porter, on his wedding day and it is now one of his cherished keepsakes. The grandmother, Ann (Thomas) Porter, was also a member of an old family and the possessor of considerable talent in poetry, being able to compose letters in rhyme, and she became well known as a poetess. William Porter's mother was a native of Boston, Mass. Her parents, James and Ann (Todd) Underhill, came from Devonshire, England, to Massachusetts, and she was the youngest of their five children and the only member of the family born in the United States. George K. Porter, an uncle of our subject, came to California in the early '60s, finally settling at what is now San Fernando, Cal., where he owned a large ranch and here he was joined about ten years later by his brother, Charles H. Porter, who afterward returned to Boston to visit his old home, where his marriage occurred; with his bride he went to Kansas City, Mo., being employed in the car shops of the Santa Fe Railroad, but owing to ill health he left that city and returned to Boston, where for a short time he was employed as a master mechanic. He then returned to California, settling in Watsonville, where he purchased an eighty-acre ranch and devoted his attention to farming, and also to the harness and saddlery business. To Mr. and Mrs. Porter were born three children: James U., a rancher of Santa Clara County; Jane Elizabeth, who died in 1900, at the age of sixteen years and seven months; and William R., the subject of our review. Charles H. Porter and his wife now live retired in San Jose.

In the pursuit of an education, William R. Porter attended the Watsonville grammar schools and then went to Boston, where he completed a course in Comers Business College. On completing his studies he secured a position as office assistant with Wason & Company, a large wholesale grocery house in Boston, established in 1837, and remained with that firm for five years, being promoted until he became a traveling salesman. In 1905 he returned to California with the family, and going to San Francisco, he became assistant cashier and bookkeeper for the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, with which he remained for seven months, or until the time of the earthquake. Six weeks afterward, when their plant was established in Alameda County, he again entered the service of that corporation, continuing with them until the plant was discontinued. His father had purchased a twenty-seven acre fruit ranch at Los Gatos and William assisted in its development and cultivation. In 1913 with his brother he purchased his father's ranch and they engaged in the raising of poultry. Starting with eighteen hens, he soon developed a large business, having at one time as many as 2,000 laying hens. For fourteen years he successfully conducted this business with the exception of the year 1911, when he acted as cashier of the A. H. Martin Grain Company of San Jose, the undertaking then being managed by his brother. In 1916 Mr. Porter purchased the interest of his brother and continued the business alone until 1920, when he sold the ranch. In 1918 he had accepted a temporary position with the Hunt Brothers Packing Company, but his services were so valuable to the concern that he was induced to remain and is now their fruit buyer, largely confining his operations to Santa Clara County, although he visits the entire state in their interests. He resides on his ten-acre prune ranch, situated on Prune Ridge Avenue, a short distance west of San Jose, purchasing the land in May, 1920, and paying for it one of the highest prices ever paid for ranch land in the Santa Clara Valley. It is well irrigated and supplied with all modern improvements, constituting one of the model fruit farms of the county.

In San Jose, on December 15, 1915, Mr. Porter married Miss Elsie A. Aschmann, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of William A. and Elizabeth (Jung) Aschmann, one of the old-time merchants of San Francisco. Mrs. Porter attended the grammar and high schools of San Francisco and by her marriage has become the mother of a daughter, June Elizabeth. Mr. Porter is a Republican in his political views and fraternally he is identified with the Masons, belonging to Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. Throughout his career he has closely applied himself to the work in hand, and he now ranks with the successful orchardists and valued citizens of Santa Clara County.

MRS. MAYME ELLIOTT BARRY.—A proficient and popular official, whose fidelity to duty, together with a charming personality, has appealed to all having occasion to invoke her services, is Mrs. Mayme Elliott Barry, superintendent of the Palo Alto Hospital, where she is also house anaesthetist—a woman

William Porter

of remarkable natural ability and wide, valuable experience, intensely interested in her arduous work. She was born at Payette, Idaho, the daughter of Thomas Elliott, an Idaho pioneer mining man, now deceased, but once well known to the Inland Empire, the Pacific Coast and the Pacific Northwest; and she was educated at Whitman College, in Washington. She took her first training in nursing at the General Hospital, at Walla Walla, Wash., and then went to Chicago and there pursued post-graduate work in hospital management and anaesthesia at the Columbia and the Chicago Post Graduate hospitals.

Returning to Washington, she took charge of the Walla Walla General Hospital as superintendent and house anaesthetist, but on resigning from that position, she continued courses in anaesthesia at Cleveland and in New York City. Then she came to California and became identified with the Peninsular Hospital at Palo Alto—now known as the Palo Alto Hospital—and she remained there as superintendent until 1917, when she resigned her position and established herself at Palo Alto in private practice as an anaesthetist. In July, 1918, however, she was appointed by the U. S. Surgeon-General as anaesthetist-at-large with the American forces abroad, and she went immediately to Meres Center, in France, four hours by train from Paris, where she had charge of all the anaesthetists in that hospital. She did not return with her base to the United States, as the value of her professional services had now become recognized and a continuation of her services was demanded. She was next sent to Dijon, France, where she became chief anaesthetist, and served until July, 1919, when the American Hospital at Dijon was transferred to the United States. Immediately thereafter, in response to telegrams from Coblenz, Mrs. Barry was sent to the Evacuation Hospital No. 27, in Germany, and she became anaesthetist there, as it was desired to have one who could administer nitrous-oxide as an expert. When a base hospital was formed at Coblenz, some Americans returning to the United States and other Americans taking their places, she remained and became chief anaesthetist, but in March, 1920, on account of illness in her family, she returned to California and Palo Alto, and immediately resumed her work as superintendent and chief anaesthetist at the Palo Alto Hospital.

This, the Peninsular Hospital, was taken over by Stanford University, which operated it in cooperation with the Palo Alto city government. On July 1, 1921, the hospital was sold to the city of Palo Alto, and the city in turn leased it to Stanford University, on a twenty-year lease, with Dr. George Somers as superintendent. Now its status is such among hospitals of the state that her present responsible post may well be regarded as the fitting climax in Mrs. Barry's career.

Her father, Thomas Elliott, was a native of Decatur, and when the gold excitement broke out, he was attending boarding school in his home town. He ran away, and crossed the great plains while making his way as the driver of a freight team; and he reached California late in 1849. In time he became identified with early mining interests, as well as politics, in Idaho, and it was he who discovered and developed the celebrated Sub-Rosa gold mine in the Boise, Idaho, Basin. He brought all the mining machinery across the plans from the East, and made and lost three fortunes. While at Boise, he was married to Miss Jane Margaret Starr, a native of Iowa, and an accomplished young lady several years his junior, who had herself crossed the plains to Ogden, Utah, and then moved on to Idaho. Now, at the ripe age of sixty, she resides in comfort at Baker, Ore., the wife of Charles W. Durkee, who developed the celebrated Durkee Mines at Baker city. Three sons in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Elliott are still living: Jess H. Elliott is interested in mines at Baker; and Paul T. Elliott, who was in the service of his country abroad during the war, resides near Hoplands, Cal., where he is following agricultural pursuits. Norman A. Elliott, also abroad in the defense of his country, is a graduate of the University of California and will continue the study of medicine.

WILLIAM COX.—An interesting California pioneer and orchardist, who was an upbuilder of Santa Clara County, was found in William Cox, who came to the Santa Clara Valley in 1852. He was an Ohioan by birth, being born at Coshocton, on January 21, 1827, a son of John and Mary (Hammel) Cox, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania, both parents being taken to Ohio while small children and there grew to young manhood and young womanhood. In 1846 they removed to Lee County, Iowa, where they made their permanent home, residing there until their death. They reared a family of two sons and five daughters. William, the eldest son, lived with his parents until 1852, when he, his father, John Cox, and a sister, Mrs. Serena Blythe, came across the plains, and were about six months making the trip. There were four wagons in the party who came through together to the Santa Clara Valley, Capt. Robert Gruwell commanding the party. William at once hired out as farm hand, and he and his wife, for a time, worked at anything they could get to do, and one of the first debts they paid was money borrowed to pay for ferrying across rivers on their way across the plains. The next season he rented a piece of land from his brother-in-law, Samuel A. Blythe, and put in a crop. In 1874 he bought seventy acres, which was under a Spanish title at that time, and a few years later bought more land, until he owned 315 acres, all under cultivation. He set a number of acres to vineyard and planted an orchard of French prunes, also peaches, apricots, pears and apples, and was one of the most extensive grain growers in his locality.

The marriage of Mr. Cox occurred on August 10, 1848, in Lee County, Iowa, and united him with Miss Dicey Baggs, a native of Champaign County, Ohio. They were the parents of the following children: John was a rancher and died on his home farm; Jacob M. was also a rancher, as well as office deputy county clerk, who passed away in San Jose; Maria was the wife of Andrew Loyst; Mary Jane is Mrs. Henry C. Walter, and they own and reside on the old William Cox home place; George W. is an enthusiastic orchardist on a farm of the old Cox ranch; Joseph E. and La Fayette are prominent orchardists on a part of their father's old homestead; Elmira and William are deceased. The family are deeply attached to their father's old home and have, without exception, retained the portion of the estate they inherited, which they have greatly improved by setting it out to orchards, now full-bearing. Even though they have other interests, their sentiments hold them to the old homestead and they cling to

and revere their father's memory and are worthy descendants of a worthy sire. William Cox was a school trustee for some years in the early days. He was a Methodist in religion, and a truly good man.

JAMES E. BEAN.—As a successful horticulturist and upbuilder of Santa Clara County, James E. Bean as thoroughly merits as he also thoroughly enjoys the esteem and good will of his fellow-citizens, and his excellent judgment in business matters had given him a place of well-deserved prominence, since his advice can ever be given the utmost reliance. Mr. Bean was born at Minneapolis, Minn., on February 28, 1862, the son of James and Roanna (Fox) Bean, substantial American citizens, esteemed and influential wherever they have resided. The father, who was born in New Hampshire in 1822, removed to Minnescta and for years was the United States paymaster to the Chippewa Indians. During his residence there he became interested in banking and various commercial enterprises. In 1880 he removed to West Branch, Iowa, where he remained for two years, and then came out to San Jose, Cal. He and his wife took up their residence on the Alameda, and there at the splendid old age of ninety-three, Mr. Bean died, his wife having passed away ten years before.

James E. Bean attended the public schools of Minneapolis and was then sent to Providence, R. I., to continue his studies at the Friends Boarding School, where his parents had also been educated; during this time he also attended lectures at Brown University, Providence. On his return to the Middle West he located at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and having chosen to study pharmacy, he entered the wholesale and retail house of G. C. Haman as clerk. Finishing his pharmaceutical studies in 1887, he then entered into partnership with his employer, the firm name being Haman & Bean. Later he purchased another drug store in Cedar Rapids and was also secretary and manager of the Cedar Rapids Linseed Oil & Paint Company. In December, 1890, he disposed of his interests, and coming to California, located at San Jose. He soon became manager of the Madera Flume and Trading Company, with Madera as his headquarters. The majority of the stock of the company was owned by stockholders of the Safe Deposit Bank of San Jose; over 300 men were employed and more than 33,500,000 feet of lumber were cut in a season. The company maintained twelve branch yards and offices, so that Mr. Bean was naturally a very busy man. After eleven years he disposed of the interests of the company and returned to San Jose, where he became secretary of the San Jose Safe Deposit Bank, combining the duties of this office with other active service in the bank until 1908, when he bought the controlling interest of H. B. Martin & Company, wholesale grain and produce dealers of San Jose. Soon after this he took in partners from Salinas, Cal., and changed the name of the corporation to the Salinas Valley Grain and Produce Company, having warehouses and mills throughout the Salinas and Santa Clara valleys. In 1918 Mr. Bean closed out the business of this corporation, taking two years to dispose of their interests, so that the final disposition was in 1920. In addition to these activities, Mr. Bean is interested in real estate, owning ranches in different parts of California and timber lands in Oregon and business property in San Jose.

On April 19, 1893, Mr. Bean was married in San Jose to Miss Edith Coolidge, born in Honolulu, a sister of C. C. Coolidge, district attorney of Santa Clara County. Mr. and Mrs. Bean have been blessed with five children: Mary Isabel, James Edwin, Jr., Jerome Coolidge, Donald and Paul Dows Bean. Mr. Bean is a member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, the San Francisco Commercial Club, and politically is a strong Republican. A truly self-made man, his initiative, perseverance and application have been the potent factors in his success. His record is an enviable one and his advice on business matters is frequently sought by others, who repose the greatest confidence in his judgment. Of a pleasing personality and kindly, generous impulses, he is ready to help others who have been less fortunate than himself, and can ever be counted upon to lead in any movement for the county's upbuilding.

GEORGE THOMAS CLARK.—Naturally prominent among the distinguished librarians of the country, both on account of his own scholarly and literary attainments, and also on account of the famous institution he helped to create and which he now directs with such mastery, George Thomas Clark, librarian of Stanford University Library, enjoys a most enviable position throughout California, wielding as he does a powerful influence here in the cause of higher learning. A native son, he was born at San Francisco in 1862, first seeing the light on December 7, the son of the Hon. Robert Clark, a prominent business man of the Bay City, who so ably represented his district for a term in the California State Legislature. He was a native of Vermont, and while still a resident of the East, was married to Miss Augusta Caryl, a native of New Hampshire, both parents representing fine old American stock. George Thomas Clark, growing up in an environment certain to develop in him to the greatest extent his natural powers and special talents, was graduated from the University of California in 1886, with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and six years later, on June 8, at San Francisco, he married Miss Annie Douglas, a native of Ohio, then residing at that city, a lady of talent and exceptional charm, who is now deceased. One son, Douglas Clark, blessed this happy union, and in time he was graduated from Stanford University, as a metallurgist and mining engineer.

During the year of his graduation from the State University, Mr. Clark was made assistant librarian of the University of California Library, and from 1887 to 1890, he was deputy state librarian. For the next four years, he was classifier at the California State Library, and from 1894 to 1907, he was librarian of the San Francisco Public Library. Since 1907, Mr. Clark has been at the helm of the great center of research and repository of literature which, more than ever since the appalling earthquake and fire, has moved forward to take front rank with the renowned and most serviceable libraries of the world; and only those who have used that library extensively, or have watched with expert knowledge and regular review the development and growth of the establishment, can fully appreciate what Mr. Clark has done, in cooperation with others and on the foundations already laid, to make the library what it is. In 1913 Mr. Clark was sent East by the trustees of Stanford University to look over the important libraries and to get suggestions from them. When he was the head of the

James Edwin Beaty

San Francisco Public Library in 1904 he had made a tour of the country to gather ideas for a new building which was to be erected in that city. On this first trip he visited practically all of the well equipped libraries of that time, so that his later tour was a rounding out of the former inspection and he looked over only the buildings which had been put up in the meanwhile. During the year 1920, Mr. Clark, during a leave of absence from the University, made a journey around the world on which, as a side issue, he visted famous libraries and purchased books. He went first to Japan, where he was entertained by the Stanford Club, which is composed for the most part of Japanese graduates from Stanford. From Japan he proceeded to the Malay settlements and India, where he had planned to meet Dr. Brainerd Spooner, '99, the deputy director-general of the Indian Archaeological Survey; but did not do this owing to the fact that he did not reach Delhi, the capital, until April, and the government had already moved to the summer capital in the hills at Simla. Mr. Clark, following this course of travel, finally came to Europe. On this trip he purchased over 10,000 volumes for the university library. Most of them were out of the way books which had been ordered for several years and which had not been found in that time. While a student at Stanford, Mr. Clark was an editor of the "Blue and Gold" and in his senior year was the joint editor of the "Occident," then one of the leading student publications. He is a member of the A. L. A., and also of the Library Association of California; and he has to his credit the immense work of a joint compiler of an index to the laws of California covering the period from 1850 to 1893.

JOHN SNYDER.—During August, 1901, John Snyder passed away, and Santa Clara County lost one of its largest and most successful ranchers and most energetic, capable and public-spirited pioneers. On February 11, 1828, in Harrison County, Ind., he was born, the son of Joseph K. and Sarah (Fleming) Snyder, the father, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., and the mother born in France. Her name was originally Flamonde, but it was changed to Fleming after she and her sister Louise, afterwards Mrs. Harry Bowen, came with Stephen Girard to Philadelphia, making their home with his family until they were married. The Snyder family had settled in Harrison County in 1821, when it was but a wilderness, and in the fall of 1839 removed to what is now Tipton, Cedar County, Iowa, where the parents reared and educated their family of five daughters and three sons. In 1849, when John Snyder was twenty-one, he joined a small party in which were his father and brother-in-law, Moses Bunker, in a trip across the plains. The two wagons comprising their outfit, with ox teams and provisions, traveled alone until reaching the Missouri River, when they were joined by others. The party underwent the usual hardship and danger incident to a trip across the plains in those early days, and arrived in California where Chico has since sprung into existence. The two older men soon returned to Iowa. The following winter was spent in the mines, and then Mr. Snyder went to Trinity County, and after joining the new camp became aware that the supply of provisions was running low, and volunteers were asked for to go in search of food to replenish the larder. Mr. Snyder was among the number chosen to go to Humboldt Bay for this purpose, and later he was one of a party to make a trail to the Salmon River from Trinity County. He then located in Weaverville. An expedition was organized by a man named Ross, who discovered the Scott River, but never received the credit for his discovery. Scott, after whom the river was named, met Mr. Ross and party when they were in pursuit of Pawnee Indians who had stolen their ponies, and from the party learned of the location of the river. Turning his course in the direction of the river, Scott appropriated its discovery.

At a later period Mr. Snyder made another trip to Scott River and took out considerable gold, but on account of bad weather the party followed the course of the river to its head, then in the direction of Fort Jones, and to Shasta Butte and the Oregon trail. Here the party broke up, some going to Oregon and Mr. Snyder and his friends going to Sacramento. For a short time he lived in the vicinity of San Jose, and after working in the redwoods a few weeks was employed on farms during the winter of 1850-51. Returning to Santa Clara County the following spring, he was taken ill with fever and was unable to do anything until 1852, when, in February, he returned to the redwoods. In 1855 he was again in Santa Clara County operating a farm and threshing machine, and his success led him to establish a home of his own, shortly after his marriage with Martha Kifer, in the fall of 1855. Mrs. Snyder also came from a pioneer family of the coast country, having been born at Mount Sterling, Montgomery County, Ky., in which state her father, John Kifer, had settled after his removal from Tennessee. The father was born in Pennsylvania, and in 1847 removed to Jackson County, Mo., where he engaged in farming, and from where he crossed the plains with his family in 1853. The train consisted of twenty wagons, and he had 150 head of cattle, and was selected captain of the train. Settling near Mountain View, he purchased government land and farmed for the balance of his life, his death occurring at the age of seventy-seven years. His wife, formerly Lucy Martin, was born in Tennessee, and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Snyder, at an advanced age.

Mr. Snyder continued to farm until the fall of 1859, when he bought a farm near Mountain View, and lived there until 1865. Meantime, in 1861, he had purchased the large tract of land on Permanente Creek, which originally consisted of 1160 acres. He bought the land on time, but he was fortunate with his crops and from the first year's yield was able to pay for one-half of it. His grain crop of 1862 was the first raised in this section of the county. His success inspired others and was an incentive for his neighbors to plant their land to grain, and the section became famous for the quality and quantity of its grain output. He had about 500 acres under cultivation and twenty-five acres in orchard, principally French prunes, and sixteen acres in vineyard. He also owned eighty acres in the Collins school district in vineyard, and his farm near Mountain View of 160 acres in hay and grain. He also owned 300 acres in Monterey County, a part of a tract of 1200 acres he had purchased with his brother-in-law, Mr. Kifer, in 1866, as well as valuable property in San Mateo and Fresno counties. Following Mr. Snyder's death, his widow occupied the

home ranch of 700 acres. Mrs. Snyder proved an excellent manager, and an ideal mother, rearing a family of five children, all of whom reflect credit upon her teachings and example. She passed away in January, 1919, at the age of eighty-one. Her eldest daughter, Sarah Ann, is the widow of William F. Foss, of San Jose; Arthur J. is a rancher of Mountain View; John H. passed away six years ago; Martha B. became the wife of Dr. W. H. Hammond; she passed away on their ranch near Mountain View, leaving one child, Muriel, who is the wife of Raymond Haynes; Letitia became the wife of E. F. Kendall, residing on a ranch called "Kendall Dell," five miles south of Mountain View. Mr. Snyder was a Democrat in politics, and fraternally was a Mason. He was respected and honored in his locality and contributed to its standard of manhood by a noble and upright life.

EDMUND L. FELLOWS.—A man of recognized worth and ability who has contributed much to the horticultural development of the Santa Clara Valley and whose mining interests are also extensive is Edmund L. Fellows, a native son, born at Napa, April 4, 1865, the son of a pioneer family of 1850, established in the state in that year by his father, George Fellows, one of the most interesting characters in the early history of the state.

George Fellows left his native state, New Hampshire, when nine years old, and accompanied his parents to Galena, Ill., where he was reared. In 1850 he joined the gold-seekers on the Pacific Coast, and more fortunate than many, he acquired a genuine liking for mining and was interested for the remainder of his life, operating on gradually increasing proportions. From Hangtown he removed to Nevada County, and there he discovered the Plumbago mines and the Fellows lead, later called Gold Canyon. Later he located other large, valuable properties and he became known as one of the most successful gold mine owners in that section. In 1862 he removed to Napa, and while there, with others he built the Napa Valley Railroad, afterward a part of the Southern Pacific system. From 1870 to 1875 he was superintendent of the Phoenix quicksilver mines near Calistoga, and then engaged in farming, first near Brentwood, Contra Costa County, and then near Spokane, Wash. He returned to Mountain View, Cal., in 1900, and there his death occurred on May 15 of that year. During his lifetime he made a fortune, and being most liberal and kind hearted, much of it was given to charities and to educational institutions. His marriage had united him with Ann McCabe, who crossed the plains with her parents in 1852, her father, Thomas McCabe, settling near Brentwood, where he died in 1886. Mrs. Fellows passed away in 1901, the mother of a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living.

The fifth child in the family, Edmund L. Fellows, engaged in farming in the vicinity of San Jose until 1890, when he became interested in horticulture, helping to set out and develop the orchards of the famous Quito Ranch, of which he has been for some years the owner, this being one of the finest orchard properties in the Santa Clara Valley. The ranch, which consists of 550 acres, is beautifully located on Saratoga Avenue. It is splendidly equipped, the headquarters being centrally located on the ranch, with ample buildings to care for the stock and implements, as well as space for the dry yards, sufficient to dry all the fruit on the ranch, including an evaporator of large capacity. It is indeed a busy place, and often a dozen teams may be seen in the morning, starting to the various parts of the ranch to take care of its cultivation. Before becoming so extensively interested in horticulture, Mr. Fellows assisted his father in his later mining projects in Nevada County and is still largely interested in that district, a region that has some very rich ore and has what is termed picture rock, of high value.

Mr. Fellows' marriage united him with Miss Laura E. McCoy, a member of one of the pioneer families of this region. Her parents were Reuben and Ellen D. (England) McCoy, who were married December 12, 1866, the latter a native of Missouri. Reuben McCoy was born in Greene County, Tenn., February 4, 1825, and in 1836 went with his father to Missouri, where he lived until April 13, 1850, when he started for California in an ox-team train, reaching here on August 29. He became a prominent farmer in Santa Clara County and passed away on August 9, 1886, his wife surviving him until February 1, 1922. In addition to his large horticultural interests, Mr. Fellows is prominently identified with the political and social affairs of the county, and is a stanch Republican. Fraternally he is a member of True Fellowship Lodge No. 283, I. O. O. F., the Encampment and Patriarchs Militant. Mr. Fellows' ranch is under a high state of cultivation and is one of the truly pleasant and hospitable rural homes in the neighborhood. He is an ardent lover of nature, is devoted to his interesting calling and being gifted with business sagacity, has long since passed the experimental to the assuredly successful stage.

JAMES H. ELLIS.—Throughout Central California no man was better known or more highly esteemed than James H. Ellis, a successful dairy farmer, who became prominent as a substantial and well-to-do resident of Gilroy. He was the descendant of a prominent Virginia family and a native of the Old Dominion, born November 25, 1828. His parents moved to Illinois when he was but six years old; then removed to Montrose, Iowa, on the Mississippi River, and it was there he grew to manhood and acquired an education in the public schools. He was a member of a family of seven children, and after leaving school learned the bricklayer's trade and was thus engaged until he reached twenty-one, when he decided to remove to California. In 1849 he came across the plains with ox team and, locating in Colusa County, Cal., he engaged in mining for several years, and was quite successful at times, but he amassed no great wealth in this venture. About 1854 he spent a short time in Sacramento. Later, coming to the Santa Clara Valley, he located near Santa Clara, where he engaged in farming.

Mr. Ellis was married to Miss Harriet Zuck on November 25, 1855, his twenty-seventh birthday. Mrs. Ellis was the daughter of David and Maria Louisa (Linnton) Zuck, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Ohio, and she was born in Marion County, Ohio, May 10, 1838. When a young man her father accompanied his parents to Ohio, locating first in Ross County and afterward in Marion County. In 1849 he came to California and engaged in mining, but in 1851 returned to Ohio. The following spring he again started west with his

Edmund L. Fellows

family, and after a journey of six months behind ox teams they reached their destination. The family first located in Marysville and Mr. Zuck followed mining until 1853, when he removed to Santa Clara County and purchased land near Gilroy, and it was upon this farm that both he and his wife passed their closing years.

Soon after marriage the young couple moved to the vicinity of Gilroy and it was there that Mr. Ellis rose to prominence as a dairy farmer, continuing for forty-six years. He had energy, was capable of hard work, and was ambitious, and these qualifications secured his advancement in the financial world. Retiring from active pursuits in 1891, he spent his remaining years in Gilroy, where his death occurred November 25, 1900. In national politics he was a supporter of the Republican party. He was one of the original stockholders of the old Bank of Gilroy and a director at the time of his death. With Jesse D. Carr he organized the Salinas City Bank of Salinas; also with Mr. Hawkins organized the first bank in Hollister and was a stockholder in the Commercial & Savings Bank of San Jose. After her husband's death, Mrs. Ellis continued to reside on the home place until she passed away in October, 1907. They were the parents of six children: Alvin L. died in May, 1919; Milton, deceased; Laura is Mrs. Frank Vetterline; Emma married George T. Dunlap and resides in Oakland; Dora married Edgar Hollaway and both are deceased; and Marion E. is deceased.

JAMES HENRY CAMPBELL.—The name of James Henry Campbell is inseparably interwoven with the history of Santa Clara County and more especially the beautiful town of Campbell, for his father, Benjamin Campbell, laid out the little town and it was named in his honor, now the very center of one of the finest fruit-growing sections of Santa Clara Valley. Here our subject was born on December 12, 1852, a son of Benjamin and Mary Louise (Rucker) Campbell, both parents pioneers of Santa Clara County. In tracing the ancestry of Mr. Campbell, we find his paternal grandfather, William Campbell, to have been a native of Bourbon County, Ky., a tanner by trade, and a soldier in the War of 1812. He operated a tannery near Greenville, Ky., prior to going to Missouri in 1839, and there followed farming pursuits until he crossed the plains to California in 1846, making the trip via the Platte River route. Capt. Benjamin Campbell, the father of our subject, was a youth of twenty when his parents came to California, and during the trip across the plains he drove one of the teams, walking most of the way. William Campbell preempted a claim of 160 acres two miles south of Santa Clara and his son Benjamin assisted him in preparing a home for the family in the new country, staying with him until 1849, when he returned to Missouri by way of Panama, on a visit. Upon his return to California, in 1851, he purchased the land upon which the town of Campbell stands, and in the fall of the same year again returned to Missouri, this time to claim his bride, Miss Mary Louise Rucker, born in Missouri, daughter of William and Verenda (Taylor) Rucker. They were married in Saline County, Mo., and in the spring of 1852 he again made the trip to California, accompanied by his wife, her father and his family, and also two of his sisters and their families. He was captain of the ox-team train and they brought a band of cattle. Three children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Campbell, of whom James Henry, the subject of this review is the eldest; Laura Ann, Mrs. Swope, is deceased, and Lena M. is Mrs. S. G. Rodeck. In 1885 Benjamin Campbell began the culture of fruit commercially, which proved a good business venture in that locality. In 1890 he conceived the idea of founding a town in the midst of the fruit-growing district and having determined upon a line of action, he permitted no obstacle to turn him from his accomplishment. Realizing the many evils of intemperance, he was determined that the town should be founded on temperance principles, and the town will forever remain so. The original plat of Campbell contained but eighteen lots, but since then many additions have been made by the Campbells with the same clause in the deed, and the place has increased in size and population. In executing the deeds to these lots, the title was made subject to the following conditions and restrictions: "That if the party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, shall at any time sell or keep for sale, on any portion of said premises, or knowingly permit anyone to keep for sale any spirituous of intoxicating liquors either distilled or fermented, the entire title and estate in and to said premises hereby created, shall cease, and title to said premises shall thereupon revert to said party of the first part or his heirs and assigns forever, and it shall then be lawful for said party of the first part, his heirs or assigns, to enter upon said premises and eject said party of the second part, his heirs or assigns, and every person claiming under them, or either of them." Benjamin Campbell was active in the affairs of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and for many years was a steward and trustee and superintendent of the Sunday school. In early days he was a Whig, then a Democrat, but prior to his demise was a Prohibitionist in his political views. He was the first postmaster of Campbell, and for two years was a justice of the peace, school director for a number of years, a member of the board of trade, a promoter of the Bank of Campbell, of which he was vice-president and director, and he was a trustee of the Grange. He died March 27, 1907, and his widow survived him until March 5, 1913.

James Henry Campbell received his education in the local public schools and then attended a private school and then followed the occupation of his forbears. The original 160 acres of land acquired by his father in 1851 has been divided and sold as town lots until there are only two acres left of the old homestead on which our subject makes his home. His present marriage occurred on March 28, 1907, and united him with Mrs. Jessie (Kelley) McKenzie, a native of San Mateo, Cal., and they are the parents of one child, Adelbert, a student in the University of California. By his former marriage Mr. Campbell has two children, George E. and Clyde E. Mrs. Campbell had two children by a former marriage, Della May and James W. McKenzie. Politically, Mr. Campbell is a Democrat and fraternally is an Odd Fellow. Having spent his entire life in Santa Clara County, his history is well known to its citizens, and his has been an honorable and useful career.

EDGAR H. FREEMAN.—A native of Maine, Edgar H. Freeman has attained a degree of success in his California home that would have been impossible in the midst of circumstances existing in the state of his birth. He was born at Minot Corner, on the Little Androscoggin, near Lewiston, Maine, October 10, 1857, the son of Daniel and Hannah D. (Marble) Freeman, who were natives of the same place. The original ancestors came from England and three Freeman brothers came to America on the Mayflower, from whom all the other Freemans are descended. Great-grandfather Daniel Freeman was one of the early settlers of Maine. Daniel Freeman, the father of our subject, was a farmer in Maine, and in 1850, leaving his wife and child in the home state, he came via Panama to California, where he engaged in mining for two years; returning to Maine he continued there until 1876, when he again came to California. During the Civil War, when he was forty-six years old, he enlisted, but was rejected on account of being over age. The family lived in Sonoma County, Cal., for one year, then removed to Hollister, where they lived for three years; and then came to the Santa Clara Valley, where they both died.

Edgar H. Freeman was educated in the grammar and high school of Maine and after leaving school was engaged in the manufacture of shoes at Lynn, Mass. In 1878 he came to San Benito County, Cal. and during 1878 and 1879 engaged in ranching near Hollister; then removed to the Bodie gold mines in Mono County and was there for five years, prospecting and mining. In 1884 he came to Santa Clara, where he was engaged for several years in raising pure-bred fancy poultry, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns; also Pekin ducks and Bronze turkeys. He had the best stock procurable and at the Santa Clara Valley poultry and kennel club show at San Jose he won the diamond medal for best poultry exhibit and at Petaluma he won the $100 gold medal for best and largest exhibit at the California State Poultry Show. He was one of the organizers of the California State Poultry Association and was secretary of the organization. In 1896 he took charge of forty acres planted in grapes, a portion of his father's old place; a part of this came into his possession from the estate and the balance he purchased. He removed the vines and planted it to prunes and apricots, and the place has been brought to a high state of cultivation and productiveness.

Mr. Freeman's marriage at Lynn, Mass., in 1877, united him with Miss Dorothy D. Wescott, also a native of Maine, born at Castine. Her father, Capt. Samuel Wescott, was part owner and master of his vessel and for years sailed all over the world into important ports. He died at sea. Her mother, who was Margaret Dunbar, died at her old home in Maine. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman are the parents of four children: Hersey D. passed away in Bodie; Eldora P. a graduate of Stanford University, is Mrs. Ernest Kimberlin of Sacramento; Edgar D., a graduate of the College of the Pacific is an electrician with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Gold Run; Hazel, a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School is teaching at Mountain View, Cal. There are nine grandchildren. Mr. Freeman is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias, Woodmen of the World, Fraternal Aid Union, is active in the local Grange and Farmers' Educational & Cooperative Union, and has served his community as a school trustee. He is a broad-minded, public spirited man and citizen, and all movements for the advancement of the county have his hearty support.

HON. ALDEN ANDERSON.—Few men have been associated more actively and none more honorably with the financial and political history of Northern California than Hon. Alden Anderson, who grew up and was educated in San Jose, Santa Clara County, and is now president of the Capital National Bank of Sacramento, and actively associated with a number of other financial institutions and enterprises that aid in the advancement of the county and state. Wide has been the influence exerted by him in the banking circles of his portion of the state and varied as have been his commercial connections, they have been equaled by his intimate identification with the public life of the commonwealth and by his patriotic participation in the upbuilding of his community.

A native of Pennsylvania, Mr. Anderson was born in Meadville, Crawford County, in October, 1867, while his parents were at their old home on a visit. His father, J. Z. Anderson, is elsewhere represented in this volume. With such educational advantages as were afforded by the public schools and the University of the Pacific, Alden Anderson began to earn his own livelihood at a very early age, his first occupation being that of an assistant in the fruit business conducted by his father. During 1886 he went to Suisun City, Solano County, and embarked in the fruit industry for himself, later drifting from the growing of fruit into the shipping of same. From that place he came to Sacramento in 1902, and afterward disposed of his interests in Solano County. From his arrival in the capital city until the year 1908 he acted as vice-president of the Capital Banking and Trust Company. When he disposed of his stock in that concern he removed to San Francisco, where, until July 1, 1909, he held office as vice-president of the Anglo-London Paris National Bank, and until February, 1911, served by appointment as superintendent of the Bank of California. During 1911 Mr. Anderson made a protracted continental tour of Europe, Asia and Africa, returning to Sacramento December 1, 1911, at which time he purchased the Capital Banking and Trust Company, and of this institution under its present title of Capital National Bank, he officiates as president. Mr. Anderson's place in the banking circles of Northern California is one of assured influence and increasing responsibility. He also helped to organize a number of other banks in the Sacramento Valley in the management of which he actively participates. He was president of the company building the electric line from Sacramento to Stockton, which aided an enterprise of the greatest importance to the permanent upbuilding of the rich agricultural region through which it passes. His home is graciously presided over by the lady whom he married at Rockville, Cal., March 2, 1893, and who was Miss Carrie L. Baldwin. There is one daughter in the family, Miss Kathryn.

Any account of the life activities of Mr. Anderson would be incomplete were no mention to be made of his association with the political history of the commonwealth. Elected to the assembly in 1897-99

E. H. Freeman

and 1901, he soon became a force in the Legislature. Measures for the benefit of his district received his stanch support, nor was he less earnest in the promotion of all movements for the welfare of the entire state. In 1899 he was selected as speaker of the house, and he filled that difficult post with the same tact and ability displayed in every relation of public life. A still higher honor awaited him in 1902, when he was elected lieutenant-governor of California, and he filled that eminent position for four years, retiring with the good will of the party he had served with such fidelity and distinction. It would seem impossible for a citizen having so many duties in public office, in business connections and in banking circles, to enter with any activity into fraternal and social circles, but Mr. Anderson has not allowed his existence to be dwarfed into a tedious round of irksome cares. On the other hand, he has enjoyed society with the same enthusiasm characteristic of his identification with the other opportunities of life, and at different times he has been a leading member of the Bohemian, Pacific Union and Family clubs and Union League, all of San Francisco, and the Sutter Club of Sacramento, also the Woodmen and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Practical philanthropy, whether exercised privately or through the medium of fraternal organizations, receives his steadfast support, and movements inaugurated and inspired by a desire to help the needy, to encourage the depressed or to uplift the fallen, have benefitted by his sagacious counsel and sympathetic participation.

JAMES M. PITMAN.—Business enterprise found a stalwart exponent in James M. Pitman, whose progressive spirit and determination have been manifested in all that he undertook, and by his individual effort, intelligently directed, he has gained a prominent position in the business circles of San Jose, and is well and favorably known throughout the State of California for his uprightness and integrity of character. He is one of the organizers and was elected the first president of the Western Title Insurance Company of San Jose.

A native of California, Mr. Pitman was born near Marysville, Yuba County, January 30, 1851, a son of Andrew Jackson and Armenia A. (Lewis) Pitman, both natives of Missouri. His father was among the early settlers who crossed the plains in 1849. After a short experience in the mines, he decided that California was a good country in which to settle permanently, so, returning to his home in Missouri by way of the Isthmus of Panama, he made the trip back across the plains the following year; this time accompanied by his wife. His first residence was on the Yuba River, where he followed the occupation of mining, with the historic "rocker," continuing there until 1852. In that year he removed to the Santa Clara Valley, settling temporarily near the town of old Mountain View. In the fall of 1852 he purchased a ranch just north of Mayfield, which he owned until 1861, and which later became a part of the Palo Alto Ranch, now the site of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, the new Stanford Stadium being located on part of the old Pitman farm. There Mr. Pitman devoted himself to farming and dairying, which business he continued on the ranch he purchased in 1861, adjoining the town of Palo Alto on the northeast. Mr. and Mrs. Pitman eventually removed to San Jose, where they spent the remainder of their lives, both passing away in 1896. Of their eight children, one of whom died in infancy, James M. is the eldest; Marion L. is a farmer and truck grower living near Palo Alto on part of the old homestead; Cornelius Y. is county assessor of Santa Clara County; William A. resides in San Francisco; Bernard, commonly called Berry, passed away at the age of thirty-five, leaving a wife and child; Belle M. is married and resides in St. Helena; Ernest resides in San Jose and is a sign and screen painter of note.

James M. Pitman obtained his early education in the schools of Mayfield and Santa Clara, supplementing this with a course in the Pacific Business College at San Francisco. He particularly excelled in mathematics, and at the early age of fourteen he had gone as far as trigonometry. He was always an excellent penman, and this, coupled with his mathematical ability, served to make him a valuable county officer. In 1869 he engaged in farming near Mayfield, continuing there until 1874. During this year he was elected secretary of the State Grange, but resigned the office in January, 1875, later removing to Quincy, Ill., where he went into business with an uncle. His stay there was of short duration, however, and in 1876 he returned to California and became deputy county recorder under W. B. Hardy, retaining that position for four years. He then engaged in the dairy business at San Jose for two years.

Always actively identified with political matters, Mr. Pitman was unanimously nominated for the office of county recorder on the Democratic ticket, but a labor ticket was put in the field at the same time, lessening the Democratic vote, and his opponent, W. H. Stephens, was elected on the Republican ticket. He again entered the race at the next general election in 1882 and was elected county recorder, in which capacity he served for four years. At the end of his term of office, he went into the abstract business, uniting forces with T. C. Edwards, the firm being known as Edwards & Pitman, continuing thus until 1891, when they formed a partnership with Pomeroy & Howes, organizing the San Jose Abstract Company, of which Mr. Pitman became president, serving for twenty-seven years. He mapped every piece of property in the county, and among other notable things, he made a plat of the city of Los Gatos. He is a stockholder of the First National Bank of San Jose, the Garden City Bank & Trust Company, and for many years served as president, and is now vice-president, of the San Jose Building and Loan Association. He has been actively interested in orange growing for a number of years, owning and operating a large and productive property known as Overlook Groves, near Terra Bella, Tulare County. Since 1909 he has been secretary of the Grand View Heights Citrus Company, having 1700 acres in Tulare County.

In 1876 Mr. Pitman was married to Miss Carrie I. Fletcher, a native of Massachusetts, who came to California with her parents at an early age. They are the parents of three children: Florence V.; Blanche, their second child, died aged seven years; and Homer F. Homer is engaged in ranching and is manager of the Overlook Orange Grove. He married Miss Victoria Cuka and they have three children: Martha, Marjorie and Barbara. Florence V. is now Mrs. Howard W. Cowell and the mother of two children:

James P. and Geraldine. Mr. Cowell is engaged in the auto business in San Jose and is secretary of the Western Title Insurance Company.

In fraternal circles, Mr. Pitman is a member of Garden City Lodge , I. O. O. F., and for years was a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of which he is a past president. He is a stanch supporter of the Democratic party and is an active and conscientious member of the First Presbyterian Church of San Jose. He has always been a prominent figure in the business circles of San Jose, ever ready to serve the community in which he has resided for so many years. He served as a member of the board of education of the San Jose schools for four years, and was appointed on the board of trustees of the San Jose State Normal School by Governor James M. Budd. His has been an upright, honorable and useful life, in which he has ever displayed unfaltering loyalty to high standards of citizenship and he has labored effectively and earnestly to uphold those interests which make for public improvement.

JAMES J. STANFIELD.—For over sixty years the Stanfield family has been numbered among the upbuilders and promoters of Santa Clara County and as an orchardist and financier James J. Stanfield has contributed to the prestige of a name that has long been an honored one in this part of the state. He was born in the Union district of Santa Clara County, August 12, 1862, a son of John and Margaret (Cairns) Stanfield. In 1858 the father arrived in California, having made the voyage around Cape Horn, and after spending three years in San Francisco, he came to the Union district, purchasing a tract of 260 acres, being one of the first settlers in the district and a pioneer fruit grower, as well as banker, in Los Gatos. He is elsewhere mentioned in this history.

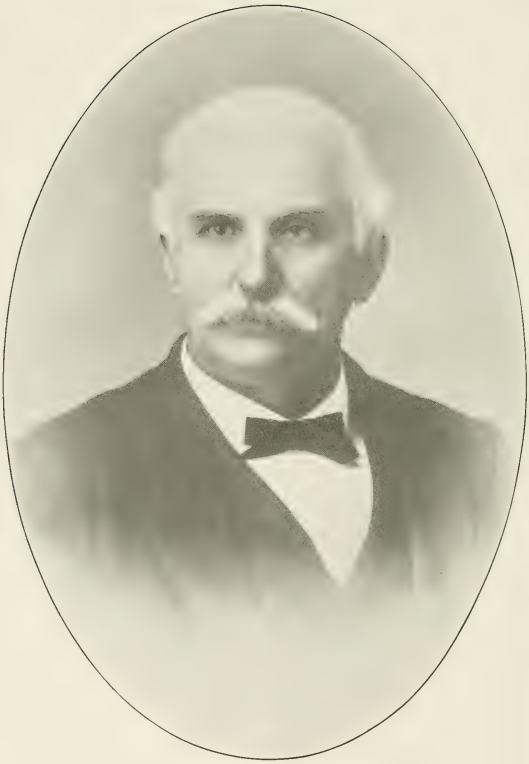
James J. Stanfield is the only surviving member of a family of three children and after completing his education, which was acquired in the public schools of the Union district, he assisted his father in the operation of the home farm. Later, aside from horticulture, he turned his attention to finance, and as early as 1887 he became connected with the Bank of Los Gatos, of which in time he became vice-president. With keen insight into business affairs and situations and a thorough understanding of every phase of banking, he labored effectively to promote the success of the institution, which ranks with the substantial financial enterprises of this part of the state. In 1919 he sold the home farm which he had brought to a high state of cultivation until it was one of the finest orchard and vineyard properties in the valley. He had previously purchased the old Howe place near Winchester, which he cultivated until 1922, when he disposed of it to again make his home in Los Gatos. All these years he had specialized in raising fruit, having acquired a comprehensive knowledge of horticulture under the able instruction of his father in earlier years and a continued study of the industry from a scientific point, and much success rewarded his efforts.

Mr. Stanfield married Miss Sue M. Place, born in Jackson, Mich., and they became the parents of two children: Helen, who died when fourteen years of age, and John Harold, who is superintendent of plant No. 13, operated by the California Prune & Apricot Growers Association at Los Gatos. He is married and has two daughters, Susan Bell and Margaret. Mr. Stanfield gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and his fraternal connections are with the Masons, the Elks and the Odd Fellows, and he is past president of Los Gatos Parlor, N. S. G. W. His entire life has been spent in Santa Clara County, and he has watched with interest its development and upbuilding, in which he has borne his full share, his worth as a man and citizen being widely recognized.

JOHN W. LYNDON.—One of the pioneer upbuilders of Los Gatos was the late John W. Lyndon, who passed away July 14, 1913. A native of Vermont, he came to California and settled at Lexington, Santa Clara County, in 1859, and a few years later in Los Gatos, where he engaged in the mercantile business, and organized the Bank of Los Gatos, and also the Los Gatos Gas Company. He subdivided the present town of Los Gatos into lots and built some of the first buildings. He ran a store and lumber yard, did a large business with the New Almaden and Guadalupe mines in their palmy days. He built the Lyndon Hotel, the Bank of Los Gatos, Vermont and other buildings, and gave his best efforts to the upbuilding of the town. By his first marriage he had two children, one of whom is living, Irma, now the wife of J. D. Farwell, of Los Gatos. He was a Republican, but did not aspire to office other than serve as city trustee, being a member of the original board. He was a Mason, and a member of the Episcopal Church.

JACOB MILAN COX.—One of the most popular men among the court house officials of Santa Clara County, who, for many years, filled the important position of office deputy in the county assessor's office, was the late Jacob Milan Cox, who was born in Iowa, September 28, 1851, the son of William and Dicey (Baggs) Cox, pioneers of Santa Clara County. Jacob M. Cox was brought by his parents in an ox-team train in 1852, his first recollections being of the Saratoga section of Santa Clara County, where he received a good education in the public schools, after which he was graduated from the Garden City Business College. He followed the trade of cabinet maker and planing mill worker in the Fourth Street mill and afterwards in the Hubbard & Carmichael mill until he quit to look after his ranch, which he set out to prunes, apricots and peaches. Meantime he was appointed a deputy county assessor under L. A. Spitzer and later was made the office deputy, and continued his connection with that office for more than twenty years, becoming one of the best judges of property values in the county. His health failing, he resigned his office and lived retired at his home, 54 Union Street, San Jose, until his death.

His marriage occurred in Los Angeles and united him with Mrs. Laura (Trailor) Gordon, a representative of an old pioneer family. Mr. Cox was very prominent in fraternal circles. He was a Knight Templar and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco. He was a past officer in the Blue Lodge, Chapter and Commandery; he was also a past officer in the Odd Fellows and held to the faith of the Christian Church. A noble man and strong character, he was



James A. Clayton.

very influential and was much loved and highly esteemed by all who knew him. At his passing, September 28, 1916, he was mourned by his family and friends and was buried with Masonic honors, in Oak Hill Cemetery, San Jose.

JAMES A. CLAYTON.—A sturdy, far-sighted and eminently progressive pioneer, an experienced, highly-esteemed and influential public official, James A. Clayton, who died on April 14, 1896, became an extensive landowner and one of the best-known residents of Santa Clara County, as he was one of the leading citizens of San Jose. He was born in Derbyshire, England, October 20, 1831, the son of John and Mary (Bates) Clayton, the former a lead-miner and farmer. They came to America in 1831, and settled for a short time at Mifflin, Iowa County, Wis., where John Clayton worked in the lead mines; in 1840 the family removed to a farm near Mineral Point, in Iowa County, where Mrs. Clayton died in 1853, followed four years later by her devoted husband. They were the parents of twelve children, for each of whom they did the best they could. In passing it might be mentioned that the farm from which the family moved at Mifflin was left to one of the younger sons and by him was sold at a later date and on this same farm was developed one of the most valuable and productive lead and zinc mines in Wisconsin, discovered by deepening a well that had been put down by Mr. Clayton.

James A. Clayton was brought to America by his parents in infancy and remained at home until 1850, when he came out to California. One brother, Charles Clayton, who eventually became a member of Congress and the surveyor of the Port of San Francisco, had preceded him to this state in 1844, and this doubtless influenced the ambitious and adventurous spirit of another brother, Joel Clayton, who made four round trips to California prior to 1850, driving superior American cattle, which he sold to the native Californians to improve their native wild herds. Though the country was infested with Indians, many of them hostile, he always managed to get through in safety, being a diplomatic leader.

In 1850 influence was brought to bear upon Joel Clayton, who had expected to retire after his various California expeditions with cattle, to make up a train and pilot it through to the West. This he did with the definite understanding that his orders on all matters, even to making of wagons, be obeyed implicitly. The mother prevailed upon Joel to let James accompany him so that he would be under his protection enroute. Joel did so, but he made certain stipulations by which James was not to ride a horse or in a wagon during the journey; also that he and his companion David Grenewalt, of the same age, were to keep the train of ten wagons supplied with fresh meat enroute. This was carried out to the letter by young James, although he endured many hardships and privations to do so. He and his chum were the only ones in the party who were permitted to have guns. The first and only real money he ever saw prior to coming to California was obtained from the sale of a hand-made saddle, made out of a pig skin taken from a pig he had raised until it was ready to kill. He tanned the skin by hand and when the saddle was finished it was taken down the river to one of the large cities where real money was in circulation and was sold for eight silver dollars; the young man was then sixteen years old. His education was limited to but four months schooling one winter, but he was patterned after Abraham Lincoln and anxious to absorb knowledge so he borrowed every book he possibly could from those who had them in his neighborhood and by constant reading became a superior, self-educated man. It was also during the long winter evenings that he attended revival meetings held by some itinerant circuit rider, was converted and joined the Methodist Church. This act affected his entire life and he never backslid from his teachings.

It took the train piloted by Joel Clayton eighty-seven days to reach California, arriving in Santa Clara County in August, 1850. This short time was made because of the superior leadership of Joel Clayton, by whom no single detail was lacking to keep men, teams and wagons in the best of condition, so that on their arrival they were able to state they had lost neither man nor beast during the long journey. It usually took six months or more to make a journey of that length by most of the immigrants. James Clayton and his chum stuck together and he tried his luck in mining in Placer and Mariposa counties; even going to Australia. Upon arriving there the party was warned of the animosity the Australians had for the Californians because of the hanging in San Francisco by the Vigilantes, of the "Sydney Ducks." The Californians were distinguished, in those early days, by their red-top boots worn outside of their pantlegs. By concealing their boot-tops and avoiding the public taverns Mr. Clayton and his chum reached the mines, which proved, to their disgust, that there was vastly more gold in California than in Australia. The young men had saved money enough to pay their way home and were ready to make the return voyage. The ship being short of seamen the captain told them if they would ship as sailors and help bring the boat to San Francisco he would refund their passage money and pay them $100 in money; to this they agreed and James Clayton became third mate. After a hazardous journey, fraught with many hardships, the most important being the lack of water for drinking, they reached port. Upon arriving at San Francisco the captain decamped for the mines and the men were unable to get any part of their money by the sale of the ship and its cargo, there being so many similar cases of abandoned ships in the bay.

In 1853 Mr. Clayton became permanently identified with Santa Clara County, located in Santa Clara, where he opened and conducted a photograph studio, this being the second one to be opened in the state. Later he moved the studio to San Jose, which had become the largest of the two towns, and in the latter part of the '50s, he moved there with his family. Then the photographer made his own plates and the "patient" had to sit for five minutes in order to have the impression made on the negative. While in Santa Clara, Mr. Clayton with John B. Hewston, started the first movement ever made in the town to curb the exteremely common use of liquor; and he started the first movement to open a Y. M. C. A. In 1861 Mr. Clayton was elected county clerk on the Republican ticket, and reelected in 1863; at the same time carrying on his photo studio. In 1867 he embarked in the real estate business in San Jose and thereafter remained active in the realty field until his death. The result of his identification with this

department of commercial and financial affairs was that he became a large property owner, was able to accomplish a great deal of good in his time, and left a large estate to others to administer and enjoy, when he finished his period.

Prior to 1887, all the salable property and grant lands in Santa Clara Valley passed through his hands at least once. He acted as advisor to the native Californians, by whom he was trusted implicitly to buy and sell for them, also to loan their money, often in the earlier days with no compensation. He started the first abstract and title business in Santa Clara County, one of the first in the state as well; was also one of the promoters and original owners of the first electric lighting plant in the county; one of the original promoters of the First National Bank of San Jose in 1874 and later became its president, serving for many years. This was organized to reduce the rate of interest to 10% per annum, the rate having fluctuated from 1½% to 10% per month. After he had been in the realty business several years he branched out into the original booster for this Valley and prepared neat illustrated literature which he scattered widely in the Middle West and thus was the cause of so many settlers coming from as far East as Illinois to take up homes in this county. As a land boomer he was a success, the majority of the settlers coming from the mining camps in the early days, while later they came from the states west of Illinois. He always made good his guarantees.

In March, 1860, James A. Clayton was married to Miss Anna L. Thompson, a native of Indiana and the daughter of Robert P. and Amy F. Thompson, who had come to California in 1857. Seven children sprang from this happy union. Mary E. married Carroll W. Gates and lived in Los Angeles; both are deceased; Edward W., now deceased, was for many years associated with his father and later with the James A. Clayton Company in the realty business; Willis C., also was connected with the James A. Clayton real estate interests and is now president of the First National Bank of San Jose; Ethel, graduated from the University of the Pacific and is associated with her father's company; Grace Elizabeth, died in infancy; and the youngest members of the family are John J., and Florence Clayton. Mrs. Clayton passed away in 1914.

Mr. Clayton was a member of San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M.; also of the Methodist Church, and in 1888 he served as lay delegate to the conference held in New York; was a standpat Republican, and that same year was an alternate delegate at large to the National Convention held in Chicago. He was a trustee of the University of the Pacific, and no man ever did his duty more conscientiously in such a position, and few have done more to advance on broad, inviting lines the permanent interests of this important institution of higher education.

PETER J. DUNNE.—A most interesting man of varied experience such as many would-be students of life and the ways of the world might well envy, is Peter J. Dunne, the far-seeing manager of the extensive Catherine Dunne estate at San Jose. He was born southeast of Gilroy in Santa Clara County, and first saw the light on October 19, 1865. His father, James Dunne, was born in Ireland in 1817, but came to America when quite young and located in New Orleans, where he worked at any honest labor his hands found to do. He had but a limited schooling, thus his progress was slow. He prospered and married and he and his wife became the parents of five children of whom only one, J. F. Dunne, is alive. He owns the original Dunne estate of 15,000 acres of fine ranch land at San Felipe, where is carried on a general ranching business. This son was born in the '50s and spends part of his time in San Francisco. The other children were: Caroline, Catherine, Peter and Joseph, all dying before they reached the age of ten years. Mrs. Catherine Dunne, his wife, died on June 21, 1857, aged twenty-eight years. Mr. Dunne spent some time in South America after he left New Orleans as a flour merchant and he came to San Francisco in the latter part of the '50s and engaged in the general merchandise business, meeting with good success. In 1862 he married Mrs. Catherine Murphy and they spent their married life on the San Felipe ranch, which Mr. Dunne had bought and proceeded to develop. This second marriage brought three children: Mary P., Peter J., and Catherine B., all born on the San Felipe Ranch, which was his home at the time of his death, June 8, 1874. He was a Democrat of the old school and was a man of energy and strict integrity and ready to assist any worthy project for the benefit of town, county or state. Mary Phileta married Joseph H. Rucker, the real estate dealer of San Jose; the second in the order of birth is the subject of this review; and the Catherine B. is Mrs. Ralph W. Hersey.

Peter Dunne was graduated from the Santa Clara College in 1884 with the degree of B. S., and then he engaged in business in San Francisco. In 1895 he removed to San Jose and took charge of his mother's estate; and this, one of the notable California properties, he has continued to oversee, while his mother is still living, at present at the age of ninety-four. With the fruits of a valuable training, and the affectionate conscientiousness of a loyal son, Mr. Dunne has been able greatly to increase the worth of the properties under his charge, and has so proven a steward of the kind capitalists and corporations are always seeking.

On April 6, 1888, Mr. Dunne was married to Miss Josephine Rose Masten, the daughter of N. K. Masten of San Francisco, and they have been granted eight children, six now living—Peter M., a Jesuit priest; Mary K. became the wife of Roy A. Silent of Los Angeles and the mother of a daughter, Patricia; Josephine M. married Cedric Rae Richmond of San Jose; Dorothy R., a sister in the Convent of the Holy Name; Catherine M. and Margaret M.; the fifth child, James and the youngest, Eleanor, died in infancy. Of those living, the three eldest girls were born while the family lived in San Francisco and the others in San Jose and they were educated at Notre Dame in San Jose and the Holy Name in Oakland. Josephine is a graduate of the University of California and Mary was a senior when she left and Catherine was a junior. The family attend the Catholic Church. Mr. Dunne works for civic betterment under the banners of the Democratic party, and belongs to the Knights of Columbus and Y. M. I.

W. S. Clayton

WILLIS S. CLAYTON.—How much of the credit for the phenomenal prosperity of San Jose is due to the acknowledged leadership of such far-sighted, courageous and progressive men as Willis S. Clayton, the president of the First National Bank, only those familiar with the dependency of commerce on the financial, and the enviable part played by the First National Bank in the life and growth of Santa Clara County can realize. Born a native son in San Jose, on October 10, 1864, and grounded well in the public schools of the city, Willis S. Clayton graduated from the University of the Pacific in 1884, and at once began his business career in the office of James A. Clayton & Company, his father's firm. Eventually he became managing partner, and in that responsible position he remained for a quarter of a century, often having charge of very important interests and helping to build up the business.

This real estate business, of which he was such an important part for many years, was established by his father in 1867, and ever since that date has been one of the sound institutions of the city and the oldest business of the kind to remain in control of one family in the state of California. It is located at 34 West Santa Clara Street in a building owned by the firm, and after the death of its founder the business was continued by Willis S. and the late Edward W. Clayton. In 1907 Willis S. was elected president of the First National Bank of San Jose, of which his father was the founder and for many years the president. Giving up his real estate business he has since devoted his entire time to building up the bank's interests. The first year after he assumed the leadership the deposits jumped from one to two million dollars; and he was also instrumental in the erection of the splendid bank building at the corner of Santa Clara and First Streets, one of the substantial as it is one of the ornate structures in the city.

Willis S. Clayton was united in marriage at San Jose, with Miss Anna Bradley, daughter of E. L. Bradley, prominent pioneer and large land holder of the county. Mrs. Clayton is an accomplished woman and is a leader in social and club life in San Jose. Their children are James Bradley and Willis S., Jr. Mr. Clayton was elected in 1921, president of the California Bankers Association, serving in 1921-22 and he is president of the California State Automobile Association, 1922-23. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner and belongs to some of the leading clubs of San Francisco and San Jose. Mr. Clayton has always tried to do his part to advance the material interests of city and county, is public spirited and a supporter of all progressive measures for the well-being of the people.

EDMUND W. MAYNARD.—One of the most loved and highly esteemed business men who contributed to make San Jose a better city through his great love of books was the late Edmund W. Maynard, who was born at Bratton, Yorkshire, England His father was Col. Edmund Gilling Maynard, who spent twenty-one years in the British Army, serving with distinction in the Crimean War and in the Indian mutiny. In 1869 Col. Maynard brought his family to Canada, where they resided for about six years. However, the climate proved too severe for Mrs. Maynard, so the Colonel decided to take up his residence in New Zealand, but upon arriving in California took a decided liking for this state with the result that he came to Santa Clara County and settled in San Jose. Thus it was here that Edmund Maynard received his education. Here too he was married in 1892 to Miss Anna M. Tomkin, a daughter of Dr. Alfred Royce Tomkin, an early settler here, who was county coroner and public administrator at the time of his death, and a granddaughter of James Alexander Forbes, one of the original owners of the New Almaden mine and the first British consul to California under the Mexican rule.

Edmund Maynard became a successful business man in San Jose where he conducted one of the largest and best known book and stationery stores in this city. However, he was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his success, for he was called by Providence July 5, 1917, mourned by all who knew him and particularly by his family and friends. He was a great lover of books and was a good judge of their merits, so his advice in courses of reading was frequently sought. He was a talented musician, the flute being his chosen instrument, and he was an active member of the San Jose Symphony Orchestra and the San Jose Harmonic Orchestra. He was also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Business Men's Association, the Sons of St. George, Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He was greatly interested in civics and stood for high morals and Christian influence. Among his business associates, Edmund W. Maynard was looked up to as a man of unquestionable honor, of progressive ideas and of unusual business ability. With his personal friends he was loved as few men are loved; his unselfishness, ready sympathy and keen sense of humor, endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; he was especially fond of children and scores of them, large and small, will sadly miss "Uncle Ed" as he was affectionately called by his host of friends. His loss was greatly felt in the business world as well as in the social life of San Jose.

P. R. WIGHTMAN.—One of the foremost figures in the business and public life of Sunnyvale is P. R. Wightman, a successful merchant, who is also serving as mayor of the town, and in both connections he is making a most creditable record, holding to high standards of manhood and citizenship. He was born in Lockport, Ill., six miles north of Joliet, March 15, 1873, a son of Hon. George Wightman, who served in the Illinois Legislature and was also a prosperous farmer and stockman. The mother, Mrs. Susan (Sisson) Wightman, was a daughter of Captain Sisson, an early pioneer of Illinois, who aided in building the old blockhouse at Fort Dearborn, in Cook County, to protect the white settlers from Indian attacks, also engaging in warfare against the Redskins.

When P. R. Wightman was a lad of fourteen his father died and his mother then sold the farm and removed to Plainfield, Ill., where he attended the public schools, later entering a business college at Valparaiso, Ind., where he spent a year in study. He next went to Newton, Kans., and for a year was employed in the store of his brother, Frank Wightman, at that place, after which he made his way to Sayre, Okla., where for seven years he had charge of the general mercantile establishment owned by his father-in-law, J. D. Clay. In 1907 he left that

state for California, first locating at Glen Ellen, where he engaged in merchandising for a year, going from there to Cloverdale, in Sonoma County, where for three years he was similarly occupied, and while residing in that place was elected a member of the board of trustees. He became proprietor of a large general store at Sunnyvale, which he conducted most successfully, having a thorough knowledge of the business and ever recognizing the fact that satisfied patrons are the best advertisement. In the early fall of 1921 Mr. Wightman sold out his store, and on November 1, 1921, with C. W. Shepard as partner, he started the Sunnyvale Supply Company, dealers in all kinds of lumber and building materials, fuel and feed. This was accomplished by buying out two Sunnyvale business concerns, The Sunnyvale Fuel and Feed Company and the Minton Lumber Company. His many friends are glad to know that the Sunnyvale Supply Company is meeting with merited success.

In Oklahoma, in 1900, Mr. Wightman was married to Miss Myrtle Clay, a native of Texas and a daughter of J. D. Clay, a prominent merchant of Sayre, Okla. To this union has been born a son, George Clay. Fraternally Mr. Wightman is identified with the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias and the Elks Lodge at Elk City, Okla., being a charter member of the last named organization. In April, 1921, Mr. Wightman was elected chairman of the city board of trustees. He had previously served on the board for a short time, being chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Hendy, of the Hendy Iron Works. Mr. Wightman is proving a capable executive, giving to the town a businesslike and progressive administration, characterized by needed reforms and improvements. A broadminded, public-spirited citizen, he takes a deep interest in everything relating to the welfare of the district in which he lives, and has been most earnest in his support of those projects whihc are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

MRS. HATTIE E. TOPHAM.—The highly-esteemed daughter of a sturdy, successful pioneer, Mrs. Hattie E. Topham of San Jose can look back, in her contented sphere, and view with peculiar pride and satisfaction the great strides made in the phenomenal development of that part of the Golden State with which she and her family have had so much to do. A native daughter always proud of her association with the California commonwealth, Mrs. Topham was born at Forest Home, Amador County, on October 29, 1853, the daughter of W. D. Castle, a native of New York, who moved to Michigan and there married Miss Frances Ferry, a native of that state. Mr. Castle was a flour miller in Michigan, and in '49, as a real Argonaut, crossed the great plains on horseback. After a strenuous experience of three years on the coast, he returned East to get his wife; and in 1853 he once more braved the dangers and the hardships of continental primitive travel and made his way back to California. He was for a while a miner in Amador County, and then he opened the Forest Home Hotel and the local grocery there. In 1868 he came to Santa Clara County, having just previously maintained a dairy in Amador County, which required him to get into the mountains for feed for his cattle. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Castle endured and overcame much in order to progress in such a manner that his prosperity would denote real progress for his fellow-citizens and the state.

Inasmuch as the facilities for schooling were poor in Amador County at that time, Mr. Castle sent his daughter to the Perry Seminary at Sacramento; and after coming to Santa Clara County, she attended first the high school and then the Normal School. After that she engaged in teaching for fifteen months in Auburn, Placer County; and at Milpitas, on December 21, 1874, she married Edward Topham, a native of Toronto, Canada, where he was born on December 26, 1840. His father was William Topham, and his mother, before her marriage, was Eliza Sylvester.

In 1868 Edward Topham came out to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus, and for a while resided in Santa Clara County. He was a blacksmith, and was experienced in wagon and carriage building. He bought out the interest of S. F. Ayers, and then he and David S. Boyce were partners for years at Milpitas. He had had a blacksmith shop there for several years previous to this marriage, and he also owned a grocery; and he resided at Milpitas for thirty-one years prior to his death, in April, 1905. He and Charles Carle were partners for fifteen years in the grocery, and he also had a farm of forty acres near Milpitas. In addition, he and A. A. Davis and Goulder Slankard had a cattle ranch in the mountains near the New Idra Quicksilver Mines, and this valuable property, consisting of about 10,000 acres, was known as the Laguna Ranch, and supported on an average of not less than 500 head of cattle. The range was covered with springs, there was plenty of water, and it was a beautiful spot. Spurred on by the motto, "Nothing venture, nothing share," is it any wonder that Edward Topham succeeded for both himself and others where many a competitor failed? He was a standpat Republican, and as such did what he could to elevate the standard of good citizenship. He belonged to the Masons of San Jose, and both he and his good wife were popular members of the Eastern Star. Soon after he arrived in California, Henry Topham, an elder brother, followed, then returned East, and afterward came to Milpitas with his wife; and for a number of years he kept a warehouse there. Ten years later, William Topham, a younger brother, also came to California, and he is now living on a fruit ranch at Berryessa.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Topham. Clarence is a farmer in Tulare County. He married Nancy Cameron and they have three children, Melba. Lester and Hariett. Frank H. is a citrus grower at Lindsay. He married Miss Jessie Chase and they have three children, Lois, William and Francis. Edward is a surgeon and physician at San Francisco. He married Cecile Belle McClellan and is the father of two children, Neddie and Jack. Chester A. is with the W. L. Atkinson Realty Company in San Jose. He married Anna Evans and has two children living, Beverley and Chester; Maxwell is dead. Blanche is Mrs. J. M. Barrett of San Jose and has a son, Chester Barrett. Clifton is on the Fort Miller Ranch at Friant in Fresno County. He married Charity Harrison and they have three daughters, Dorothy, Helen Ann and Betty Louisa. Alida is the wife of Alexander H. Cameron, a citrus grower at Lindsay, and has one son, Harold. Estella's husband is J. B. Moore, a merchant of the same town, and they have a daughter, Maxine.

A. F. Umbarger

AUSTIN FLEMING UMBARGER.—Among the successful and highly respected pioneers of Santa Clara County who did much to improve and build up the Berryessa district as a fruit section, was the late Austin Fleming Umbarger, who was born in Wythe County, Va., on August 6, 1836, but at an early age he accompanied his parents to Marshall, Ill., where he was reared on a farm. On the breaking out of the Civil War he enlisted as a member of the Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Second Brigade, Second Division, Fourteenth Army Corps, in which he served three years. Soon after the war was over he started to California via Panama, arriving at San Francisco in 1866, then coming to Santa Clara County.

On November 29, 1874, Mr. Umbarger was married to Miss Josephine Bowen, a native of Barrington, Ill., and they made their home on their ranch on the Penetencia Creek Road. Here they set out orchards and brought the place to a high degree of cultivation so that the Umbarger ranch was considered one of the valuable properties of this locality. They spent the remainder of their days on this ranch. Mrs. Umbarger passed away March 16, 1912, and the father died November 5, 1918. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and the G. A. R. On the Umbarger ranch their only daughter, Nellie was born and reared, her education being acquired in the schools of this district and in the San Jose high school. On June 27, 1911, she was married to Earl E. Blackburn, a native of Callaway County, Mo., who came to California in 1908. They reside on the Umbarger ranch, which Mrs. Blackburn inherited at her father's death, continuing the care of this valuable property, which is in full-bearing orchards of prunes, apricots, and cherries. Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn's marriage has been blessed with the birth of a daughter, Jean Evelyn, and from their attractive home, like the Umbargers, they radiate the old-time hospitality.

WILLIAM D. STEWART.—A fine type of the self-made, self-reliant Scotch-American is William D. Stewart, now enjoying, at middle age, a comfortable home at 377 South Second Street, San Jose. He was born at Pitlochry, Perthshire, Scotland, on January 1, 1855, the son of Duncan Stewart, a farmer, who had retired to Pitlochry, and was there living when our subject was born. He was a Scotch Highlander, well-informed and respected. He married Jane Duff, a sister of the late Dr. Duff, of Edinburgh, where Mrs. Stewart was born. The Duffs were always rated among the best Scotch families, and Dr. Duff was a minister in the Free Church of Scotland, and for many years served as a missionary to India. Both of these worthy parents lived and died in Scotland. They had twelve children, but all are deceased save three: William D. is the subject of our interesting review; Finley is a plumber doing an extensive business at Tongi, Morocco; and Maggie has become Mrs. Leary, and resides near Liverpool, England. She has a son, Jack, employed by the California Packing Company at Madera, Cal.

William Stewart grew up in Scotland until his fourteenth year; and then he decided to come to America, doubtless largely on account of James Stewart, one of two older brothers already in the United States, who had served in the Union Army, and after that had come to Nevada. In April, 1870, William reached Elko, Nev., although he had arrived at Castle Garden, in New York, in July, 1869, after a voyage on one of the old Anchor Liners running out of Glasgow; his mother had died in Scotland two years before, and he had said good-bye to his father, relatives and friends. While in the East, he went to Washington, D. C., to see the other elder brother, Mungo Stewart, who was a stonecutter by occupation and was working on the Capitol. He stayed in Washington that fall and winter, and the following spring set out for Nevada. He has thus made his way in the world since he was fourteen.

He started to work in a livery stable, then became a swamper, and having gained his employer's confidence, he was advanced to seventy-five dollars per month, and although a mere boy, received the highest wages paid to the best of the men. He soon became a teamster, and then he was getting $125 per month and his board. He worked there for four years, and all this time he saved his money. The railroad was then built, so he went to Alpha and handled general merchandise from Alpha to Eureka with an eighteen-mule team. When the railroad was completed to Eureka, the teams were put on to haul from Eureka to Belmont, Nev., a stretch of 100 miles, and also from Eureka to Tibo, another 100 miles, and from Eureka to Piochi, 180 miles, and from Eureka to Ward, now called Ely, another 100 miles. That was in 1875, and he freighted all over those routes.

In 1878-79, he bought an eight-mule team from a Frenchman, and in 1883 J. L. Whiteside was his partner. From 1879 to 1883, their business grew, and in 1883 he owned five twenty-mule teams, with wagons and equipment complete. In 1883 he bought out his partner, who went to Los Angeles, where later he died. Business fell off—came practically to a standstill; and he met with heavy reverses, largely because of the demoralization of silver. He saved two twenty-mule teams, and started off with them to Butte City, Montana, and he was thirty-three days on the road going seven hundred miles. He slept out, suffered the hardships of rain and even snowstorms, and never stopped; and arriving in Butte, he engaged in the wood business.

On January 26, 1886, he sold all the mules and other equipment and came to San Jose, arriving here in February, 1886; and he built three cottages for rent on North Third Street, and up to June, 1888, did a little real estate business. Then he had the opportunity to take charge of the Dean Estate stock ranch at Beowawe, Nev., which consisted of a vast range and had 4,500 head of cattle and 4,500 head of horses; and for fourteen years he ran this stock enterprise successfully. In 1902, he went to Tonopah, and upon leaving the Dean Estate he was presented with a gold watch, engraved as follows: "Presented to W. D. Stewart, in gratitude for faithful service to the Dean Estate, April, 1902." He was in Tonopah during the gold boom, and he ran a feed corral, and between 1902 and 1905 he made $20,000: In the fall of 1905, he came back to San Jose, and he has been here ever since. Mr. Stewart is president of the Copa de Orr Mining and Milling Company, owners of a mine located at Glencoe, Calaveras County, Cal., which is a good prospect; and he is at present retired except for the looking after his interests there. In 1918 he slipped and fell at the mine and injured his left hip-

joint, and he has been invalided ever since, and only recently he has been able to get around slowly and by the use of a crutch.

At Eureka, Nev., in 1883, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Maggie Wissig, a native of Germany, who came to America the same year, 1869, in which he migrated, and who grew up in Philadelphia and San Francisco. One child blessed this union—Frank, who is well known as a business man of Santa Clara. Mr. Stewart is a Republican, and he holds to the tenets of the Presbyterian Church.

HENRY C. WALTER.—Among the enterprising men who have been instrumental in building up the horticultural interests of this section is Henry C. Walter, whose property is located on the Saratoga Road. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., on November 24, 1857, the son of Mathis and Caroline (Krause) Walter, both natives of Germany, the father being a cooper by trade.

The parents came to California in 1868, locating on a ranch near Mountain View and later on Permanente Creek, when the wife died, December 1, 1889, at sixty years. The father is a veteran Odd Fellow and is still living, hale and hearty at the age of ninety-two years, having been born April 16, 1830. They had seven children: Henry C., our subject; John H. died at nineteen; Chas. W. resides at Long Beach; Carrie J., Mrs. Seagraves, resides at Saratoga; Mrs. Louise Gaster resides at Lodi, and Louis E. at Mountain View; Emma was the wife of Geo. W. Cox and died in January, 1916.

Henry C. attended the schools of Pennsylvania and Santa Clara County and has since devoted his time to farming. He has always been a stanch advocate of temperance, neither does he use tobacco. He has a fine collection of books and has made several artistically finished book-cases and several other valuable pieces of furniture.

His marriage occurred on February 21, 1897, at the Wm. Cox home, and united him with Mary J. Cox, the daughter of William and Dicey (Baggs) Cox, pioneers of this region. Mr. and Mrs. Walter have one son, Howard C., who is in charge of their orchards on the old Wm. Cox home place. They have about twenty acres here and twenty-one acres on Cox Avenue devoted to prunes, now all full bearing. The place is well improved with a large fine residence and other buildings including a dryer, being beautifully located on Saratoga, near the corner of Cox Avenue. Mrs. Walter was born on this place in 1855 and was reared and educated here, so she is naturally very fond of her childhood home. After completing the public school, she attended the University of the Pacific. She has become greatly interested in horticulture and has been an able assistant to her husband in his orcharding.

Liberal and kind hearted, they take pleasure in dispensing the good old time California hospitality. They are members of the Christian church at Saratoga and are adherents of the Republican party.

CARL WESLEY HAMAN.—A man of wide experience and executive ability, Carl Wesley Haman has covered an unusual field in his business and professional life, as a school teacher, in the banking business, the newspaper field, as a horticulturist, and now as assistant manager of Rosenberg Bros. & Company, in all of which he has attained success. He was born in Monticello, Lewis County, Mo., October 13, 1868, third son of Charles and Elizabeth (Hudson) Haman, the father of German parentage, while the mother was born in Tennessee, of English and Irish descent. Three of their sons are living: John H. is a retired farmer and capitalist of Canton, Mo., and president of the Monticello Trust Company. William F., a minister in the Christian church, now residing at Canton, Mo., was formerly pastor of Christian churches at St. Louis, Mo., and at Sedalia, Mo. The youngest of the family is Carl W., of this sketch.

Bereaved of his mother when he was only six weeks old, C. W. Haman was reared by his uncle and aunt, Frederick and Elvira (Lair) Haman, of Shelby County, Mo., who, having no children of their own, legally adopted him, and there C. W. received his early education. After graduating from the high school he entered the State Normal School at Kirksville, Mo., finishing the regular four years' course there in the class of 1889. After graduating, he began teaching at Salem, Mo., where he was first assistant in the high school. In 1892 he helped organize the bank at Bethel, Mo., and became its cashier, occupying that position until 1895, when he and his wife came to California.

Settling at Santa Clara, Mr. Haman entered the newspaper field, working on the Santa Clara Journal, a semi-weekly, for a year, N. H. Downing then being the proprietor. Later he and the Messrs. Downing purchased forty-three acres of land near Santa Clara, which they set out to prunes, this marking Mr. Haman's entrance into horticulture, and he still owns part of this tract; he also has other orchard interests. Next he engaged in the feed and fuel business at Santa Clara, continuing in this for five years and operating his orchard properties at the same time. Several years ago Mr. Haman began as a fruit buyer for Rosenberg Bros. & Company, buying from growers in Santa Clara County. He has been very successful in this work and is now assistant manager of the Santa Clara plant.

On August 27, 1890, Mr. Haman was married to Miss Bertha Morgan, who was born at Salem, Ill., a daughter of John M. and Catherine (Bright) Morgan, both natives of Ohio. When Mrs. Haman was nine years old her parents moved to Kirksville, Mo., and there she was educated in the public schools and at the Kirksville State Normal School. The father is deceased, but Mrs. Morgan is still living at Kirksville, the mother of six children: A. R. Morgan is principal of the Sherman School at St. Louis, Mo.; Martha is the widow of the late Newton Williams of Kirksville, Mo.; Alice is the widow of G. D. Dawson of Memphis, Mo.; Adah became the wife of John M. Gates of Kirksville, Mo., and passed away in 1891, leaving a daughter, Adah, now Mrs. Craig Reddish of Washington, D. C.; Bertha E. is Mrs. Haman; Olive is at home with her mother. Mrs. Haman is a talented, cultured woman, and both she and her husband are members of the Baptist Church at Santa Clara, Cal., Mrs. Haman being in charge of the music, and Mr. Haman being Sunday School Superintendent. Popular in Masonic circles, Mrs. Haman is past matron of Santa Clara Chapter No. 195, O. E. S., while Mr. Haman is past master of Liberty Lodge No. 299, F. & A. M. He is also an officer of San Jose Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, and belongs to Islam Shrine of San Francisco. He is a stockholder of the Santa

Henry Christian Walter.

Mary J. Walter

Clara branch of the Bank of Italy and of the Bank of San Jose, and for eight years was president of the Santa Clara Board of Education. He served several years on the Republican County Central Committee, and is numbered among the influential citizens of Santa Clara.

JOHN W. STRANDBERG.—Among the well known ranchmen and cattle dealers of Santa Clara County is John W. Strandberg, whose activities have constituted a valuable contribution to the development and upbuilding of the district in which he lives. Although living a retired life, his competency was gained only through many years of hard toil. He was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, December 14, 1840, a son of Jacob and Annie (Hendrickson) Strandberg. During the year of 1844 the father passed away and the following year the mother died, leaving John W. an orphan. Friends of the family took the boy in and his time was spent between the city and country so there was very little chance for schooling, his days being spent in hard work. When he became old enough, he secured work in the steamship shops of Gothenburg, remaining there until he was twenty-two years of age, then spent two years in Stockholm and then he embarked for the United States with the determination of finding work in the copper mines on Lake Superior. He came to America in 1864 and soon after enlisted in Company K, Twenty-eighth Michigan Infantry under General Schofield and General Thomas. His company saw service in the battles of Three Rivers, N. C. and battle of Nashville and he was discharged from the service June 6, 1866, at Raleigh, N. C. He was then employed with the Union Pacific railroad, working in the shops at Omaha, North Platte and Laramie City, Wyo., and then he worked for the Western Union Telegraph Company on construction work along the railroad toward California. He was thus employed until the fall of 1869, then removed to Omaha and worked there until 1870; then to Helena, Ark., then to New Orleans, thence to Chicago and on to St. Paul, working on the building of the Northern Pacific railroad from St. Paul to Bismarck, N. D.

The work on the railroad was discontinued in 1873, and Mr. Strandberg took up a farm fourteen miles north of Bismarck, building a house and otherwise improving the place, and during the great flood of that year caused by the overflowing of the Missouri River everything was washed away, leaving him utterly ruined. He then removed to Mineral Hill, Nev., where he spent two years in the mines; thence to Eureka, Nev., engaging in mining until 1886; then came to San Francisco, after a short trip to Alaska. Upon returning to California, he filed a claim for 160-acres of government land near Mt. Hamilton, Santa Clara County, later acquiring by purchase an additional 160 acres. These 320 acres were grazing land and for twenty-seven years Mr. Strandberg was engaged in stockraising. After disposing of his ranch, he removed to Oakland where he spent one year, then to San Jose and has resided here continuously for the past ten years.

The marriage of Mr. Strandberg, in January, 1877, in Omaha, Neb., united him with Miss Mary Elizabeth Bergquist, a native of Sweden, and they became the parents of three children; Jennie, employed in the Bank of Oakland; Edith, now Mrs. C. Peterson, residing in Oakland; Alma died at the age of twenty-one. Mrs. Strandberg passed away in 1887 while residing on the ranch. Mr. Strandberg is a member of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7 of San Jose, he is a member of the Theosophical Society of San Jose and at the advanced age of eighty-one years is living retired at 531 East William Street. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the West and, utilizing the opportunities here offered, has made a name and place for himself in the city of his adoption.

DR. DAVID PAUL CAMERON.—A very skilful dentist who has become a leader in his profession and is today one of the most distinguished representatives of the second dental college in the world, is Dr. David Paul Cameron, of 410 View Street, Mountain View, at which place, for practically one-quarter of a century, he has resided and practiced. He was born at Cincinnati on January 3, 1867, the son of Dr. J. G. Cameron, one of the first dentists in that city, and who, for forty years, was one of the ablest professional men there. Grandfather William Cameron was a farmer in Cecil County, Md., and lived upon a portion of a grant given to the Cameron family by Lord Baltimore, which grant has been in the Cameron family for 200 years. The Camerons may trace their ancestry back to noted Scotchmen of birth and honor, and this branch of the Cameron family became prominent in the states of Maryland and Ohio.

David Paul Cameron grew up in Cincinnati and lived there until he was thirty years old, educated in private schools and for a while attending the Chickering Institute, whose prescribed course of study he completed. He then studied dentistry under his father, and when only sixteen could fill teeth. After that he entered the Ohio Dental College at Cincinnati, the second oldest dental college in the world, of which his father was a trustee, while a brother, Dr. Otis L. Cameron, was a lecturer there; and he was duly graduated from the college, with the class of '90. Thus favored with a complete course in dentistry, Dr. Cameron opened a dental office in Cincinnati, and he practiced independently of his father, who remained eminent in that city for four decades. Upon the latter's death in 1892, our subject succeeded to his patronage, maintaining a suite of offices with his brother, Dr. Otis L. Cameron, who practiced medicine at 132 Garfield Place.

After a siege of double typhoid-pneumonia, when he hovered between life and death for 110 days with that dread malady, Dr. David P. Cameron came out to California in 1897, abandoning the extensive practice he had taken such pains to build up. Not only had his life been despaired of, but he had been reduced to a mere skeleton, and when he came to California, he was so weak that he could scarcely walk a block. He stopped for a while in Los Angeles, but not being content, he went to San Francisco and began to pick up both strength and flesh; he weighed 108 pounds when he reached San Francisco; then he gained thirty-four pounds; after that he went back to 135 pounds, where he stood for two years, next he advanced to 170 pounds, and now for several years past his normal weight has been 160 pounds. As he grew stronger, he began to look for a place to locate, and in 1898 good fortune directed him to Mountain View, where he has built up an enviable practice, with his office at his residence.

At Cincinnati in 1890, Dr. Cameron was married to Miss Florence Edith White, of Cincinnati, member of a prominent Southern family and a third cousin of Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States; and their union has been blessed with three children: David Paul Cameron, Jr., was graduated from the Mountain View high school with the class of '21, and he is now taking post-graduate work at the high school, and is the captain of the high school's football team; Otis Little is in first-year work at the high school; Joseph Gay is still at home.

MRS. CATHERINE DUNNE.—It is not often that Californians, alert to honor those pioneers who have made straight for posterity the paths once so crooked, have the opportunity to repay their debt of gratitude to a nonagenarian such as Mrs. Catherine Dunne, who has already attained the fine old age of ninety-four and looks forward eagerly to seeing her hundredth year. She first reached the Pacific on June 16, 1851, and more and more, as the years have gone by, has she and her worthy family enjoyed, as they have merited, the esteem and good-will of everybody.

Wexford, Ireland, was the scene of her birth, on August 3, 1828, when she entered the family of John and Mary O'Toole, but she was scarcely two years on the Emerald Isle when her parents migrated to Canada, establishing their home near Quebec, and there Catherine grew up to enjoy the advantages of the French-Canadian education. In 1851 she met and married at her home Bernard Murphy, born in 1818, in Canada, whose father, Martin Murphy, had made his way to California in 1844 and there founded the Murphy family which has since risen to such prominence in California, especially in Santa Clara County; and it was natural enough, that instead of remaining in Canada, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy should start for the Golden State. They traveled by way of Panama, and arrived at San Francisco on June 16. Only a short period of bliss was in store for this ambitious and worthy man; for on April 11, 1853, he was one of many who met death through the blowing up of the steamer "Jenny Lind," while crossing San Francisco Bay. One child, Martin J. C. Murphy, had been born to these devoted parents in June, 1852; and while a mere youth his brilliancy gave promise of a future in which he would be a sustaining comfort to the mourning widow; but the Providence whose ways are ever such a mystery called him away from his books when at Georgetown College, whither he had gone to study law, when just nineteen years, eleven months old, on May 25, 1872. His remains were brought West to Gilroy and interred beside those of his father in the old cemetery in that town.

On May 6, 1862, Mrs. Murphy remarried, taking for her husband James Dunne, who had arrived in California in the late '50s, and after twelve years of married life of the happiest kind, he died on June 4, 1874. He had lived to see the birth of their three children, Mary Phileta, Peter J., and Catherine B. Dunne; and to know that his widow would inherit rather a vast estate, mostly large tracts of land in Santa Clara County. Mary become Mrs. Joseph H. Kucker, the wife of the San Jose realty dealer; Peter J. married Miss Josephine Masten, the daughter of N. K. Masten of San Francisco.; Catherine B. is Mrs. Ralph W. Hersey of Santa Barbara. Peter J. is a graduate of Santa Clara College, has had a successful business career in San Francisco, and since 1895 has been the right hand man of his aged mother, managing with rare ability her extensive estate. This property was originally held by Bernard Murphy, but in the hands of both James and Peter Dunne, its value has greatly appreciated. Much of the credit of this wise management of a large and varied property, as well as credit for the enviable status of each member of her family, must be given this estimable gentlewoman who looks back over almost a century; for as wife, mother, neighbor and citizen she discharged her responsible duties, showing exceptional ability in many ways for such a task, and never losing her faith in a future for the land of her adoption, and the county and the town so closely associated with his home ties. Mrs. Dunne is now residing with Mrs. Hersey at Santa Barbara. Santa Clara County is more than pleased to honor such a sturdy pioneer, whose life has run parallel with the lives of thousands who have found their ultimate goal and the lealization of their dreams in this favored section.

JOSHUA HENDY IRON WORKS.—Few people, no doubt, have any adequate idea of the importance and magnitude of the Joshua Hendy Iron Works at Sunnyvale, a wonderful monument to its founder, the late Joshua Hendy of San Francisco, and also the late John Hendy, its former president and general superintendent, whose widow is one of the most highly-esteemed residents of Sunnyvale. The present company was incorporated in 1903; it started to build its great plant at Sunnyvale in 1906, and in February of the following year, it commenced to operate. Following the death of their uncle, the said Joshua Hendy, his two nephews, John and Samuel Hendy, operated the works. On the death of his brother, Samuel J. Hendy, John H. Hendy became president and, on May 8, 1920, he was stricken with apoplexy and passed away at the family home a few days later.

The city organization is located in San Francisco, and that branch takes care of all sales, contracts, etc., the organization at Sunnyvale turning out the products desired. The officers are: president and general manager, F. J. Behneman of San Francisco; vice-president and assistant manager, Morris Levitt, also of San Francisco; secretary and treasurer, C. C. Gardner of Alameda, and the general superintendent, H. S. Rexworthy of Sunnyvale. During the World War, the Hendy Iron Works did its duty in contributing a hugh share of what Uncle Sam needed for his success at arms, but it was able to accomplish this only by running shifts of men—500 during the day, and 400 during the night. It helped out the Government by putting out a vast deal of heavy work. Thus at this plant it built ten sets of triple-expansion marine engines weighing 124 tons each and having 2,800 horsepower each. It made one single casting which weighed fifteen and one-half tons. This was only a small part of the work done at Sunnyvale.

The works occupy twenty-nine acres facing on Sunnyvale Avenue in Sunnyvale, and the main building was carefully designed with reference to the proper heating, ventilation, lighting and water supply. This building is one-eighth of a mile long, and it is supplied with three traveling cranes of fifteen, twenty and thirty tons capacity. The company owns forty acres of additional ground near to the plot upon which the works are located, and it has put in a 700-foot well in which the water rises 300 feet, and

Catherine Dunne.

is then pumped by means of a large centrifugal pump, driven by electricity into a water tank or tower eighty feet high. This supplies water in sufficient quantities for the use of the works, and also for irrigating the lawns in front of the main building and adjacent lands; the lawns are well-kept and beautiful, and so are the spare lands on which are planted orchards and gardens. Tracks of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company enter the premises, where the company has installed a weigh-box with railway weighing scales which gives the weight of every car as it enters and leaves the works. Electrical power from the Pacific Gas and Electric Company furnishes the motive force, and gigantic transformers provide the quality of power needed for the various mechanical operations, while three great air-compressors provide compressed air for operating, riveting machinery, trip-hammers, clippers, etc. The eastern quarter of the main building is the assembling room; but at times the job is so big that the assembling has to be done outside, especially in the building of the massive head-gates for irrigation purposes. The main buildings contain hundreds of thousands, if not millions of dollars worth of up-to-date, heavy steel and iron-working machinery.

To the rear of the main building are the foundry, (the largest on the Pacific Coast), the carpenter shop and lumber yards, the pattern shop, the pattern store, the yard crane, the general store room, the car shop, which contains a number of forges, and blacksmith and plate shop, where is being manufactured at the present a large number of construction cars for use on the Dom Pedro Dam, at the head of the Modesto and Turlock irrigation projects, and hydroelectric works. Here is manufactured structural steel for mining companies. There is also the building containing the two great electrical transformers and the three great air compressors. The foundry is a marvel of efficiency and magnitude, and among its striking architectural features are three gigantic cupolas, for melting the iron, and three vast pits where the moulds are made and metal is poured for massive castings. The main building contains the offices of the works, including the administration and engineering offices and the general superintendent's offices, and also the commodious and well-arranged draftsmen's rooms, and the storehouses; and among the massive, truly wonderful machines installed in the main building may be mentioned a great gear-cutter that can cut gears with exactness in solid steel up to twelve feet in diameter, and up to a seventeen-inch face. There is also a sixteen-foot vertical boring mill, and a Putnam lathe of eighty-eight-inch centers with a thirty-six-foot bed, which is capable of turning out fifteen-ton crank shafts and other big work; a horizontal boring mill forty tons in weight, designed and built and set up in these works. The plant as a whole is very well lighted and ventilated, with all sanitary conveniences and first aid for the injured. The expanse of windows may be judged somewhat from the fact that it costs about $500.00 for a single window cleaning.

Among the products of these famous works are heavy mining machinery comprising stamp mills, rock or ore crushers, ball mills, and machinery of all description pertaining to mining, irrigation, hydro-electric works, etc., etc. Machinery manufactured at Sunnyvale have been set up in the most remote parts of the earth,—as when two Hendy mills were installed at Nome, Alaska, in 1912. There are two-stamp and three-stamp mills, and each is a model in design and workmanship. The iron works also manufacture ore and rock cars, for which they are famous, and these include Hendy's Ideal Car, steel double side dump "V"-shaped body cars, gable bottom cars, and cradle or U-shaped body side dump cars, and the Matteson side and end dump cars. Original and leaders in their own path-breaking movements, the Joshua Hendy Iron Works keep pointing the way for others to follow, and they leave no stone unturned to send out only perfectly-finished goods, howsoever bulky and common in general style they may happen to be. Both Sunnyvale, Santa Clara County, and San Francisco are to be congratulated on having such a product of the Twentieth Century as the Joshua Hendy Iron Works of Sunnyvale and the Bay City, the former boasting of the factory whose efficiency is largely due to the exceptional superintendence of the genial director, Mr. H. S. Rexworthy.

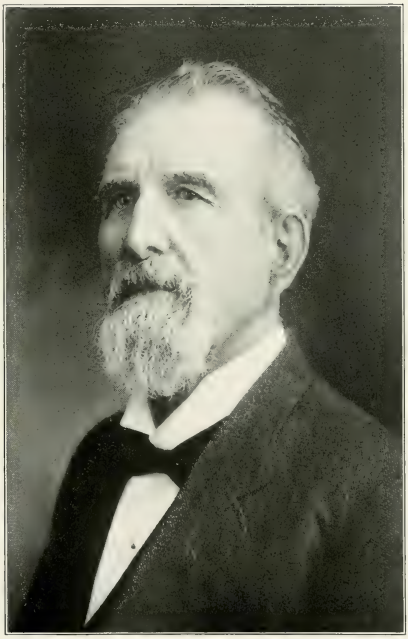
LEWIS LARSON.—Prominent among the leaders in the prune and apricot growing industry in Santa Clara County is Lewis Larson, the thoroughly progressive, if wisely conservative rancher of Sunnyvale, where he owns ten acres given up to a valuable orchard and four choice acres within the town site. He was born near Victoria, Knox County, Ill., on August 29, 1870, the son of Halvor Larson, who was born in Sweden, married there, in 1867, and in that year came to America, accompanied by his good wife. They settled in Knox County, Ill., where Mr. Larson followed farming for ten years. Then he and his family removed to Stromsburg, Polk County, Nebr., and there Lewis grew to be sixteen years of age. His father bought eighty acres of railway land; but selling out in 1887, he came to California and pitched his tent for a while at San Pedro. He soon moved to Selma, Fresno County, but at the end of one and a half years, he shifted again to the vicinity of Paso de Robles, in San Luis Obispo County. Later, they moved to San Miguel and farmed there. Four children honored Mr. and Mrs. Larson: Lewis is the eldest; Ida, now the wife of August Landen, resides on Murphy Avenue, Sunnyvale; Amanda lives at home and presides over Mr. Larson's household; Jennie died at Selma when she was nine years old. Both parents died at Sunnyvale.

Lewis Larson attended school at Stromburg, Nebr., and when he struck out for himself, he rented a grain ranch at San Miguel, which he operated for seven years. The long droughts were so severe, however, that the seed grain did not sprout, and he had three crop failures in seven years. In the meanwhile his father had come over to this same place, and he bought the ten acres during the winter of 1897-98, when he started planting prunes, peaches and apricots, with which he has been very successful. Mr. Larson is a member of the Prune and Apricot Association, and he did very active and effective work as the chairman of the drive which resulted in getting many signers in Sunnyvale, Burley and Jefferson districts. He has served repeatedly on the board of trustees and on the jury. In 1915 he was elected to the board of trustees of Sunnyvale, and he was chairman of the board just before John Hendy became chairman, and he was reelected a trustee.

URIAH WOOD.—Starting for the west as early as 1852, Uriah Wood upon his arrival in California bravely endured the hardships of a pioneer existence, cheerfully accepted the privations consequent to frontier life, and persistently pushed his way forward in the face of discouragement and occasional reverses, and in the latter years of his life reached a position where, with abundance of means and a record of a well-spent life, wielded an influence born of material success. When he crossed the plains he was a young man, full of ambition, courage and perseverance, but with scarcely any capital. Many of the characteristics of Mr. Wood were his by inheritance from an honorable ancestry, of remote German extraction, but long identified with the United States. His grandfather, David Wood, who was a native of New York, suffered the terror of being taken captive by the Indians when a boy, but made his escape and reached home in safety. When the Revolutionary War broke out he became a soldier and fought for independence with a bravery characteristic of his race. Uriah D. Wood, son of this Revolutionary veteran, was born and reared in New York and later engaged in lumbering in the Allegheny Mountains. While the Mississippi Valley was still an unknown region and its wealth and fertile soil unrealized, he took his family from New York to Illinois in 1839, making the trip with horses through Ohio and Indiana. They stopped in Chicago long enough to visit a drug store and purchase a remedy for ague, the prevailing disease of those days. Arriving in Whiteside County, he settled near Portland, where he took up land, turned the first furrow in the soil and, being a carpenter, erected all of his buildings. In 1841 he removed to LaSalle County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits for the balance of his life. In politics he was a Whig, while in religion he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the time of his death he had reached the age of eighty years. His wife, Anna (Cline) Wood, was born in New York of Mohawk-Dutch ancestry, and died in Illinois. They were the parents of eight children. One son, David, was a pioneer of 1849 in California and continued to make this state his home until he passed away, at Gilroy, about 1891.

While the family were living in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., Uriah Wood was born September 5, 1829. He was ten years old when he accompanied his parents to Illinois. At the time the family resided in Illinois, schools were so uncommon that there was little opportunity of studying under teachers, yet he acquired valuable information not to be found in textbooks. He was the possessor of a robust constitution, unusual capabilities, and his services were eagerly sought by farmers. At the age of seventeen he received $15 per month, this being the highest wages paid any man in all that country. Half of his wages he gave his father, and the balance was used for the necessities of life. With four yoke of oxen and a breaking plow he turned the furrows in many acres of primitive land, his work being always carefully and well done. Somttimes he drove to Chicago with his father, hauling wheat to market. During the fall of 1850 he worked for a man in Arkansas and while with him made two trips to New Orleans on large flat boats, returning on a steamer. There were three young men in the party that started for the West in 1852. Their ox teams were shipped to St. Joseph, Mo., where they were taken from the cars and hitched to wagons. The difficult journey was made over plains and mountains, across rivers and through deserts, down the Humboldt River and on to Hangtown, where they arrived in September, 1852. The journey was less arduous for them than for many emigrants, for the Indians did not molest them, nor were they short of provisions. Mr. Wood spent a short time in Calaveras County in the mines; then went to Spanish Flats and in the fall of 1853 tried his luck on the middle fork of the American River. He did not meet with the success that he had anticipated, and decided to change his occupation, so went to Coloma, thence to Sacramento, where he received $50 a month for driving a team. In the spring of 1854 he came to Santa Clara County, and bought two yoke of oxen and a wagon, and engaged in teaming in the redwoods. Money being scarce he accepted as payment horses and cattle. In this way he accumulated one hundred head of cattle, which he sold, and with the proceeds bought 842 head of sheep. For eighteen months he herded his flock in the Pacheco Mountains and then moved them into Merced County, establishing a sheep ranch at Los Banos, ten miles from his nearest neighbor. After investigating land in various parts of the state and finding nothing better suited to his purpose than the land he occupied, he bought the property. Each year his flock was almost doubled. At first he was obliged to pump all the water needed by the flock, but after some years the canal was built through his land. During the dry year of 1863 he managed to keep his flock almost intact, but in 1864 he suffered heavy losses, losing over three thousand sheep.

Adding to his original purchase year by year, Mr. Wood finally acquired 5000 acres. Much of this was rented to tenants. When he first began to sell, he received thirty dollars an acre, but afterwards was paid as much as $125 an acre. In 1898 he owned 3500 acres of farm land in Merced County, operated by two tenants, and principally under grain and hay. In addition he owned the San Felipe ranch of 240 acres near Gilroy. In 1905 all of his real estate was incorporated under the title of the Uriah Wood Company. In 1885 he erected a beautiful residence in San Jose. Various enterprises engaged his attention, among them being the Farmers Union, the Garden City Bank and the Bank of San Jose. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Hollister and of the San Benito County Savings Bank. He was also a stockholder in the Salinas City Bank of Salinas, Cal. Was also a member of the Santa Clara County Pioneer Association; fraternally was an Odd Fellow, and in politics gave his influence and vote to Republican candidates. During 1862 he returned to Illinois and in Earlville married Miss Phoebe L. Smith, who was born in Ohio and grew to womanhood in Illinois. She passed away in 1905, while he died in June 1914. They were the parents of four sons, Chester W., Walter H., Ralph W., and Louis E., all of whom are successful landowners and agriculturists. Mr. Wood belonged to that class of pioneers to whom California owes a debt of gratitude, who gave the best that was in them to aid in the development of the state and the expansion of her interests.



Uriah Wood

WILLIAM E. SWEATT.—On the pages of California pioneer history appears the name of William E. Sweatt, a native son, born in the city of San Francisco, August 7, 1869. His parents, Leroy and Abbie J. (Hanson) Sweatt, were natives of Concord, N. H., who migrated to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in the year 1867, settling in San Francisco. The father was for a number of years employed by the Pioneer Planing Mill No. 1 as an expert shaper man. A few years later he removed his family to Santa Clara County, when William E. was seven years old, where he farmed for a number of years near San Jose; then for three years he engaged in farming in the Santa Cruz Mountains near Saratoga.

W. E. Sweatt received his education in the grammar schools of San Jose, where his father was engaged in the house moving business, and which has also engaged the attention of the son for thirty-five years, as he and his father started together. He does a general house-moving business, confining his business now to the Santa Clara Valley. He employs two men the year round, although some years ago he ran five crews. Mr. Sweatt has never married. He resides with his mother at 74 North Fifteenth Street, who is hale and hearty at the age of seventy-eight; his father died in the year 1910. His political allegiance has ever been given to the Republican party and he is also an active member of the Builders' Exchange. He takes a good citizen's part on all matters calculated to foster and aid in the advancement of his community.

SIMEON BAKER.—A veteran of the Civil War and who, at four-score and three, appears as hale and chipper as if he were only sixty, is Simeon Baker, a charter member of Dix Post No. 42, G. A. R., at San Jose, and the junior vice-commander of that Post. He was born in Sturgis, St. Joseph County, Mich., on August 28, 1838, the son of James Baker, who came from Hornell, Steuben County, N. Y., to Michigan in 1837, and took up a Government claim of a quarter of section of land. He was a member of a family that went back to at least the American Revolution. He married Miss Ana MacIntyre, a lady of Scotch descent, who was born in the United States shortly after her parents migrated hither from the land of Burns. James Baker, who died altogether prematurely of pneumonia, was a seventh son, as was his son, Simeon Baker.

Simeon grew up in a pioneer's home two miles from the schoolhouse, and had to walk each day to and fro from school; so it is not surprising that he had the advantages of schooling only in the winter time, and had to prolong his ordinary studies until he was nineteen years old. He largely educated himself, and then, having received a certificate in Indiana, he spent a season teaching school. After the death of James Baker, his widow remarried, becoming the wife of Andrew Kilberry, and moved with her family to La Grange County, Ind., where she lived to be eighty-two years old; and it was in that vicinity that Simeon taught school.

When twenty years of age, our subject came across the great plains, having joined an immigrant train of people from his home neighborhood made up at Morris, Ill., starting with a yoke of oxen, a prairie schooner and a yoke of cows, and continued with them as far as the Missouri River. There the party decided to break up, some to go to Pike's Peak, then the cause of a gold excitement, to prospect; while others, including Mr. Baker, preferred to push on the California. So he sold his outfit to his brother, O. L. Baker, and joined Jacob McKizzick, who was driving a herd of 700 cattle across the plains from the Middle West, and he was hired by Mr. McKizzick as a cattle driver and caretaker. However, the balance of the original party soon changed their minds, and decided to come on to California; and, at the summit of the Rockies, the portion of the party with which he had been numbered, overtook Mr. McKizzick's outfit, and Mr. Baker came on to the Golden State with his own people, landing in Honey Lake Valley, Cal., on his twenty-first birthday, 1859, having traveled by way of Forts Kearney and Laramie.

After reaching here, Mr. Baker tried his luck at placer mining in Shasta County for a while, and then, in 1860, he went to Virginia City, Nev., and prospected there, without much success. He then went to Plumas County, Cal., and farmed a large acreage; and with his own team, he brought in the first quartz mill there, for John Ellis and John Bidwell, transporting it from Chico to Indian Valley. He stayed there until the fall of 1862, and then he came to San Jose, near which city he took up farming, and he continued to follow agricultural pursuits until he went into the army.

He served in Company C of the Eighth Infantry, attached to the heavy artillery, from November 24, 1864. There were two companies at Mare Island, four at Fort Point, and two at Black Point; he was stationed at Port Point, and received his appointment of orderly sergeant there. He had charge of the men mustered into Companies C and D and it was his duty to equip Company C with 101 men, and Company D with 100 men. He clothed, fed, drilled and fitted out the men fully for service, or saw that it was done, and he holds the record of making only one mistake, involving thirty-eight cents, the price of one pair of socks, in doing this extensive and responsible work. He served until November, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge, after which he made a visit to his home in Hornell, N. Y., and to La Grange County, Ind.

In 1866, Mr. Baker returned to San Jose, and then went to Hollister, then in Monterey County. In the winter of 1868, took up grain farming, and sold out in the fall of 1872. He next went to Bakersfield, where he took up 480 acres of Government land, but he sold out in 1876. From Bakersfield he went to Owens Valley, on Bishop Creek, near Bishop, and there he stayed one winter. Then he went to Mono County, and at Lundy he mined; he was one of the organizers of the Tioga district, and was its first recorder, and held that position until the Lundy district took in that of Tioga. This was after the mines were struck at Lundy, and the settlement went to Lundy, at which town he remained for two years, when he sold out his mining interests.

He then returned to San Jose in 1880 and bought a place of 160 acres near Saratoga; he had range land and cleaned up some of it, and selling out in 1885 he moved to San Jose, where he engaged in the livery business and ran a stage to Mt. Hamilton, sending a bus up there daily. At the end of six and a half years he sold out, and his health demanding a change of climate and work, he went to Mariposa County and prospected. The summers of the

following ten years he spent in the Yosemite Valley, while each fall he bought up a herd of turkeys in Mariposa and Merced counties, and drove them North, usually from Merced, to the vicinity of Stockton and Tracy, finally disposing of them at Thanksgiving time. In 1908, he returned to San Jose, and here he has since been retired.

On September 9, 1874, Mr. Baker was married at Bakersfield to Miss Mattie Lundy, a native of Cass County, Mich., and the daughter of James and Elizabeth Lundy, farmer folks who came to Kern County in early days. Five children blessed this union. Effie is Mrs. John Brown of Fruitvale, Alameda County; A. Elmo Baker lives at Gilroy; William J. Baker is in a lumber camp in Plumas County; J. Wiley Baker is in the shipyards at Oakland, and Alva R. Baker is in Burlingame. Mrs. Brown has two children, a daughter and a son, and the latter served his country in the late war, and was at the naval aviation field, near San Francisco. Three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Elmo, William and Wiley, also saw service in the late war, and William got as far as France, where he was a sergeant, and was in charge of German prisoners. Wiley was detailed to Camp Mills, N. Y. Mr. Baker is now a member of Sheridan-Dix Post.

ARTHUR J. SNYDER.—A native son of California, who was born, reared and educated in Santa Clara County is Arthur J. Snyder, the only living son of the late John Snyder, an early pioneer and a successful rancher. Arthur J. was born on the ranch of his parents near Mountain View, December 11, 1858; he attended the country schools and in 1880 took a business course in San Jose, and then assisted his father in the management of his various tracts of land. John Snyder, the father, was born in 1828 in Indiana, the son of Joseph K. Snyder, a native of Pennsylvania, who had married Miss Sarah Fleming, born in France. The Snyders settled in Indiana in 1821, but in 1839 removed to Iowa, where their family of five daughters and three sons were reared and educated. In 1849 John Snyder joined a party crossing the plains and first settled where the city of Chico now stands, and in the fall of 1855 he was married to Martha Kifer. He became an extensive landowner and his efforts along agricultural and horticultural lines greatly increased the quantity of the products of the locality. He passed away during August, 1901, a man of noble, useful and upright characteristics. Mr. Snyder passed away in January, 1919, aged eighty-three. The maternal grandfather was Shelby H. Kifer, born in Kentucky in 1842. His father, John Kifer, was a native of Pennsylvania and his mother of Kentucky. In 1845 the family removed to Missouri and lived there for eight years. In 1853 they came to California, making the trip overland, and finally settled in Santa Clara County, where they purchased a ranch of seventy-five acres, all under cultivation. In 1870 John Kifer married Isabella Smith, a native of Nova Scotia.

The marriage of Arthur J. Snyder occurred in San Francisco, September 14, 1887, and united him with Miss Lenora A. Davidson, a daughter of Alonzo Davidson, born in Nova Scotia, a pioneer of San Francisco, engaged in the dairy business, but now dead. The mother, Mrs. Lizzie (Ruffley) Davidson, born in England, is still living at the old home place on Eureka Street, San Francisco. Of their six children four are living, Mrs. Snyder being the second oldest. Mr. and Mrs. Snyder are the parents of three children; Alonzo J., who is engaged in business in San Jose; Elizabeth E. is the wife of Major D. W. Forbes, D. D. S., of the U. S. Army, and they have two children—William and Donna; Arthur D. died when but eight years old. Arthur J. Snyder sold his ranch below Mountain View to take charge of his mother's place on Permanente Creek until her death, when with his sisters, Mrs. Foss and Mrs. Kendall, he was appointed executor of the estate and in 1920 disposed of 700 acres in the Fremont township to Archbishop Hanna on which will be erected a Catholic seminary. Alonzo J. served in the late war in Company H, Three Hundred Sixty-third Infantry, and was in the following battles, Ypres, Lys, St. Mihiel, Meuse and Argonne, being at the latter place nine days, five of which he was without food. He was one of the boys to go over the top on that memorable day, September 15, 1918. Arthur J. Snyder owns an eighty-acre ranch one mile north of Mountain View on the Sterling Road. (Since this biography was written, Mr. Snyder passed away, March 29, 1922, mourned by his family and many friends.)

HENRY A. RENGSTORFF.—Following in his father's footsteps, Henry A. Rengstorff is well and favorably known throughout Santa Clara County and stands for the best interests politically, socially and religiously. He owns and operates a 195-acre ranch located on the Charleston Road near Mountain View and devotes most of his time to the cultivation and improvement of this ranch. Born November 27, 1867, on the home ranch of his parents, he was educated in the public schools of the Whisman district, and later attended the California Military Academy at Oakland. His father, Henry Rengstorff, married Miss Christine F. Hessler, both natives of Germany, the father coming to California as a single man in 1850. He came to Santa Clara County from San Francisco in 1851 and worked on farms, saved his money and in a few years acquired large tracts of land. There were seven children in the family, of whom Henry, the subject of this sketch, is the sixth. The father passed away in 1906 and the mother in 1919. After finishing school, Henry was called upon to assist his father in the management of his different farms and assumed responsibility and management of the warehouses at Rengstorff's Landing, and for sixteen years was steadily on the job, doing a large volume of business in buying, selling and shipping hay and grain. In 1915 he built his fine, modern bungalow on the home place, which consists of 195 acres three and one-half miles northwest of Mountain View on the Charleston Road.

Mr. Rengstorff's marriage united him with Miss Nellie S. Baker of San Jose, formerly a teacher in the public schools at Mountain View. She comes from a distinguished pioneer family. Her mother, now eighty-six years of age, crossed the plains with her parents in 1847, when eleven years old. They were bound for California, but meeting a person who told them of the fate of the Donner party, they despaired of getting through to California, so changed their course and went to Oregon instead. Mrs. Baker is living with Mr. and Mrs. Rengstorff, and is one of the oldest of the people, now living, who crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast. Mr. Rengstorff is a stockholder and director in the

A. J. Snyder

Farmers and Merchants Bank of Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. Rengstorff are both actively interested in the Christian Science Church of Mountain View, she being the first reader and he the second. They have been adherents of this faith since 1911 and are both prominent in the affairs of that movement. They move in the best circles, and have many friends. Mr. Rengstorff gives his support to the Republican party. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, and is past master of the Blue Lodge at Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. Rengstorff are members of Mira Monte Chapter O. E. S. at Mountain View, and Mr. Rengstorff is also a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco.

LAURENCE G. RANDALL.—Popularly and widely known, Laurence G. Randall, the manufacturer of fine candies, frozen puddings and ice creams at Mountain View, enjoys the patronage not only of his own town and immediate vicinity, but also of other parts of Santa Clara County, where connoisseurs are willing to journey some distance in order to get the very best. This enviable reputation, the result of honest dealing and clever, progressive enterprise, has enabled Mr. Randall to build up a wholesale trade of large volume.

A native son, Mr. Randall was born in San Francisco on May 9, 1892, the son of William J. Randall, who had been born on the boundary line of California and Nevada. Grandfather William E. Randall was a '49er, of Scotch origin, and came out to the gold coast from the East. William J. Randall was a well-known newspaper man, and had the largest "Call" route in the Bay City, running from Larkin Street and the City Hall to the Beach. He married Miss Abbie L. Perham, and both died in 1909, within nine months of each other. They had three children, and two have grown up to maturity. William Edgar Randall is the noted cartoonist on the New York Dramatic Mirror; he was injured in an automobile accident in San Diego, and since then he has drawn his cartoons left-handed.

Laurence Randall was in the upper grade of the grammar school in San Francisco when his parents died, but he managed to enjoy the benefits of three and one-half years in the high school after that, when he started out into the world and entered the confectionery trade, at which he served a regular apprenticeship at Selby O'Brien's, and with other leading confectioners. He learned the business thoroughly and for five years worked at Venice, Cal. Then, in 1919, he came to Mountain View and bought out Lovejoy's Candy Store; and with his long experience at Venice, and two years in San Diego, in the service of Barbour Brothers, he had no difficulty from the first to get the interested attention and satisfaction of the Mountain View public, the people of this locality being especially loyal in supporting home industries. "Randall's" has become famous for its luncheon menus, its ice creams, its fancy specials, and its varied thirst-quenching suggestions. The store has one of the best-maintained soda fountains in California, and a most attractive ice cream parlor.

Mr. Randall's mother was of English origin, by way of an early New England family, some of whom served with the Green Mountain boys in the Revolutionary War; and she was born in New Hampshire and educated in Vermont. They were Unitarians, noted for their altruistic, intellectual interest in society, and our subject has inherited their commendable traits, with the natural result that he makes and holds friends. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is president of the Mountain View Parlor, one of the liveliest parlors in the state, having recently initiated thirty-two members at one meeting. He also belongs to the Elks. He was married at San Diego to Miss Helen McDougall, a daughter of John McDougall, the proprietor of the Del Monte Restaurant at Mountain View; and they have two children, Laurence, aged six, and Jack, who is three years old.

GEORGE P. BURKETT.—One of the representative citizens of San Jose who has the distinction of being the president of the largest truck and storage business in the county of Santa Clara is George P. Burkett, who began at the bottom and worked up from an employee to be the owner and manager of his own business. He was also counted among the prominent ranchers of his neighborhood for some time, during the ten years that he was engaged in raising stock near San Felipe. He was born in North Carolina, at Jefferson, Ashe County, in April, 1856, and was the son of Daniel and Nancy (Johnston) Burkett. His father was a planter of North Carolina, who lived his entire life of one hundred years and eight months in that state, dying in 1919.

George had only the opportunity of attending the common school of Jefferson, N. C. In 1879, he left his native state and went to Pueblo, Colo., and here worked for the Pueblo Transfer Company a short time and then he engaged in farming there, raising grain and some stock. In 1883, he came to California and settling in Santa Cruz, worked first for the Daniels Transfer Company, which at that time was located where the St. George Hotel now stands. On January 1, 1889, he came to San Jose and engaged in the transfer business for a number of years in partnership with his brother-in-law, S. F. Mikel, who later sold out his interest, and in 1891 Mr. Burkett organized the San Jose Transfer Company, Inc., of which he was made president. In the early years of the company, horses were used and at one time the company owned a hundred head of horses and had their own corral and also were the owners of their warehouses. Now instead of using horses, they have about twelve trucks, ranging from one to five-ton capacity. The San Jose Transfer Company handles a great deal of transfer business through the different forwarding companies of the Bay Cities, shipping goods to all parts of the United States. In connection with his transfer business Mr. Burkett ran a stock farm near San Felipe for about ten years, where he had an average of 100 head of cattle and leased over 800 acres of land. His transfer business had grown to such an extent that so much of his time had to be given to it that in 1914 he discontinued ranching and confined his entire attention to his other enterprise.

Mr. Burkett's marriage, which occurred at Jefferson, N. C., in the year of 1878, united him with Miss Isabel Mikel, who was born in Jefferson, N. C., and was the daughter of M. L. and Nancy (King) Mikel. Mrs. Burkett's father was connected with a cotton mill in the South. Mr. and Mrs. Burkett are the parents of three children: Edgar is married and is now residing in San Jose; Katheryn lives at home, and Fannie became the wife of Cyril Odelin and they also make their home at San Jose. Mr. Burkett

is a popular member of Garden City Lodge I. O. O. F. of San Jose, and has passed all the chairs, and is a member of the Encampment; he is also a Mason, a charter member of Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., and of the Scottish Rite bodies. In national politics, he is a Democrat, but is always ready to sanction good men and good measures regardless of party lines.

DARWIN J. SOPER—For more than two score years, Darwin J. Soper has been identified with the county of Santa Clara, locating in San Jose during the year of 1880. He first was employed in the wagon building business for a number of years, later purchasing land and engaging as an orchardist until 1903, when he disposed of his ranch, retired from active business life and has since made his home in San Jose. Mr. Soper was born on May 1, 1841, in Wayne County, but reared in Niagara County, N. Y., and was the son of Jeremiah and Amelia (Wheeler) Soper, both natives of New York; the father was a mechanic and a blacksmith by trade and a good one.

With the school a mile and a half away, Mr. Soper's education was obtained only by a struggle and as the educational methods of that early day were crude, he had to work hard for the educational privileges which he did receive. He lived and worked at home until the war broke out when he enlisted in August, 1862, entering Company F, One Hundred Fifty-first New York Infantry, and was under Captain Wilson and Colonel Emerson. There were only eighty-eight men in his company, but they went through some of the worst battles of the war and their numbers were decreased to such an extent that there were not enough men left to form a company and so it was later merged into Company C. He served in the Army of the Potomac under General Meade and in all these battles came through safely. He sustained a wound in the battle of the Wilderness, which, however, did not prove serious. After the battle of Weldon Railroad, Mr. Soper was detached and sent to Baltimore and Frederick City and was in the East to meet General Early's army which was marching on Washington. Later at that dramatic moment, when Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to General Grant, Mr. Soper was directly in front of General Lee. In June, 1865, he was discharged in Rochester, N. Y., and then returned to New York. Then he farmed for four years, and when he disposed of his holdings and went to carriage building and wagon making at Newfane, N. Y. He remained there but for a short time, however, and disposing of his business and went to Alpena, Mich., and followed his trade at this place for a number of years. In the year 1880, Mr. Soper came to California and settled in San Jose, where he again followed his trade, and worked for four years as foreman at the bench and four years of the shop for the San Jose Agricultural Works. He had purchased an orchard of ten acres in the Willows in 1883, and in 1888 he gave up his trade for this new undertaking. He kept adding to his acreage until he owned in all, fifty-five acres of the very best fruit land which he set out to prunes, peaches and apricots. He had one ranch at Campbell, Cal., and one at Payne, Cal. In 1903, he sold the ranches and came to San Jose where he retired from active business life.

Mr. Soper has been married three times and had children by each wife, four of them now living: Frank D. of Oakland; George H. of San Jose; Millie Parselle of San Francisco, and Daisy, the wife of Wm. R. Breyfogle of Madera. Mr. Soper is a Republican in politics and in Michigan was one of the township supervisors of Long Rapids township and was one of the highway commissioners; he was also very active as a school trustee and in general was a very public-spirited man. Mr. Soper has also been prominent in the Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., having served as commander in 1893.

DR. JAMES A. CUTTING.—A physician of broad and comprehensive training who has devoted his time and talents to the study of mental diseases and who stands high in the field of psychiatry, is Dr. James A. Cutting, assisting physician at the State Hospital for the Insane at Agnew. The medical staff of this institution consists of Dr. Stocking, head physician, Dr. Mullen, Dr. Cutting, Dr. Whisman and Dr. Stevenson, all of high standing in this particular field of therapeutics. A man of brilliant mind, Dr. Cutting has a thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery, and his kind and considerate disposition, his long experience and his scrupulous attention to sanitation and the kind and proper treatment of insane patients render his services here very valuable. There are now 1739 patients at the hospital, 959 being men and 780, women.

Dr. Cutting was born at Riceville, Iowa, October 4, 1883, the son of Charles D. and Anna (Bourne) Cutting, both parents belonging to old Eastern families, the father born in New Hampshire, while Mrs. Cutting is a native of Massachusetts. For many years they farmed in Iowa, later settling on a ranch at Campbell, Cal., and they are now residing there, retired from active business cares. Five sons were born to these worthy parents: Prof. Theodore A. Cutting of the Los Gatos high school; Will Cutting, a rancher at Campbell; Frank Cutting of Pacific Grove; Carl Cutting, a rancher at Campbell, and Dr. Cutting, of this sketch. The latter was nine years old when he came with his parents to California and here he grew up on a ranch at Campbell, graduating from the Hamilton grammar school at Campbell. He attended the Santa Clara high school for one year, and when the Campbell high school was opened, he took the remainder of his course there, graduating in 1902.

Entering Stanford University, he pursued the classical course, graduating in 1906 with the A. B. degree, and continued there for a post-graduate course in physiology and anatomy. He then matriculated at Cooper Medical College at San Francisco, now a part of Stanford University, and completed the medical course with the class of 1911. The next two years he spent as an interne at the Lane Hospital in San Francisco, and in 1913 he came to the State Hospital at Agnew, entering upon his duties as assisting physician on July 15, of that year, so that he is now one of the oldest physicians, in point of service at this institution. In September, 1921, Dr. Cutting was added to the faculty of the Medical Department of Stanford University, as instructor in psychiatry. He lectures there every Monday and is a valuable acquisition to that great institution.

On March 16, 1914, at San Jose, Dr. Cutting was married to Dr. Margaret White, who is also a graduate physician and a specialist in mental diseases. She was born in Kentucky but was reared in Oakland, Cal., and in 1909 she graduated from the Med-

ical Department of the University of California. She was appointed as assisting physician at the State Hospital at Agnew and was a member of the medical staff when Dr. Cutting took up his duties there. Dr. and Mrs. Cutting are the parents of two children, Arthur Graham and Barbara Ann. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Medical societies, and while at Cooper Medical College was a member of the Phi Beta Phi fraternity.

NEIL CARMICHAEL.—Probably one of the best known and most expert millmen of Santa Clara County is Neil Carmichael, who lives on his twenty-one acre orchard home, beautifully situated on the Mountain View Road, just north of Saratoga, and one of the finest properties in the county. A native of Bruce County, Ontario, Neil Carmichael was born near Port Elgin, September 20, 1861, the son of Donald and Anna (McKinnon) Carmichael, both natives of the Island of Mull, Scotland. They were married in Toronto, Canada, and were farmers in Bruce County until they passed away. Nine of their thirteen children grew up, of whom Neil is the seventh.

Neil Carmichael attended school until he was nine years of age when he was obliged to leave and help his father on the farm. This he did until he was seventeen. He then left home and went to the pineries of Tawas City, Mich., where he followed logging for two years; then back to his native country for two years and in 1881 came to California, locating in Santa Cruz County, where his brother Daniel had been logging and sawmilling since 1874. He worked in sawmills and became an able and expert man in handling the big bull teams on the skid roads, getting the logs to the mills, a very hazardous job and fraught with much danger. In 1884, with his brother Daniel he operated a mill for a year and then for four years operated one above Felton, when the two brothers, with Thomas B. Hubbard, formed a partnership to manufacture lumber, building their first saw mill on Oil Creek; subsequently moving five different times until they had cut the lumber from about 2,000 acres; then there being no more accessible timber, they quit manufacturing. Meantime, about 1890, Hubbard & Carmichael Bros. had established a planing mill and lumber yard in San Jose, where their lumber was hauled by big teams and the business grew to large proportions. During the time they operated their mills they cut over 125,000,000 feet of lumber. They still own about 2000 acres of land lying in Santa Cruz, Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. They also own 439 acres of alfalfa at Newman, Stanislaus County, where they ran a dairy of 500 cows until they sold the stock and now engage in raising alfalfa hay, which is shipped to different markets. Mr. Carmichael is still interested as of yore in Hubbard & Carmichael Bros. Company, their large business and mill on West Santa Clara Street being a busy and active place. However, he now devotes his time to orcharding, for on shutting down the mill he moved to Saratoga with his family, where in 1913 he purchased the twenty-one acres of land, his present home, devoted to prunes and apricots and the following year built his beautiful and commodious house and continued to make improvements until it is one of the show places of the valley. He also owns business property in Saratoga.

The marriage of Mr. Carmichael occurred at Salinas and united him with Miss Bell Storts, born in Nebraska, but reared near Boulder Creek. Five children have blessed this union: Annie, now Mrs. Leslie Cox of Saratoga; Mary Bell in San Jose high school; Neil D., Lilly and Thos. B., at home. Mr. Carmichael endorses the platform of the Republican party. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and he and his family are Presbyterians. He is a member of the Saratoga Improvement Association and the Men's Club. Mr. Carmichael is a self-made man, proud of the success he has attained through honest effort, and believes in progress, doing all he can to build up the county of his adoption. He and his generous and accomplished wife are greatly esteemed by all of their friends and acquaintances and from their beautiful home they enjoy dispensing the old-time California hospitality.

JAMES M. REYNOLDS.—Among those who came to California after having attained success in the East and are now living retired in the city of San Jose, is James M. Reynolds, who was a rancher during the early days in Iowa, where he had been a resident for many years. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Adams County, near Sinking Springs on March 18, 1841, and was the son of John D. and Fannie (West) Reynolds, both families being old residents of Providence, R. I. Mr. and Mrs. John Reynolds came to Ohio when they were young people where he was a log hewer and builder, having built many homes there in the early days, and he was also engaged in farming.

When ten years old, James moved with his parents to Warren County, Ill., and settled near Monmouth, Ill., where he went to school during the winter months and as a farmer boy, worked on the farm in the summertime. He was one of a family of seven children and being the third child, a great deal of the work fell upon his young shoulders. Only three of this family are now living, a brother, Joseph, is living in Santa Clara County, and a sister, Mrs. Jennie Brooks, is living in Hardin County, Iowa. James lived at home and helped his father with the work up to the time he joined the Union Army. He volunteered his services at the first tap of the drum and was mustered into service in May, 1861, at Peoria, Ill., in Company I, of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, under Captain Bruington and Colonel Ross, who were under General Grant. He was for a month at Peoria and before leaving this city the whole regiment was mustered in for a period of three years. They went to Alton, Ill., for a short time and then to Iron Mountain, Mo. Going down the Mississippi River, they spent the winter at Cape Girardeau, later going to Fort Henry, Tenn., a short time after that fort had been taken by General Grant. He participated in the seige of Fort Donelson and was then moved on to Shiloh, where they were engaged in the battle of Shiloh, and then to Vicksburg Landing, where he became very ill and was discharged. He remained home for a while, and when well enough began farming and also establishing family ties. In spite of this, having entirely recovered, he again enlisted, this time in Company I, Second Illinois Light Artillery, and served with Sherman on the noted March to the Sea. In North Carolina, he served to the close of the war, when General Lee surrendered, and was then sent to Washington to turn over the cannons,

guns and ammunition; he was mustered out in Springfield, Ill., on June 16, 1865. After the war, Mr. Reynolds and his wife went to Iowa and in 1868 settled in Grundy County, Iowa, near Grundy Center, where he engaged in farming until 1910, when he disposed of his farm, having then 200 acres, and came to Healdsburg, Cal., where he lived for two years. In 1912, he came to San Jose and here he has made his home since that time, the family residence being at 393 South Fifth.

On October 8, 1864, in Grundy County, Ill., near Morris, occurred the marriage of Mr. Reynolds, which united him with Miss Emma G. Thayer, a native of Ohio. They were married just before Mr. Reynolds enlisted in the defense of his country the second time. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds became the parents of five children: Jessie is the wife of David Lennox and they reside at Marshalltown, Iowa, the parents of four children, Fannie, Edgar David, George and Grace; George is the father of one child, Glen; Rose R. became Mrs. Porter and is living at 393 South Fifth Street, in San Jose, and is the mother of a son, Robert; Elmer is living in Canton, Ohio, and is foreman of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Shops in that city; John D. is living at Richmond, Va., and is engaged as manager of the American Locomotive Works at that city. Mr. Reynolds was bereaved of his devoted wife and helpmate when she passed away in the year 1918, at San Jose, leaving many warm friends who feel the loss of her kindly, generous spirit. Mr. Reynolds is a popular member of Sheridan-Dix Post G. A. R. of San Jose. In national politics, he is a stanch adherent to the Republican party.

CHARLES E. STRICKLAND.—A varied and interesting career has been that of Charles E. Strickland, descended from an early pioneer of the state, and one whose efforts have contributed no little success to the development of California. A native of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Mr. Strickland was born July 18, 1845, a son of William and Julia (Huem) Strickland, both natives of Nova Scotia. When but an infant of six weeks, his family removed to Boston, Mass. William Strickland was the captain of his own ship, and as early as 1848 sailed around the Horn to San Francisco, the voyage consuming a year. Upon arrival in the Golden State, in 1849, his crew deserted the vessel and rushed to the mining district of California. However, this was only the beginning of his misfortune. While his ship lay at anchor in the bay, in charge of the first mate, the vessel caught fire and was completely destroyed. Discouraged by this severe loss, he engaged in the gold mining and was thus engaged for three years. In the meantime his family was anxiously awaiting news from him in Boston. He was rewarded for his energy and industry, and like many others of the early prospectors, became quite wealthy. Being anxious to return to his family in Boston, he accepted the captaincy of a ship bound for New York. Upon arrival there, he purchased another ship, intending to bring his family to California. All preparation was made, and the day arrived for leaving, the family happy in the reunion and delighted with the anticipation of their future home in California. When out from Boston about six weeks, they encountered a severe storm, and their vessel was so severely damaged that it was completely dismantled, but they considered themselves very fortunate in saving their lives. A temporary set of sails was improvised, and they were able to return to New York. Upon arrival there, the ship was dry-docked, where it remained for six months undergoing a complete renovation. With undaunted spirit, plans were again formulated for the journey to California, but on the eve of departure, he thought it best to make the trip alone to San Francisco, dispose of his cargo and vessel and return to New York, and take his family on a regular liner. This his family agreed to, and the father started on his long voyage alone. Everything was auspicious, until just after rounding the Horn, the vessel was caught in a terrific storm. Those on board were quickly loaded into a lifeboat, but it is supposed it was too heavily loaded, and it was sunk in the terrible storm. However, the first mate and a sailor cast off in a small rowboat, and succeeded in reaching shore. After the news of his death reached his family, they removed from their home in Boston to Hastings on the Hudson, and here Charles E. Strickland attended school. In the year of 1858 Mrs. Strickland married Samuel Winton, and the family moved to Michigan, where Mr. Winton purchased eighty acres in Calhoun County.

Charles E. Strickland remained on the farm until he was eighteen and helped his stepfather on the farm. In the summer of 1863 he entered the service of his country, enlisting in Company A of the First Michigan Engineers, under Captain Williamson, Colonel Innes and General Thomas commanding. Mr. Strickland went through the Atlantic campaign with General Thomas' forces, and upon completion of this campaign, was transferred to General Sherman's army, and was in the famous "March to the Sea." He remained in North Carolina until the termination of the war, whereupon, he was required to report to General Thomas at Nashville, Tenn., and was then sent to Jackson, Mich., where he was discharged November 14, 1865. He saw much hard fighting during his career as a soldier, at Mission Ridge, Big Shanty, the siege of Savannah, Ga., and at Bentonville, besides many skirmishes. Upon returning to civil life, he established his own contracting and building business.

The marriage of Mr. Strickland occurred November 14, 1868, at Athens, Mich., which united him with Miss Sarah Cullen, who was born, reared and educated there. She was the daughter of Mathew and Mary (Ciller) Cullen, farmers, of Athens. In 1890, Mr. Strickland came with his family to Tulare County, where he conducted his contracting business for a number of years; later removed to San Luis Obispo, and here spent sixteen years in his chosen occupation. Many of the finest homes and business blocks attest his ability as a builder. Then transferring his contracting business to Oakland, he remained there until 1910, when, feeling the desire for a more quiet existence, he selected the beautiful Santa Clara Valley, as the place to spend his remaining days. One son, Erve C., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, and he is at the present time proprietor of the Temple Laundry. He early exhibited a talent for music, becoming a fine performer on the cornet when but sixteen years old. Locating in Topeka, he was made director of the Topeka City Band, remaining in this capacity for a number of years. Returning home for a visit with his parents at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, and while visiting in San Francisco with his father, they

Daniel Carmichael

accidentally ran across his old Topeka Band, who were then with the Twentieth Kansas Regimental Band, and within ten minutes after arriving at the recruiting office in San Francisco, he had enlisted in the service of his country as a musician, with his old Kansas friends. Later he became the director of this band, and went to the Philippines with them.

Mr. Strickland is an honored member of the Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., and occupied the position of commander in 1916, and is at present quartermaster sergeant of this post. Fraternally, he is connected with the San Luis Obispo Knights of Pythias and the Elks, the Odd Fellows, in Michigan.

DANIEL CARMICHAEL.—A man, who by industry and perseverance has won for himself a prominent place in the community, is Daniel Carmichael, successful as an orchardist and as a business associate of his brother Neil, and T. B. Hubbard in the sawmill and lumber business in San Jose. Mr. Carmichael was born near Port Elgin, Bruce County, Ontario, December 29, 1852, and is the eldest son of Donald and Anna (McKinnon) Carmichael, natives of the Island of Mull, Scotland, a very old family there on both sides, where the father was a farmer. The Carmichael and McKinnon families in Scotland were natural mechanics and could make implements and tools. Both parents passed away at their home in Canada.

Daniel attended the public schools in Canada, but the school of experience proved of more real value to him than the little schooling he was able to get. Being the eldest of the family, the responsibility of assisting with the rearing of the other children bore heavily upon him. In 1874, with his brother Duncan, now in British Columbia, and a friend named Mr. Shell, came to Denver, Colo., intending to go into the mines, but they encountered severe weather and concluded to come on to California, where the Carmichaels had two cousins, Duncan and Anthony McKinnon, living near Salinas. From San Francisco they took a boat to Monterey and then went on foot to Salinas. Making their way to Santa Cruz they arrived at the Soquel Mill at about suppertime. They experienced some difficulty in securing a meal, finally assuring the foreman they had money and would pay, after which they were asked to stay, as the woods boss would be down that night and they wished them to work. The difficult experience of obtaining supper nettled Mr. Carmichael and he determined, if he ever owned a sawmill (and in the same breath he resolved that he would, some day) he would always give a man a meal at his camp and later when he was at the head of the Hubbard & Carmichael mill his orders were to give anyone something to eat who came at meal time. He worked at the Soquel Mill for seven months, then went back to Salinas for the winter and worked for Mr. Lynn and this same experience he had each year for nine winters, thus had the pleasure of each year having Christmas dinner with Mr. Lynn. Summers he continued to work at different mills, having many hard and exciting experiences and became an experienced woodsman and particularly as a swamper and manager of men. In 1884, with his brother Neil, he operated a sawmill on Ben Lomond Creek; then the next four years they ran a mill above Felton for the Union Lumber Mill & Lumber Company of Santa Cruz. In 1889, Daniel and Neil Carmichael entered into partnership with Thomas B. Hubbard, who had sold his interest in the Union Lumber Mill & Lumber Company, and they started a sawmill on Oil Creek, Santa Cruz County and in time started a lumber yard and planing mill in San Jose, doing business as Hubbard & Carmichael Bros. The lumber was hauled to San Jose, using seven four-horse teams for the purpose. They raised short horn Durham cattle and draft horses on their range; their horse, as well as their bull teams were supplied from the stock they raised and were the best procurable, and their bull teams were considered the best and finest seen in any logging camp. Thus with Daniel Carmichael in charge of swamping and Neil Carmichael as master ox driver, there were plenty of logs at the mill and the teams were kept busy hauling the lumber to San Jose. They moved their mill four different times and after milling for thirty-seven years, taking the lumber from over 2,000 acres, there was no more accessible lumber, so they shut down and discontinued manufacturing, but continued in the planing mill and lumber business in San Jose, and Mr. Carmichael is still a director and vice-president in the Hubbard & Carmichael Bros. Company. Their success was due to their close application to their business. There was no work in the mill or woods they could not do themselves and usually better than anyone else. When they discovered a capable man, they kept him and when they quit they had men who had worked for them for thirty-seven years. Hubbard & Carmichael Bros. Company have a splendid alfalfa ranch of 439 acres near Newman where for many years they ran a dairy of 400 cows and had 750 head of cattle. When the mill was shut down eleven years ago, the brothers came to Saratoga and engaged in orcharding. Daniel Carmichael had his residence on Main Street, Saratoga, and owned an orchard of thirty-two acres at Milliken's Corners, but he sold it in 1920 and bought the present orchard of twenty-two acres on the Mountain View Road, adjoining Saratoga, where he now resides. He has become a successful orchardist, no doubt due to the fact that as a boy back on the farm in Canada, he was taught how to make things grow not only by cultivation, but by enriching the soil. Still active, he cares for the trees, and his orchard is one of the finest in the valley.

Mr. Carmichael was married at Santa Cruz September 1, 1898, to Miss Tilly Lyman, born in Santa Clara County, a daughter of Serena B. and Mathilda (Miller) Lyman, natives of Missouri, who crossed the plains, locating in Santa Clara County, and afterwards had a large ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains, where they spent their last days. Of their five children, Tilly is the eldest and was educated in the public schools of Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael's union has been blessed with three children; Flora Bell is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School and is now teaching at Hollister; Agnes Mathilda is a graduate of Heald's Business College, San Jose, and is bookkeeper for the American Can Company in that city; Duncan Donald assists his father on the ranch. Mr. Carmichael is a Presbyterian in religion. He has a good memory and a fund of stories of his experiences in lumbering in the Santa Cruz Mountains and is able to narrate them in-

terestingly, so that it is a pleasure to converse with him. He is an enthusiast over the possibilities of the beautiful Santa Clara Valley and uses his efforts in behalf of all progressive measures.

GEORGE WARREN HANSON.—On a well-improved property of five acres in the vicinity of San Jose, resides George W. Hanson, a highly respected and well-known citizen of the county, who has lived in Santa Clara County for over forty years. He was born in Strafford County, N. H., June 22, 1841, the fourth son of a family of eight children, a son of Aaron and Deborah (Hall) Hanson. The father, who died in December, 1861, was one of three brothers who came to America from England, one settling in Vermont, one in Maine and Aaron in New Hampshire, all following farming pursuits. George W. helped his father with the farm work until the outbreak of the Civil War. In August, 1862, George W. enlisted in Company E, Thirteenth New Hampshire Infantry, serving under General Burnside in the Army of the Potomac and on December 11-12 of the same year, he was in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va. In the Spring of '63 he was transferred from the army to the navy, serving, for a time, on the frigate Minnesota; later on the gunboat Florida and still later on the gunboat Quaker City. He was in the siege of Fort Fischer, North Carolina, and for a long time was in the service of running down and capturing blockade runners. These prizes of war were sold and his share amounted to $800. In 1865 he was discharged at Philadelphia, Pa., and returned to his home in New Hampshire, engaging in farming until 1866, when he removed to Minneapolis and worked at market gardening. He gave up this work and accepted a position in a grocery store, working for two years, and then went out with the first surveying parties for the Northern Pacific, running the lines from St. Cloud to Red River. He then returned to Minneapolis and bought out one of the partners where he had worked and continued in the grocery business for two years, then disposed of his share and removed to California in 1875, settling in San Jose.

On December 10, 1868, in Minneapolis, he was united in marriage with Miss Martha A. Keesling, a native of Indiana, a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hasty) Keesling. Her father was engaged in farming in Indiana, but removed to Lake Minnetonka, Minn., and was for years engaged in the mercantile business. Soon after settling in San Jose, Mr. Hanson became a cement contractor, doing work for the city and the state, also general contracting, being thus engaged for twenty years, doing work in Watsonville, Hollister and as far south as San Diego, in all of these places putting in the very first cement work in them. He laid the cement walks about the Normal School buildings and did considerable work at the Agnew State Hospital. He invested his earnings in real estate, a ranch on Lee Avenue of ten acres; one near Campbell of fifteen acres, and one at Mountain View of fifteen acres, all fruit land. Reverses came in 1893, his farming projects were a failure, but the worst misfortune which befell him was the loss of his health. He had been receiving a pension from the government of eight dollars per month, but during President Cleveland's administration Mr. Hanson's pension, together with several others, was discontinued, and for two years, he was in straitened circumstances. The pension was finally re-established, but was reduced from $8 to $6 per month. He later secured a position as a rural mail carrier and held this position for twelve and a half years. In 1905 he retired from active life, content to spend his remaining days on the beautiful five-acre cherry orchard that has been his home for the past thirty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson are the parents of two sons: Eugene W. is a druggist of Watsonville. He married Miss Flora Lord and they have two children, Waldron and Frederick Pierce. The other son, Herman is a dentist, he married Marie Hayes and resides in San Jose. In his political conviction, Mr. Hanson is a stalwart Republican. He is a member of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R. Department of California and Nevada, of San Jose. Public-spirited and hospitable, he has always been on the square in all his dealings and he has friends all over the Santa Clara Valley.

EBERHARDT HENRY HOLTHOUSE.—Among the early settlers of California and one who became prominent as an orchardist of the Santa Clara Valley was Eberhart Henry Holthouse, a native of Nahne, Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, born in 1827. He was the son of Herman and Mary Elizabeth (Brockman) Holthouse, who were also natives of the same place, where he received a good common-school education and was taught the details of farm work. Leaving his native land in 1849, he crossed the ocean to the New World in a sailing vessel and landing at New Orleans went up the river to St. Louis, Mo. Here he spent two or three years at various occupations, crossing the plains in 1852, with an emigrant train of ox teams. There were many hardships encountered through the loss of stock and they were obliged to abandon some of their wagons, but after a long and tedious trip, Mr. Holthouse reached Placer County, in the fall of the year, having spent six months in making the trip. He purchased a claim in Placer County and commenced mining. For seven years he followed this occupation and his venture proved profitable, most of his time being spent in the mines of Plumas County. From 1859 to 1870 he engaged in various pursuits, among which were quartz-mining, stock raising, farming and general merchandise business. At the expiration of this time, he removed to Alviso, where he rented a farm and engaged in stock-raising and dairying for about four years, then purchased a place of 140 acres two miles southwest of Alviso on the corner of Mountain View and Alviso roads, most of the farm being devoted to the raising of hay and grain and pasture for his cattle and horses. Here he later planted twenty acres to orchard of apples, pears, peaches, prunes and plums, and about seven acres he set to strawberries. Two fine artesian wells furnished all the water needed, and a comfortable residnce was erected.

In 1864 Mr. Holthouse married Mrs. Elizabeth (Madden) Ratliff, a native of Dublin, Ireland. They were the parents of five children; Herman E., Hugh N., deceased, Mary E., Mark H. and J. Fred, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Mrs. Holthouse passed away December 27, 1902, and Mr. Holthouse May 30, 1920, at the age of ninety-three, honored and respected by all who knew him.

Carlos R. Wilson

CARLON R. WILLSON.—A son of a worthy pioneer, Carlon R. Willson has won for himself a position of prominence among the agriculturists and dairymen of Santa Clara County by his untiring industry and integrity. He was born July 5, 1857, at San Felipe, Cal., the son of Albert Willson, a native of Keene, N. H., born March 10, 1829, and one of the earliest pioneers of Santa Clara County. Grandfather Charles Willson was born in Massachusetts and eventually located in New Hampshire, where he died in 1846. His wife, Lavina Collins, before her marriage, who was also a native of Marlboro, N. H., came to California in 1853, accompanied by her son, Horace Willson, and settled at Gilroy, and she died at the age of eighty-six.

Learning the trade of a brickmason, Albert Willson was engaged in this line for about six years at Randolph, Mass., and vicinity until starting for California by way of the Isthmus of Panama. He sailed from New York on January 9, 1852, and arrived at San Francisco on February 15, having walked across the Isthmus. His first work in California was on the canal at Robinson's Ferry, and then for four years he resided at Shaw's Flat, where he tried his luck as a miner. On March 12, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Jane Hildebrand, a native of Mt. Auburn, Ind., whose father, Abraham W. Hildebrand, was also a pioneer of Santa Clara County, having crossed the plains in 1853, locating first at Shaw's Flat, where he mined. Later he removed to the Pajaro Valley and engaged in farming and stock raising. The day after his marriage, Albert Willson came with his bride to Santa Clara County, locating on the Soap Ranch—so named because soap was made there—now known as the San Felipe district, where he leased land for some years, then purchased a tract of 500 acres and adding to it until he owned 617 acres. Here he made a specialty of dairying and cheese making, which he carried on extensively, supplying the markets in San Francisco. He passed away on September 15, 1904, honored and respected as one of the community's sterling citizens. Mrs. Willson is living in Gilroy, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-five years.

Carlon R. Willson received his early education in the San Felipe school and the Gilroy high school, and in 1874 entered the California Military Academy at Oakland, graduating in 1878. In 1881 he returned to his father's native state to claim his bride, Miss Agnes M. Reed, who was reared and educated at Keene, N. H., and they immediately set out for California, settling on San Felipe ranch on their arrival here. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Willson: Ada L., died in childhood, and Agnes A., now the wife of Wm. P. Spratt, manager of the College Avenue branch, Bank of Italy, in Oakland, and the mother of two children, Margaret W. and Jeradine.

For thirty years Mr. Willson was actively and extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, and his holdings consist of 1000 acres of fertile soil, well watered and supporting a large herd of cattle. He has followed in the footsteps of his father in the manufacture of cheese, the family having been engaged in that business for over fifty years, shipping to the San Francisco markets. He is a member of the California Cattlemen's Association, and for many years was a director in the old Bank of Gilroy, which was absorbed by the Gilroy Branch of the Bank of Italy, and he is a member of the advisory board of the bank, his long years of residence here making him an authority on land values. Always a friend of education, he is president of the board of education of the Union high school and a member of the board of trustees of the grammar schools of Gilroy; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally, is affiliated with the Elks, Odd Fellows and Masons. Mr. Willson is a valuable asset to the community where he has lived for so many years, and his ability and sterling worth have made for him a high place in the esteem of his fellow citizens.

MARK H. HOLTHOUSE.—The career of Mark H. Holthouse adds another to the many illustrations which Santa Clara County has furnished of the splendid results attained by intelligence, industry and perseverance in combating discouragement and overcoming difficulties, and his example along horticultural and agricultural lines may well be emulated by the younger generation. He owns and successfully operates perhaps the largest ranch in the northern part of Santa Clara County, comprising some 688 acres devoted to dairy, hay and grain. A Californian by birth and breeding, he was born August 27, 1872, in Alviso, Santa Clara County, a son of Eberhardt Henry Holthouse, a native of Osnabruck, Hanover, Germany, who came to America when a young man, living for a time in St. Louis, Mo. In pioneer days crossed the plains to California, locating in Plumas County, where he engaged in gold mining, and afterward followed mercantile pursuits. In 1870 he removed to Santa Clara County where for four years he was engaged in dairying near Alviso, and in 1874 he purchased a ranch and profitably followed in general farming and stockraising. He married Mrs. Elizabeth (Madden) Ratliff, a native of Dublin, Ireland, a daughter of Michael Madden. She left her home in Ireland to come to America, settling in New York City, and two of her brothers came to California in 1850 by way of the Horn. Mr. and Mrs. Holthouse were the parents of five children, Mark H., the subject of this sketch, being the fourth in order of birth. Mrs. Holthouse passed away December 27, 1902, at the home farm near Alviso, and Mr. Holthouse lived to be ninety-three years old.

Mark H. grew up on the old Holthouse home ranch; and when he reached the age of twenty-two purchased ten acres of the Murphy subdivision, adding to it from time to time until he had seventy-three acres, which he farmed to alfalfa and grain; subsequently he sold the tract to good advantage. His first marriage united him with Miss Esther Martin of Alviso, and they were the parents of four children; Theodore H.; Mark Vernon; Wilfred E., and Nadine, a trained nurse, graduate of O'Connor's Sanitarium at San Jose. His second marriage was to Mrs. Anna (Arbiter) Hill, and there are three children in this family; Hugh James, Frederick John and Armond. Mrs. Hill had one child, Will Hill, by her first husband and he lives on the Holthouse ranch.

Three years ago Mr. Holthouse and his brother, J. F. Holthouse, bought what is now known as the Ynigo dairy ranch of 688 acres from the Hirsch Land Company on a ten-year contract and later Mark H. took over the interest of his brother and

is now the sole proprietor. He has greatly added to the productivity of the ranch by developing wells for irrigating purposes, having eight in all, which are run by electric power. He has brought the ranch to a high state of cultivation, planting it to alfalfa, tomatoes, sugar beets, hay, and grain, besides a number of acres of grazing land, and he has sixty milch cows of the Holstein breed. Mr. Holthouse is ably assisted in the ranch work by his sons and Mrs. Holthouse is indeed a capable helpmate. The family stands very highly in the community and the hospitable spirit of their home is greatly enjoyed by their many friends and acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Holthouse are stanch Republicans. Mr. Holthouse has served on the election board; also as a juryman. His example of thrift and industry has had its influence on many young men, and his efforts in behalf of progressive measures have been given unreservedly.

J. FRED HOLTHOUSE.—A young man of sterling worth, who by strict integrity and close application to business, is being amply rewarded for his industry and perseverance is J. Fred Holthouse, who was born and reared on the 140-acre ranch which was developed by his father, Eberhardt Henry Holthouse, a pioneer of California of 1852. The father was a native of Germany and upon his arrival in America, he began the journey across the plains in an ox team. As most of the pioneers of California were drawn hither with the tales of the finding of gold, Mr. Holthouse entered the mines in Plumas County and was thus engaged until he removed to Santa Clara County in 1874. His marriage occurred there and united him with Mrs. Elizabeth (Madden) Ratliff, a native of Ireland, who came to California from New York some time in the early '60s. They were the parents of five children, four of whom are living, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. The mother passed away December 27, 1902, and the father May 30, 1920, at the age of ninety-three.

J. Fred Holthouse was born December 17, 1877, and he first attended the Braly public school. Later he supplemented with a business course at the San Jose Business College, from which institution he graduated in 1894. After finishing school he started out for himself, baling hay during the summer months and boring wells during the winter seasons. From the very beginning of his business career, J. Fred Holthouse prospered, but not without much hard work and many disappointments, but undaunted he stuck to the task and he is now running three well boring rigs, operated by hand power and employs three crews regularly. Wise is the man that operates several lines of business, and Mr. Holthouse excels in various lines in which he is interested. He is a rancher, well driller, pump manufacturer in San Jose and manufactures concrete irrigating pipe and concrete drain pipe at Sunnyvale. He owns and operates three White trucks and one service wagon, and gives steady employment to fifteen men in his well drilling operations and upon his ranch, employing them the year round. He is the president of the California Concrete Products Company at Sunnyvale and they turn out the best quality of concrete irrigation, drain and sewer pipe. He is vice-president of the Campbell & Budlong Machine Works, manufacturers of all kinds of machinery besides doing jobbing work. They are located at 890 South First Street, San Jose, and are manufacturers of a deep-well turbine pump of which Mr. Holthouse has the exclusive agency in this district. Being thoroughly familiar with the geological stratification of the soil in the great Santa Clara Valley where he has brought in hundreds of water-wells, his judgment in matters pertaining to water supply is given great weight. A good indication of the kind of work which Mr. Holthouse turns out is that he gives a two-year unconditional guarantee with all his wells and pumps, and thereby is building up a large and profitable business. Besides the home place of 140 acres, he owns a tract of 160 acres and another of 640 acres on the Gila River in Arizona.

Mr. Holthouse's marriage in 1901 united him with Miss Frances Arbiter, a native of Kansas, a daughter of William and Hedwig Arbiter, who were both natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Holthouse are the parents of four children; Freda Adeline, a graduate of Notre Dame; Mary Louise, a student in high school; Henry F., in the grammar school, and Vincent, a student in the Braly school. The family are members of the Catholic Church at Santa Clara. Politically Mr. Holthouse is a Republican and fraternally, he belongs to the Druids. He is a man of strong executive force and by his industry and strict integrity has won for himself a place of prominence in the community which is undoubtedly deserved and is justly popular. An enthusiast over the growth and prosperity of Santa Clara, he gives his time and means to the building up of the community.

LLOYD E. FREEMAN.—One of the oldest settlements of Santa Clara County, Santa Clara has of late manifested strongly the spirit of reconstruction and upbuilding, due to the progressive young business men who are now at the helm of this old California city. A leader among them, Lloyd E. Freeman, has done his full share to establish this spirit of enterprise since his coming here, as one of the owners of the Mission Garage at 945 Main Street.

A native son, Mr. Freeman was born in Marin County, March 8, 1896, and is a son of J. E. Freeman, also born in Marin County, and his wife, who was Lydia L. Perrins before her marriage. She is a native of Springfield, Mass., and is of English origin, being a third cousin of a member of the firm of Lea & Perrins, of "Worcestershire Sauce" fame. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, who reside in Santa Clara, are the parents of five children: Mrs. Byron Smith; H. E. Freeman, with the Modesto Milk Company, where he resides; Lloyd E., of this sketch; Mabel, employed in San Jose; Arthur D., attending the Santa Clara high school.

After attending school at Orland, Lloyd E. Freeman went to work there in 1912 in a small auto repair shop, where he laid the foundation of his present expert knowledge in this line. In 1915 he came to Santa Clara and soon thereafter entered upon his present business career as proprietor of the Mission Garage. The business has steadily grown until it requires the services of five men to handle its increased volume. Associated with Mr. Freeman are his father, J. E. Freeman and his brother-in-law, Byron Smith. The former has charge of the tractor department and not only looks after this end of the establishment, but does much contract

John Smith

work outside, plowing, cultivating, etc. Mr. Smith, who is an expert vulcanizer, has charge of the department of oils, gasoline, tires and tubes, while Lloyd Freeman, with two helpers, attends to the mechanical work of the garage. It is a well-established and organized firm in which the spirit of co-operation is made manifest in a growing and profitable business. Of a genial disposition and an excellent co-operator and organizer, Mr. Freeman takes a leading part in the community's activities, and in addition to his garage interests, he is a stockholder in the Homer Knowles Pottery Company.

JOHN SMITH.—A man who has earned an independency by hard work and honest toil is John Smith, who is now living in peace and contentment on his beautiful orchard home, "Rawdon Dell," of thirty-two acres located on the Saratoga Road, with his wife and his family of six children. A native of England, he was born in Yorkshire, September 23, 1853, and was educated in the schools of his native country. He worked at various occupations until he came to America, locating in Santa Clara County, 1888, where some of his relatives lived. He came into possession of land, which he immediately planted to orchard of apricots, prunes and cherries. In 1916 he built his beautiful house of splash cement and it is finely located and is one of the show places of the Valley. It is named Rawdon Dell after their old home place in England, of which Mr. and Mrs. Smith as well as the older children cherish fond memories. He has disposed of a portion of his acreage and now has thirty-two under high cultivation.

Before leaving England Mr. Smith was married to Miss Eliza Bilton, also born and reared in Yorkshire and four of their six children were born in England. When he first left England he brought with him his son Thomas and within a short time returned to England and brought the rest of the family. There are three sons and three daughters; Thomas is a merchant; Fred B. is an orchardist; Jennie B. is Mrs. F. J. Currier; Harry E., a graduate of Stanford University, is an attorney practicing in San Jose; May E. is graduate of the San Jose State Normal and is a teacher; Grace A. a graduate of Riverside Library School, is with the Santa Clara County Library in San Jose. There are seven grandchildren. The family are active in the affairs of the Congregational Church, Saratoga. Mr. Smith is Republican in politics and with his family he is intensely interested in everything pertaining to the development and future of Saratoga and surrounding country.

WILLIAM B. ORTLEY.—One is reminded of the fact that many interesting industries engage the attention of brainy folk in the world, without the world at large knowing much about it, from the story of William B. Ortley and his business enterprise, the gathering and shipping of clams and oyster shells. He was born in Alviso,—a native son, by the way, proud of his association with the Golden State, in 1875, and his parents were J. J. and Almira (Wade) Ortley. The Wades came across the plains at an early day, and were enrolled among the sturdy California pioneers. Mr. Ortley was a boatman on San Francisco Bay, and it was then that he began to develop the shell trade, for he had a large warehouse, and many boats to carry bay freight. At that time, too, a great deal of the hay and grain was shipped out of Alviso, and this was stored in his warehouse, prior to being shipped. Fruit has now taken the place of the hay and grain, and the warehouses are used for different purposes, and business in general is not as extensive as it used to be.

Our subject, however, in part to make up for this falling-off of profitable trade, has developed the clam and oyster shell trade, and to carry that on he has a boat of 150 tons, with a pump attachment, with which he pumps out the shells from the bay bottom, and then hauls them to the shore. He then sacks the shells and wholesales them to poultrymen and commission merchants over the entire West. He also uses his boat to load bay barges of 300 tons with shells, and these barges run to Sacramento and Petaluma, where the shells are disposed of. J. J. Ortley, the father, lived to be eighty-six years old, and he continued long in active business, assisted by his son, who eventually took over the enterprise. Mr. Ortley ships, on the average, two carloads a month of shells, from which he derives a very satisfactory income, although his necessary operating and maintenance expenses are also high—much higher than most persons would be inclined to consider. Politically, Mr. Ortley is an independent, believing in holding himself above the narrowness of party lines, and giving his support generously to the man and the measures he believes to be best and most worthy of endorsement.

JAMES S. CARSON.—An efficient and, therefore, a very popular official is James S. Carson, the superintendent of the Santa Clara County Poor Farm, near Milpitas, who was born in South Mountain, Canada, on August 31, 1856, the son of James and Elizabeth (Pelton) Carson. His father was a farmer having a ranch of 100 acres devoted to general farming; and he reared a family of nine children, among whom our subject was the next to the youngest born. He attended the public schools at South Mountain; but his father having died when he was only ten years of age, he began to make his way in the world from his thirteenth year.

He first worked five years on a dairy farm, milking; and in 1871 he came to Marin County, Cal., and engaged in hay-bailing at Tomales. He then went to Santa Clara County, removed to San Luis Obispo County, and after returning to Santa Clara County spent about seven years farming.

In 1905 he became superintendent of the County Farm near Milpitas, and he has since continued in that responsible office requiring for its successful administration experience, common sense, and humane sympathy. Besides performing his official duties there, Mr. Carson manages a farm of 100 acres of his own known as the old Sinnot ranch. The County Farm has about 230 acres, 100 of which are devoted to vegetables and hay, and the balance to pasture and grazing. There is a dairy of thirty-five head of milch cows, with about 100 head of stock on the farm, and the place has three irrigation wells. The Farm cares for from 150 to 300 unfortunate persons, varying according to season, many leaving in the summer months, others coming in the winter, about two-thirds of this number being incapacitated in some way; but enough are able to work, to help keep the farm in running order. Perhaps particularly as the result of his experienc with those who come to him as the county's representative for relief, Mr.

Carson believes in the selection of men for office regardless of partisan claims. Mr. Carson's mother, who came to California about 1896, and died here five years later, was of Scotch descent, and his father of Irish descent, so that he has been fortunate in his blood-inheritance.

At Oakland, Cal., on Christmas Day, 1888, Mr. Carson was married to Miss Margaret Mokler, a native of Tomales, Cal., the daughter of Charles and Mary Mokler. Her father was an early settler and a dairyman at Tomales, and highly respected. Four children have been born to this union: Nellie is Mrs. Joseph Ramelli of Milpitas; May has become Mrs. James Cropley of San Jose; Stella has become Mrs. John Martin of San Jose; and Ralph is a student at Santa Clara College.

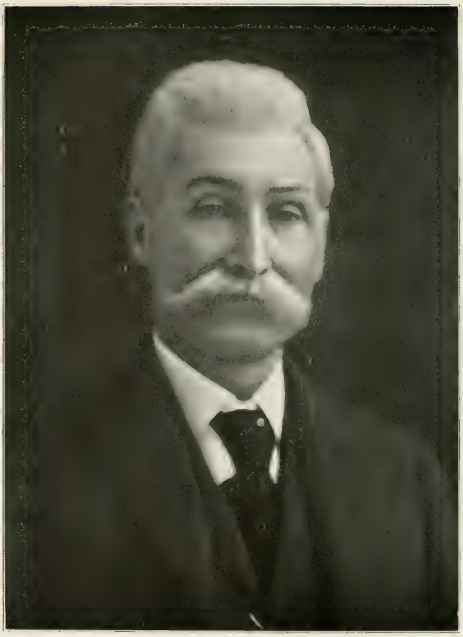
JOHN COX.—Great honor is due the courageous pioneers of the Golden State in view of the great hardships they experienced in their untiring efforts to blaze a path for a later civilization, and John Cox, now deceased, may well be counted among these noble men. He was born in Iowa, July 9, 1849, the son of William and Dicey (Baggs) Cox, both natives of Ohio, who were pioneers of Santa Clara County. John Cox, the eldest of their family of nine children, crossed the plains with his parents in an ox-team train in 1852 and was reared on the home farm in the Saratoga district in Santa Clara County, receiving a good education in the local schools while assisting his parents in their ranching. His marriage occurred at Los Gatos October 15, 1879, and united him with Miss Almeda Morrison, born near Cedar Rapids, Iowa, December 31, 1861, a daughter of Willis and Sarah (Williams) Morrison. Her grandfather, David Morrison, of Scotch-Irish parentage, was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while his parents were emigrating to the United States. He lived in Indiana and there married Eliza Allen, a descendant of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga. Sarah Williams was born in Indiana, a daughter of Adin Williams, a native of old Kentucky. Willis Morrison was a wheelwright and a farmer, who came to California in 1863 via Panama, while his wife joined him in 1864, making the journey across the plains, bringing their three children. Mrs. Cox was at that time a small child but still remembers the thrills incident to the trip. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison were the parents of nine children. Willis Morrison spent a short time in the mines when he arrived in California and then came to Santa Clara County and worked in the sawmill near Wrights, then went to Oregon, where he ranched for a short time and returned to Santa Clara and bought 160 acres near Saratoga. Later he spent two years at railroad work in Southern Oregon and then moved to Los Angeles County and bought a ranch of sixty acres of walnuts. He passed away in 1915 at the age of eighty-one years, being survived by his widow, now eighty-five years old. At the time of their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cox located on the farm of 105 acres on Saratoga Avenue where she still resides. A grain field then, they began setting out orchards of prunes that are now full bearing. At the time of Mr. Cox's death they owned a ranch of 150 acres. He was an energetic man and was never idle, however, he was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors for he passed away August 15, 1916. He was a man widely known and esteemed as an upbuilder of the district and he and his wife were members of the Methodist Church. Since his death his widow continues to reside on the home place, looking after the interests left by her husband and aiding the various movements for the upbuilding of the Saratoga section. Mr. and Mrs. Cox were the parents of eight children, seven of whom are living; Clara is the wife of E. C. Stamper, and they are the parents of three children—Arthur, Eveline and Donald; Cora is the wife of Robert K. Wells and they have four children living—Eleanor, Herbert, Chester and Clyde; John W. married Alta Laddick and they have one child—Raymond; Frances is Mrs. Fred McCoy and she had a child by her first marriage named George Rowell; Jessie, Mrs. Robbins of Roseburg, Ore.; Willis M. married Ethel Gage and has one child, Milton; and Frank, the youngest of the family.

WILLIAM GRIFFITHS.—Of a constructive and mechanical turn of mind, William Griffiths has turned his talents to the manufacture of a household necessity and is thereby establishing a business in Santa Clara that is a credit both to himself and the town. Mr. Griffiths, who was born in San Francisco on April 2, 1884, is the son of James and Johanna (Mahoney) Griffiths, the latter a native of Ireland. The father, who was born in Bristol, England, was a boilermaker and he came to San Francisco in the early days of 1856. Here he followed his trade for a number of years, working for such pioneer firms as Monahan, Scott and the well-known Union Iron Works. Later he went to Mexico and built boilers for the various Mexican railway companies; his death occurred in San Francisco in 1890. There were three children in the Griffiths family: Mrs. Sellers and Mrs. Fuentes, both of San Francisco, and William, of this sketch.

William Griffiths, the youngest of the family, was only six years old at the time of his father's death, and as a mere lad he had to go to work. For seven years he was with the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, and just before the earthquake there in 1906 he had become interested in the cement business, and was engagd in building foundations, walks and buildings. During this period he became acquainted with Charles Wesley, the originator of the cement laundry tray, who had recently come from Chicago, and after a time he was engaged by Mr. Wesley to make the necessary molds for the trays, such as are now manufactured by Mr. Griffiths. They are built according to the standard specifications adopted by the Pacific Coast Cement Tray Manufacturers Association, reinforced by means of wire netting, with zinc bottoms and rims and the necessary plumbing connections.

In 1913 Mr. Griffiths came to Santa Clara and bought the property at 829 Franklin Street, which he has remodeled into modern apartments, one of which he occupies, while in the rear he is building a structure to accommodate his growing manufacturing interests. He is now manufacturing on an average of 150 trays per month and they are meeting with excellent satisfaction and a constantly increasing demand, being made of the best materials.

Mr. Griffiths was married in San Francisco to Miss Eva Pyne, born and reared in Santa Clara. She is the daughter of William and Mattie (Murphy) Pyne, and one of a family of four children. Her father, who was born in London, England, came



John Cox.

Almeda Cox.

to Santa Clara in 1897, and passed away there in 1900. Grandfather Pyne was a Civil War veteran and a California pioneer. Mrs. Pyne, who makes her home with Mrs. Griffiths, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., a daughter of Thomas Murphy of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths are the parents of two children, Willie and Budd. Mrs. Griffiths efficiently assists her husband in his business, and is the office manager, stenographer and bookkeeper, while Mr. Griffiths manages the sales department and oversees the work of the shop. He is a member of the Plasterers and Cement Finishers Union of San Jose. Both he and Mrs. Griffiths are prominent members of the Episcopal Church at Santa Clara, and have made for themselves a lasting place in the community through their progressive spirit and enterprise.

JAMES LOGUE.—A substantial farmer of the Sunnyvale district, James Logue has acquired valuable holdings there through his years of industrious labor, having been a resident of California since 1875. County Derry, Ireland, was the scene of his childhood and there he was born on March 2, 1853, his parents being Michael and Ellen (McKenna) Logue. He attended school until he was fifteen, meanwhile helping his father, who was engaged in farming, and later he went to work for his grandmother. When he reached the age of eighteen he made up his mind to come to America, and going from Belfast to Liverpool, he crossed the ocean to New York, landing there the first week of October, 1871. He immediately went on to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he had two cousins, and while there he remembers well seeing the fire engines being loaded on the cars to be rushed to the great Chicago fire.

Mr. Logue remained in Pittsburgh for three years, hauling coal and lime, and then came west to San Francisco, Cal., arriving in April, 1875. He worked for the contractor who was building the Grand Hotel, shoveling sand for him, and after a month came to San Jose. His first employment was with Joseph Keep on North First Street, then with Roy McLaughlin and Judge Archer, being three years with the latter. On July 5, 1880, he came to the great Murphy ranch at Sunnyvale and worked under Michael Farrell, who was then foreman, for three years. By that time he felt that he should begin operations on his own account, and accordingly rented a place of 165 acres on the north side of the Mountain View and Alviso road, remaining there for a number of years. Later he began to purchase land, his first purchase being seventy-three acres from the late C. C. Morse, the seedman; this he sold and since he has made three different purchases from George Swall of Mountain View, and he now has 176½ acres, a valuable tract of land which he keeps up to the highest state of cultivation, everything being run systematically. "A place for everything and everything in its place," has always been strictly adhered to by Mr. Logue.

In 1887, Mr. Logue was married to Miss Catherine Mulhall, who was born at Morristown, N. J., and came to California in 1876. Her father, Jerry Mulhall, was a contractor in Santa Clara. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Logue: Aloysius died at the age of sixteen; Mary, a graduate of the San Jose State Normal, is a teacher at the Mountain View grammar school; James M. was in the U. S. Navy during the war and got as far as England; he is now at home and helping operate the farm; Genevieve died at the age of eight; Catherine is a graduate of the Mountain View high school and is now attending the State Normal School at San Jose. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church at Mountain View, and Mr. Logue is a member of the Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., a stockholder and director in the First National Bank of Mountain View and a stockholder in the Sunnyvale branch of the Bank of Italy. Politically he is a Democrat and a stanch supporter of all that pertains to the welfare of his community, where he is held in the highest respect.

THE FARMERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK OF MOUNTAIN VIEW.—The thriving city of Mountain View has been fortunate in the part played by the far-sighted and experienced bankers in her agricultural and commercial development through which she has come to take a place of influence, and prominent among the agencies which have made for the greatest progress must be mentioned the Farmers and Merchants National Bank, the leading banking institution of Mountain View. Its success is due, in great measure, to the fact that it possesses every banking facility and meets every local requirement, and its increased working capital, together with added modern conveniences, which have added greatly to the convenience and general satisfaction of the patrons, has widened its territory, added to the number of its patrons, and enabled it to do business on a broader and more liberal basis. Much of the improvement and growth is due to the personal attention to every detail, and the hard, conscientious work by Wilbur L. Camp, the first cashier of the institution and now serving as the capable and efficient president.

In 1905 J. S. Mockbee together with Wilbur L. Camp and a few other men—men of vision and faith who expand communities and develop commonwealths—seeing the necessity of a banking institution, established the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Mountain View. It was duly incorporated under the laws of the State of California, capitalized at $50,000, $25,000 of which was paid up at the time of organization, and a beautiful and commodious bank building was erected at 200 Castro Street. In 1898 the Bank of Mountain View had been organized and in 1909 it was absorbed by the Farmers and Merchants National Bank. In 1918, Mr. Mockbee resigned as president of the bank, owing to impaired eyesight, and Wilbur L. Camp was elected to fill the position and has associated with him vice-presidents J. S. Mockbee and M. Farrell; O. W. Whaley, cashier; P. C. Whaley and W. A. Griffin, assistant cashiers, and a board of directors composed of himself, George Swall, H. A. Rengstorff, J. S. Mockbee, O. W. Butz, George Jagels, M. Farrell, O. W. Whaley and A. M. Crittenden. Its present paid-up capital is $100,000 with a surplus of $20,000, and total resources of over $1,000,000. The bank has a fire, burglar-proof vault, with safe deposit accommodations and ample rooms for the convenience of its patrons, with commodious offices for its officers, its general equipment being the equal of any institution of its size in the country. It is no wonder that the Farmers and Merchants National Bank enjoys

the entire confidence of the people of this section, for it has become a member of the great Federal Reserve system, and as such is sure to provide the best of banking conditions through good times and bad

The high standing of each of the officers of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Mountain View, their well-known personal character, their experience and ability, and the reasonable conservatism thus far demonstrated in the progressive programs of the institution, give a double assurance to patrons and public alike as to the present healthy state of the bank. Mountain View is justly proud of this institution and the bank looks proudly toward the city of Mountain View of tomorrow.

FRED W. WEHNER.—Through his straightforward methods of doing business and a high degree of personal integrity, Fred W. Wehner has truly been an upbuilder of the county and has established an enviable place for himself throughout the community. He has recently turned his business over to his son, Fred E., who is now running it, being well qualified for the responsibility, since he has been assisting his father for a number of years. Mr. Wehner now lives retired at his pleasant country place on Alum Rock Avenue, where he has a modern, beautiful bungalow situated on an eminence giving a beautiful view of the valley and city of San Jose, and here he engages in poultry raising, having very fine poultry yards. Mr. Wehner was born in Hanover, Germany, June 26, 1861, the son of John C. and Hannah (Angerstein) Wehner, both natives of Germany, from whence the family came to America in the year 1872, when our subject was eleven years old. Fred was next to the youngest of a family of thirteen children born to this worthy couple, who both passed away in San Jose.

Coming to San Jose in 1872 he was educated in the public schools. After school days were over, when sixteen years old, he began work as a machinist in the Alameda foundry and machine works at San Jose, owned by Fred Altman, continuing for about four years. During this time at their works he worked on the couplings and connections for the San Jose electric light tower at Market and Santa Clara Streets, which was famous all over the United States. He was sent to aid in its construction, starting when it was forty feet high, and then worked until the tower was completed to the topmost platforms, 200 feet high. He next went to northern Arizona, where he ran a stationary engine in the San Francisco Mountains near Flagstaff, at that time just a small railroad station; then came to West Berkeley and ran the engine for the Wentworth Boot and Shoe Company about one year. The following four years he was with N. Clark & Sons Terra Cotta Company, in San Francisco,. Next he went to Vineyard Canyon, Monterey County and engaged in farming and stockraising for fourteen years, when he sold out and returned to San Jose in 1903. Here he began general teaming contracting, and since then continued in this line and in cement contracting, for a period of eighteen years. Many of the fine roads for which Santa Clara County is noted, have been constructed by him, among them being the Homestead, the Story, the King, and the Berryessa roads; and Lucretia, Stone and Capitol Avenues. He has done extensive work in rock, gravel and cement, and his business continues to progress steadily since he turned it over to his son, F. E. Wehner.

The marriage of Mr. Wehner occurred in San Francisco, September 16, 1883, and united him with Miss Katherine E. Hennessey, a native of Springfield, Mass., and to them have been born three sons and a daughter; Fred E., as stated, is running the business; Ethel E. completed a business course and was employed by the Union Oil Company when she passed away in 1909, at the age of twenty-three; William Walter is a druggist at Gustine; Richard Harold is a public accountant, located at San Jose; he served in the U. S. Army during the World War. Mrs. Wehner is a cultured woman, enjoying the esthetic and beautiful things in life, and their home home is very attractive, both Mr. and Mrs. Wehner taking pleasure in showering their hospitality on their many friends. Mr. Wehner is a member of the Builders Exchange of San Jose and the Fraternal Brotherhood. He is a stanch adherent of the principles of the Republican party and an enthusiast for outdoor life. He is held in high esteem as a progressive citizen of San Jose and has ever manifested the deepest interest in questions of public concern.

ELMER E. CHASE.—A man of marked executive ability through which he has attained a high degree of success, is Elmer E. Chase of the Richmond-Chase Company. He was born in April 1, 1861, near Rochester, Minn., a son of George G. and Maria S. (Parce) Chase, and came with his parents to San Jose, Calif., in the year 1874. His father followed his trade of carpenter for a number of years; later engaging in agricultural pursuits. Both father and mother passed away in San Jose. There are three daughters and one son living.

Mr. Chase attended the public schools of Rochester and San Jose; later attending high school for a short time. His first venture into the business world was as an ordinary farm laborer; then he was employed by the Golden Gate Packing Company and served from general factotum to the responsible position of president and manager, serving in all some forty years. This was the oldest business of its kind in the state and was sold to Hunt Bros. in 1918. The experience of forty years in this particular line served to fully equip him for his later investments. In 1919, with E. N. Richmond, he formed a corporation known as the Richmond-Chase Company, dealers in dried and canned fruits. They operate two canneries—one of them located at Stockton—and two large packing plants and own and control about 600 acres of prune orchards. During the busy season, some 1500 people are employed to take care of their products. While his own individual business is the center of his activities, yet Mr. Chase finds time to be of great value to the community. He served as president of the Board of Education for four years; he was a member of the board of freeholders that framed the city manager form of government and was elected a member of the city council at the general election in 1916, and served as president of the council two years; he also filled an unexpired term twenty years ago. He has served some ten or twelve years as president of the state organization of the Canners' League and in 1922 was re-elected to that office; is now president of the Security Warehouse and Cold Storage Company, second vice-president of the Bank of San Jose, and president of the Traffic Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a loyal adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally is an active member of the Masons and the Elks. He is also a

F. W. Wehner

Kate E. Wehner

member of the Country Club, the Rotary Club, and Chamber of Commerce, having served as president, and the San Francisco Commercial Club, and a director of the San Jose Commercial Club.

Mr. Chase's marriage to Miss Edith Granger, daughter of the late F. B. Granger, united him with a prominent pioneer family of Alameda, and three children have been born to them: Elmer E., Jr., associated with Richmond-Chase Company; Bernice, a student in high school, and June, who died in 1918 while a student at Stanford. Kindly by nature, public spirited, honorable and upright in all his business transactions, Elmer E. Chase is a man whom any city may well be proud to number among her citizens. He is very fond of music and for twenty-five years took an active part in amateur operas put on in San Jose, and was a member of the San Jose Orchestral Society during its existence.

ERNEST WOODBURY CONANT.—A native Minnesotan of acknowledged proficiency who has proven most efficient as a California public official, is Ernest Woodbury Conant, the popular treasurer of Santa Clara County, with headquarters at San Jose. He was born in Hennepin County on July 2, 1862, the son of Timothy Conant, a veteran of the Civil War, who saw hard service with Sherman on his famous march to the sea when he was a member of Company F of the Fourth Minnesota Infantry, which had previously been commanded by Gen. John A. Logan, one of Sherman's most dependable aides. He married Miss Martha Davis, and with their family they came to California in 1874, and on February 17 settled in Santa Clara County, where Mr. Conant became an orchardist in the Willows, in which field of activity he continued until his death, in 1889, the same year in which his good wife died.

After finishing with the elementary schools, Ernest Conant was duly graduated from the high school at San Jose, and then he pursued successfully certain courses in the University of California at Berkeley. When his father's health became impaired, he took charge of the home ranch; and so he came to busy himself with the drying of fruit, and the planting of more orchard. After a while, he was able to ship fruit East; and he still has an orchard and takes good care of it. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and contributes in every way possible for the stimulation of those industries and lines of activity peculiar to this section.

When Mr. Conant married, he chose for his wife Miss Agnes Pender, a graduate of the State Normal, a native daughter, her father having been a '49er; and now they have three children, Ernest Leslie, David Jordan and Mabel Agnes, and a grandson, Ernest Roger Conant. Ernest Leslie, ranch superintendent for Fred Thomas, on Ryer Island, Sacramento County, is married and father of Ernest Roger Conant. David Jordan, who served the Government as the head of the engineering department of the ground school at Berkeley during the World War, with rank of Second Lieutenant, is now engineer for the Western Well Works in San Jose. Mabel Agnes is in training for the duties of a professional nurse; all three graduated from the San Jose high school Mr. Conant is a Mason, holding membership in San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., of which he served two successive terms as Master and is now Senior Past Master of No. 10; a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and Knights Templar and of Observatory Lodge I. O. O. F. and he also belongs to the Sons of Veterans, the Sciots and the Grange of Campbell. A Republican in national politics, and a nonpartisan advocate of what is best for community development and uplift, Mr. Conant was elected county treasurer in 1902, and he has been reelected every four years since. He is president of the state organization of county treasurers, serving his seventh year. He is extremely optimistic as to the future of Santa Clara County, which also means, very naturally, that he is interested in its historic past and wide-awake as to the golden opportunities here at the present.

MRS. LUCY A. ST. JOHN.—During the thirty-four years of her residence in San Jose Mrs. Lucy A. St. John has witnessed much of the growth and development of the city, in which she has ever been deeply and helpfully interested. She was born in Sheboygan, Wis., a daughter of John and Angeline (Hadley) Laing. Her maternal grandfather, Jackson Hadley, was a native of Livonia, Livingston County, N. Y., and a prominent figure in public affairs, serving as U. S. senator from Wisconsin from 1863 until 1867. He passed away March 4, 1867, deeply regretted by all who had the honor of his acquaintance, for he was a man of high principles and sterling worth. John Laing was born in Waterloo, Seneca County, N. Y., and on removing to Wisconsin he purchased land at Portage, while later he crossed Lake Michigan and took up his residence in Grand Haven when the subject of this review was seven years of age.

Mrs. St. John's mother passed away when she was twelve years old and she has two sisters living, Mrs. J. F. Warncke of San Jose and Mrs. Hattie Caldwell of Portland, Ore. In 1878 she went to Waterloo, N. Y., where she remained for a year, and then came again to Michigan. At White Cloud, that state, in the home of her brother, Charles Hadley, on September 4, 1879, she married Sidney Monroe Keith, a native of Lima, now known as Howe, Ind., and a son of Sidney and Angeline (Moore) Keith. His father followed farming and was a frontiersman in Indiana, obtaining a patent of land signed by President Martin Van Buren. S. M. Keith was born January 4, 1858, and in 1886, with his family, he came to California, settling in San Jose, where he followed the carpenter's trade. He engaged in building cars for the railroad and for a number of years was master mechanic, later having charge of the dynamos at the power plant on First Street. He made his home in that part of the city known as The Willows and throughout the period of his residence in San Jose he took a most active part in the work of public progress and improvement. He passed away in 1912 and his demise was deeply regretted not only by his immediate family but by all with whom he came in contact, for he was actuated by the highest standards of manhood and citizenship. Mr. and Mrs. Keith became the parents of two children: George Sidney, a resident of Turlock, Stanislaus County; Mary A. and Mrs. L. C. Maynard, of San Jose.

Mrs. Keith's second union was with J. E. Curtiss, whom she married at the home of her sister, in Napa, Cal. He was born at Footville, Wis., November 4, 1857, and by his first wife, Maria Fannie Bennett, a native of Barrington, Mass., he had two children: Fred, a well-known dentist of San Jose;

and Ruth, now Mrs. L. A. Bunson. For many years Mr. Curtiss engaged in the farm-loan business at Fairmont, Nebr., and in 1900 he came to San Jose, where he lived retired until his death, which occurred May 6, 1919. He purchased land in The Willows, becoming the owner of one-half of the Owsley tract, and the property was later subdivided and placed upon the market. Mrs. St. John now resides on a part of that property, occupying a plot of three-quarters of an acre, and a street has been named in honor of Mr. Curtiss. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and his political allegiance was given to the Republican party, of which his widow is also an adherent.

On September 28, 1920, Mrs. Curtiss was married in Santa Cruz, Cal., to M. B. St. John, who by a previous union had three children, Edwin, Homer and Bayliss, all of Rockford, Ill. For many years Mr. St. John was identified with the paper mills at Rockford, Ill., removing from that state to California. He is a prominent Mason, being secretary of Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M., at San Jose and also belongs to the Consistory.

JOSEPH BOHNETT.—When Joseph Bohnett purchased his present homestead ranch in Santa Clara County in 1890 it was a hayfield, with no suggestion of higher cultivation, but he foresaw greater remuneration in store for him by having the tract in fruit, and forthwith planted the entire ranch to fruit-bearing trees, thirty-five acres being set apart for prunes, and the balance planted to apricots and cherries. Mr. Bohnett also installed a dryer upon his ranch, thus facilitating the preparation of the fruit for the market, this being but one of the many appointments that go toward making his ranch one of the foremost in Santa Clara County.

Joseph Bohnett was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., March 26, 1848, a son of Christian and Mary Raus Bohnett, both natives of Wurtemberg, Germany. When a young man the father emigrated from Germany and settled in Ann Arbor, Mich., where as a shoemaker he spent the rest of his life, both he and his wife passing away in that state. Of the seven children born to them, three sons and four daughters, Joseph is the fourth child. The first twenty-three years of his life were spent in Michigan, but he determined to settle where there was more hope of rapid advancement. The West seemed to hold forth more inducements than any other part of the country, and in 1871 he came to Santa Clara County, Cal. He located in the Cambrian school district in May of that year and it has been his home ever since; for thirty years he was a trustee of this same school district until he refused longer service. He is now the second longest resident in point of years in this district. His first day's work was on a ranch he afterwards owned and improved with an orchard. For three years he worked for wages and then leased 153 acres—the John Barker ranch—which he purchased in 1876. The place was located adjoining his present ranch. About thirty-five years ago he sold the old Barker place and purchased his present place of forty-eight acres, a portion of the Casey ranch, and soon began setting it to orchards, so he transformed what was once a vast field of grain into one of the most productive orchards in Santa Clara County.

Mr. Bohnett was united in marriage with Miss Tamer Ione Barker, a native of Santa Clara County, born near Milliken's Corner, and a daughter of John Barker, a pioneer settler of the county. Mr. Bohnett was bereaved of his faithful wife on August 10, 1920. She was a woman of much charm, beloved by all who knew her, and at her passing was deeply mourned by her family and her numerous friends, her funeral being the largest attended of any in the county. Their union was blessed by the birth of eleven children, all living and successful: Enos, an engineer, resides at Aromas; Mrs. Mary Evans of Campbell; L. D., an attorney in San Jose; Eva Pearl is Mrs. Powers, residing in Chico; Ralph is a rancher near Perry, this county; Grace is a graduate nurse who since the death of her mother presides over her father's home, caring for him with true devotion and ministering to his comfort. Calvin is an educator and resides at Campbell; Lois is private secretary to her brother, L. D. Bohnett; Floyd has the home ranch; Karl is associated with his brother Ralph in ranching at Perry; Hattie is Mrs. Gardner and lives at Campbell. Mr. Bohnett also has twenty-three grandchildren and takes much pride in his family. In 1919 Mr. Bohnett built a beautiful cement bungalow on his ranch and his son Floyd moved into the old family home where the children had been born and reared. Politically Mr. Bohnett is a Republican; he is a charter member of Orchard City Grange and was master of the organization for two years. Local progress and national advancement are both causes dear to his heart, and he gives helpful aid to all matters that he believes will benefit his locality.

GEORGE E. McCLINE.—Real estate activity in San Jose finds a prominent representative in George E. McCline, an alert and progressive young business man, who is also extensively engaged in ranching. A native of Ohio, he was born in Calla, Mahoning County, June 17, 1892, his parents being A. H. and Dora (Hendricks) McCline, members of old families of that state. The father was a successful farmer and a prominent figure in public affairs of his locality, serving for twenty years as postmaster of Calla. In later life he removed to Fresno County, Cal., where he is now living retired. In the family were four sons and four daughters, of whom the subject of this review was the third in order of birth. A sister, Mrs. L. O. Wilcox, is the wife of a rancher and lives at Lawrence, in Santa Clara County, while another sister, Mrs. V. D. Goodrich, is residing in San Jose.

Mr. McCline acquired his grammar school education at Calla, Ohio, and in 1907 came to Santa Clara, Cal., where he completed a high school course. On starting out in life he went to Gerlach, Nev., where he homesteaded a half section of land, on which he proved up, gradually transforming the place into a productive ranch, on which he engaged in stock-raising for eight years. He is still the owner of this property, which is in Duck Lake Valley near Reno.

On September 23, 1918, Mr. McCline enlisted in the army and was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., being promoted to the rank of sergeant. He became a member of the Sixteenth Company, Fourth Battalion, One Hundred Sixty-Sixth Depot Brigade, remaining at that camp until May 6, 1920, when he received his discharge. Returning to San Jose, he engaged in the real estate business as a partner of his brother-in-law, Virgil D. Goodrich, their interests being conducted at the San Joaquin Valley

Joseph Bohnett

Tamer J. Bohnett

Land Company. Mr. Goodrich was born in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri, January 12, 1876, a son of A. K. and Rebecca B. (Devin) Goodrich, the former a native of Virginia, while the latter was born in Tennessee, the father following the occupation of farming and stock-raising.

Mr. Goodrich attended the public schools of Bolivar, Mo., and subsequently became a student at the Baptist College of that city. When a young man of seventeen he came to California, first locating in Sacramento and going from there to Placerville, where he secured a position as driver of a stage operating between that place and the mines. At the end of a year he returned to Sacramento and for ten years was employed in the men's clothing store of W. M. Petrie. In 1900 he went to Alaska and for two years worked in the general merchandise store of the Russian-Nome Gold Company at Fuller City, returning in 1902 to San Jose, where he has since made his home. Purchasing a ranch in Santa Clara County he engaged in dairying, while later he became interested in land in the San Joaquin Valley and organized the San Joaquin Valley Land Company, which has since become a very successful enterprise of extensive proportions.

Mr. Goodrich has been married twice. In San Jose, in September, 1898, he was united with Miss California Main, a daughter of H. H. and Minnie Main, and for his second wife he chose Miss Mildred McCline, whom he married in July, 1919. Two children have been born to Mr. Goodrich: Juanita June, who died at the age of ten years; and Virginia Donna. He is a Republican in his political views and is a public-spirited citizen and capable business man who stands high in his community.

In Santa Clara County, Cal., Mr. McCline married Miss Vera Chamber, a native of Olympia, Wash., and a daughter of Thomas and Lydia Chamber. Mr. McCline's political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he is a member of the American Legion of San Jose.

In addition to his real estate interests he is also cultivating a forty-acre ranch in the Patterson colony of the San Joaquin Valley which he devotes to the raising of alfalfa, and this is also proving a profitable investment.

JOHN CAVALLARO.—For many years connected with the city fire department as assistant chief, in which connection he made a most commendable record, John Cavallaro was born in Palermo, Sicily, August 24, 1858, a son of Domingo and Anna (Laspinna) Cavallero, who had three children. When John was two years old his father died and his mother afterward became the wife of G. Zarcone, by whom she had four children.

When John Cavallaro was nine years of age he accompanied his stepfather to the United States, the mother and remaining children following them later. Soon after he arrived in New York City, young Cavallaro began earning his own livelihood learning the barber trade and selling the New York Herald, and in 1874 he came to California, settling in San Jose. For six months he was employed in the barber shop of A. G. Cook and then embarked in the business on his own account, successfully conducting his shop for twenty years. Under G. W. Lorigan's administration he became a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of San Jose, acting as assistant in charge of the relief station at Eighth and San Salvador Streets for four years. In 1898 he was appointed by the commissioners an extra man on the fire department and was attached to the station on North Eighth Street, remaining there six months, when he was made assistant foreman of chemical No. 1. He served in that capacity for a year, and was then chosen captain of Chemical No. 1 and for four years continued to fill that post and then resigned. Soon afterward he was appointed assistant chief of the fire department under Henry Ford and until he resigned capably discharged the duties of that responsible position. Following his resignation he conducted a grocery store at the corner of Fifth and St. James Streets, having disposed of his barber shop on engaging in merchandising. He was then reappointed assistant fire chief under George Tompkins, resigning at the end of three years owing to injuries which he had received and which disqualified him for active work in the department. Upon regaining his strength he became caretaker of the Lincoln school and grounds and since 1911 has had charge of this work. He is also engaged in ranching, having a ten-acre tract on the Almaden Road, this being a part of the old Welsh estate, while in 1914 he purchased his present attractive home at 450 Vine Street, San Jose.

In San Jose, on September 1, 1879, Mr. Cavallaro was married to Miss Maggie Welsh, a native of this city and a daughter of John and Anastasia Welsh, the former of whom came to California in the late '50s and engaged in ranching in the Almaden district of Santa Clara County. Mrs. Cavallaro passed away in 1905, leaving three children, John E., Ambrose and Annie. The elder son married a Miss Lynch, of San Francisco, and they have one child, Vernon. Ambrose is also married and has three children, Andrew, Dolores and Mary. For his second wife Mr. Cavallaro chose Mrs. Harry Krapp, a native of Cayucos, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., and a daughter of Anthony and Mary Fabretti, both of whom were born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, and the father was formerly a resident of Australia, where he was occupied as a miner until coming to California in 1875, arriving in San Luis Obispo County where his daughter, Mrs. Cavallaro, was born in 1877. He farmed in San Luis Obispo County and his demise occurred in 1890 at Saratoga. His wife died there the year previous. By her first marriage Mrs. Cavallaro had two children: Frank, who died in childhood; and Harrison, who married Katherine Gibbons, a native of Boston, Mass. He is a printer and in February, 1914, enlisted in the Navy, receiving his training at Mare Island and becoming head of the printing department there. During the World War he served on the cruiser Rochester and is now stationed in New York City, being chief printer in that department of the navy. By this second marriage Mr. and Mrs. Cavallaro have a daughter, Virginia A., attending the high school.

Mr. and Mrs. Cavallaro are Republicans and he is a Scottish Rite Mason, being Past Priest of Harmony Lodge No. 25 of San Jose. He is also connected with the United Ancient Order of Druids, in which he is Past Noble; he was one of the organizers of Mt. Hamilton Lodge A. O. F.

FRANK W. KNOWLES, M. D.—The delightful home-town and famous winter resort, Los Gatos, declared by no less an authority than the London Lancet to be, with Assuan, in Egypt, one of the two places in all the world with the most equable climate, owes much of its attraction, to those particular about health and the safety and enjoyment of life, to the presence and activity there of the distinguished Illinois physician and surgeon, Dr. Frank W. Knowles, now one of the leading members of the American Medical Association, and also the medical societies of both California and Santa Clara County. He was born near Port Byron in Rock Island County, in the Prairie State, on March 2, 1858, the son of Smith S. and Mary (Crooks) Knowles. His father was born in Ohio and there he married Miss Crooks, who was born in Virginia; they were pioneers of Illinois and farmed near Port Byron, where the father passed away, and his widow spent her last days in California. Of their eight children, Frank W. Knowles is the third oldest, and after attending the Moline, Ill., public schools, Frank was graduated from the high school at that place, then entered Rush Medical College in Chicago, from which he was graduated with the class of '83 with the degree of M. D. Ready for practical work, he came to California in 1883, and direct to Los Gatos, at a time when there were few people here, the valley all devoted to grain raising, so that many of his calls had to be made to patients far away among the settlers in the mountains, making his trips on horseback. Since then, he has practiced here continuously, with the result that he has grown up with the country, has had much to do with influencing its development, and has come to know thousands, while everyone knows and loves him. Dr. Knowles is also interested in ranching, and he set out forty-two acres of orchard on San Jose Avenue, one mile north of Los Gatos, now in full bearing. It is equipped with an electric pumping plant and is devoted to prunes, apricots, peaches and grapes. He is a member of the Prune & Apricot Growers Association and was an original stockholder of the First National Bank of Los Gatos and a director and vice-president of the bank.

Mrs. Knowles was in maidenhood Miss Olive Warren, a native of Chicago, Ill., who has come to share with him his well-earned and enviable popularity for real good; and they have one son, Frank W. Knowles, Jr. Dr. Knowles was made a Mason in Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M. and was the first candidate initiated. He is a past master of the lodge and a member of Howard Chapter No. 14, and with his wife is a member of the Los Gatos Chapter No. 128, O. E. S. He also belongs to San Jose Commandery No. 10, K .T., and is a life member of Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine in San Francisco. He is a Republican in all preferences as to national political affairs, but believes thoroughly in nonpartisan support of the best men and the best measures in order to get the desired-for unity in the community. He is fond of hunting, and is an expert at the sport; so that when the pressure of medical or surgical work does not confine him to his well-appointed office over Green's Pharmacy, he is abroad with gun and game bag, both of which he knows how to use to advantage.

LOUIS P. COOPERS.—Prominent in the business circles in San Jose, Louis P. Coopers is also a native son, having been born in this city on November 23, 1866. He is one of eight children, five of them still living, that were born to Edmond and Mary (Brady) Coopers, numbered among the earliest settlers of San Jose. The father was a native of Belgium, born in 1834, and while living in his native country was sent to the schools of his town and afterwards was in the employ of the customs service until he decided to strike out for America with some friends, who declared their intention of going to California. Leaving home at the age of seventeen, Mr. Coopers spent six months in making the trip to San Francisco, having come around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel and arriving at his destination during the year 1851. He immediately went to the mines on the Yuba and Feather rivers and was fortunate in making good money, averaging about $35 per day. At that time everything was high in price—a meal of ham and eggs costing $1.50—so his money came easily and went the same way. In 1854 the young emigrant came to San Jose in his wanderings over this part of the state, then he went south to Los Angeles and San Bernardino, investigating the opportunities before locating. He was so well satisfied with San Jose that he returned here in 1855, and thereafter this was his home and the scene of his activities until his death.

Mr. Coopers engaged in the butcher business on Market Street on the present site of the post office, working for Peter Reeve for a time, then he began driving a butcher wagon for himself, after which decided he would try ranching and bought forty acres in The Willows, on Willow Street, what is now known as the Keesling Place. This was covered with willow trees and these he grubbed out and began setting out one of the first orchards in this section. As an experiment he set out various kinds of fruit and vines and found the soil adapted to their rapid growth. He spent about five years on the ranch and decided he was not cut out for a farmer and sold his property and moved back into town and embarked in business with M. Blanchard, who had a butcher shop on Market and Post streets. This partnership continued until 1881, when Mr. Coopers sold out and opened a place of his own. The Coopers' Meat Market was located on First Street, between San Antonio and San Fernando streets, for thirty years and Mr. Coopers had the satisfaction of assisting in the growth of the city and as a consequence he profited by it as he built up a good trade.

It was in 1864 that Mr. Coopers was united in marriage in San Jose, with Miss Mary Brady. She was born in Ireland and had come to America and lived in Boston for a time, then came to California, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, in company with an older sister and they settled in San Jose. It was in this city that their eight children were born and educated and here both parents passed to their last resting place surrounded by a host of friends who knew them for their true worth as citizens. Mr. Coopers died in 1901 and his wife in 1913, aged seventy-four.

Louis P. Coopers attended the public schools in San Jose and at the age of fourteen went into the shop to work for his father and from the bottom of the ladder he gradually climbed until in 1900, on account of his father's illness, he took over the butcher business and carried it on alone until 1913,

F. C. Knowlton M.D.

when it was incorporated and his brother, Joseph B. was taken into partnership, becoming secretary of the new concern, while Louis P. is the president and manager. As their business increased they added to their number of employees until they now have six. The Coopers' Market at 85 South Second Street, where they moved in 1908, is one of the most sanitary as well as busiest shops in the city and they handle only the very best of meats and prompt and courteous treatment is accorded all patrons.

The marriage of Louis P. Coopers and Miss Laura M. Dewart was celebrated in Gilroy in 1900, the bride being a native of that city, whither her parents had settled upon coming to California. Of their union two daughters have been born, Marie Louise and Agnes Lorraine. Mr. and Mrs. Coopers are popular in their social circle in San Jose and have many friends. Mr. Coopers is a member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce; the Commercial Club and the Merchants Association and fraternally he belongs to the Y. M. I., where he is one of the charter members. He is public spirited and gives his support to all worthy movements for the advancement of the social and commercial interests of city and county. The family are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

HOWARD IRVIN MABURY.—A worthy representative of one of the old pioneer families of Santa Clara County is Howard Irvin Mabury, the hustling proprietor of the Empire Wet Wash Laundry at San Jose, one of the best organized and best managed industrial establishments of its kind in the entire state. He was born on Mabury Road, named in honor of his father, on September 23, 1876, the son of Frank Howard and Helen A. (Cadwell) Mabury, who came from Jeffersonville, Ind., and Deerfield, Ill., respectively, the Cadwell family journeying to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama in June, 1868. They both came to California when young and were married. Mr. and Mrs. Mabury settled early in Santa Clara County, where they grew to be large landowners and exerted an enviable influence because of their progressive ideas and methods. They had three children, Howard I., Mrs. Laura Nevada Taylor and Florence Mabury Earnshaw, living in Oklahoma City, Okla., and Seattle, Wash., respectively. Mr. Mabury died in 1909, and Mrs. Mabury passed away in 1914. Both parents were of that sterling type which has always been found most desirable for the building up and the upbuilding of a great country.

Howard attended the Grant public school and later mastered an excellent course in a first-class business college; and owing to his rather delicate health, he took up laundry work with H. S. Kelley. He commenced with the delivery wagon, which enabled him to remain outdoors, and at the end of six years in that field, he went to Fresno and during 1905-06 was with the telephone company there. Returning to San Jose he served the telephone company here for a time, then went with the St. James Laundry.

In 1912 Mr. Mabury started his present laundry embarking on the enterprise with partners, each of whom in time he brought out, so that now he is the sole owner of the institution which San Jose points to with pride. Only wet wash is handled, but there is enough of this to keep ten experienced men busy all the time. Public-spirited to an exceptional degree, and deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Santa Clara County as well as the city of San Jose, Mr. Mabury so conducts his business enterprise that it is in the widest sense beneficial to the community and its residents.

On April 18, 1905, Mr. Mabury was married to Mrs. Laura Billingsley of Visalia, Tulare County, an attractive lady who already had two children by her former marriage, Earl and Claude, both married. They resided in the same house on North Tenth Street until November, 1920, when they removed to 307 North Second Street, where Mr. Mabury lived when he was seven years of age. He belongs to San Jose Parlor No. 22, N. S. G. W., the Knights of Pythias and the National Union. As one of the substantial business men of the city, Mr. Mabury also belongs to the Chamber of Commerce of San Jose, in which excellent organization he is always ready to discharge his full share of the responsibility. He also belongs to the Laundry Owners' Club of Santa Clara County, the Laundry Owners' Association of California, and the Laundry Owners' National Association.

HENRY M. KERR.—Fortunate it is for any city when it numbers among its citizens and active men of affairs such well-trained, highly-conscientious and experienced representatives of the professions as Henry M. Kerr, of the Kerr Abstract and Title Company of San Jose, a well-maintained concern to which San Jose repeatedly turns for expert service. Mr. Kerr is the manager and under his leadership the company bids fair to expand and to prosper in keeping with the phenomenal growth of San Jose.

Henry M. Kerr was born in Iowa in June, 1862, the son of William and Sophia (Keck) Kerr, worthy and devoted parents, of whom only the mother is still living; and after finishing with the excellent public schools of his locality, he enjoyed all the advantages offered by the up-to-date Elliott's Business College at Burlington. Having been raised on a farm, which developed in him an enviable hardihood, Mr. Kerr followed railroad work for twenty years with success, as agent, operator and traveling freight and passenger agent, and in 1901 first came to California. His wide experience enabled him to select with unerring judgment the city of San Jose as the most promising center for him, although he did not actually settle here until 1907; and in the following year he joined the Garden City Abstract Company, which had been organized in 1905. He had already had experience in this line in Butte County, where he located in the fall of 1901, and at once took up this work in Oroville, and he entered upon his work in San Jose as one of the clerks; and after having been vice-president of the progressive company, he was made manager in March, 1919. He continued in this position until it was sold in June, 1921, then engaged in business under the present title of the Kerr Abstract and Title Company.

While still in Iowa, Mr. Kerr married, at Donnellson, Miss Mary E. Hill, a native of the Hawkeye State and an accomplished woman well fitted to be the companion and stimulation of a professional man; and their union has been rendered happier by the advent of two children, named Ruby M. and Hazel M. Kerr, both educated in San Jose, and Ruby M. is a graduate of Stanford with A.M. and A.B. degrees and a teacher in the Santa Clara high school. The family attend the Presbyterian Church of San Jose. Mr. Kerr supports heartily the work of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and is an adherent

of the principles of the Republican party. He belongs to the Maccabees, and finds much of his recreation in the mountains and in California's wonderful outdoors. His constant researches into the interesting historic past of the great Pacific commonwealth and the highly-favored Santa Clara County and Valley stimulate his interest in the California of the future, and it is probable that, although not a native son, he is second to no more optimistic citizen of San Jose and confidently believes that a wonderful fate is in store for this section of the state.

HENRIETTA REHOR KRIEG.—A native of Germany, Henrietta (Rehor) Krieg was born at Nassau, August 5, 1846, the daughter of Joseph and Louisa Rehor. The paternal grandfather was a Russian, and went to Germany to fight against Napoleon. The father, Joseph Rehor, was a foundryman and worked in the foundries of Nassau. Both parents passed away when Henrietta was a small child. She was educated in the schools of Nassau and received a very thorough training. In 1866 she embarked for the United States and settled in Chicago, Ill., and engaged in teaching the German language in private families and schools. During these years she studied and became proficient in the English language. During the great Chicago fire she lost all of her belongings, and becoming homesick to see her native land she decided to visit her brother Frederick, in Metz, Germany. Within a few weeks after her arrival in Metz, her brother died, and again she set sail for the United States; later coming to Santa Clara County, Cal., and on April 6, 1878, she was united in marriage to Jacob Smith, also a native of Germany, born March 25, 1825, a son of Jacob and Mary Smith, of French and Germany parentage, respectively. When he was four years old, his parents came to New York and located at Eden, about twenty-five miles from Buffalo and remained there four years, when they removed to Hamburg, Erie County, where they lived until they passed away. Jacob Smith, Sr., was a soldier under Napoleon I for nine years and was past ninety-eight years when he died. They were the parents of six children, three sons and three daughters.

Jacob Smith's opportunities for schooling were limited and he had to work during the intervals. In the fall of 1851 he traveled over Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Illinois, and in the spring of 1852 returned to New York and came to California via Panama. He was stricken with the Panama fever and was laid up for a week, then left for San Francisco, arriving on June 15, 1852, and for six years he engaged in mining near Hangtown. In 1858 he settled on government land and lived on it until 1877, when he removed to Santa Clara County and bought 165 acres on the Homestead Road. Parts of it were disposed of until there are now only forty-six acres left, all being set to orchard and vineyard. Mr. Smith passed away on the home place.

From Mrs. Kreig's home she has a most beautiful view of the mountains and could not be happy away from it. Her second marriage united her with Engelbert Krieg, a native of Hesse-Nassau, Germany, who came to California in early days. Mrs. Krieg is active in Red Cross circles and has also done a great deal of church work and is a liberal giver toward the upbuilding of the community and can be counted upon to support all measures for the progress and prosperity of her locality.

FRANK STOCK.—For many years on of San Jose's most successful business men, Frank Stock is now enabled to live in comfortable retirement as a reward of his years' of activity. He was born in Chicago, Ill., on June 26, 1854, the son of John and Susanna (Berg) Stock, and the nephew of Frank Stock, who broke the ground, so to speak, for the rest of the family in San Jose, by coming here two years after the admission of the state to the Union, when he started a small stove and household furnishing store and was the pioneer in that field in the city. John Stock followed in two years, arriving in December, 1854, and the brothers opened a store at the corner of Santa Clara and Market streets, a short time before Frank Stock bought the South First Street lot now occupied by Woolworth's Store and the Pellerano Drug Store. On that lot he erected the first brick building seen on that street and there the brothers removed as soon as possible.

In 1861, John Stock succeeded his brother as the sole proprietor, and until he retired in 1884, he conducted the business in his own name. In 1869 he acquired the lot and built the front part of the store now occupied by his sons, and when he laid aside active duties, he had the satisfaction of seeing his three sons, John L., Frank and Peter H. Stock, take hold of the helm together. John Stock died January 26, 1916, his wife having preceded him March 30, 1889. They were the parents of seven children: John L. died June 17, 1904; Frank is the subject of this sketch; Peter H. is the proprietor of The John Stock Sons; Clara is the widow of A. H. Marten; Helena is Mrs. J. P. Martin; Miss Elizabeth Stock and Mrs. Louise Dore, all residents of San Jose.

In addition to his public school studies, Frank Stock had the advantage of a period of study at Santa Clara College, but he said goodbye to the classroom when he was fifteen and for fifteen years he ran the finances of the store and such was his diligence and exactness that he would work at his desk until the wee sma' hours, if necessary, for it was his rule never to leave his desk until it was cleaned up. On February 1, 1884, when the father retired, the three sons became the proprietors, the firm then becoming The John Stock Sons. Frank Stock continued the management and the business grew steadily, new departments being added until they had the largest and most complete store in the county in their line. He remained actively in the business until 1917, when he sold out to his brother and retired. He is an original stockholder and director in the Security Savings Bank of San Jose.

At San Jose, October 21, 1877, Mr. Stock was married to Miss Juanita F. Hinkelbein, a native daughter of San Jose, who received her education at Notre Dame convent. She is a daughter of Adam and Verena (Miller) Hinkelbein, who came to San Jose in 1855, where Mr. Hinkelbein was one of the early merchants. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Stock: Susan is Mrs. W. H. Pomeroy; George passed away at the age of fourteen, while Nannie lived to be only eight months old. The family are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church. Mr. Stock is a Republican, has served as a library trustee, belongs to the Knights of Columbus, in which he has taken the fourth degree, and was one of the organizers and directors of the Board of Trade, out of which grew the present Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs H. Uriey

IGNATZ KOHNER.—An indefatigable worker and an experienced fruit handler, who has very naturally become successful in one of the most important fields of Californian agricultural industry, Ignatz Kohner is content to retain his splendid ranch for his homestead rather than to accept an advance of many thousands, in a proffered offer, for its sale. He lives on the Kifer Road, two miles to the Northwest of Santa Clara; and even at that distance from town, the well-cultivated and well-managed rancho draws from afar those ever alert to discover the latest word in horticultural progress.

He was born in Bohemia on January 15, 1871, the son of Adolph Kohner, a drygoods merchant who had married Miss Mary Epstein; and as the fourth among seven children, he grew up in Bohemia. When he was twenty-one years of age, he left for America, sailing from Bremen on the North German Lloyd Steamship Line, and landed in New York; and for six years he stayed in Plainfield, N. J., where he clerked in a drygoods store. One winter he went back to visit his parents, and upon returning to the United States the next Spring, in 1897, he came direct to Santa Clara, Cal., and he has been here ever since.

He entered the employ of A. Block, a grower and packer at Santa Clara, and he worked there steadily for thirteen years while the Block concern was the largest shipper of green fruit in the Santa Clara Valley. He then went with the Pioneer Fruit Company, at San Jose, and for eleven years he was a trusted employe, shipping cherries, pears, apples, and the principal table fruits grown in the great Santa Clara Valley. He made a second trip to Bohemia in 1902, and visited his parents. Since then, his father has died, but his mother is still living. In New Jersey, he was naturalized, to the day, as soon as the law permitted; hence his return, each time, to America was with a peculiar feeling of satisfaction. Now he owns an exceptionally fine pear and prune orchard of thirty-five acres, which he bought from Grandin Bray in December, 1919, and such is its appreciated value, that he has been offered more than $25,000, above its cost to him, should he care to sell. He now devoted all of his time to care and management of his orchards and carrying out his plans for the shipment of his fruit.

In 1906 Mr. Kohner was married at Santa Clara to Miss Olga Kohner, a lady of the same name, but of no relation to him, who was also born in Bohemia. She was the daughter of Phillip and Theresa (Hermann) Kohner, large farmers, and her father was a capitalist, connected with the Bourse in Vienna. Olga Kohner was educated in the city of Pilsen and was graduated from a ladies' seminary and business college there. Her uncle, Abraham Block, was a pioneer of Santa Clara, and she also had a sister here, Mrs. Max Kohner, so in April, 1906, she crossed the ocean and came here on a visit, where she met Mr. Kohner, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage. They have two children, Herbert Walter and Helen Doris.

Mr. Kohner was made a Mason in 1900 in Liberty Lodge No. 299, F. & A. M.; he is a member of Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., of Santa Clara; and of True Fellowship Lodge No. 238, I. O. O. F. of Santa Clara, of which he is past grand, and is past chief patriarch of Santa Clara Encampment and past captain of Canton No. 9, Patriarchs Militant, and with his wife is a member of Rebekahs. He also belongs to the Woodmen of the World, the California Prune & Apricot Association, and the California Pear Growers Association.

JOSEPH T. BROOKS.—In the front rank of those whose foresight, activity and optimism have meant much for the continued prosperity of the Golden State undoubtedly stands Joseph T. Brooks, a councilman of the City of San Jose, and also of the field department of the California Prune and Apricot Association. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., on Washington's birthday, 1865, the son of Johnston Brooks, who had married Miss Susan Briggs, natives of Ireland and Greenville, Ill., respectively. His father came to St. Louis, Mo., when a boy in his 'teens. He became a well-known contractor in that Missouri metropolis until his death there. They had four children, and Joseph was the youngest in the family. He went first to the grammar school, and then to the excellent high school in St. Louis, but perhaps he got the most, in his educational growth, out of the school of hard experience. At an early age he engaged in printing and publishing, and was fortunate to associate himself with J. H. Chambers at St. Louis. He then ran a branch office in Chicago for a year, and also for three months an office at Atlanta, Ga., and for five years he was a correspondent, with headquarters at St. Louis.

Coming out to Santa Cruz, Cal., in 1890, Mr. Brooks embarked in the hotel business, removing to San Jose in 1899. For two and a half years he managed the Vendome Hotel. His exceptional ability as a good executive having become recognized, he was drawn into Chamber of Commerce work, and for thirteen and one-half years was the secretary of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. He worked hard, with the single idea of building up that organization so valuable to the city, and his hard, intelligent work bore the best of fruit, the Chamber of Commerce expanded and grew by leaps and bounds, and now his services are recognized as most efficient in the field department of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

At Oakland on September 12, 1900, Mr. Brooks was married to Miss Estella B. Ede, a native of Plumas County, Cal., and the daughter of Stephen and Ellen Ede. Two children have blessed this union; and they bear the attractive names of Phillip and Bernice.

In May, 1920, Mr. Brooks was elected city councilman, taking office in July, 1920, for a period of six years, and he is rendering very valuable service. He has made a study of traffic and traffic congestion and was the originator of the safety zone ordinance and also of the new parking ordinance which greatly relieves the congestion in the business district. Mr. Brooks championed, against much opposition, the advent of the Western Pacific into San Jose; in fact in all these years there has not been a movement that had for its aim the betterment of the city and county but Mr. Brooks has had an active part in putting them over.

A Republican in national politics, Mr. Brooks is intensely patriotic, and was active during the late war in all bond and Red Cross drives, some of which he personally conducted. He was also active in the American Protective League, connected with the

Intelligence Department of the U. S. government. As one fond of outdoor life and especially interested in agriculture, he has done much to advance the development of the horticultural, agricultural and community interests not only of Santa Clara County, but of the commonwealth of California. He is director and vice-president of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and is a charter member of the Commercial Club. He is also an active member of Rotary Club, the San Jose Grange and is representative of the Chamber of Commerce and the board of supervisors of Santa Clara County to the California Development Board. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco, and of the Elks and Odd Fellows, and in each of these organizations enjoys a well-earned popularity.

GEORGE W. LYLE.—Exceptionally fortunate in her long line of wide-awake, intrepid sheriffs whose patriotism, intelligence, energetic aggressiveness and personal bravery have added so much to the superb stature of American manhood, California is at present to be congratulated because of a recent accession to the shrievalty officers' ranks in the person of the accomplished, public-spirited and popular sheriff of Santa Clara County, George W. Lyle of San Jose. A native of Missouri, he was born at St. Louis on August 14, 1885, and grew up in that bustling metropolis of the Louisiana Purchase at a time when the traditions of such men as Fremont, the Chouteaus, Blair, Schurz, Shaw and Eads still inspired youth and infused life on the Mississippi with largeness of spirit, and when Pretorious, Francis, Lehman, Simmons, Busch and others were pointing the way to still greater accomplishments. His father was Phillip Lyle, and his mother, before her marriage, was Ella Hansberry; they were blessed with three children, and among these our subject was the oldest child.

Having progressed through the usual courses of the excellent public schools in St. Louis, and finished the high school curriculum there brought to such a high standard by William Torry Harris, afterwards U. S. Commissioner of Education, George Lyle attended the famous Christian Brothers College in St. Louis, one of the finest Roman Catholic institutions in America, owing much of its material prosperity to the St. Louis philanthropist, John O'Fallon, who spent more than $1,000,000 for local benevolent purposes, gave to Catholic science $100,000, and, in his broad-mindedness, also gave liberally to the nonsectarian Washington University. Mr. Lyle was thus well-equipped to go out in the world; and it is not surprising that he succeeded in all of the several and varied enterprises into which, as a young man yet uncertain of his desired-for goal, he threw himself.

In 1902, he formed the lucky resolution to move West, and to move immediately; and the same year his bright star guided him into Santa Clara County. For twelve years he was constable, having been elected for four terms; and in 1918, he was chosen by popular vote for the more responsible office of sheriff,—his good record for faithful, unselfish service undoubtedly playing an important role. Indeed, his election was far more than an ordinary tribute, for he was supported in his candidacy on a nonpartisan ticket. He has always been a "man above party," and this may be one of the secrets of his unusual influence and success. In addition to the thorough discharge of his official duties, Mr. Lyle is a live member of the Chamber of Commerce.

In June, 1910, Mr. Lyle was married at Santa Cruz to Miss Ora Van Curen, of Elmira, Solano County, Cal., a talented lady who has proven just the helpmate desired by a man of his laudable ambition and temperament; and to this union have been born two children, bright, promising boys named, respectively, George and Robert. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle and family enjoy the highest esteem of all who know them in San Jose and elsewhere, and Mr. Lyle is not only popular with his associates in office, but he is a favorite in the circles of the Elks, Woodmen of the World, the Commercial Club and Chamber of Commerce, in which organizations he is a member.

JAMES A. LAFFEY.—A ranch superintendent who is not only a man of valuable experience, but has proven an executive of exceptional foresight and initiative, is James A. Laffey, the superintendent of the California Packing Corporation's ranch at Milpitas. He was born at San Jose on August 15, 1880, the son of Michael and Elizabeth (McCormick) Laffey, and grew up full of the California spirit, his mother's mother, Ann McCormick, having come into the Golden State about the time of its entrance into the Union. She is still living at San Jose, at the ripe old age of ninety-two,—abundant evidence, if any were needed, of the beneficent effects of the California climate upon those advancing in years. Michael Laffey came to California from County Mayo, Ireland, about 1870, and as he was a butcher, he engaged with Gus Wendt, Sr., in the retail meat trade. He died in 1909, at the age of sixty-one, survived by his widow, who still makes her home at Sa Jose.

James Laffey attended the Orchard School, and then went to St. Joseph's College, and at thirteen years of age he started out into the world to do for himself. For five years he worked for the Ogier brothers on their ranch, and then he spent about an equal length of time in the R. D. Fox nursery, a ranch of some 300 acres devoted to the raising of fruit and ornamental trees. He then leased his grandmother Ann McCormick's place on the Gish Road and farmed for two years, where J. C. McCormick, his grandfather, had invested in the land and made his home.

In 1907, Mr. Laffey accepted a position with the California Fruit Canners' Association, with which company he remained until and after it became the California Packing Corporation. He worked on the Milpitas ranch, and for the last fifteen years he has been ranch superintendent for the company at Milpitas. This ranch comprises 1680 acres, and is the largest single acreage known in the world that is devoted exclusively to the growing of sugar peas for canning. The company puts up six sizes of peas, from the tiny sifted to the larger size. A Republican in matters of national political import, Mr. Laffey works for the stimulation and steadying of trade, and he also lends himself, in the most admirably nonpartisan manner, to the promotion of the best interests of the community.

At San Jose, on January 12, 1912, Mr. Laffey was married to Mrs. Winifred Monroe Lewis, a native of Sierra County, Cal., and the daughter of C. C. and Fannie (Chandler) Monroe, the father, late of the San Jose police force, while her uncle was Police Captain

Volney Averill

J. A. Monroe. Mrs. Lewis already had a daughter, Maude Frances Lewis, who graduated as a trained nurse from the Santa Clara County Hospital at San Jose, a member of the class of '21. Mr. and Mrs. Laffey make their home on a part of the C. P. C. ranch, and it is needless to say that where they reside, there is true California hospitality. Fraternally, Mr. Laffey is a member of the Elks.

VOLNEY AVERILL.—A man who gave his best effort for the preservation of the Union and has also done much to improve and build up the horticultural industry in Santa Clara County is Volney Averill, a native of Vermont, born near Highgate Springs, Franklin County, August 12, 1847, a son of Mark Richard and Adah (Durrin) Averill, both natives of Vermont who lived on their New England homestead until 1852, when they removed to Whiteside County, Ill., and were farmers near Prophetstown until they retired and their demise occurred there.

Of their eight children, Volney is sixth and the only one now living. Like the farmer boys of that day, he assisted his parents on the farm while attending the public school near by. Thus his education was not neglected. However, his patriotism was stirred to such an extent that, having obtained his father's consent, he left his books and enlisted in October, 1864, in Company B, Thirty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry and was sent south. In a detachment of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Army Corps he took part in the battle of Nashville under General Thomas, after which he guarded the block house near Chattanooga until March, 1865, when he was sent with others via Washington to Wilmington, N. C., joining his regiment in Sherman's Army at Goldsboro, N. C. After the military operations were over he marched to Washington, and had the pleasure of taking part in the Grand Review. After this he was stationed at Louisville, Ky., until he received his honorable discharge, July 12, 1865, being mustered out at Chicago, Ill., July 17, of that year, still under 18 years of age. He attended school that winter in Sterling, Ill., then spent a year working on a farm, when he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, as traveling salesman for an agricultural implement house for two years and then spent a year as a clerk in their store.

In the fall of 1869 he came to California, living in the Santa Cruz Mountains where he was employed on a ranch for a year and then returned to Iowa and engaged in farming for two years—but the call of California and its splendid climate was too strong, so in the spring of 1873 he returned to Santa Clara County and immediately took up ranch work in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

On June 2, 1873, Mr. Averill was married to Miss Alice Schultheis, who was born on the old Schultheis ranch on the summit in this county, a daughter of Martin Schultheis, a pioneer, who with his wife Susan (Byerly) Schultheis, crossed the plains in an ox-team train in the early fifties and located in the mountains above Lexington and there reared their family, becoming successful farmers and valued citizens. In 1874 Mr. Averill bought fifteen acres which he cleared and set out to orchard and as he prospered he bought land adjoining until he owned 75 acres, 35 acres being devoted mostly to French prunes. His orchard lies well to the summit, on the Santa Cruz and Santa Clara County line, his residence being in the latter county. Mr. Averill was one among the first to engage in raising prunes for commercial purposes in his section, and he has been a close student of conditions of soil and climate, and has cared for his orchard in the most scientific way.

Mr. and Mrs. Averill's union was blessed with seven children: Anna, Mrs. Flynn, passed away, leaving three children; Fred resides in Seattle; Mrs. Mamie Piper died leaving one child, as did Mrs. Florence Banich at her death; Bessie, Mrs. Romes, lives near Palo Alto. Alice assists her mother to preside over the house; Arthur E. owns the home ranch, is married and has two children. Mr. Averill is a popular member of E. O. C. Ord. Post 82 G. A. R. at Los Gatos, and is a stanch Republican.

THOMAS MAHER.—Living in the midst of the fine prune orchards of the Santa Clara Valley, Thomas Maher and his family reside in comfort on the thirty-acre ranch, known as "Fairfax Farm," on the San Francisco highway near Mountain View. One of the old settlers of the Golden State, Mr. Maher has been a resident of California since 1864. He was born October 14, 1851, at Freeport, Stephenson County, Ill., his parents, Michael and Ann (Ryan) Maher, both being natives of Ireland. The father, a hard-working farmer, was wont to supplement his income by working in the lead mines near Galena, Ill., and in Lafayette County, Wis., and it was while working at the latter place that he died, leaving a widow and eight children—seven boys and one girl—to face life without him. To add to their hardships, the Civil War broke out and two of the older boys, Ed and Steve, enlisted and served for three years. Ed Maher now resides at Parsons, Kans., and was formerly sheriff there, while Steve Maher is a contractor at Colton, Cal. The only daughter is Mrs. Maria Anderson of Sacramento. After the sons returned from the army, the family decided to come to California, crossing the plains when Thomas Maher was only twelve years old. They settled at Michigan Bar in Amador County and all seven of the boys went to mining. It was hard work and the educational advantages were decidedly meager in that typical placer mining camp, but they managed to get along. Thomas saved a part of his earnings, and while yet in his 'teens, went to San Francisco where he became engaged in the furniture business, continuing there for forty years, and at the same time conducting a transfer business.

While living there Mr. Maher was married to Miss Mary DuPont, born in San Francisco, the daughter of Francis and Rosalie DuPont, who came from France to San Francisco in the early '50s. The father was employed as foreman on the Fairfax Farm in Marin County, and was living there at the time Mrs. Maher was born. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maher: Anita, Charles; Ada, the wife of Mortimer Samuels, the owner of Fairfax Farm; Dennis; Jewell, the wife of Wm. Hopkins, in business in San Francisco; and Florence; she, as well as Mrs. Hopkins, have scored successes on the musical comedy stage. A twin sister of Mrs. Hopkins passed away some years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Maher have made their home on the ranch since 1915, enjoying the quiet comforts and beautiful surroundings of this vicinity. Mr. Maher gives his time to superintending the cultivation of the thirty acres of Fair-

fax Farm, which contains one of the finest and most productive apricot orchards of its size in the Santa Clara Valley. The members of the Maher family adhere to the Roman Catholic faith.

PHILIP G. SHEEHY.—Those who have watched the career of Philip G. Sheehy in its unfolding have noted the steady progress that he has made as a member of the bar in the handling of important ligitated interests. At the present time he is senior member of the firm of Sheehy and Helwig, expert accountants, of San Jose. He was born near Watsonville, Santa Cruz County, in May, 1872, and is the son of John and Ellen (Bowen) Sheehy. The father came to California in the year 1852 by way of the Isthmus of Panama; here he engaged in mining and later followed farming as a pioneer of the Pajaro Valley. During the year of 1895 the family removed to San Jose, where the father passed away in 1908. The mother still resides in San Jose; she also crossed the Isthmus on mule back.

Mr. Sheehy began his education in the public schools of Santa Clara; upon graduation he entered the Hastings Law School where he spent one year; in 1900 he was admitted to the California bar and to the Federal Court in 1903. For eight years he served the city of Watsonville as city attorney, and from 1913 to 1919 he was deputy internal revenue collector for six of the central coast counties. At the end of this time, he formed his present partnership with Mr. Helwig. Their business relations have been congenial and they are counted among the successful business men of San Jose.

Mr. Sheehy's marriage on October 10, 1905, united him with Miss Loretta Freiermuth and they have five children: Ellen, Rose Marie, Philip G. Jr., Anita and John J. Mr. Sheehy adheres to the principles advocated in the platform of the Democratic party. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Hundred Per Cent Club. Fond of the great outdoors, he spends as much time in the open as his busy life will allow. He is a broad-minded, public-spirited man and citizen of fertile ideas and boundless energies, and that which he has won only presages a future of continued efforts and consequent success.

JAMES B. LEAMAN.—An enterprising man of affairs, whose anticipation of the needs of the community has not only resulted in marked public service but has enabled him to do well for himself, is James B. Leaman, the proprietor of the Red Star Laundry Company, and who, until March 1, 1922, maintained one of the highest grade vapor dry-cleaning establishments in the state. He was born at San Jose on March 21, 1890, thus commencing life luckily as a native son, and his father was James B. Leaman, who came to California in the historic year of '49, traveling by way of Panama, then returned East, and the next year came back to the Golden State by way of the great plains. He was the sheriff of Yuba County, and later the Collector of the Port of San Francisco; and as early as 1887, he settled here and was highly esteemed as an experienced, retired capitalist. In 1890 he established the Red Star Laundry, from the management of which he retired just twenty years later. On April 11, 1911, he passed away, leaving behind the most enviable record of usefulness. He married Miss Mary B. Harmon, and as an accomplished woman devoted to her husband's memory, she has survived him to this day.

James B. Leaman, Jr., enjoyed the usual advantages of a grammar and high school education, and for a while was a student at Stanford University. Then he studied law for a couple of years. He attempted to conduct the laundry and cleaning business while still studying, but soon found that he could not carry on the two, and hence left the university for the counting room. The Red Star Laundry has an ever increasing business in which are employed sixty-eight persons; and such has been his success in the past, due to the generous, appreciative patronage of the local public that his business had quadrupled since he took charge. He never fails to demonstrate his live interest in the welfare of Santa Clara County; is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and served three terms as a director; is a director of the Rotary Club; belongs to the Commercial Club and the Country Club.

At San Jose, on October 25, 1913, Mr. Leaman was married to Miss Margaret Shillingsburg, a native of California, and they have two children, Margaret and Robert. Mr. Leaman is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, a Native Son of the Golden West, an Elk, and he is fond of fishing and hunting, and of outdoor life in general. In national politics he is a Republican.

PETER STOCK.—An enterprising business man of wide experience, is Peter Stock, the genial proprietor of The John Stock Sons Hardware Store, so long an emporium not only for the people of San Jose but for Santa Clara County as well. He was born in San Jose at what is now the entrance to the Ryland Block, the son of John Stock, whose name, as far back as 1854, represented the pioneer stove store. An uncle, Frank Stock, had really settled in San Jose in 1852, when he started a small stove and iron store, the first of its kind in the place; and two years later his brother John joined him, coming from Chicago Their store was situated on Market Street; and a short time afterward Frank Stock bought a lot on First Street, the present site of the Woolworth Store and Pellerano Drug Store, and erected the first brick building in First Street, into which they then moved.

In 1861 John Stock bought his brother's interests, and from that time until he retired, he carried on the business in his own name. Meanwhile, he bought the lot and built the front part of the store now occupied by John Stock Sons, and into this he moved in 1869. In 1884 John Stock retired, succeeded by his sons, John L., Frank and Peter H. Stock. On April 1, 1898, he lost his devoted wife, whose maiden name was Susanna Berg; and on January 27, 1916, he passed away. This worthy couple had seven children, among whom Peter is the youngest son.

He enjoyed both grammar and high school advantages, and at the age of eighteen entered the business with his father. In 1884 he joined his brothers in succeeding his father, enlarging the business. The firm became The John Stock Sons and in 1919 Peter Stock became sole proprietor.

At San Jose, in the year 1885, Mr. Stock was married to Miss Elizabeth O'Brien, a native of Boston, Mass., and like himself a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church; and their union has been blessed by four children. Clara has become Mrs. Melehan;

C. C. Lester.

Hazel married Jay Jones; and Evelyn is Mrs. Adrian Anderson. Geneva, the third in order of birth, is at home. There are also eight grandchildren,—four boys and four girls. Mr. Stock is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Exchange.

CHARLES C. LESTER.—A scientific orchardist who well represents twentieth century progress in California in this important field of agricultural industry, is Charles C. Lester, who was born near Norwich, Conn., on January 9, 1881, the son of Amos Lester, who first saw the light in the historic town of Ledyard, in New London County, Conn., on December 3, 1839. The Lesters settled in New London almost as early as did the Ledyards, for whom the town was named; and the paternal grandfather, after whom Amos Lester was named, was probably born in Ledyard and died there in 1842, aged sixty-six years. His old homestead housed three generations of the family, and there Isaac A., his son, and Amos, his son's son, entered into the Lester family circles, the former having been born on the first anniversary of the inauguration of James Madison, in 1810. Isaac Lester joined another well-known Colonial family of New London County, by marrying Mary Chapman, who was born in Ledyard on March 12, 1815, a daughter of the farmer, Ichabod Chapman.

Amos was the eldest of two daughters and nine sons born to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Lester, and before he migrated to California in 1861, he graduated from the New Britain Normal School and taught school in Connecticut for a few terms. Settling in Napa County, he met with only varying success on his first ranch, and he returned in 1866 to his old home in New London County, locating at Norwich. Two years later, on May 28, he was united in marriage with Carrie G. Spicer, a native of Ledyard, where she was born on May 28, 1850, so that their marriage took place on the bride's birthday. She was the daughter of Judge Edmund Spicer, who was born in Ledyard in 1812 and died in 1890, completing a very creditable career as a probate jurist of his native town. In 1890, the lure of the great West again drew Amos Lester to California; and after putting in a year near San Jose, where he had an interest in twenty-five acres of orchard with two brothers, he removed to the home in time so widely known as the Lester place, four miles southeast of Gilroy. He bought 463 acres which he brought under a high state of cultviation, and came to make a specialty of horticulture. He followed only the most scientific, up-to-date methods, and thus he was able to attain an enviable financial standing in the community, represented by his former participation, as a director, in the Napa Bank. Long a member of the Presbyterian Church, he became an honored elder there; and having joined the ranks of the Republican Party in the second administration of Abraham Lincoln, he became one of the patriotic citizens whose counsel was often sought by the leaders of the G. O. P. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Amos Lester; and besides Charles C., the subject of this sketch, John S., Minnie B. and Milton M. came to live on the home ranch, while another son, Henry W., settled in San Jose. An infant son and a daughter, Mary, and another son, Amos Everett, died in Connecticut.

Charles C. Lester was reared and schooled in the Down East State of his forefathers, and when nine years of age accompanied his parents to California. He attended the Willow Glen School and later was graduated from the San Ysidro public school. From boyhood, he had his share to do of the chores about the farm, and at the age of twenty, he struck out on his own resources, and in 1901 leased the home place from his father, twenty-five acres of which had been set to prunes in 1892. In 1904 he acquired the ranch by purchase, and farmed it to hay and grain, while also conducting a dairy, and for about eight years he operated the Lester Cheese Factory at Gilroy. As he became more and more interested in fruit culture he bought, in June, 1917, 200 acres located one mile nearer Gilroy than the home place; eighty acres of this was in prunes, fifty acres in bearing, and twenty acres in apricots, at time of purchase. He set to work with his customary energy and planted the balance to prunes. In 1916, with some associates, Mr. Lester bought the Pacheco Ranch of 551 acres and as manager of the corporation he began developing the place. In 1917 he purchased the interests of the others and now is sole owner; that same year—1916—he bought 100 acres on the Pacheco Road, near the home place, and this he has set to prunes. It was in 1919 that he and Hon. H. S. Hersman bought from Miller & Lux Estate 120 acres now known as the Hersman-Lester orchard on South Monterey Road. On this tract is one of the best orchards in the county; in 1919 the yield reached 800 tons of green fruit from ninety acres of prune trees, the balance of the trees being apricots, and 375 tons of dried prunes.

The attraction of the Pacheco ranch, where there are 38,000 trees, affords a wonderful vista in blossom time, but demands the highest developed organization and the utmost industry in harvesting the crops. The planting of this ranch was accomplished under heavy odds and at great expense in 1916-17, when Mr. Lester lived at the ranch eighteen months and supervised 100 men in the huge task of first clearing the land of trees and stumps. In 1918 he had a bumper crop of tomatoes, for he had set out 275,000 plants between the trees; the yield was immense, some 4,000 tons of tomatoes being gathered and sent by truck to the California Packing Corporation at San Jose, transportation requiring the service of ten trucks. The heavy rains at that period, the first known for that season of the year for a period of fifty years, destroyed more than twice that amount, as the ground was saturated with water for ten days. About fifteen per cent of his total acreage of prunes are of the Imperial variety, the balance being French prunes. To get a fair idea of the extent of Mr. Lester's operations, one can well afford, when motoring through this district, to tarry long enough to inspect these orchards. He has long surrounded himself with men of superior caliber as his lieutenants and he has twenty men regularly employed on his ranches and at special seasons that number runs into three figures. Mr. Lester utilizes only the most modern of machinery on his ranches and has ever been at the fore in his field of agricultural enterprise because, by the hardest work and unremitting attention, at much cost to him personally, he has mastered and assured every detail. It is said that Mr. Lester is one of the largest individual growers of prunes in California, a fact of which Santa Clarans may well be proud. Always

alive to the interests of his locality he assists in all movements for the public good and is serving as a member of the city council of Gilroy. In 1914, in connection with Hon. H. S. Hersman and E. R. Green, Mr. Lester increased the capital stock of the First National Bank of Gilroy from $25,000 to $75,000 and served as a director until the bank was merged with the Garden City Bank and Trust Company, becoming the Gilroy branch.

At Gilroy, on November 19, 1914, Mr. Lester was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Pieri, a daughter of Mrs. Mollie Pieri, and the family home is located at 63 North Eigleberry Street, Gilroy. Mr. Lester is a member of the B. P. O. Elks of Watsonville and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Gilroy. In April, 1921, he was elected by the growers a member of the voting board of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

JOHN ROLL.—After many years of faithful service in Santa Clara County, John Roll has been re-elected time and again to the responsible office of supervisor, while his associates have honored him for the past four years by selecting him as chairman of the board. He has served them in that capacity more than twenty-seven years, being chosen by a large majority at each election. His mind and heart have been engrossed in the well-being of the county and such has been his success in the solution of many difficult problems that his fellow-citizens more and more have reposed confidence in him.

The Roll family settled in the state of Wisconsin as early as 1846, being pioneers of the then very sparsely settled territory and it was there, six years later, that John Roll was born, receiving his education in the public schools of his state. After his school days were over, he was employed at railroading in Iowa and Minnesota, later, in 1882, removing to Arizona where for eighteen months he followed mining.

In 1884 he removed to Santa Clara, Cal., and for ten years was employed by the Pacific Manufacturing Company. During this time he served four years as a member of the board of trustees of Santa Clara, thus aiding in securing the municipal water works and electric light plant for the town. In the year 1894, he was elected supervisor for the fourth supervisorial district of Santa Clara County, to which position he has been reelected each time and is now serving his seventh term and at the present time is chairman of the board. Always interested in having good roads his years of experience in that endeavor have well qualified him as a judge in that line and he is looked upon as an authority in road building not only by the people of his county but throughout the whole state. The County Hospital has also received his strong support and for twenty years he has been at the head of the hospital committee and it is largely due to his energy and zeal that Santa Clara today has one of the finest county hospitals in the state.

Mr. Roll is well and favorably known throughout the state and was one of the organizers of the State Supervisors' Association and at the first meeting was elected treasurer of the association, a position he was honored with by election each year until at the meeting in Sacramento, 1920, when he was elected president, the highest honor that could be bestowed on him and thus he acted as presiding officer for the accustomed one year.

The marriage of Mr. Roll united him with Miss Emma M. Runge, also a native of Wisconsin. Five children have been born to them: Robert I., Julia, deceased; Clara, August E., and John H. The latter served his country overseas in the World War. Mr. and Mrs. Roll also have four grandchildren. Politically a Democrat, Mr. Roll has served both his party and his community acceptably and efficiently. Fraternally he is a Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner, being a member of San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T., and Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco, as well as a member of the Odd Fellows and the Red Men. He is at all times deeply interested in the welfare of his community and has never failed to accomplish the duties nearest him and aided materially in the county's advancement to a foremost place in the great commonwealth of California.

THEODORE O. ANDERSON.—One of the prosperous and influential horticulturists of Santa Clara County is found in Theodore O. Anderson of the Cupertino district, where he is superintendent of the Carolan property of eighty acres and also is the owner of valuable property at Sunnyvale and at Oakdale, Stanislaus County. Born in Gothenburg, Sweden, on June 10, 1869, and educated in the good public schools there, Mr. Anderson made up his mind that after his school days were over he would seek broader opportunities in America than were offered in his native land and accordingly, in 1888 he came to this country, remaining for two years at Erie, Pa. In 1890 he arrived in California and set about looking for a location that suited him. He spent the first six months in Fresno and found the climate very hot and then, having heard of the Santa Clara Valley, came to San Jose and ever since this county has been his home.

After working about on ranches for a few months Mr. Anderson bought a tract of land in 1892, in the Cupertino district and ever since that date he has been interested in the fruit business. He set out part of his land to various kinds of fruit as an experiment at first, then found the varieties that were the most productive and, after selling out, again invested in fifteen acres at Sunnyvale, which he now owns and keeps in first-class condition, and which is under a high state of cultivation. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association and vitally interested in the cooperative movements that have been brought to the notice of the citizens of the county. In 1916 Mr. Anderson purchased twenty-four acres at Oakdale, Stanislaus County, which is also set to orchard fruits. Although he has interests in other sections of the state he believes that there is no better climate to be found anywhere than in the western part of Santa Clara County.

In 1912 Mr. Anderson accepted the position of superintendent of the Francis Carolan ranch on the Stevens Creek Road in the Cupertino district and since that time he has devoted a great deal of attention to improving that beauty spot. He set out the orchard of some sixty acres, laid out the grounds and planted the flowers and shrubbery and has met with a gratifying degree of success in his labors. He brings to bear a thorough knowledge of the landscape gardener's art and the orchardist's training, and his efforts have been so successful that the property is now on a self-supporting basis.

The marriage of T. O. Anderson on February 9, 1921, united him with Miss Minnie Bertha Buckow, a native daughter, born in Sacramento, whose parents

Erve C. Strickland

were among the early settlers; she was a trained nurse prior to her marriage; and shares with her husband the admiration of a wide circle of friends in their community. Mr. Anderson is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs, to which order Mrs. Anderson belongs. He is ever ready and willing to assist all worthy movements for the building up of the county and his time and attention are concentrated upon his business activities and his intelligently directed efforts have been important factors in raising the horticultural standards of the Santa Clara Valley, while his public-spirited citizenship and sterling worth have won for him the respect of all with whom he has been associated.

ERVE C. STRICKLAND.—As manager of the Temple Laundry Company, Inc., the largest concern in this line in the city of San Jose, Erve C. Strickland is numbered among the progressive business men of this city. Mr. Strickland was born in Athens, Mich., on November 29, 1874, and was the son of C. E. and Sarah (Cullen) Strickland, who came to California in 1896, locating in Tulare. They now reside in San Jose.

Mr. Strickland attended the public schools in Michigan until 1888, when he removed with his parents to Augusta, Kan., and later to Topeka, where he graduated from the Topeka high school, then from Johnson's Business College in Topeka; thus he obtained a useful training, which served him in good stead on his entrance into the competition of the business world. His early inclinations were in the line of merchandising, and he had at different times four mercantile establishments in the state of Kansas. In 1897, disposing of his mercantile business, he came to California. However, on the breaking out of the Spanish-American War he enlisted in the Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry as a private; being a musician he became a member of the band and was advanced to principal musician and later to bandmaster. He was with his regiment in their Philippine campaign under General Frederick Funston and has the honor of having been engaged in every battle in which the Twentieth Kansas took part, for in that regiment the members of the band carried arms and served in the engagements and battles, two members being killed and five wounded. Mr. Strickland served as an aide under General Funston and was in the following engagements: Manila, February 4, 5 and 6; Caloocan, February 10; defense of Caloocan, February 11 to March 24; Tuliajan River, March 25; Polo and Maliuta, March 26; Marilao, March 27; Bocaue and Guguinto, March 29; advance on Malolos, March 30 and 31; defense of Malolos, April 1 to 24; Bag Bag River, April 25; Rio Grande, April 26, 27; San Tomas, May 4; defense of San Fernando, May 6 to June 8; battle of Bacolor, May 24; engagements north of San Fernando, May 25, and reconnaissance to Santa Rita, May 25. Returning with his regiment, he was mustered out at the Presidio, at San Francisco, in October, 1899, the regiment going east as a unit to Topeka, where they were disbanded. Mr. Strickland received a medal of honor from the State of Kansas and also one from the U. S. Government by order of a special act of Congress, and he he also received a letter from President McKinley.

As a musician, Mr. Strickland began playing in bands from the age of twelve years, and in time became leader of bands in different parts of Kansas, until he was director of the celebrated Mid-Continent Band at Topeka. After the Spanish-American War he became military instructor and bandmaster at Haskell Institute, Lawrence, Kan., a position he filled ably and well for two years, when he resigned in 1901 to locate in California. Engaging in the mercantile business in San Francisco for one year, he removed to San Luis Obispo, and followed general contracting until January 1, 1912, when he came to San Jose and purchased the Temple Laundry, then located at Seventeenth and East Santa Clara streets, which under his capable management grew to such proportions that in 1919 they found it necessary to seek larger quarters, and purchased their present site of seven lots on Fifteenth and St. Johns streets, extending back to Sixteenth. Here they erected an up-to-date building, 100x260, and also built a garage and a warehouse, and in 1920 they enlarged it by building an annex devoted entirely to family wash service. The whole plant is planned for facility of service and is equipped with the most modern machinery. They employ more than a hundred people and have steadily grown until it is not only the largest laundry in the county, but is the largest and most complete plant between San Francisco and Los Angeles. The Temple Laundry uses sixteen motor delivery trucks in their delivery department and cover the entire valley. Aside from the management of his large business, Mr. Strickland also finds time to devote to horticulture, in which he is greatly interested. He owns a fifty-acre pear orchard near Monticello in the heart of the Berryessa Valley, Napa County, which he developed from a stubble field.

Mr. Strickland is very popular among the business men of San Jose and belongs to a number of fraternal and business organizations. He is a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the One Hundred Per Cent Club, the National Institute of Laundrying, the State Laundry Owners' Association, and is president of the Santa Clara Laundry Owners Association. He is also a member of the Order of Moose, the Spanish-American War Veterans and Veterans of Foreign Wars. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL FREEMAN AYER.—One of the interesting and worthy pioneers who had the welfare of Santa Clara County uppermost in his mind and heart was the late Samuel Freeman Ayer, who was born January 23, 1840, his parents, James and Elizabeth Ayer, at that time being residents of Sackville, New Brunswick. Samuel Ayer learned the carriage maker trade in Sackville and in May, 1860, he came to California by way of Panama. He first located in the town of Santa Clara, working a few months in the shop of John Dickson. He then received an advantageous offer from Abraham Weller of Milpitas, removing to that place where he was employed in Mr. Weller's shop until the spring of 1861, when he leased the shop and set up in business on his own account.

He was married in 1862, his wife being Miss America E. Evans, the accomplished daughter of Josiah Evans, one of the pioneers of the state and a gentleman widely known and respected. In 1863 Mr. Ayer gave up his lease on the old shops and built new ones of his own, which he conducted successfully until 1868. At this time he purchased a tract of 150 acres situated a mile east of Milpitas toward the foothills, and giving up his shops he engaged in agriculture.

In 1875 the supervisorial districts of Santa Clara County were reorganized, a district being formed from the townships of Fremont, Alviso and Milpitas. An election for supervisor was held in 1876, and Mr. Ayer became a candidate. The district was Democratic, but although Mr. Ayer was a Republican he was elected. He efficiently discharged the duties of his office and was reelected each time to succeed himself, excepting two years when he was not a candidate, remaining in office until his death on June 5, 1899; his widow surviving until December 22, 1920. This worthy couple had a family of nine children, eight of whom are living: Edith E. of San Jose; Ethel C. of Oakland; Mrs. C. H. Mitchell of Oakland; Mrs. J. L. Ogier and Mrs. Frazer O. Reed, both of San Jose; Joseph E. and Samuel E. of Sargent, Cal.; Henry M. of San Jose. As a public official Mr. Ayer originated and carried to a successful termination some of the most beneficial measures of the county government. As a farmer he was always in the front rank of progress and as a citizen he was esteemed and respected by all.

FANNIE BONNEY SNITJER.—In the annals of events in Santa Clara County the life history of Fannie Bonney Snitjer should be recorded, as it is of great interest. A native of Missouri, she was born in Clark County, the daughter of Joel and Eveline H. (Worthington) Bonney, born in Maine and Missouri, respectively. Her grandfather, Edward Worthington, was married in Kentucky to Miss Elizabeth Wayland, a native of that state. They drove across the country to Clark County, Mo., and were the seventh white family to locate in northeast Missouri, where they did much to improve the country. Mrs. Snitjer's great-grandfather, Elijah Wayland, was a native of Germany, a son of a nobleman, and coming to Virginia in the early days, served through the Revolutionary War. The Worthington family were also of Revolutionary stock and members of the family also served in the Indian wars. Edward Worthington had a land grant in Kentucky, but moving out to Missouri, his property in Kentucky was sold for taxes and it is now the site of Louisville. Joel Bonney came from Farmington, Maine, to Clark County, Mo., when he was a young man and there he married Miss Worthington. He was a graduate M. D. and practiced medicine in Clark County until the Civil War, when he located in Quincy, Ill., where he practiced for fifty years. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, and spent his last days with Mrs. Snitjer, where he died, being survived by his widow who, at the age of ninety-four, lives with and is tenderly cared for by Mrs. Snitjer. Mr. and Mrs. Bonney had five children: William, a prominent attorney was judge at Ellensburg, Wash., when he passed away; Oscar was an attorney and a judge of Adams County, Ill., spending his last days in Quincy; Fannie is Mrs. Snitjer; Joe Laura was the wife of John W. Lord of Chicago and died in 1921; Dr. Samuel B. Bonney resides in Los Angeles.

Fannie Bonney received her education in the public schools and Franklin high school of Quincy, Ill., then entered La Grange College, La Grange, Mo., where she finished her college course. She was married at her parents' home in Quincy, Ill., to Drikus Snitjer, who was born in Holland, where he obtained a good education, being well advanced in his studies when he came with his parents to St. Louis, Mo., when fourteen years of age. He secured employment in the Singer Sewing Machine Company's plant in St. Louis, where he worked for a few years, leaving the company to engage in business for himself in Quincy; later, however, he accepted the position of manager for the same company in St. Louis. When he first started to work for this company he received fifty cents a week and when he left the company to come to California he was general manager of the Singer Sewing Machine Company, receiving $26,000 a year. The family removed to California in 1894 on account of the poor health of Mrs. Snitjer; for a time they lived in San Jose, but later bought seventy acres on the Homestead Road set to young orchard and here Mrs. Snitjer regained her health. Mr. and Mrs. Snitjer were the parents of five children, two of whom grew to maturity, Alice and Edwin. Mr. Snitjer was a Republican in his politics, and fraternally was a Mason and Knight Templar. He passed away in 1918 at the family home in San Jose. Mrs. Snitjer has recently purchased a fifty-acre orange grove at Lindsay, Cal., well irrigated and in full bearing.

When Mr. and Mrs. Snitjer removed to San Jose they had one child, Alice, who married Albert Armstrong, a native of New York, who lost his life in the service of his country in the Spanish American War, while a member of Roosevelt's Rough Riders in Cuba. Mr. and Mrs. Armstrong were the parents of one daughter, Bonney. Mrs. Armstrong later married Dr. Richardson Burke of San Jose, who has since passed away. Mrs. Burke is a very capable woman and is prominent as a platform lecturer, and during 1910 she covered the eastern, northern, western and southern boundaries of the United States in an automobile on a campaign for woman's suffrage.

Bonney Armstrong was born in San Jose and attended the grammar and high schools there, continuing her education at Hollins, Va., and Columbia University, New York. Her marriage united her with Elbert J. Brown, who was reared in San Jose and attended the public schools there. He was first employed by the W. R. Grace Company and then became purser on the Pacific mail steamer, Peru, from which he was later transferred to the Newport, and was then appointed agent for the Pacific Mail at San Jose de Guatemala. While living at San Jose de Guatemala, Mr. Brown and his fiancee decided not to wait for his return to the United States. He then sailed for San Francisco on the Newport and was met by his future bride, and together they went to San Jose de Guatemala, having been married on board the Newport by Captain Yardley. After living in San Jose de Guatemala for three monthsr Mr. Brown received a promotion, being transferred to Yokohama, Japan. While residing there, a son, George Elbert, was born to them. Mr. Brown was later transferred to Kobe as agent there for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and is now general manager for the whole Philippine territory, with headquarters at Manila.

Edwin Snitjer married Miss Bertha Quentine of New Haven, Conn., and they have three children—Frances, Billie, and Louise. He has just perfected a compound nailing machine for use in packing houses which has a capacity of 30,000 boxes a day, and is already being installed in the packing houses at Fres-

Fannie B Suitjer

D Switzer

no for the raisin crop. Mr. Snitjer makes his headquarters in San Francisco.

Mrs. Snitjer superintends her ranches and sees that they are properly taken care of. In religious faith she is a Baptist, in which church her mother has been a member for eighty-three years.

JOHN R. CARLO.—A merchant whose unremitting labor and enterprise, together with commendable public-spirit and unimpeachable integrity have brought their own reward, is John R. Carlo, of Milpitas, who was born at Horta on the Island of Fayal, in the Azores, on April 6, 1871, the son of Manuel and Anna (Fortado) Carlo, estimable farmer-folk, in excellent standing in the community in which they toiled and died. They had a good-sized family, but John is the only one living of the once happy, united circle. He attended the public schools at Horta, and when fifteen years of age came out to the United States, stopping for a short time at Boston. Then, in August, 1886, at the beginning of the great boom here, he came on to California and settled at Warmsprings in Alameda County. There he again went to school, but having a good chance to get some work on a farm, he accepted a position which he held for seven years.

He then farmed a part of the old William Curtain ranch, on the Downing Road, the part now operated by J. F. Rose, and only at the end of eight years sold out his interest, being attracted to Milpitas. Here he entered into a partnership with Joseph Pashote, the father of the Pashote Bros., to conduct the grocery and general merchandise business now undertaken by the Pashotes, the partners buying out Mr. Cunha, but in 1908 he sold his interest to Mr. Pashote, and he built another store in Milpitas, which he has since conducted.

At Milpitas, in January, 1904, Mr. Carlo was married to Miss Lena Pashote, the daughter of Joseph and Mary Pashote, the former an early settler of San Leandro, where he engaged in farming. The bride was born in San Leandro, and in the excellent schools there received her education. Four children have blessed this union, Mary, John, Alfred and Joseph, all of whom attend the Milpitas school. In national political affairs a standpat Republican, and one who is influential in local councils, Mr. Carlo is popular in fraternal circles. He is a member of the I. D. E. S., and he is secretary of the Milpitas lodge; he is also secretary of the U. P. E. C. of Milpitas, is the supreme director of the S. E. S. of Milpitas, and a charter member of the Milpitas lodge of the Woodmen of the World.

HENRY D. MATHEWS.—An experienced and accommodating official, whose dependability is appreciated by all who come in contact with him, is Henry D. Mathews, a native of New York City, where he was born April 11, 1845. His parents were James H. and Mary Elizabeth (Gorse) Mathews, and they settled at St. Paul, Minn., when Henry was eleven years old. His great-great-grandfather, David Matthews, a native of England, settled in New York, and was mayor of that city from 1777 to 1783; at that time the family spelled their name with two t's.

Henry D. Mathews went to the public schools in New York City and St. Paul, and from his seventeenth to his twentieth year was in the Civil War as a member of Company G, Sixth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, serving from August 13, 1862, until August 19, 1865, when he received his honorable discharge. Returning to St. Paul, he was with James J. Hill when the latter was steamboat agent there, from April, 1866, to March, 1869; afterwards he was with the Northern Line of steamboats on the Mississippi River for a few years and then was agent for the Diamond Joe Line at St. Paul for about fifteen years. Becoming president and treasurer of the Northwestern Lime Company, he was thus occupied until 1894, when he disposed of his holdings to come to California.

On coming to San Jose, Mr. Mathews was president of the Los Gatos Wine Company, and when the Good Government League was formed in 1902, he was elected councilman at large for San Jose. After twenty months in that office, he was appointed city treasurer and four months later was elected to that office, in 1904. At the end of two years he was elected mayor of San Jose in 1906; owing to the effects of the earthquake of that year, much had to be done to public buildings and public works, and it so happened that the responsibilities of office were greater for Mr. Mathews in that period than they ordinarily would have been and he was able to accomplish just so much the more. On leaving the office of mayor, Mr. Mathews served as bank examiner under Alden Anderson, state superintendent of banks, until 1911, when he became manager of the Kennett branch of the First Savings Bank of Shasta County, continuing there for seven years. On October 1, 1918, he resigned and returned to San Jose, and since then has been manager of the Safe Deposit Department of the Garden City Bank and Trust Company of San Jose.

In Chicago, in 1890, Mr. Mathews was married to Miss Martha E. Shideler, and their son is Henry D. Mathews, Jr., an automotive electrician. He was in the officers' training camp at Camp Taylor, and thus did his part to help along the American cause in the great World War.

Mr. Mathews is past master of Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M., is a member of Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., and past commander of San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T. He is also a life member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at San Francisco, and with his wife belongs to San Jose Chapter No. 31, O. E. S. and to Rose Croix Shrine No. 7, of the order of the White Shrine of Jerusalem. He was formerly a member of Acker Post, G. A. R., in St. Paul, but since coming to California has been a member of Sheridan-Dix Post. An enthusiastic Californian, Mr. Mathews is a good "booster" and leaves no stone unturned to help along the great work of development of town, county and state. In May, 1920, Mr. Mathews was elected to the post of city councilman, taking up the duties of this office in July, 1920, for a period of six years, and is rendering very valuable service. He has made a study of traffic and traffic congestion, was the originator of the safety zone ordinance and is also the father of the new parking ordinance which greatly relieves the congestion in the business district. Mr. Matthews championed, against much opposition the advent of the Western Pacific into San Jose which gives the city another railroad. In fact all these years there has not been a movement that

had for its aim the betterment and development of the city and county but Mr. Matthews has taken an active part in the putting them over.

PROF. JOSEPH WESLEY RAINEY.—A man who has contributed to the pleasure of the music loving people and has done his share to raise the standard of music in San Jose is Prof. Joseph Wesley Rainey, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, born October 8, 1838, a son of Hugh and Sarah Rainey. The father was a farmer and died when our subject was three years of age. When a lad of ten years he came to Birmingham, Mich., where he attended the public school. He showed much talent for music, possessing a splendid voice and he continued the study of music under Migalo Signor, a well-known teacher of his time in Detroit, and later Mr. Rainey was engaged in teaching singing. During the Civil War he showed his patriotism by volunteering his services, enlisting in Company D, Twenty-second Michigan Volunteer Infantry, on September 3, 1862, taking part in the battles of Danville and Hickman Bridge, Ky., Peavine Creek, Chickamauga, Wauhatchie and Missionary Ridge, Tenn, Atlanta, Ga. He was mustered out at Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1865.

Mr. Rainey was married December 16, 1868, at Birmingham, Mich., to Miss Hattie Philbrick, who was born at Troy, Mich., a daughter of Henry Philbrick, a native of New York State and a successful voice teacher in Michigan. Hattie Philbrick studied piano and voice and possessed a beautiful alto voice. They were located at Pontiac, Mich., where Mr. Rainey was chorister of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Mrs. Rainey was the organist, and in that city, too, he taught voice.

Becoming interested in the Pacific Coast region, Mr. and Mrs. Rainey removed to San Jose in 1883, where they became well known in music circles, Mr. Rainey as a teacher of voice and Mrs. Rainey as a teacher of piano. He was leader of the Methodist Episcopal choir for two years and the Presbyterian choir for seven years; at the same time Mrs. Rainey served as the organist. At the end of this period, Mrs. Rainey became organist for the True Life Church at Edenvale, a position she filled for eighteen years, at the same time being a member of the church. Prof. Rainey continued teaching in San Jose and at the same time sang at the Catholic churches in that city for about thirty years, the last engagement being at St. Joseph's Church, over a period of nine years. Possessing a very sweet and pure tenor voice, he gave his audiences much pleasure by his interpretation and clear rendition of solos, and continued his singing until eighty-one years of age. He and Mrs. Rainey now live retired, spending a part of the year in San Jose and the balance at their orchard home in the Lakeside district of the Santa Cruz Mountains, where he owns fifteen acres devoted to the culture of prunes, being an enthusiastic member of the Prune and Apricot Growers Association. Thus at this cozy country home, Mr. and Mrs. Rainey in their liberal and kind-hearted way dispense a generous hospitality. They have one daughter Lessie M., the wife of Prof. Joseph E. Hancock, head of the Grant grammar school in San Jose, the parents of two children—Velda and Joseph Rainey Hancock. Mr. Rainey is a Knights Templar Mason, a Knight of Pythias and a member of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. They now look back upon their interesting and pleasant careers in San Jose with much pleasure and are delighted that so much of their active life was spent in this beautiful Santa Clara Valley.

JAMES WESLEY FORWARD.—A contractor who thoroughly understands the many ins and outs of successful building in California is James Wesley Forward, a native of Morrisburg, Dundas County, Ontario, Canada, where he was born on April 13, 1850, the son of James Forward, who was primarily a farmer but also a minister in the Methodist Church; preaching in the neighboring meeting houses. He had married Miss Ann Gocher, and she lived, the devoted mother of our subject, until he had attained his twentieth year. They had five children, three sons and two daughters, and among these James Wesley was the youngest. All are dead excepting the latter and one brother, Thomas, who lives at Chesterville, Ontario, Canada.

James Wesley was sent to the grammar school of his home district, and then for fifteen months he attended the high school; but he spent a good part of his early life on the home farm. In 1872, breaking away from the associations of his past, he crossed into the States and came to California; and in Sonoma County he followed dairying for a year. On his return to Canada, he was married at Chesterville on February 17, 1874, to Miss Mary Garrow, a native of Chesterville and the daughter of Allen Garrow, a farmer, who had married Eliza McIntosh. For the next five years Mr. and Mrs. Forward lived at Williamsburg, but farming there proved unprofitable, and Mr. Forward sold out and took up building, at the same time moving back to Morrisburg. The Forward family have great constructive genius; many of this family have been successful builders. In this connection it may be stated that Edgar Forward of Montreal, a nephew of our subject, is one of the Canadian Government's leading engineers. It was he who completed the great steel bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway, which spans the St. Lawrence River at Quebec, after others had failed.

Mr. Forward relates with keen interest how he got into building. While at Morrisburg, he was hauling lumber needed for the building of the Methodist Church; and when the contractor asked him to help finish the two towers, he responded and soon got such an understanding of the trade that he remained with the contractor for five years. As this contractor was a man of much experience and engaged only in notable undertakings, Mr. Forward had the best of apprenticeship, and when he finally left him, he also left the locality. He went to Minneapolis, and spent there the summer of 1887; but not being impressed with conditions there, he and his wife and family came out to San Jose. Here he took up building again; and entered upon that aggressive career as a contractor which has made him so well known throughout the Santa Clara Valley. A Republican, with all which that historic name implies, Mr. Forward has always worked and voted for that which seemed best for the interests of the country or the community at large.

The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Forward: Mabel married Haven W. Edwards, the well-known educator; Frank is living at Superior, Wis.; Effie Lillian is Mrs. Robert B. Bailey; Florence Amy married Gilbert Nelson and resides at San

J. W. Rainey

Jose; Mabel is the mother of a girl named Mary H.; Effie has three children, Vivian, Orville and Jack; and Frank has a daughter, Teresa Mary. Four children died in infancy. Mrs. Forward died at San Jose in 1891, and was buried in Oak Hill Cemetery.

Mr. Forward was married a second time August 29, 1893, to Miss Edith A. Pillow, born at Lee, county of Kent, England, being a daughter of Thomas and Ann (Aspen) Pillow, who were born, reared and married in London. The father was a lighterman, waterman and shipping agent, and belonged to the higher middle class of England. In January, 1872, the parents with their eight children, four boys and four girls, embarked on the sailing vessel "Dover Castle" for New Zealand, and after a four months' voyage landed safely at Little Harbor. They continued to live in New Zealand until 1888, when they embarked for San Francisco, where they landed in November, 1888. They soon moved to San Jose, and Mrs. Forward continued to live at home with her parents until her marriage. Her father died in San Jose in 1902. The widowed mother went to New Zealand again. In 1912 Mrs. Forward made a trip to New Zealand to visit her mother in her last sickness; she arrived at her mother's bedside just four days before her death, and remained in that country one year before returning to San Jose. Mrs. Forward is a woman of deep religious conviction and has served as secretary of the Women's Missionary Society for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Forward are members of the United Presbyterian Church. They are comfortably domiciled and live happily, in their new bungalow, at the corner of East Julian and North Sixteenth streets, which Mr. Forward built in June and July of 1921.

SAMUEL J. IRWIN.—An expert printer who has equally demonstrated his ability to make a success of pear growing, is Samuel J. Irwin, of the vicinity of Agnew. He was born within six miles of the city of Londonderry, in the northern part of Ireland, on June 8, 1870, the son of William Irwin, a farmer, who had married Miss Mary McCarthur. They had six children, Samuel being the fourth. He attended the national schools in Ireland, and then learned the typesetting and printing trades. He also worked as a journeyman printer, enlarging his experience. In 1891 he came to America and settled in Pennsylvania; and there he continued to do job printing. He also moved to New York, then to Philadelphia, and finally to Chicago; and in each of these places he worked at his trade.

In 1901 Mr. Irwin migrated far enough west to settle in Santa Clara, and for six years he worked as an attendant at the Agnew State Hospital. While thus employed, he met and in April, 1920, married Miss Dora McComas, the daughter of the late Charles L. and Elizabeth Jane McComas, the well-known pioneers. Mr. McComas was a native of West Virginia, who located in Missouri, and in 1856, at Platte City, he married Elizabeth J. Hatfield, a native also of West Virginia, and a daughter of John Hatfield, and who had moved to Missouri with her parents and located in Platte County. Her grandmother, Susan Brumfield, before her marriage, was also born in West Virginia. In 1863, Mr. and Mrs. McComas set out across the plains for California, and having at length arrived at Alviso, they soon moved to the vicinity of Santa Clara. In 1872 they purchased eighty acres three miles northwest of Santa Clara and one mile west and Mr. McComas grew to enjoy eminence among the farming folk through his success in raising strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, alfalfa and grain. He passed away in 1885. Later, Mrs. McComas demonstrated her talent for managing the ranch until her death in 1905. Of their nine children Mrs. Irwin was the sixth child; only four are now living.

Recently Mr. Irwin has also become a horticulturist, and has developed some fourteen acres of a pear grove. He has made a specialty of Bartlett pears, and his orchard is a beautiful sight to behold. His ten-year-old trees are heavily laden, and this is largely due to his thoroughly scientific and practical methods of caring for the trees and their products.

Mr. Irwin was made a Mason in Liberty Lodge No. 299, F. & A. M., Santa Clara, and is a member of San Jose Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., was knighted in San Jose Commandery No. 10, is a member of Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. in San Francisco, and is a member of the Order of Sciots in San Jose. Mr. Irwin was reared a Presbyterian, while Mrs. Irwin is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Politically he is a Republican.

ROBERT K. O'NEIL.—An enthusiastic, painstaking student of the law, whose knowledge and counsel have been frequently sought by the professional attorney, is R. K. O'Neil, chief deputy county clerk of Santa Clara County. He is a native son, born in San Francisco, on Silver Street, South Park, April 21, 1869. When he was only six years old he was placed in a home for children in San Francisco and until he was twelve he was reared in that sheltering institution, then was taken to a ranch near Antioch, Contra Costa County, where he spent the next eight year of his life, since which time he has made his own way in the world.

In 1894 he attended Heald's Business College in San Francisco, and after finishing his course, came to San Jose and studied law in the office of W. L. Gill, the noted criminal lawyer, for about eighteen months, then for the next six years and until the beginning of 1906, he worked and studied in the law office of Jackson Hatch, of whom he has always been a great admirer. In 1898, while in Mr. Hatch's office, he was admitted to practice at the bar of California. Directly after severing his connection with Mr. Hatch, Mr. O'Neil opened an office and began building up a clientele for himself and was getting nicely established, when the earthquake of 1906 broke up his plans and practice. On July 1, 1906, he accepted a position in the county clerk's office and has gradually worked his way to the position of chief deputy. For six years he was clerk of department number one, and in 1912, followed W. T. Aggeler as chief deputy, which position he now occupies, attending to the legal affairs, particularly naturalization, passport and election work of the office. As the result of his constant study of law, his experience in office practice and as courtroom clerk, Mr. O'Neil has become one of the best-versed men in legal lore in the county. He is a member and secretary of the local Bar Association, and expects to eventually resume the practice of law. For many years he has been a member of Observatory Parlor of the Native Sons. In national politics a Democrat, Mr. O'Neil is broad-minded when it comes to local issues and is a supporter of the best men and the best measures.

Mr. O'Neil was united in marriage at San Jose, September, 1901, with Miss Sae Alice Thompson,

born in Denver, Colo., the daughter of John and Carrie Thompson, who now reside in Oakland. Mr. Thompson was for many years a prominent contractor and builder in San Francisco, Oakland and San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. O'Neil have two children, Agnes B. and Robert Grant, both attending the San Jose high school. The family have resided for several years at 327 Willow Street.

JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES.—Numbered among California's very earliest pioneers, James Alexander Forbes lived a full and eventful life in the years of his long residence here, and as a man of education and culture, he left a strong impress on the developing affairs of his generation. He was born in Inverness, Scotland, of a wealthy old family there, and began his education in his native place, receiving the highest training in the classics, as well as in music and languages. Later he accompanied his uncle, a British official, to Spain, where he lived to manhood, graduating from the famous college of Salamanca. Entering the service of Spain in the warfare against the Moors, he later came to California on a Spanish man-of-war, landing at Yerba Buena, now San Francisco, in 1828. Returning to Scotland, he came a second time to America, making a prospecting tour to Vancouver and coming to California in 1833 with a party of the Hudson Bay Company, camping on the San Joaquin River where the city of Stockton now stands. During this time he wrote a history of California for the English Government, which was published in London and was the first history of this part of the country written in the English language. Appointed consul by England, Mr. Forbes removed to the Mission of Santa Clara, in Santa Clara County, and was stationed there when California became a part of the United States. He soon took a prominent part in the development of the country under the new rule, and built a beautiful residence in Santa Clara, with many modern conveniences, such as dumb waiters, speaking tubes, etc. and had sent from England the first cook stove to be brought into California, and also brought the first carriage and plow into this county. He constructed the stone flouring mill at Los Gatos at a cost of $180,000, built at the peak of high wages, and ran it for some time, when it passed into other hands and then remained idle for many years before passing into the hands of its present owners. During the Mexican War, when the native forces under the command of General Sanchez gave battle to the American forces, sent here at the battle of Santa Clara, as it is known in history, Mr. Forbes, as British consul came out with a British flag and halted the engagement and advised the Mexican forces that on account of lack of equipment they had no chance and to cease their resistance as it was useless for them to try to win over the well-equipped American forces.

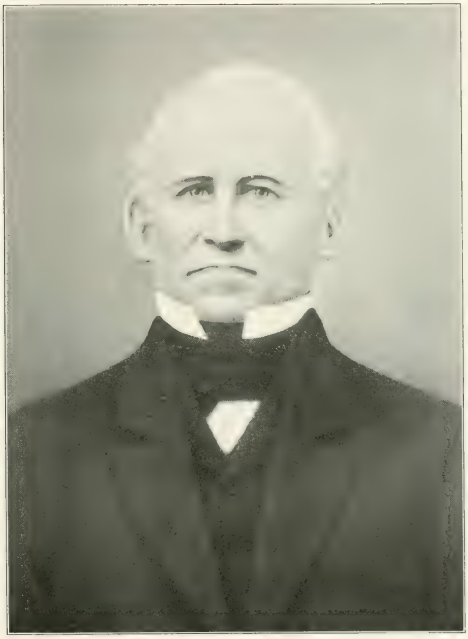
Mr. Forbes was an experienced mineralogist and chemist, and when he first came across ore from what became the New Almaden Mine, he pronounced it cinnabar or quicksilver. He was one of the original owners of the mine and was for many years its treasurer. His uncle was a member of the banking firm of Baron and Forbes, Mexico City, with a branch at Tepic, Mexico, and it was through him that the mine was originally financed. They took enormous sums out of this venture, but later much of this fortune was lost through litigation. While acting as British consul, Mr. Forbes was married to Anita Maria Galindo, the daughter of Juan C. Galindo, who was a member of one of California's best-known Spanish families, and the owner of the Stockton ranch, lying between San Jose and Santa Clara, which afterwards became the property of Mrs. Forbes. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes became the parents of twelve children, the only survivor being James Alexander Forbes of San Juan, Capistrano, Cal., an eminent historian, scholar and musician. The late Alonzo Forbes, a former judge of Monterey County, passed away in 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes spent their last days at Oakland, and there he died on May 6, 1881, aged seventy-seven years.

Mr. Forbes early saw the need of an institution for higher education in the Santa Clara Valley and so induced Father Nobili to open the school at Santa Clara which was the nucleus of the present University of Santa Clara, and he contributed $3,500 to help in its establishment. He was a man of scholastic attainments, and was the master of six languages; throughout his life he remained an extensive reader, abreast with the advanced thought of his day, and his life was a precedent for the high standard of education of this great commonwealth of today.

CHARLES W. DAVISON.—A distinguished member of the California Bar who has also been privileged to serve his fellow-citizens in high offices of responsibility in civic life is Charles W. Davison, a native of New Hampton, Chickasaw County, Iowa, where he was born on July 30, 1874, the son of Lorenzo B. and Esther J. (Annabel) Davison, worthy pioneers of that state, who performed their part, in their day, in building the nation, and who eventually, migrating westward to California, came to live in Santa Clara County. Charles W. Davison graduated from the New Hampton high school on June 10, 1892, and then attended the Valders Normal School at Decorah, Iowa, during 1893-94.

He next matriculated at the Kent Law School, the alma mater of so many eminent jurists, pursuing courses there during 1894-95, and he was admitted to the Bar of California by the Supreme Court on December 24, 1895. Later, the U. S. District Court at San Francisco on October 23, 1899, admitted Mr. Davison to practice, and on July 1, 1907, the U. S. Circuit Court at San Francisco also granted Mr. Davison admission to practice in the Circuit Courts.

Responding to the call of President McKinley for volunteers in the Spanish-American War, Mr. Davison enlisted on May 8, 1898, in Company E, Seventh California U. S. Volunteer Infantry, and he served his country until the close of the war. Then, having luckily returned to his home, Mr. Davison in 1902 was elected municipal judge of San Jose, and in 1906 he was re-elected; and in 1908 he was still further honored at the hands of his fellow-citizens by being elected mayor of San Jose, and in 1910 he was re-elected to that office. Mr. Davison's administration as mayor marked a new era in municipal development closely identified with the most rapid strides in the forward march of the city. Modern pavement was installed on the main thoroughfares, the narrow-gauge lines of the street railway were surrendered and the standard broad-gauge tracks built, and the city authorities obtained a general transfer system from the carlines. A devoted Republican in respect to political affairs of national import, Mr. Davison has assumed a nonpartisan



Alex Forbes

attitude in local affairs, and has been a first-class "booster," lending a helping hand whenever and wherever needed.

The day before Christmas in 1902 at San Jose, Mr. Davison was married to Miss Maude L. Welch of San Jose, a lady of exceptional gifts who taught in the public schools for a number of years. They have one son, Henry Welch, who was born on December 13, 1903, a student in the San Jose high school. From August, 1910, to August, 1911, Mr. Davison was great sachem of California's Improved Order of Red Men, and from 1905-06 department commander of California United Spanish War Veterans. He is a member of Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., and also belongs to the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America.

H. RAY FRY.—A scholarly, experienced attorney whose successful practice in law has added dignity to the legal profession in California is H. Ray Fry, of the well-known firm of Fry & Jenkins, San Jose. A native son, proud of his mother state, he was born in Dewitt, Cal., on April 7, 1876, the son of George Washington Fry who came to California via Panama and thence by sailing vessel to San Francisco in 1852, and for nine years tried his fortune at mining in Lassen County. In 1861 he took up farming and stockraising, and in that field of agricultural industry he continued until his death, in 1892. Mrs. Fry, who was Miss Mary Louisa Wiggin, crossed the great plains to California in 1863, and in Lassen County they were married; she is still living.

Ray attended the grammar schools of Dewitt and San Jose, and in the latter city also pursued the excellent courses at the high school, from which he was graduated in 1896. Then he matriculated at Stanford, studied there for two years, enlisted on May 4, 1898 in the First California Volunteers for the Spanish-American War, and on receiving his honorable discharge, returned to Stanford University and was graduated in 1901 with the A. B. degree. The following year, the same institution gave him the LL.B. degree.

In 1901, Mr. Fry was admitted to practice at the California Bar, and for twelve years he was a partner with Judge Beasly, the two attorneys handling many important cases and defending many important interests. In 1913 Mr. Fry joined hands with D. T. Jenkins, and the partnership of Fry & Jenkins then established still continues, the firm being rated as a leader both in and beyond Santa Clara County. Mr. Fry belongs to the State and County Bar associations, in which his personal character as well as his knowledge of the law have given him a very enviable reputation for model practice.

Mr. Fry was married to Miss Edna F. Milco, and they are the parents of two attractive children—Leland R. and Percy W. Fry. Mr. Fry belongs to the First Presbyterian Church, and he is also active in Masonry, being a past grand master of the Grand Council of the State of California; he is also a past high priest of Howard Chapter No. 14 R. A. M., and past commander of San Jose Commandery No. 10, and is a Shriner. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and also finds recreation in such commendable undertakings as the erection of a three-story building—one of the finest in the city—at the corner of San Carlos and First streets. This structure is owned by Mr. Fry, and stands as a worthy contribution toward the continued expansion of a city widely known for its edifices.

DANIEL J. McGRATH.—For many years the name of McGrath has been associated with Santa Clara County where Daniel J. McGrath has been in the furniture business at San Jose, and at the present time he is the owner of a successful enterprise at 138 South Second Street. A native son, born in San Jose May 9, 1868, he is the son of Patrick and Bridget McGrath. His father, who was an ironmolder by trade, migrated to the Pacific Coast in 1852, settling in San Jose; here the parents were married and both passed away here.

Daniel J. McGrath received his education in the public schools of San Jose. After finishing school he became associated with Lion's in the furniture business and remained with them about fourteen years, then began for himself and in 1918 located at 138 South Second Street, where the business is yielding ample profits to its owner. His success has come only through intelligent effort, backed by a determination to overcome every obstacle. In political affiliation a Democrat, Mr. McGrath has served one term under the Davidson administration as councilman from the Second Ward. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and whenever opportunity affords he spends a few days in the mountains, hunting and fishing. He is a stanch supporter of all municipal improvements, and enjoys the confidence and good will of all who come in contact with him in business or social matters.

JOHN A. RAWLINGS.—The son of one of Santa Clara County's pioneer residents, himself a native of the county, John A. Rawlings is making good in the field of horticulture at his thriving orchard home on Pearl Avenue, south of San Jose. He was born February 25, 1874, near San Jose, his parents being George S. and Florence Minerva (Roberts) Rawlings, highly esteemed residents of this neighborhood. The father, who was born in Kentucky, settled here in 1866, being employed for several years on the large ranch of John G. Roberts, part of which later passed to Mrs. Rawlings on the death of Mr. Roberts, and during all the years since then it has always been the family home.

John A. Rawlings attended the public schools of his neighborhood, but early in life he deserted the school room for the more practical tasks of helping his father on the home ranch. Here he remained until 1915, getting a thorough experience in every detail of ranch and orchard work, when he purchased a tract of twenty acres near the home place, and this he has developed into a fine prune orchard, doing practically all the planting himself. He has given it his careful attention and its value is steadily increasing.

Mr. Rawlings' marriage united him with Miss Lois V. Williams, the daughter of Alexander and Emma (Perry) Williams. She was born in the Almaden neighborhood, her mother's family being well-known old residents of that locality, Perry Station being named for one of the family. Mr. Rawlings is a Democrat, and has a public-spirited interest in all the affairs of the community.

MRS. CLARA C. BRAY.—Among the most favored native daughters of Santa Clara County is Mrs. Clara C. Bray, a daughter of that prominent pioneer, James Faris Kennedy, who was born in Bucks County, Pa., January 18, 1810, the son of William and Jeanette (Faris) Kennedy. The paternal grandfather's parents came to the United States from the North of Ireland in colonial days, and his father served in the Revolutionary War as a captain. The maternal grandmother's family came from Scotland and settled in this country about the same time that the Kennedy family did. James F. Kennedy was the eldest in a family of eight children, all reaching maturity. He lived in Philadelphia until he was twenty-one years old, then spent about eight years traveling over the country. For several years he was in the lead mines of Galena, Ill., then returned to Philadelphia, and in June, 1840, married Serena Salter, a native of that city, born January 6, 1820, who died near Los Gatos, Cal., June 16, 1888. Her father, Samuel Salter, was an Englishman, who came to the United States in 1790. Upon his arrival here, finding mirrors very high, he engaged in their manufacture, importing for that purpose plain glasses from Paris. He followed this business for several years and became independently rich and retired from business. Samuel Salter married Catharine Myers, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent.

James F. Kennedy resided in Philadelphia and was superintendent of the Fairmount Water Works until he came to California in 1850 as agent for Commodore Stockton, and had charge of the sale of 3000 acres of land between San Jose and Santa Clara. He made his home for ten years on this ranch. During this time he was nominated and ran for lieutenant-governor, when Leland Stanford ran for governor, on the Republican ticket, and was defeated. In 1863 he was elected sheriff of Santa Clara County and filled the office until he died in 1864. In the fall of 1860 he bought 500 acres of land near Los Gatos.

Clara C. Kennedy was born on the Stockton ranch on the Alameda, January 25, 1852, and is the only girl in a family of six children: William C., a lawyer in San Jose, now deceased; James F. is a nurseryman and is well posted on the history of Santa Clara County and is a writer; Theodore died in Goldfield, Nev.; Edward died in San Jose; Clara C. of this sketch; Frank is in the nursery business with his brother James. The Stockton home on the Alameda, where Mrs. Bray was born, called the White House, has been beautifully preserved. It was all cut and ready to be put together with wooden pegs, in Philadelphia, and shipped around the Horn, and upon arrival was so constructed. Clara C. attended the old Santa Clara Seminary, now the College of the Pacific, and knew her husband, Frank Bray, from childhood. She continues to reside upon the eighty-acre home place, where she has lived for the past fifty years. This ranch is one of the best in the county, located on the northwest corner of Scott's Lane and the State Highway. It is a beautiful place, with its home-like, old-time residence with a luxuriance of flowers and shrubs, fruitful fields and orchards. Frank Bray was born in Missouri and crossed the plains with his parents to California in the '50s, his father, J. G. Bray, coming to California the year previous. The father engaged in the merchandise business in Sacramento, and later, in company with his brother, the commission house known as the Bray Bros. was established in San Francisco. The business is now operated by twin brothers, nephews of J. G. Bray, who in connection with T. Ellard Beans, founded the Bank of San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Bray are the parents of eight children: Francis William, who died at the age of fifty, was a mining engineer; Anna L. resides with her mother; Ernest C. is in the automobile tire business at Santa Clara; Wallace, who married Miss Laura Curtiss, was manager of a baseball team; he passed away at Los Angeles at the age of thirty-eight; Charlotte Louise married W. L. Atkinson, the well-known real estate broker and a member of the board of trustees of San Jose and they are the parents of four daughters—Eleanor, Claire, Margery and Marian; Serena married Angus McInnis, with the Chase Lumber Mill at San Jose, and they have three children—Bruce, Douglas and Donald; James Gardin, a member of the police force at Oakland, Cal., married Minnie Pippin; they are the parents of four children—Frances, Vernon, Jane and Junior, twins; Harold is associated with W. L. Atkinson in the real estate business; he married Miss Letcher Verve, and they have a daughter, Elizabeth. The parents of Mrs. Bray were the founders of the First Presbyterian Church in San Jose; later the Kennedys became the organizers of the First Presbyterian Church in Santa Clara.

HON. ARTHUR MONROE FREE.—For many years prominently identified with the profession of law in San Jose, Arthur Monroe Free actively engaged in his chosen profession until being sent to Congress in 1920. As a native son, he was born in San Jose, January 15, 1879, a son of George A. and Ellen E. (Littlefield) Free. His father, George A. Free, an only child, came with his parents when but one year old, the family being among the early pioneers of the valley; the mother is a native daughter of the state, and her father, John M. Littlefield, served his community as county superintendent of schools and also as county clerk.

Mr. Free was educated in the grammar and high schools of Santa Clara; graduating from grammar school in 1893; high school in 1896; during 1896-7 attended the College of the Pacific; in the year 1901 he received his A. B. degree from Stanford University and his LL.B. degree in 1903 from the same college. He was admitted to the bar September 16, 1903. From 1904 to 1911 he served as city attorney for Mountain View, Santa Clara County, and from January 1, 1907, for three terms, he served as district attorney for Santa Clara County. In politics he is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and fraternally he is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason; a Knight Templar, and Shriner; a member of the Odd Fellows; Elks; Eastern Star; Sciots; Order of Amaranth; Rotary Club; Commercial Club, and a director of the Chamber of Commerce. Religiously he supports the Episcopal Church.

Mr. Free's marriage on November 11, 1905, united him with Miss Mabel Carolyn Boscow, a resident of San Francisco. To them have been born five children; Lloyd Arthur; Gerald Monroe; Geraldine Floyd; Robert George; Herbert William. Gerald and Geraldine and Herbert and Robert are twins. During the recent war, Mr. Free was unselfishly active in all war work. He was campaign manager of the first Red Cross drive, commissioner on the

War Work Council of Santa Clara County, and a speaker on the trophy train that toured Arizona, Nevada and California. As a member of the speakers bureau, he devoted one year to his work and spoke in every city in California, Arizona and Nevada, in behalf of the Food Administration, Liberty loans, Red Cross, War Savings Stamps and Y. M. C. A. His has been an unright, honorable and useful life in which he has ever displayed loyalty to high standards of citizenship, and he has labored effectively and earnestly to uphold those interests which make for public progress and improvement.

In November, 1920, Mr. Free was elected to Congress from the Eighth District of California and he took the seat on April 11, 1921, in the special session called by President Harding. He is a member of Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and Immigration and Naturalization committees.

JEROME V. STAPP.—An experienced hotel man particularly well known to sporting folks, and one who, as a successful agriculturist and a public-spirited man, has done much to forward more than one important industrial interest in California, is Jerome V. Stapp, formerly the proprietor of the Alviso Hotel, but now located at 75½ E. Santa Clara Street in San Jose, where he is engaged in the real estate, loan and fire insurance business as the P. and S. Investment Company.

Mr. Stapp was born in Healdsburg, Sonoma County, Cal., in December, 1876, the son of M. D. and Agnes May (Jerome) Stapp, also both natives of the Golden State, and the grandson of sturdy pioneers on his father's side who came across the great plains to California in 1849, and settled in Sonoma County. His grandfather on his mother's side, as well as his grandmother, was a native of Brooklyn, N. Y.; and soon after Mrs. Agnes Stapp's birth, her parents went to New York again, where they lived until she was eleven years old, the time of their passing away. Some afterward, she became heir to the Russ Hotel in San Francisco, whereupon she came alone across the Continent to the Pacific. Later, she was married at Ukiah, to which place she had gone to reside; her husband, M. D. Stapp, being sheriff for sixteen years of Humboldt, Mendocino and Sonoma counties. He was also a wholesale butcher, getting his supplies mostly from Russ & Stapp, Humboldt County's largest cattlemen. In addition, he was an inventive genius, and among things evolved by his fertile brain is the railway car coupling so extensively used today. Full of years, and rich in friends, he died at Los Angeles in 1912.

Jerome Stapp, after attending the San Francisco public schools, graduated from the University of California with the class of 1900, and having left the acquisition of theoretical knowledge, he went in for the practical by embarking in the hotel field. He has had a wide experience in the management of hotels at various places in South America, the Hawaiian Islands, Prescott, Ariz., and Mazatlan, Mexico, and it is not surprising that he has made such a success of his present venture. In 1919 he came to Alviso and purchased the Alviso Hotel, which he sold in November, 1921. He still retains launches for bay use, and seven duck-hunting boats, all the blinds for duck-hunting in this district belonging to him, and he is a member of the South Bay Yacht Club, located at Alviso. He owns a ranch of 1200 acres used for stock-raising and grazing, and having some fruit, in Sonoma County. A spirited Democrat, but also a good local, non-partisan "booster," Mr. Stapp has been deputy sheriff of Sonoma County for four years, and for two terms, from 1903 to 1907, he was a member of the State Assembly, from the Twelfth District.

At Corona, Riverside County, Cal., Mr. Stapp was married on September 10, 1913, to Miss Laura Brummier, a daughter of Henry and Jenny Brummier, citrus growers in Riverside County, and a native of Corona; their union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Jack and Georgina. Mr. Stapp belongs to the B. P. O. Elks, and holds a life membership in Lodge No. 171 at Oakland.

CARL F. TUTTLE.—A dairy rancher who deserves the esteem of his fellow-farmers and the gratitude of those who come after and enjoy the many benefits of developed, well-established California agriculture, is Carl F. Tuttle, who lives on the Trimble Road about five miles north of San Jose. He is a native son, which may in part account for his contagious optimism as to the future of the Golden State, and was born at Salinas, in Monterey County, on May 15, 1893. His father, Hiram C. Tuttle, was one of four brothers who came out to California soon after the Civil War and settled in Monterey County; he had been a member of the Eighth Iowa Infantry and fought throughout the war with this regiment; he was a participant in the Battle of Shiloh and did splendid service in the defense of the Union; and although he lived to rear a family of seven children, of whom our subject was the fourth son and sixth child, he eventually died, when Carl was only three years old, from the effects of the awful exposure to which he was subjected in that prolonged struggle of the South against the North. He married Mrs. Rebecca McLoughlin, whose maiden name was Miss Rebecca Wilson, and she became the devoted mother of a worthy family, passing away December 25, 1921. Sidney is a farmer at Salinas; Raymond is a dairy rancher on Spring Street, in San Jose; Donald is a dairyman on Capitol Avenue, northeast of San Jose; Carl F. is the subject of our story. Hiram C. is in Oakland where he is a salesman. He served through the war, won the Belgian war cross for services in the Argonne; Joy has become Mrs. Rasmussen, and resides at Seattle, and Maud is now Mrs. Pesante, a teacher in the Oakland schools, and is widowed.

Carl attended the county school at Salinas, and afterward continued his studies at the high school at Alameda, from which he was duly graduated in 1910. Then, from his seventeenth year, he began to do ranch work; and he has followed up agricultural pursuits ever since. For three years, he and his brother, Donald, managed his mother's fruit ranch of forty acres and when this was sold and the family moved to Santa Clara Valley, the same two brothers purchased a sixty acre ranch on Capitol Avenue devoted to the growing of alfalfa and dairying. When, in 1917, the brothers divided their interests, they had forty milch cows; Donald stayed on the dairy ranch, while Carl went to Napa County and bought a fruit ranch consisting of forty acres. In the fall of 1920 he sold this ranch and returned

to San Jose and leased an alfalfa and dairy ranch of forty-three acres, owned by Richard P. Keeble and situated on the Alviso Road about three miles north of San Jose, and there he was engaged in dairying, with his usual enviable success, until the fall of 1921, when he bought twenty-two acres of the Trimble ranch and built a dairy barn to accommodate forty cows. Unlike many ranchers, he employs only Americans, and he keeps not less than two constantly at work with him, thus carrying out a principle and a theory as to the advantage of American labor, and the willingness of efficient Americans to work for those of their own nationality. A Republican in his preference for national party platforms. While at Napa he rendered his fellow-citizens good service as a trustee of the school district.

At Chico, on February 15, 1917, Mr. Tuttle was married to Miss Mary Agnes Young, a native of Ohio and the daughter of Ernest C. and Effie (Snyder) Young,—the former a civil engineer associated with a large development company in the Sacramento Valley. Miss Young came to California as a child, and was reared in Chico, where she attended the local schools, although she previously had gone to school for a while at Salinas. Three children have been granted them—two fine lads named Carl and Robert, and a daughter, Rebecca Jane.

HENRIE GRANVILLE HILL.—A scholarly, conscientious and thoroughly dependable representative of the California Bar is Henrie Granville Hill, the junior member of the firm of Bohnett and Hill, the well-known attorneys of San Jose. He was born at St. Louis, Mo., on September 7, 1884, the son of Walter Baylor and Zoe (Taylor) Hill, with whom and the rest of the family he came out to California in the late '80s. Walter Baylor Hill is deceased, but his devoted wife is still living, the center of an honoring circle.

Henrie Hill attended both the grammar and the high schools of San Jose, and in 1909 he was graduated from Stanford University with the A. B. degree. Two years later he was given by the same institution the degree of J. D. In the meantime, during 1909 and 1910, he had studied law at the Harvard Law School. In 1911 he was admitted to practice in California. The first two years he was associated in practice in San Francisco with Senator A. E. Boynton and Chas W. Slack and in 1914 he located in San Jose and opened a law office. In 1917 with L. D. Bohnett, he formed the partnership in which he at present figures. During his college days he was a member of the Delta Chi and during his senior year he was elected a member of the scholarship fraternity Phi Beta Kappa and the law scholarship fraternity "Order of Coif." Fraternally he is a member of San Jose Lodge of the Elks, the Garden City Lodge of the Odd Fellows and the Masons, and is a past master of Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., of San Jose.

Mr. Hill was married at San Jose on March 2, 1912, when he took for his bride Miss Bernice Field, a native of California and also a graduate of Stanford University. They are the parents of one daughter, Zoe Ann Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Hill are both patrons of good music, and both ready and anxious to forward in every way possible the best and lasting interests of the county and city.

CHARLES L. WITTEN.—A most interesting representative of the legal profession in California, whose active participation in the varied events through which he has lived enables him to review some of the most stirring chapters of Golden State history, is Charles L. Witten, who was born in Contra Costa County, on November 1, 1860. His father, T. Z. Witten, was a genuine '49er, who started across the great plains before gold was discovered, and when he reached here, mined at Placerville. In 1852 he came into this valley, and later he removed to Contra Costa County, where he lived for years and died. He married Miss Rachel Smith, and she also passed away there. They were the parents of six children,—four boys and two girls,—and our subject grew up the youngest of this family.

He attended the local schools, and after that pursued courses of study at the University of the Pacific for a term. He next studied law with Judge S. F. Leib, and he also took a course of lectures upon law by Judge John E. Richards at the University of the Pacific. A thorough student, he was admitted to practice in California in August, 1885; and then he was in Judge Leib's office until 1888, when he entered the district attorney's office, and served as deputy for a term under D. W. Burchard. He then devoted himself to his private practice, in which he was recognized as one of the leaders of the bar, until he received the appointment, on January 3, 1921, of justice of the peace to succeed Judge F. B. Brown who had been elected one of the superior judges; and although retaining a selected portion of his private practice, much of his time is devoted to official business.

At San Jose, in April, 1894, Mr. Witten was married to Miss Nellie Hanson, a daughter of pioneer parents and a native of Sonora, Cal., and they have four children: Winifred I. is the wife of G. H. Miller, of San Jose, the clerk of Judge Witten's court, and she has three children, Dorothy, Janie and Grandin; Alice Louise is a student at the University of California at Berkeley; Muriel M. is assistant cashier of the Bank of Milpitas; while the youngest of the children is Kenneth R. Witten. Mr. Witten belongs to Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., and to San Jose Pyramid No. 9, A. E. O. S. He joined Pacheco Lodge No. 117, I. O. O. F. in 1881, in Contra Costa County, passed the chairs of that lodge, then becoming among the youngest past grands in the state. When Observatory Lodge No. 23 was organized in San Jose about 1894, he became a charter member. He also marches with the Republican party. He has been the attorney for the Bank of Milpitas since its organization, and a member of the San Jose Board of Library Trustees, of which he was president for some years. He is an active member of the San Jose Bar Association, and until recently was its president.

Judge Witten is fond of "hiking," and takes an annual trip, using the railroad to certain points, and then walking over new ground. For the past fifteen years, in fact, he has thus spent his vacations, and during this time he has covered the most interesting points in California, Oregon and Washington, on some occasions walking 250 miles. There are no points of interest, resorts, missions, etc., which he has not visited, and all his trips are written up and published in the local paper and to this mode of recreation he attributes his fine physical condition and good health.

BERT T. KIRK.—A descendant of a worthy family of which he is a worthy scion, Bert T. Kirk, in following farm pursuits, not only made use of his early training, but followed the bent of his ambition and today he is one of the representative horticulturists of Santa Clara County. His fine ranch, well known as the Socrates Kirk place, containing 100 acres, is located on the Dry Creek and Kirk roads. This ranch was a claim taken up many years ago, the family having owned the water right for the past sixty years. For many years the entire acreage was devoted to the raising of grain and it is within the memory of the subject of this review when most of the valley was a vast grain field.

Born April 25, 1874, on the old home place of his parents in Santa Clara County, Mr. Kirk is the only son of Socrates and Louise (Guerraz) Kirk, pioneers of the county. Socrates Kirk and his brother Theophilus came to the county as young men and together the brothers purchased and improved their land, the two families owning over 900 acres of fine fruit land. The father passed away in 1906, his death being a real loss to the community in which he had lived and worked for so many years. Mrs. Kirk survives him and still resides on the home place.

Bert T. began his education in the public school at Willow Glen; then he attended Hoyt's Oak Grove School at San Mateo, and from this institution he entered the Garden City Business College owned by Prof. Worcester, and here he was duly graduated. Leasing a portion of his father's large orchards, he engaged in fruit raising, making a study of it from a scientific standpoint and with his energy and experience has made a success of it. His 100-acre orchard of prunes, cherries, and peaches is located at the corner of Dry Creek and Kirk roads and there he has built a large, modern residence, as well as suitable farm buildings. He is constantly making improvements and his ranch is most modern in equipment, including a drying plant. He also owns seventy-three acres at Edenvale, which he operates in connection, and valuable business property on East Santa Clara Street and on the corner of Fountain and Second streets, which he has improved, so it brings a nice income. He has also been an interested dealer in real estate in other parts of California.

The marriage of Mr. Kirk in San Jose, February 14, 1899, united him with Miss Mary K. Hamilton, a native daughter of California, her parents being early settlers of Santa Clara County. Mrs. Kirk's father, Prof. William Hamilton, came to California around Cape Horn in the early '50s. The boat was wrecked, but the family was saved. He was an educator for many years, now retired, and living in Santa Rosa, a well-educated and cultured gentleman, whose refining influence has left an indelible impression on the communities in which he resided. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk's union has been blessed with three children: Louis, educated at Heald's Business College, San Jose, is ably assisting his father in his horticultural enterprise; Bert, T., Jr. is a graduate of Heald's Business College and also is assisting his father, while Clarence H. is attending the grammar school. Mr. Kirk is a believer in protection as a fundamental principle and never fails to give his allegiance to the Republican party. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk are liberal and enterprising and their home is the scene of much social enjoyment and hospitality.

JOHN FRANCIS SHANNON.—Law, order and a regard for the rights and best interests of humanity are well represented in John Francis Shannon, the alert, efficient and popular constable of San Jose, who was born in the city he so well serves on October 31, 1875. His father was Christopher Shannon, for thirty-five years a police officer; he had married Miss Nellie O'Keefe, and they had nine children, all living. Mr. Shannon died on May 2, 1919, at the age of eighty years, and Mrs. Shannon passed away in 1898.

John, the eldest in the family, went through the grammar school in San Jose, and then for a number of years worked for the Western Meat Company. Rather naturally, perhaps, considering the record of his father, he was elected constable in 1902, and he has been re-elected so often that he is now serving his twentieth year.

On May 25, 1904, Mr. Shannon was married to Miss Harriet G. Ziemer, a native of San Jose. They attend the Catholic Church, and are familiar figures in the circle of the Pastime Club. Mr. Shannon also belongs to the Native Sons, the Ancient Hibernians, the Modern Woodmen and the Ancient Order of Foresters. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and in politics is a Democrat.

That Mr. Shannon takes a broad view of the duties of a constable is shown in the careful administration of his office—endeavoring, as he does, to afford the greatest protection to society, and yet remembering the human side of those who fall, need correcting, but also need bracing up, if possible, to a better life and for a new start to usefulness.

LAWRENCE E. BARBER.—One of the substantial men of his district and a successful rancher, Lawrence E. Barber is located on the ranch purchased by his father in 1880. A native of Wisconsin, he was born in Oak Grove, Dodge County, June 20, 1872, the son of Reuben S. and Sarah (Evans) Barber. The wonderful stories of the opportunities of the Golden State lured Reuben S. Barber to remove to California in 1852, where he first mined, then came to Santa Clara County and farmed for fourteen years. Returning to Wisconsin he lived for fourteen years in his old home county. There he was engaged in the manufacturing of agricultural machinery and at one time owned a one-half interest in the Barber & Van Brunt Works at Horican, Wis., the shop now run by the John Deere Plow Company. Returning to California in 1880, the family settled at Milpitas and a farm of 222 acres was purchased and set out to orchard. The ranch is now devoted to truck gardening and fruit raising, mostly pears and prunes, and is well watered from three fine artesian wells.

Lawrence E. Barber attended the public schools of Milpitas and his vacation and spare time was spent in working with his father on the ranch. When his parents passed away, a sister and he became the owners of the old Barber ranch. In San Francisco in December, 1912, he was united in marriage with Miss Kate Bellew, the daughter of Michael and Eliza E. (Kinney) Bellew, the father a native of Ireland who came to California in the '50's, making his way westward via the Panama route. He chose Milpitas as the most promising spot in the Santa Clara Valley in which to establish a home, settling here in 1862, and he acquired about 800 acres of land.

which was devoted to the raising of grain, the cultivation of fruit, and the management of a first-class dairy. Mr. and Mrs. Bellew were the parents of five children, Mrs. Barber being the fourth of the family. Mr. Barber is a member of the Masons of San Jose and all the other branches, including the Islam Temple of San Francisco. He has served his district as a school trustee of Milpitas.

EARLE C. FANCHER.—A far-seeing, progressive and successful rancher whose life story is interesting and instructive, is Earle C. Fancher, residing at the corner of North Thirteenth and Gish streets, San Jose. He was born near Anita, Iowa, on July 28, 1886, the son of Charles Willis and Maria C. (Holcombe) Fancher, farmer-folks dealing extensively in stock and grain of their own raising, and the parents of four boys and two girls. An uncle, George H. Fancher, was a pioneer of California, and was one of the first to enter the Yosemite Valley. Charles W. Fancher also made a trip across the plains in early days, but returned to Iowa, where he followed farming. Earle, the youngest of the family, attended the grammar and high schools at Anita, Iowa, and when he was fourteen years old, removed to San Jose with his parents. In the latter city he continued his schooling, and topped off his studies with a business college course at San Jose.

When nineteen years old, Mr. Fancher learned the automobile building and repairing trade, and for four years he filled the important post of "trouble finder" for Osen & Hunter in San Jose. Then, pushing out into the larger world, he went to Los Angeles, entered the employ of the Los Angeles Motor Car Company, where he labored on truck work, doing and also demonstrating various kinds of expert shop service. After that he became associated with the Spreckels Ditch, of the Otay Dam near San Diego, and participated in the construction of that difficult piece of engineering. He next joined the crews at work on the Los Angeles Aqueduct, and for eighteen months assisted in the accomplishment of that wonderful enterprise, being locate near Mojave; and when through with that arduous undertaking, he spent some time in various parts of Nevada, Texas, Mexico and Alaska, always engaged in construction work of one kind or another.

In 1912, Mr. Fancher returned to Santa Clara County, and became floor foreman for the Letcher Garage. His father, as early as 1898, had acquired a ranch of 4,000 acres in Merced County, five and one-half miles east of Merced, devoted to the raising of grain; and in 1912 he joined his father in ranching. The day before Christmas, 1913, he took charge of the home ranch, and ran it until September 22, 1919, when it was sold to the California Packing Corporation, and set out to peaches and apricots, becoming the largest orchard of its kind in the world. In 1919, he returned to San Jose, and purchased the old Fox nursery property of forty-two and one-half acres devoted to the culture of prunes and pears, well irrigated by a splendid well.

At Fresno, on December 22, 1914, Mr. Fancher was married to Miss Maybelle Neumann, a native daughter, who was born in Le Grand, Cal., the daughter of Paul and Mattie Neumann, worthy pioneers and among the most progressive and extensive grain farmers of Merced County. Three children have blessed this union, Pauline, Eldon and Jack. Mr. Fancher is a Republican, keenly interested in the problems of national politics; but he is too broad-minded a citizen and patriot to allow partizanship to narrow either his range of vision or his field of activity, and he is always ready to put his shoulder to the wheel and do his share.

ANTON WAGNER.—A native of Southern Russia who has more than made good since coming to California is Anton Wagner, the enterprising and successful rancher of Swift Lane, about one and a half miles to the northeast of Evergreen. He was born at Neiburg on March 17, 1859, the son of Jacob and Barbara (Engel) Wagner,—the former a native of historic and picturesque Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter a native of musical and artistic Hungary. His father was for a quarter of a century a school teacher, and hence our subject began life with exceptional educational advantages at his service.

When, therefore, he left home as a young man and crossed the ocean to the United States, he was well equipped for a tussle with the New World; and good judgment directed him to South Dakota, where he took up a quarter-section homestead in Turner County, not far from the ranch of his father, who had also come out to America. The latter, in his sixty-eighth year, was paralyzed, and after that he came to live with his son, who was the third among four children, the eldest being Jacob, the next elder Gottlieb, and the youngest Charlotte. His father lived to be seventy-four, and then died, honored of all who knew him.

On October 12, 1881, Mr. Wagner was married to Miss Theresa Lorenz, the ceremony taking place in Yankton County, S. D. She was a native of Germany and the daughter of Andres and Theresa (Schmidt) Lorenz; her father was for years in the employment of the German government. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Wagner went to Gregory County, S. D., and there for many years leased a ranch; and in time they bought 560 acres, and for sixteen years raised cattle on their own land. When he sold out, Mr. Wagner came out to California with his family on account of failing health, and in 1912 he bought his present ranch of twenty-one and a half acres on Swift Lane, nine acres of which he has set out in pears, apricots and prunes. Nine children have been granted Mr. and Mrs. Wagner: Rose, Minnie, Sophie, Carrie, Mary, Clara, Walter, Henry and Emile. Rose is Mrs. Metzger of Evergreen, and has one child—Fred; Minnie is Mrs Berg of South Dakota and has eight children—Gilbert, Fred, Solomon, Richard, Gertrude, Helen, Alma and Laura. Sophie has become Mrs. Hombal and the mother of three children—Mary, Carrie and Ida, and also lives in South Dakota; and Carrie is Mrs. Bradshaw, and she resides near her parents; her children are Doris, William and Joseph.

Two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Wagner entered the service of their government in the last war and did their full duty by their country. Walter enlisted on September 28, 1917, and was sent to the Presidio as a cook, and from there he was despatched to Camp Sheridan, Ala., where he served until he was discharged, on March 10, 1919. Henry became an enlisted soldier on May 4, 1918, and was in the Fourteenth Company of the C. A. C., and trained in the Philippines, and then went to Fort Mills, and

A Matty

was discharged at the Presidio on August 26, 1916. These two boys are now in partnership as Wagner Bros., proprietors of a boiler works in San Jose.

Mr. Wagner is a Republican, and above all a loyal American very much interested in civic reforms, and he used to be a member of the Workmen order. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are members of the German Methodist Church. Mr. Wagner has a high standard in all his dealings with his fellow-men, and these commendable traits have found favor with all who know him, so that he is not only prosperous in business, but rich in friends.

ANTOINE MATTY.—Arriving in California in 1853, the late Antoine Matty witnessed practically the entire growth and development of the state and was well known as the proprietor of the popular resort known as Wrights Station, which he conducted for over three decades. A native of France, he was born in Ville d'Antrevaux, in the Maritime Alps, April 20, 1840, a son of Francois and Teressa (Colombet) Matty. His mother was a sister of the late Clémente Colombet, a pioneer of the Santa Clara Valley. Mr. Matty's father was a cabinetmaker by trade and passed away when seventy-six years of age.

When a lad of twelve years Antoine Matty accompanied his uncle, Joseph Colombet, on his emigration to the United States and after landing in this country they started across the plains to California in 1853. When they left St. Joseph, Mo., their party included twenty-five persons and Joseph Colombet was chosen captain of the little band. On approaching the mountains they soon became acquainted with hardships and privations and passed the location where the ill-fated Donner party had stopped. Winter fell upon them while they were traversing Carson Valley, and leaving six men in charge of the stock and wagons, the rest of the band pushed on toward California. On the way to California their stock of food gave out and after days of wandering without food they crossed the trail of two hunters, whom they compelled to supply them with food for which they paid liberally, Mr. Colombet carrying $5,000 in his belt. The next night they were again lost but ran across the pony express and through the assistance of the men in charge were able to reach a new trail. They met up with many Indians but without exception they manifested toward the party a spirit of friendliness. In due time the party reached Stockton and came on to Mission San Jose. Antoine Matty took up his residence with another uncle, Peter Colombet, assisting him in his work. Another uncle, Clemente Colombet, built the summer resort "Warm Springs" and Antoine continued with him until 1855, when he went to San Francisco, arriving there during the reign of the Vigilantes. For a short time he was employed as a clerk in the auction rooms of Smiley Brothers & Company, and in 1859 made his way to Virginia City, Nev., where for eight months he worked in the mines, returning to San Francisco at the end of that period. For thirty-five years he was proprietor of Wrights Station, the well-known resort in the Santa Cruz Mountains, near the line which divides Santa Clara and Santa Cruz Counties. This is one of the most attractive and popular resorts in this part of the state and the property is valued at more than $80,000. Mr. Matty owned 360 acres but retained 134 acres. He made extensive investments in real estate in the Santa Clara Valley and sold to the Western Pacific Railroad Company the site for their new depot in East San Jose, construction of the line having been started in 1920.

In 1896 Mr. Matty was married in San Jose to Miss Sarah Slomon, born in County Galway, Ireland, but reared and educated in Boston, Mass., coming to California by the isthmus route. She passed away in November, 1903, a few months after the tragic death of their son Louis. Six children were born to their union. Teressa met an accidental death when eighteen. Frank, who resides at Wrights married Katherine Goodman and has two daughters, Antoinette and Aileen. Annie married Emil Meyer of Wrights Station, and they have two children, Arthur and Alyce Marie. Mr. Meyer is the owner of the Mar Vista Vineyard, situated at the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Louis was burned to death in a forest fire at Wright's Station in August, 1903, when he was forty years of age. Thomas C. died at the age of twenty-six. Alice, a very capable young business woman, is now in the employ of the California Hotel Corporation. When fifteen years of age she became station agent at Wright's Station for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company and continued to hold that position for nine years.

Mr. Matty received his citizenship papers at San Jose as soon as he came of age and he thoroughly identified his interests with those of his adopted country. He was the organizer of the Wright School district, and was identified with the Exempt Fireman of San Jose. He was also a valued member of the Santa Clara Pioneer Association, No. 45. It was organized in 1853 with four hundred members of whom but five are now living. Some years ago, when Vendome Parlor, Native Daughters of the Golden West, built a log cabin at Alum Rock Park in memory of the pioneers, Mr. Matty at his own expense had the trees felled on his property at Wrights and prepared the logs for the cabin. He was also a member of the Sempervirens Association, a society organized to preserve the redwoods for future generations. Mr. Matty passed away April 12, 1922, lacking only eight days of living eighty-two years.

WILLIAM GIOTTONINI.—Prominent among the progressive ranchers of Santa Clara County who have been most successful in growing alfalfa and to whom the present high state of dairying is due, may well be mentioned William Giottonini, who lives on the Sabatti ranch, which is also known as the California Dairy, on the Alviso Road, about three miles north of San Jose. A native of Italian Switzerland, Mr. Giottonini was born in Canton Ticino, at a picturesque place called Frasco, on July 1, 1896, the son of Benjamin and Polyanna Giottonini, his father a Swiss farmer, being one of the first natives of that canton to come out to California. On the first occasion when he made his way here, in 1860, he was a young man, and he remained in California twelve years; returning to Switzerland, he married and reared there a family of ten children. Joseph is employed at the California Dairy; Lucy has become Mrs. Lesnini and lives at Kings City; Albert is in Mexico, and the rest are Prudence, Angea, Pauline, Mary, William and Katherine (twins), and Benjamin Giottonini.

When William was eleven years of age, his parents came with their family to California, and this time they settled in San Luis Obispo County. William

attended the grammer school at San Luis Obispo, and a year after he arrived here, he began to work for himself. He followed dairy ranch labor for six years in Harmony Valley, and when he was yet twelve years old, he milked twenty cows each day. He then went to Kings City, and for a year worked for wages in a dairy; then, for a short time he was at Fresno and also at Coalinga; and next pitched his tent for a while at Red Bluffs, Tehama County, and at Portland, Ore. Returning to California, William worked again at Fresno, then at Los Banos, and after that he came to Santa Clara County.

On July 26, 1921, Mr. Giottonini joined Pasquali Tonini, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume, and in partnership they bought an alfalfa ranch of forty acres, also leased a dairy ranch of equal size about three miles north of San Jose on the Alviso road. There they have a very fine herd of some sixty-five milch cows, with which they are scoring great success. In national political affairs Mr. Giottonini is a Republican, but he is also a good "booster" for the locality in which he lives, putting aside narrow partisanship and supporting the best men and the best measures, and he is first, last and all the time an American.

FRED BOWEN.—Another representative of an interesting pioneer family who has added to the high reputation of California mechanicians is Fred Bowen, the senior member of Messrs. Bowen & Ronecker, the leading plumbers and sheet metal workers in Santa Clara. He was born in Monterey County on September 12, 1883, the son of Alfred Bowen, who was a native of Centerville, and the grandson of Joseph Wythe, a sailor who hailed from Scotland, and who steered for California in the gold-mining days. The Bowens have thus been identified with this section since the early days of the Pacific Commonwealth.

Fred was only four years of age when he came to San Jose, but he well recalls the street cars drawn by horses. His uncle, John Bowen, was a machinist who worked in Joe Enright's shop, and he set up the steam engine used to furnish the first substitute for horsepower for the railway. Later, the company turned to electricity as the motor power. The lad rode on the first electrical car on First Street, and the riding was sport, indeed.

When eleven years of age, he began to work out, and for twenty years he ran the steam engine in the brickyard and subsequently ran stationary engines for other institutions at various other places in the county, so that he gained a wide acquaintance. He then took up plumbing and worked for Levin & Son, and as he could not have had a better apprenticeship, he learned plumbing as thoroughly as he had steam-engineering, and was just the man to form the promising partnership with Charley Ronecker.

The firm of Bowen & Ronecker was established in the spring of 1921, and they have been busy as bees ever since. They operate a general plumbing and sheet metal business and guarantee to do whatever is undertaken so that it need not be done over again the next day. This assurance means so much in the present age of careless inefficiency that the up-to-date folks of Santa Clara have not been slow to appreciate their efforts. They and their five employes have all they can do. They have many residences to their credit and the excellency of their work is the merit which attracts a constantly increasing patronage.

At San Jose in 1907 Mr. Bowen was married to Miss Louise Bimmerly, a native of San Jose, where she was reared. She is a daughter of August Bimmerly, who died in San Jose on March 14, 1921, and of his good wife, nee Louise Boughtenthistle, both pioneers. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Bowen—Evelyn and Harold. The Bowens reside in their hospitable home on Willis Avenue.

BEVERLY ALLEN ENGLAND. — A sturdy pioneer of Santa Clara County whose reminiscences of California reach back for almost seventy years is Beverly Allen England, who can narrate many interesting happenings of the early days here, where he was long associated with Martin Murphy, Jr. A native of Missouri, he was born at Steelville, Crawford County, Mo., on October 12, 1842, the son of John and Jane (Cornigham) England, both natives of Virginia. They were married in Missouri and there the father died in 1848, followed to the grave a year later by the mother, leaving six orphaned children, two boys and four girls.

The fourth of the family, Beverly A. England, was reared by an uncle, Ruggles England, who started across the plains in 1853 as captain of a train of eight wagons and ox teams. Beverly was then a lad of eleven years, and he rode a horse all the way from St. Joseph, Mo., to Hangtown, Cal. They stopped for a time at the ranch of Martin Murphy Sr., Santa Clara County's earliest pioneer, and then for nine years he worked for his uncle, who had gone to the mines in Butte County, and as a bookkeeper in the hotel and post office near the mines. On his return to Santa Clara County he engaged in farming with his brother at Milliken's Corners, where his brother-in-law, the late J. W. Johnson, had located. Mr. Johnson had first crossed the plains in 1849, later taking up a Spanish grant at Milliken's Corners, the title to which proved defective, so that he was compelled to pay for it a second time.

At Santa Clara Mr. England was married to Miss Jennie Simpson who had also crossed the plains in 1853, but in another train. Two children were born to them, Gus A. England, whose sketch appears on another page of this history, and Harry England, who married Miss Mary Wicker of San Jose, and they are the parents of two children—Winifred and Lorraine. Mrs. Beverly England died in 1913, and since that time Mr. England has made his home with his son Harry in San Jose. For many years Mr. England rented land in the vicinity of Santa Clara and farmed there successfully. He has always taken an active interest in the phenomenal development of Santa Clara County, coming here, as he did, long before there were any railroads, and as an American citizen preferring the political tenets of the Democratic party, he has done what he could to make this favored section come into its own. As a boy, in crossing the plains, he proved to be one of the valued and dependable members of the emigrant train, and he was sent out to reconnoiter for roads and the best places to camp, as well as to look out for hostile Indians, and the lessons of this experience continued to bear good fruit in later life. Now, as one of the oldest living pioneer settlers of this locality, he can look back upon a life filled with interesting experiences, beholding as he has, a transformation that it has been the privilege of but few to witness.

James Turner

JAMES TURNER.—A persevering, successful horticulturist, who finds real pleasure in hard work and who has become influential in his community through the force of his example as a man whose thrift and proficiency have made him successful, is James Turner, a native of Chicago, Ill., where he was born in 1863, the son of James and Mary (Gantz) Turner. Reared in the metropolis of the West, Mr. Turner attended the public schools of that city. He started his business experiences as a traveling salesman and, continuing this for many years, he traversed every state in the Union except Florida. Then for twelve years he conducted a brokerage business in Boston, Mass., where he met with good success.

Mr. Turner's marriage united him with Miss Jessie Crawford, and in 1912 they moved to California and, locating in Santa Clara County, purchased his present ranch of forty-three acres, which is located on the Los Gatos and Santa Clara road, about two miles south of Campbell, Cal. He has erected a substantial and attractive residence. His ranch is a very valuable property and his orchards, which are mostly set to prunes, are now in splendid bearing. Mr. Turner has been active in building up the community, and was one of the prime movers that organized the Campbell Investment Company, the builders of a row of business buildings on Campbell Avenue, including the postoffice, a moving picture theater and three stores, and the Growers' National Bank building, constructed of white enameled brick. He was one of the organizers of the Growers National Bank at Campbell, of which he is president and a director. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association. In national politics Mr. Turner is a Republican, and in 1920 was a prominent candidate as such at the primaries for state senator. He was made a Mason in Home Lodge No. 508, A. F. & A. M., Chicago, and he is also a member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, Elks. Mrs. Turner is a member of the O. E. S. and the Woman's Federated Club. She organized the idea of "prune week" and her energy and enthusiasm put it through. When a member of the Grange, she wrote a paper advocating a prune week, urging the Grange to take it up. The article was published and later it became a national matter and now prune week is well established all over the Union. Mrs. Turner has been very prominent in civic and social affairs and shares with her husband deserved popularity.

LOUIS M. RICHARD.—A successful rancher whose prosperity naturally leads one to both study and admire his progressive methods, is Louis M. Richard, now living on the Alviso-Milpitas road, not far from Alviso. He was born at the Mission Dolores, in San Francisco, on November 17, 1861, the son of August Richard, who came to California in 1857 and, having married Miss Josephine Aggeon, established himself as a market gardener. He and his good wife were blessed with six children: Louisa A., now deceased, became Mrs. Anderson; Annie is Mrs. Carabal; Louis is the third in the order of birth; Emelia and Eugene are both deceased; and Henry of the family circle.

August Richard was a native of the Basses-Pyrenees, in France, and when he came to California as a young man, he brought with him the experience and traditions of a corner of the globe where the natives thoroughly understood how to coax nature to do her best. He did not find it difficult therefore, to specialize in fancy truck farming for exclusive trade; and on settling in Alviso, in 1869, he was able to purchase a home tract of twenty-one acres of land on the Alviso road. Louis attended the Alviso school and remained at home with his father until the death of the latter in 1883.

Pushing out into the world, Louis Richard worked for wages on farms in the vicinity of Alviso, and then, in 1886, he started to farm for himself on the old Young Ranch of 400 acres located at the north end of the Zanker Lane, off the Alviso-Milpitas road. This was a grain and stock ranch, and he leased it until Mr. Standish purchased it in 1914. In that year, Mr. Richard moved onto the farm of 120 acres on the Alviso-Milpitas road, devoted to grain raising; and he has since resided on the ranch. Since then he has also purchased a small ranch of twenty-seven acres at the north end of the Zanker Lane, just west of the Standish Ranch; and there he has recently completed a well, to obtain the water necessary for irrigation purposes, and has succeeded in getting an abundant supply. A broadminded Democrat in favor of every progressive movement, Mr. Richard has been especially active in supporting whatever tended to conserve the resources of the state; and for a number of years he rendered good service to his fellow-citizens in the capacity of game warden for the northern part of Santa Clara County.

NEWMAN HALL.—Erected in 1914, Newman Hall of San Jose will ever stand as a monument to its builder, the late Archbishop of San Francisco, Patrick William Riordan, through whose generosity it was made possible, while its name will recall that great prelate of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Newman, whose kindly spirit won for him the love and veneration of his people.

The Newman Club of San Jose was organized primarily as an institution among the Catholic girls to foster the ideals that have been the basis of progressive civilization during the Christian era. The earliest manifestation of the idea of a Catholic university club seems to have been at Oxford. The Newman society there, under the direction of the Jesuits, organized in the early '90s. The first club of the kind in America was an organization of Catholic students at Harvard in 1895. Similar organizations followed until there are Catholic clubs in most of the state universities and a number of the normal schools and teachers' colleges, and at Vassar, DePauw, Cornell, Bryn Mawr, Smith, Columbia, Brown, Stanford.

The substantial brick and concrete structure erected at 75 South Fifth Street, San Jose, about seven years ago, is now the home of 160 young women students of the State Teachers College at San Jose. It was one of the last activities that marked the life achievements of Archbishop Riordan, his death occurring in December, 1914. A large, one-story structure, it has a large auditorium with a splendidly-equipped stage, an ideal recreation hall, a library, reading room, great hospitable-looking fireplaces and an open lanai attractively fitted with porch furniture, and there is no question regarding the enjoyment of the young women who are fortunate in this environment. Here they may find not only a place for rest, study and recreation, but a place where they may attend lectures, hear good music, and enjoy other cultural advantages, all of which are to better equip them for their profession as teachers

Father Collins, the rector of St. Patrick's Church of San Jose, is chaplain of the club and through him spiritual pabulum is liberally supplied; it has a board of directors consisting of twelve ladies of San Jose, while the discipline and the details of the business is in charge of a resident secretary. In addition to its marked Christian character, it breathes out a strictly Californian spirit and is a valuable adjunct to the State Teachers' College.

BART GATTUCCIO, M. D.—Among the many physicians who loyally responded to their country's call during the late war, giving of their professional services during that crucial time, must be mentioned Dr. Bart Gattuccio. Able and dependable, he is fast taking a place among the foremost practitioners of San Jose. He maintains a suite of offices in the Bank of San Jose Building, where he has been located for the past three years. Dr. Gattuccio was born in Tratra, Province of Palermo, Sicily, on July 28, 1893, the son of Joseph and Sarah (De Matteo) Gattuccio, who came to Santa Clara County when Bart was but a lad. His parents are ranchers in the Evergreen district, owning a thirty-acre fruit ranch.

Bart Gattuccio attended the Evergreen grammar school and later the San Jose high school where he graduated with the class of 1912. He then matriculated at the Hahnemann Medical College, at San Francisco, now affiliated with the University of California and there he took the regular four-year medical course, graduating in 1916. After that he served as an interne at the San Francisco County Hospital for a year, then went to Santa Cruz and opened up an office and practiced in Santa Cruz County for a year. The war breaking out at that time, he enlisted in the medical service of the U. S. Army and was stationed at Ft. Riley, Kans., at Camp Lewis, and Camp Kearney, where he received his honorable discharge, having been given his commission as first lieutenant. The war being over, doffing his uniform for civilian attire, he returned to San Jose there to resume his practice.

Dr. Gattuccio's marriage, which occurred December 16, 1920, united him to Miss Anna Wallfisch who was born in New York City, but reared in San Francisco. He is prominent both socially and professionally, and enjoys a large and growing general practice. Fraternally, he is a member of the American Legion, and is a member of the national, state and county medical societies, in all of which he is a popular leading member.

THOMAS C. HOGAN.—San Jose owes much to such experienced and enterprising men as Thomas C. Hogan, the junior member of Messrs. Popp & Hogan, the popular printers, for a first-class exposition of the "art preservative of arts," and the steadily-increasing patronage accorded this wide-awake firm is well deserved. A native son, and one always alive to whatever makes for the development and fame of the Golden State, Mr. Hogan was born at San Jose on December 4, 1865, the son of Henry Hogan, a painter who rose to be a contractor. He married Miss Bridget McCarthy, with whom and their children he came from Boston across the Isthmus of Panama in 1863. Landing at San Francisco, the family pushed inland to San Jose. There were eleven children and nine grew to maturity; but only six are now surviving.

Having progressed through the public schools, Thomas became a student at St. Joseph's College, at San Jose, and then he learned the printer's trade. He worked for a while on the Times, and then on the Mercury, and then, in 1893, he went into business for himself. Those familiar with his skill, and that of his partner, their taste, methods of transacting business and their high-grade products, will not be surprised to learn that Messrs. Popp & Hogan have done well from their start.

A member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and their San Jose Parlor No. 22, Mr. Hogan is also a member of the Y. M. I., the Eagles and the Elks. He belongs to the Roman Catholic Church, and he is a Democrat. He has served for two years on the board of library trustees of San Jose, for two years on the board of education, and for four years as a member of the city council.

DANIEL W. STOUT.—A craftsman who can well be proud of his excellent workmanship, perfected through many years of painstaking work is Daniel W. Stout, cabinet maker, who is counted among the most expert in the city of San Jose. A native of Green County, Ill., where he was born at Whitehall on February 28, 1854, his parents were Dr. J. M. and Julia (Henderson) Stout, born in Ohio near Coshocton and removed to Illinois where the father was pioneer physician, riding horseback in his practice and carrying medicine in his saddlebags. Both parents have passed away; they had eight children of whom Daniel is the fifth, and he attended the schools at Whitehall, Ill. At the early age of fourteen years, he began to learn the carpenter's trade and worked in that line until eighteen years of age. He went to Kansas and there drove a stage for four years out of Chanute and Independence. Returning home again, he stayed a short time, working as a carpenter, and then going West, spent a while in Colorado, and New Mexico, where he drove a stage and also worked at his trade. The year 1890 marks his coming to San Jose and for twenty-eight years he was foreman for J. D. Stuart. During that time he built many substantial structures, such as the Abbot Hotel in Salmas, a large building in Gilroy for Thomas Rae and two buildings at the Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton and has built numerous residences and business houses in San Jose. When J. D. Stuart passed away, Mr. Stout took over the business and now does mostly shop work and has become very successful; he also does a large amount of cabinet work, in which line he is considered an expert. Aside from his contracting business, Mr. Stout with his two sons own a 2,000-acre ranch beyond Mt. Hamilton, which is well wooded and watered and devoted to farming and stockraising.

Mr. Stout's marriage, which occurred on November 8, 1882, united him with Miss Sina Fair, a native of Whitehall, Ill., and they are the parents of four children: Percy and Carl were both enlisted in the defense of their country during the World War; Percy is now on the ranch and Carl is engaged in mining at Virginia City, Nev.; Nina and Leola. Mr. Stout and his family have made a large circle of friends during their long residence in this city and has a high standing in business circles residing with his family at 325 Gifford Avenue. He is past grand of Observatory Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., and past chief patriarch of the Encampment and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. In national politics, he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party.

Paul Rudolph

PAUL RUDOLPH.—A highly-esteemed representative of the successful, influential California financier is Paul Rudolph, the popular cashier of the First National Bank of San Jose, a native son who was born in Bitter Water Valley, San Benito County, Cal., on March 31, 1881. His father, C. L. Rudolph, came to California about 1864 and settled down to farming, and here he was married to Miss Ellen Marie Schmidt, who came out to the coast shortly after his arrival. Mr. Rudolph died in March, 1911, the father of six children, among whom were four boys. Paul, who was next to the youngest, attended the public schools of his locality and then remained at home assisting his father on the ranch until eighteen years of age, when he found employment at ranching, accumulating the means by which he was able to attend the Pacific Coast Business College in San Jose, from which he was graduated in 1904. For a while he was with O. W. Palmer, and when he had become thoroughly conversant with the ins and outs of mercantile and financial transactions, he entered the service of the First National Bank, in November, 1904, commencing as a clerk. From the beginning, Mr. Rudolph found banking congenial to his temperament and worked himself up through various positions, and in May, 1919, he was made cashier. This responsible office he still fills, to the satisfaction of all who know him, giving personal attention to the wants of all who deal with the bank. He has been honored with the secretaryship of the San Jose Clearing House, and has been made secretary of Group 3 of the California Bankers Association and in addition his fellow-citizens have asked him to serve as treasurer of San Jose. Interested in the cause of education, Mr. Rudolph has consented to serve as trustee of Hester school district, to which he generously gives the necessary time and attention. The family reside on Yosemite Street and he is a member of the Hester Improvement Club.

At Palo Alto on August 30, 1911, Mr. Rudolph was married to Miss Evelyn Kennedy of South Dakota, who was educated in Beloit, Wis., completing her education at Stanford University, and they have three children—Eva R., Ellen M., and Paul Rudolph, Jr. The family attend the Presbyterian Church and participate in much uplift work in the community. Mr. Rudolph was made a Mason in Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., of which he is past master, is a member of the Consistory, San Jose Country Club, the Elks, president of the 100 Per Cent Club and a charter member of the Commercial Club.

VALENTINE KOCH.—An interesting representative of one of the most interesting, because most important of modern industries is Valentine Koch, the senior member of the well-known and popular firm, V. Koch & Sons. He was born in Bavaria, Germany, in March, 1850, the son of Valentine Koch, whose good wife was Caroline Kline before her marriage. Both of these worthy parents, who did what they could to start the lad well in the world, are now deceased.

Valentine Koch, Jr., enjoyed the advantages of the common schools in Germany, until fourteen years of age, when he crossed the ocean to the New World. For three years he remained in New York, and there he took up the harness-maker's trade, learning it thoroughly and thus well-equipping himself for the future. In 1867, however, he decided to come out to California. Here he pitched his tent at San Jose and for thirteen years worked with Mr. Stern in the harness business. Then, with a Mr. Kaiser, he took up the making of buggies and harness, and under the firm name of Kaiser & Koch, they advanced to success and prosperity. From his seventeenth year, then, until the present, Mr. Koch has followed saddlery; and now he is engaged with his sons in the handling of automobiles, a line of trade founded by them seven years ago. They handle the Elgin Six and have Santa Clara County for their territory.

In 1879, at San Francisco, Mr. Koch was married to Miss Molly Leibenberg, and they have been blessed with two boys and two girls. Mr. Koch belongs to the Masons, the Odd Fellows, the Shriners and the Elks, and is a Republican in his preference for national political platforms. Mr. Koch served his fellow-citizens as mayor of San Jose in 1896-97, and prior to that he served in the San Jose city council for four years. He was also a commissioner of the Agnew Asylum for four years, having been appointed by Governor Waterman. Mr. Koch helped to organize the San Jose Building and Loan Association, and he is now its president, and the only member living that served on its first board of directors. He is, in addition, a director of the First National Bank.

JOHN W. MACAULAY.—In whatever part of the world you find the Scotchman, the people of his community look to him as an example of thrift and industry; a friend of education and enlightenment and standing for all that constitutes good citizenship. The citizen of whom we narrate is John W. Macaulay, a native of the land of Burns, who has been identified with Santa Clara County for more than a half century and whose parents were among the settlers of 1870, coming to this city when it was nothing more than a small town.

Born on February 24, 1860, John W. was the son of John and Elizabeth (Wilson) Macaulay, who were also natives of Scotland and coming to America in 1865, made their first home in this country in Chicago and then later coming to California, located in San Jose in 1870. The father engaged in the photograph business and continued in this line until his death, which occurred in 1876, the mother surviving him until the year 1903.

John received a fair education in the public schools of San Jose and went to work in his father's establishment and at his father's death, took charge of the business. For a while he was in partnership with Mr. Milton Loryea, who was also a photographer, and they worked under the firm name of Loryea and Macaulay, their studio being at 26 South First Street, and here they worked together from 1880 to 1886. Mr. Macaulay then associated himself with the T. W. Hobson Company in their clothing store for about twenty years. In 1906 he embarked in the orchard business at Visalia with J. H. Henry. Disposing of this property in 1919, he established himself in the realty business as the Macaulay Farms Company, at 119 North First Street, in which he has been very successful.

Mr. Macaulay married Miss Mattie Hobson, a native of San Jose, and they are the parents of a daughter, Hazel I., and a son, Thaddeus W., who is secretary and manager of the Macaulay Farms Company, Inc. In 1921 Mr. Macaulay, in conjunction with his brother-in-law, W. B. Hobson, the pioneer clothier, formed the San Jose Securities Company,

incorporated, which is now a flourishing organization, its offices being with Macaulay Farms Company, Inc., at 119 North First Street.

Mr. Macaulay has always been a very active man, taking part in all movements for the good of the city in which he lives and serving well the country of his adoption. He served for three years in the California National Guards; was a member of the city council for the four years during 1898 and 1902, when the first charter went into effect; in many ways he has shown his deep interest in work of the Chamber of Commerce and the San Jose Realty Board, being secretary of the latter. He is a popular member of the B. P. O. Elks, and in national politics he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party.

MRS. ADELA R. GUGLIERI.—An esteemed resident of Madrone, Santa Clara County, whose early years were spent in the land of her birth, Mexico, is Mrs. Adela R. Guglieri, whose husband, the late Dr. August A. Guglieri, was a well-known physician of San Francisco, and who, in addition to his large medical practice, was extensively interested in horticulture and viticulture, leaving a valuable estate at his passing away.

Mrs. Guglieri was born at Colima, Mexico, December 16, 1874; her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Marcelino Rodriguez, both died when she was a babe, and she was given a mother's care by Mrs. Viviana Carillo, a close friend of her parents. She was reared and educated at Colima, residing there until 1893, when she accompanied Mrs. Carillo to San Francisco, where they made their home until Mrs. Carillo's death in 1897. In May, 1902, at San Francisco, she was united in marriage with Dr. A. A. Guglieri, and the Bay section remained their home until 1907, when they removed to Madrone, where Dr. Guglieri passed away on November 29, 1919. One child, a daughter, Mary, was born to them and she is now the wife of E. Bolli of Madrone and the mother of a son, Eugene.

Dr. A. A. Guglieri was born at Genoa, Italy, December 13, 1859, the son of a wealthy merchant of Genoa, who for many years operated a large fleet of merchant vessels from this port. He often took passage on these vessels on their long journeyings, and so became acquainted with the people and customs of many lands and climes. When twenty-eight years old he started on a trip around the world and on arriving in Mexico, was so fascinated with this country that he took up the study of herbalist with the Indians at Colima. In 1890 he removed to San Jose and practiced his profession for eleven years, then went to San Francisco and entered Cooper Medical College, and after graduating from this well-known institution, now a part of Stanford University, he took up the practice of medicine in San Francisco, becoming widely known and establishing a lucrative practice, in which he actively continued up to three years before his death, maintaining an office in San Jose for a few years.

Dr. Guglieri's first marriage had united him with Miss Frances Carillo, who was a native of Colima, Mexico, and four children were born of this marriage: Gregory Guglieri, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume; Louise, the wife of Charles Haggans of San Francisco and the mother of one daughter; Irene, Mrs. Marco Borello of Morgan Hill, has one son; Frances, Mrs. Albert Pauls of Gooding, Idaho, has a son and a daughter. Mrs. Frances Guglieri passed away at San Francisco on the third of February, 1901.

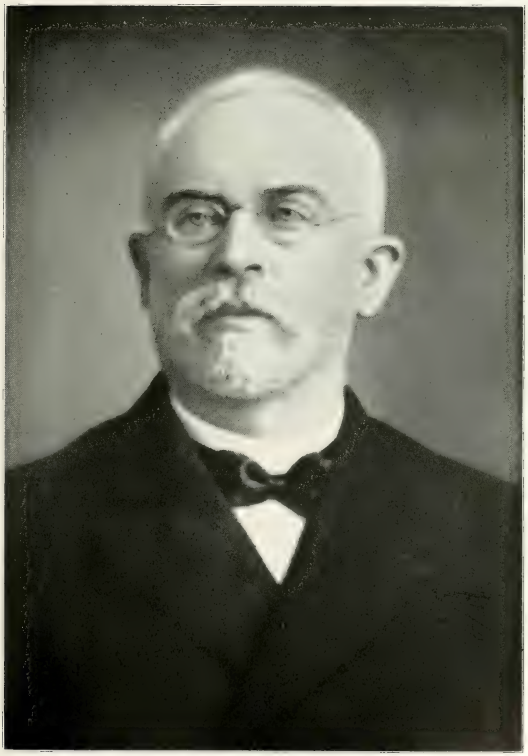
In September, 1899, Dr. Guglieri acquired a tract of ninety acres east of Madrone, which he developed into a fine vineyard. Successful in his profession he accumulated a competency, and from time to time increased his property holdings, and at his passing away he left an estate made up of valuable realty holdings in San Francisco, Oakland, Morgan Hill, Redwood City and Madrone. A man of high standing both in professional and business circles, Dr. Guglieri had a wide circle of friends, to whom his death, in November, 1919, came as a distinct loss.

ELTON R. BAILEY.—An efficient administrator whose wide experience and especial adeptness to the peculiar demands of his responsible position have had much to do with oiling the machinery of local commercial and financial life, is Elton R. Bailey, the superintendent of the Merchants Association Credit Bureau, with headquarters at 74 North First Street, San Jose, and a membership of 394. As might be expected, he is a native son, and first saw the light at Yreka, Cal., on May 22, 1858. His father, Caleb Bailey, born May 7, 1827, married Miss Arilla Cox, born February 20, 1827, and together they came across the plains by oxen in 1849, proceeding first to Oregon. They brought one son with them, their oldest child. One son was born in Oregon and four daughters and our subject were born in California. Four of the seven are living. From there they journeyed to California, and at Yreka Mr. Bailey engaged in mining. After several years of hard and fairly successful work in that field, he and his family removed to Mendocino County; and there he followed farming until his death on February 14, 1896. Mrs. Bailey, a devoted wife and mother, is also dead, having passed away on February 1, 1910.

Elton went through the local schools at Ukiah, but as a mere boy he had to go to work, and so a large part of his most helpful education was obtained in the great school of experience. He remained on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, and then he came to San Jose and took a course in bookkeeping at the business college in this city. At the same time, he entered the service of the Southern Pacific Coast Railroad, and there he remained until he was appointed secretary to the medical superintendent of the Agnew State Hospital, a position he continued to fill with credit to himself and satisfaction to many others for eight years. Then he engaged in real estate transactions in San Jose for a year, and at the end of that period was appointed bookkeeper at the Agnew State Hospital, where he remained for ten years. Returning to San Jose, he was made day captain of police and for five years was charged with the preservation of law and order in and about town. In July, 1913, he accepted his present responsible trust, requiring for its successful discharge a good knowledge of human nature and daily transactions in life, and much tact and farsightedness. Naturally Mr. Bailey is a live wire in the San Jose Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Bailey has been married twice. His first union was with Annie Foster, a native daughter by whom one child, Hazel, now Mrs. David A. Dowsett, of Honolulu, was born. His second marriage united him with Miss Laura P. La Montagne, also a native

Adela Guglielmi.



A.A. Guglieri M.D.

of California and one daughter has blessed this union: Marion J., a student in the public school. In politics, Mr. Bailey is a Republican, and is a 32° Mason, is past master of San Jose lodge No. 10, and in the San Jose chapter of the Eastern Star he is a past patron. He also belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, and to San Jose Pyramid No. 9 A. E. O. S. (Since this sketch was written, Mr. Bailey passed away, on June 10, 1922.)

WILLIAM B. HOWE.—A public-spirited man who left behind him a blessed memory at his passing away was William B. Howe, who located in California in 1882. A native of Schenectady, N. Y., he was born on February 27, 1854, a son of Erastus and Mary J. (Burton) Howe, who moved to Wisconsin and settled in the vicinity of Sparta when their son was a child. Both parents passed their remaining years in that locality, the mother surviving until the summer of 1921, when she died at the age of eighty-seven years.

William B. Howe attended the public schools of Sparta, Wis., and at an early age took up agricultural pursuits, following that calling in both Wisconsin and near Minneapolis, Minn., when he came to California in 1882 on account of his health. He had married Miss Letty Lanham and they had one son, William L. Howe, now residing in San Jose and the father of two boys, Edwin W. and William B. Mrs. Howe died before he came to California. Mr. Howe settled in San Jose on account of the fine climate and he soon became a traveling salesman, representing at different times, various houses of San Francisco, and he continued that vocation for eighteen years. For eight years he was connected with the Pacific Milling Company at Paso Robles, where he made his home. He next bought an interest in the Scovel Iron Store Company of San Francisco and made his home at San Jose, where he had purchased a six-acre orchard in The Willows and during the time he was not on the road devoted his time to cultivating his place.

Soon after coming to this state Mr. Howe was married to Miss Clara B. Bonar on February 19, 1883, who was a native of Iowa and a daughter of the late Joseph A. Bonar and his wife, who was in maidenhood Miss Anna Forgraves, both natives of Ohio, the latter of Virginian stock. Mr. Bonar came to California in 1872 and followed the trade of a contracting plasterer for many years and was employed on many of the public buildings, business blocks and residences in San Jose during his active career. He died here in 1902 and Mrs. Bonar passed away in 1906. Of their seven children three are still living: Mrs. Lydia Dalve of Richmond, Cal.; Charles W., of San Francisco, and Mrs. Howe.

In 1892 Mr. and Mrs. Howe purchased the tract of six acres known as the Pitkin orchard, located on Meridian Road in The Willows and this has since been the famliy home. Mr. Howe passed away on May 14, 1914, honored and respected by all who knew or had business dealings with him. Since his death Mrs. Howe has carried on the ranch with fair financial returns. She is a member of the Parent-Teachers Association of the Willow Glen School and of the San Jose High School. She has an adopted daughter, Eola A. Howe, now a student in the San Jose State Normal. Mr. Howe was a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, holding membership in Aahmes Temple in Oakland. He was made a Mason in 1878 at Salem, Wis., but demitted to the San Jose lodge after he settled here. He was also a member of the Woodmen of the World and in politics he was a Democrat on national issues, but for local affairs he supported the best man for public office, regardless of party affiliations. At his passing the county lost a stanch and honorable citizen, one who was respected and honored by all who knew him.

GEORGE L. KEESLING.—Among the early settlers of Santa Clara County came the Keesling family from far-away Minnesota, now so worthily represented by George L. Keesling, the manager of the Earl Fruit Company of California; and having located in San Jose, they have ever since performed their share in the building of the city. George Keesling was born in Minneapolis on October 10, 1867, a son of Thomas B. and Elizabeth (Hasty) Keesling, both of whom are now deceased, the latter having passed away on January 25, 1913, and the former on January 11, 1918. Mr. Keesling, who came to California with his family in 1873, had been engaged as a farmer and a merchant in or near Minneapolis, and he became one of the pioneer orchardists of San Jose.

George attended the Willow Glen grammar school, and then pursued the courses of the high school in San Jose, and topped off his studies with a good practical commercial course in the Garden City Business College of San Jose, receiving in all a splendid training for the duties of life. He busied himself in his father's orchards until he reached his twenty-first year, and then he was for four years in the employ of the Wells Fargo Express Company. He next clerked in a grocery for three years, and in 1891 planted an orchard on Bird Avenue, to which he gave his personal attention until 1915, when he subdivided the five acres, which were in the city limits.

Since 1918, Mr. Keesling has been manager of the San Jose branch of the Earl Fruit Company of California, a position for which his long years of special training and broad experience have eminently qualified him. The San Jose branch of this famous company employs, during its busy season, more than 100 people all comfortably quartered in one of the most sanitary establishments of modern equipment such as always makes work easier, and it is not surprising that the company is able to send out a product of only the highest quality, and easily to maintain the standard. Mr. Keesling was elected to membership in the city council, but he served only a portion of the term, having been compelled to resign on account of the demands of his private business affairs.

Mr. Keesling's marriage on April 26, 1891, united him with Miss Lila M. Hodges, who was a native of San Jose, and now they are the parents of two children, George H. and Jeannette L., who became Mrs. Thomas P. Kennedy and passed away at the age of twenty-four. In his earlier years Mr. Keesling served for three years in the National Guard of California, and thus maintained the public-spirited, patriotic tradition of his pioneer folks. His parents reared and educated eleven children, all of whom are still living, save one,—Oliver M. Keesling, who died on October 10, 1921. The others yet honoring the good name of their ancestors are Mrs. G. W. Hanson, F. M. Keesling, L. B. Keesling, H. G. Keesling, A. C. Keesling, Mrs. Carrie E. Mitchell, George L. Kees-

ling, Thomas C. Keesling, and Edwin E. Keesling, and his twin-sister, Mrs. Jacob Knack. In national politics a stanch Republican, Mr. Keesling belongs to San Jose lodge No. 522, B. P. O. Elks.

MRS. EMMA HIRSCH.—Widely known as one of the best-appointed and most up-to-date of all undertaking establishments in Santa Clara County is the spacious, ornate building, elegantly and appropriately furnished, belonging to Mrs. Emma Hirsch, a woman of attractive personality who so well mastered her profession, and so well succeeded in her business that she has not only built, but paid for, her extensive equipment; and risen to her leading position in both Santa Clara and San Jose. Her strength of character, her agreeable temperament and uplifting sentiments, her family connections which have always made and kept her active in society, where she is a favorite,—all these features have contributed to draw to her those in distress and needing, often at the very moment when most helpless themselves, guidance, comfort and helpful service. Mrs. Hirsch is entitled to the credit of building up her well-arranged and well-managed enterprise under the name of the Santa Clara Undertaking Company, which is now located at 1098 Jackson Street, at the corner of Benton. She started business in the building of the Bank of Italy, and when the owners decided to remodel the edifice so as to devote the entire building to banking offices and stores, Mrs. Hirsch, finding no other place suitable for her needs, decided to put up a structure of her own. She is the widow of the late Emil G. Hirsch, for many years justice of the peace and for five years an undertaker at Santa Clara, who had died on March 31, 1913; and as she had learned embalming and the other details from her husband, she had continued to conduct the business founded by him.

She was born in San Jose, and is a daughter of the late Fred and Emma (Kreig) Bunemann, well-known pioneer merchant folks at San Jose. They came to San Jose in early days, and Mr. Bunemann was well and favorably known as a manufacturer and business man. He contracted erysipelas and died in less than two weeks at the age of forty-two. Mr. Bunemann was a gifted vocalist and frequently favored San Jose audiences with his beautiful voice and he was much loved and esteemed by everyone. His widow now lives in San Francisco, the mother of five children, among whom our subject is the second.

She attended the schools in San Jose, enjoying both grammar and high school advantages, and then clerked for Nathan & Dohrman, the Palace Crockery dealers. On May 2, 1894, she was married to the late Emil G. Hirsch, a native of Chicago who came to Santa Clara as a young man, and for eighteen years worked for the Eberhard Tannery Company. He was elected justice of the peace in Santa Clara and served for a term; during this time he studied law and became well versed in all legal matters. He then went into undertaking, after he and his talented wife had taken the courses at Barnes School of Embalming, from which both graduated, receiving state licenses. However he passed away just as he had the business established, leaving a daughter, Ora Lee, a graduate of Santa Clara High and the Practical School of Business in San Jose and during the war saw service as a yeomanette, rising to the position of Chief Yeomanette. She is now the wife of Theodore E. Merritt, a broker in Oklahoma City, Okla. Judge Hirsch was a prominent Mason and was past master of Liberty Lodge, F. & A. M., Santa Clara, and was also a member of San Jose Chapter, R. A. M. and San Jose Commandery, K. T., and Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. in San Francisco. He was also an Odd Fellow in which he was a past grand.

Mrs. Hirsch drew the plans, and built and paid for her fine building at the corner of Benton and Jackson streets, in Santa Clara, which is designed exclusively for undertaking; and she is able to develop her ideas as to the ideal thing in undertaking, as fast as the ever-growing patronage makes it possible to expand. She belongs to the Rebekah lodge of Santa Clara and Santa Clara Chapter, Order of Eastern Star; and also to the Kings Daughters in the same city, and she is a member of the Episcopal Church in Santa Clara. She is a niece of J. J. Sontheimer, the father of Urban Sontheimer, justice of the peace of San Jose, and of Gustav Nelson, the retired capitalist of that city, and she is also a niece of the late John J. Stock of San Jose. Thus popular and welcome in business, religious and fraternal circles, Mrs. Hirsch exerts an enviable influence for good, to the brightening and stimulating of many lives, and accomplishing far more than merely the making of success in a commercial enterprise.

CHARLES M. RICHARDS, M. D.—Prominent among the representatives of medical science in California may well be mentioned Dr. Charles M. Richards, the Roentgenologist, of whom both San Jose and Santa Clara County are justly proud. He was born in the pretty home town of Watsonville on November 10, 1881, the son of William S. Richards, who came to California with his family in 1878 and five years later removed to San Jose, where he became president of the Security Bank, which he had organized. He married Miss Alice Alexander, a cultured lady who exerted a wide influence, made many friends and passed from this life to the Great Beyond on April 22, 1920, Mr. Richards having preceded her, his death occurring on June 10, 1915.

Dr. Richards began his educational training at the Washburn School, after which he matriculated at Stanford University from which he was duly graduated, with the Bachelor of Arts degree, in 1903. Going East, he commenced the study of medicine at Harvard, and in 1907 was graduated from the medical department of Harvard University, with the degree of M. D. "cum laude." He spent a year as interne in the Boston City Hospital, then went to Europe and studied in Vienna. Returning to America Dr. Richards settled at San Jose, the only place in which he has ever practiced, and from the beginning of his career here he has been unusually successful. He belongs to the American Medical Association, the State and County medical societies, and also the Pacific Coast Roentgen Ray Society, American Roentgen Ray Society, the Radiological Association of North America. In addition, as a representative man of affairs, he is vice-president of the Security State Bank of San Jose.

Dr. Richards was married at San Jose on August 28, 1907, to Miss Alice Rodgers, a native of Quincy, Cal., and the daughter of Chas. G. and Elizabeth (Hemler) Rodgers; and their union has been blessed with the birth of two sons: William S. and Charles M.

Emma Hirsch

Richards, Jr. The family attend the First Presbyterian Church of San Jose. Dr. Richards is a member of the Elks, the Rotary and the Country clubs, and he devotes some of his leisure to his hobby, the study and enjoyment of music, being director of the Elks Concert Orchestra of San Jose, and the Richards Club,—a chorus of male voices. He is a former member of the San Jose Library Board and the Board of Health, and during the World War he served for eighteen months in the U. S. forces as captain in the medical corps with Base Hospital No. 30 in France. Since returning from the service he has limited his practice exclusively to X-ray and radium work.

ANGELO DI FIORE.—Coming to California in the vigor of his early manhood forty-eight years ago, Angelo Di Fiore, is an excellent representative of the pioneer element of his day. Daring, enterprising, and full of life and energy, he at once became identified with the development of the horticultural resources of the state. A native of Italy, he was born in Palermo on January 23, 1848, a son of Dominic and Rose Di Fiore, his parents coming to the United States forty-two years ago. Both parents have passed away.

Angelo di Fiore was educated in the public schools of Italy and Santa Clara County, and came to America when he was twenty-two years old. He worked on ranches for a time and later traveled over the East and South, dealing in oranges and other fruits and became well known as an honest and conscientious dealer. In 1874 he settled in Santa Clara County and his first purchase of land consisted of twelve acres on which he built his house and planted his orchard, and still is the home-place. He bought another place of eleven acres near by and set that to fruit trees; then he purchased forty acres in the Berryessa district, and in addition to that has 240 acres above Saratoga; fifty acres now in grapes, which is one of the most profitable ranches in the fertile Santa Clara Valley. It is known as the Summit Rock Ranch, and in order to reach this vineyard he was obliged to build seven miles of private road. Success has come to him through his faithfulness, industry and hard work, and he is counted among the most enterprising and successful orchardists of his community.

Mr. Di Fiore's marriage occurred in Santa Clara and united him with Miss Rose Flora, and they are the parents of five interesting and intelligent children: Rose, Elizabeth, Angeline, Domenico and Genevia. In national politics he supports and votes for the candidates as endorsed by the Republican party. The optimistic spirit which he possesses sustained him through all the trials of frontier existence and brought him, in the enjoyment of a competency, to the present era of prosperity and progress.

BYRON MILLARD.—Anyone who has been in San Jose for a considerable time knows what superior postal facilities that progressive, fast-developing city enjoys, but not everyone is aware that the public is indebted for the perfected and well-maintained service largely to Byron Millard, the genial and accommodating postmaster. He first saw the light at Green Lake, Wis., on October 9, 1861. His father was George S. Millard from New York State, who had married Miss Phoebe J. Cook, also a native of that state; and they became early settlers in Wisconsin in the '50s. After a while, they migrated to California and San Jose; and here the esteemed old folks lived until their deaths. They had six children, and Byron was their third child.

He attended the grammar and high schools in Wisconsin, and for several terms taught school in that state and in North Dakota. Then he was in the railway mail service for six years in North Dakota and Montana, but in 1893 came out to California. He went into the book and stationery trade, and in partnership with his brother, F. J. Millard, started the firm of Millard Bros., still under that name. They started in a modest way, worked hard and have been very successful.

On October 14, 1891, Mr. Millard married Miss Gertrude B. Tilden, a graduate of Jamestown College and a member of a long-established New England family. Their union has been blessed with four children: Phoebe passed away at the age of eight; Bryant Tilden is a graduate of Stanford and as a civil engineer worked on the State Highway; Roger B. is in high school; and the next younger is Gertrude B. Millard. The family attend the Trinity Episcopal Church and they share Mr. Millard's enthusiasm for fishing and camping in the mountains.

Mr. Millard's party preferences lead him to affiliate with the Democrats, but he is both broadminded and public-spirited, and has served very acceptably as a member of the board of education. He belongs to the Lions Club and was a director of the Chamber of Commerce for a number of years, and always takes an active part in civic affairs. Very naturally he came into line for still greater service to his fellow-citizens, and he was made postmaster in July, 1913, serving until 1922, his appointment being one of the first in the state by President Wilson.

ROBERT I. BENTLEY, JR.—A well-organized, highly productive and very prosperous establishment of which San Jose is justly proud is the Muirson Label & Carton Company, whose president is Robert I. Bentley, Jr., a native of Santa Clara, where he was born on April 3, 1887. His father, Robert I. Bentley, was born in Chicago, the son of a Methodist Episcopal clergyman who came out to San Jose in early days. The father came with his folks to San Jose when he was six years of age, and eventually became manager of the Fifth Street Cannery. Now he is president of the California Packing Corporation. He married Miss Georgia Dixon, a native of Santa Clara County, whose parents came across the plains with the Pyle family. Growing up, Miss Dixon taught school and so had a special share in helping to lay the first timbers for the commonwealth's foundation. Both parents of our subject are still living.

The family left for Sacramento when Robert was still a child, and he attended the Military Academy at Belmont and afterwards finished at the University of California. Then he was with the California Fruit Canners Association in San Francisco until 1910, and after that went into business for himself. In 1914 he came to San Jose and with G. A. Muirson established the business with which his name has become so intimately associated. Mr. Muirson was president until his death in December, 1919, when Mr. Bentley succeeded to that responsible office. The company employs fifty men, and has another plant at Stockton where it gives steady employment to as many more skilled workers. Mr. Bentley belongs to the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and also to the Rotary Club. In national politics a Republican, he

does what he can to favor sound legislation favorable to a healthy state of business good for everybody.

At Oakland, on April 27, 1908, Mr. Bentley was married to Miss Edna Whitney, of that city, and they have two children,—a son, Robert I. Bentley, third, and a daughter named Edith Adams Bentley. Both the Country and the Sainte Claire clubs claim Mr. Bentley as one of their own, and he is fond of golf and other outdoor recreations. Patriotic and public-spirited to a high degree, he was major of field artillery in the recent World War, enlisting as a private in June, 1917, and served six months in France.

JAMES MILTON KIDWELL.—Hard work, economy and perseverance constitute the basis for the success of James Milton Kidwell, a rancher on the Homestead Road, two miles west from Santa Clara. He is a native of Missouri, born near Newark, Knox County, August 30, 1878, the son of Lee and Martha (Eve) Kidwell. The father was a native of Kentucky and removed to Danville, Ill., when a young man and farmed there; later he removed to Knox County, Mo., where he farmed near Newark until he sold the place and returned to Illinois, engaging in farming and stock raising near Danville, Vermillion County, in time becoming the most extensive feeder of cattle in that region. He died in 1885, aged only thirty-five years, leaving a widow and five children, of whom James Milton is the third oldest. The mother continued on the farm for a year when she moved to Knox County, Mo. She was also born in Kentucky, but her brothers were living in Missouri, and there she purchased eighty acres of land and reared her family. A noble woman, she lived for her children and did all she could to rear and educate them well. She passed away at the age of sixty years.

James Milton Kidwell divided his time between attending the local school and working on the home farm until twelve years of age, after which he worked out on farms for wages, which he gave to his mother, so the most of his education has been obtained by self-study, reading and in the school of experience, and he has become a well-informed man. Soon after reaching his majority he was married at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Mo., August 17, 1898, to Miss Lena Cox, a native of Knox County, Mo., the daughter of James Howard and Rebecca (Plunkett) Cox, born in Indianapolis, Ind., and Sangamon County, Ill., respectively, but were married in Missouri and became well-to-do farmers near Newark, Mo. The father is now seventy-two years of age and the mother is sixty-five. Of their six children Mrs. Kidwell is the second oldest, and she received her education in the public schools in Missouri. Soon after their marriage they purchased twenty acres at Epworth, Shelby County, and engaged in general farming, until they decided to come to California. Selling their holding they arrived at Santa Clara, Cal., March 13, 1902, where Mr. Kidwell was in the employ of the Pacific Manufacturing Company for eighteen months when they returned to Shelby County, Mo., purchasing an eighty-acre farm. However, their longing and desire to live in the land of sunshine and flowers became so great that they sold this farm and on April 7, 1909, they returned and purchased a home in Santa Clara and Mr. Kidwell returned to his former place of employment, continuing until 1912, when he purchased an eleven-acre ranch, a part of the old Woodham place on Woodhams Avenue, later seventeen acres adjoining, so he now owns twenty-eight acres in a body. The ranch is amply irrigated and in full-bearing prunes and apricots. He also has leased a thirty-seven-acre orchard on the Homestead Road and farms this in connection with his own place. He also owns another residence on Homestead Road as well as town property in Herald, Sacramento County. He has been a close student of horticulture and has become one of the best-informed men in that direction in his section. Mr. and Mrs. Kidwell are the parents of two children: Hazel is now Mrs. Morton of San Jose; Carl, a native son, born April 7, 1912, is at home. Mr. and Mrs. Kidwell are both stanch Republicans; fraternally Mr. Kidwell is a member of Santa Clara Lodge No. 238, I. O. O. F. They are both consistent members of the First Baptist Church of Santa Clara in which Mr. Kidwell is a deacon and trustee, while Mrs. Kidwell has been clerk of the official board for several years and is a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary. She is a woman of much energy and business acumen, and Mr. Kidwell gives much of the credit for his success to her faithful cooperation, encouragement and assistance.

EDWARD FRANCIS DISTEL.—Among the men who stand for progress and improvement in all that has to do with the public life of the community and has made a place for himself in the business circles of San Jose, is E. F. Distel, manager of the San Jose Engraving Company. He was born in San Francisco on February 11, 1869, the son of Francois and Josephine (Anstett) Distel. The father came to California in the early sixties and engaged at first in the shoe business and followed this occupation until his death in 1880.

Edward Distel received his education in the schools of San Francisco and then started engraving at the age of sixteen. He was one of the first men to learn the art of photo-engraving in California, studying under Van De Castell and R. S. McCabe, who introduced photo-engraving in San Francisco. The development of this new art was an epoch-making event in the printing world, as it revolutionized the whole field of illustration. So accustomed is the present generation to life-like illustrations and elaborate layouts, worked out with the utmost artistry, as, for instance, in magazine advertising, that it is difficult to realize the radical change that photo-engraving has brought since the days of woodcuts and lithography. The first money he ever earned was on March 17, 1887, when he made some of the first photo-engraving for R. S. McCabe Company, who furnished all the daily papers of San Francisco, namely, the Morning Call, Evening Bulletin, Daily Alta California, Chronicle, Examiner, Evening Post, Franco-Californian and the Daily Report. On October 9, 1902, he came to San Jose, where, on October 10, 1902, he established the business in which he is now engaged and where he employs six men. At first it was a hard struggle to get the business on a profitable financial basis but he has now attained success, the well-deserved reward of a man who has had to put forth every effort in his early years of business.

Mr. Distel's marriage united him with Winifred Veronica Wise, born in Watsonville, Cal., whose father, Preston Wise, was a veteran of the Mexican War and settled in California in the year 1852. In religious faith Mr. Distel is a Catholic. He is past

J M Kidwell
Lena A Kidwell

grand knight of the San Jose Council Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Elks, Loyal Order of Moose, the Grand Fraternity and the Native Sons of the Golden West. A firm believer in the principle of protection Mr. Distel in national politics is a Republican.

HENRY W. LESTER.—The owner of a large acreage comprising some of the finest orchard property in the Edenvale district, Henry W. Lester has made a decided success in the field of horticulture. The oldest living son of one of Santa Clara County's most esteemed residents, Mr. Lester was born at Norwich, Conn., on June 6, 1876, his parents being Amos and Carrie (Spicer) Lester, both members of old Colonial families of New London County, Conn., prominent since pre-Revolutionary days in the life of the state.

In 1890 Henry Lester accompanied his parents to California, and his boyhood days here were spent on the ranch, attending school at San Ysidro, where he graduated. He former a partnership with his brother, John S. Lester, and they operated a ranch on Malone Avenue for some time. In 1912 he purchased 130 acres of the famous Hayes orchard at Edenvale, and since then he has acquired forty-seven acres devoted to a fine orchard, on Senter Road, near Edenvale. These valuable properties are yielding heavily, producing 650 tons of green fruit in 1921, and they are bringing in a handsome income. Mr. Lester has three irrigation systems on his two places, their cost totaling the sum of $20,000, and he usually requires the services of three men the year around to take care of this large orchard property, using both horses and Yuba tractors in its cultivation.

At Trinity Church, San Jose, in July, 1913, Mr. Lester was married to Miss Ethel Edith Cottle, the daughter of Mrs. Edith R. Cottle, the Cottle family being well-known pioneers of Santa Clara Valley. They have one daughter, Edith Ethel, and reside at the Cottle home place on Snell Road. An industrious worker and a man of the strictest integrity, Mr. Lester is keeping up the traditions of his forebears, and well deserves the success that has come to him.

MRS. JAY ORLEY HAYES.—California has always done honor to her women of intellect, culture, influence and leadership, and Santa Clara County will not fail to provide a wreath for those who have contributed to enrich its life. Prominent among such women of true nobility must be numbered Mrs. Jay Orley Hayes, a native of Racine, Wis., where she was reared in an environment of education and culture. Clara Lyon Hayes is the daughter of William Penn and Adelia (Duncombe) Lyon; the former born in Chatham, N. Y., the latter in St. Thomas, Ontario. Both were of English descent. She has one brother, William Penn Lyon, who is business manager of the San Jose Mercury Herald. Her father, William Penn Lyon, was a truly self-made man, who by his strong personality, ability and hard work rose to the highest place in the judiciary of the state of Wisconsin, to which state he had moved in youth. He occupied many positions of honor and trust in Wisconsin. He was twice elected district attorney of Racine County, was twice elected to the State legislature, both terms serving as speaker of the Assembly; was first captain of Company K of the Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, later for three years was colonel of the Thirteenth Regiment and was mustered out of service as brigadier-general. While at the front he was elected judge of the first Wisconsin circuit, later being appointed Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin to which position he was elected several times, during the later years of his service there occupying the position of Chief Justice of the Court. He voluntarily retired from the bench at seventy years of age but later was appointed to the State Board of Control, a board charged with the government of all the penal, reformatory and charitable institutions maintained by the state, and served for about seven years as president of that board. In all these positions he acquitted himself with distinction and honor; his striking ability, modesty of manner, his fairness to and sympathetic interest in and consideration for others, endeared him to all with whom he came in contact and attracted to him a host of loving, loyal friends. The evening of the lives of both Judge and Mrs. Lyon was spent at Edenvale, Cal., with their loving children and grandchildren.

Clara Lyon, after being prepared for college, entered the University of Wisconsin, where she graduated in 1876 with the degree of bachelor of science. A few years later she went abroad, traveling through the British Isles and on the continent for a year and a half. She was united in marriage in 1885 with Jay Orley Hayes, an attorney-at-law and mining man. The first year they resided in Ashland and then moved to the mines on the Gogebic range where they lived for a little more than a year, when they came to Edenvale, Cal. Here she devoted her life to her family and children and individually saw to their care and comfort as well as to their training and education while they were growing. When she felt her duty to her own was accomplished she threw herself into the work of the Mothers' Clubs and Parent-Teacher Association, and she helped to organize and establish the work in Santa Clara County. For this work she has been called by many the mother of the Mothers' Clubs of Santa Clara County. She was the first president of the San Jose High School Mothers' Club. She was district president of the P. T. A. and has been delegate to national conventions on different occasions. On account of her deep interest in the moral education of children Mrs. Hayes prepared a book list for use of supplementary reading for the schools and members of the P. T. A.

Mrs. Hayes was the representative from Santa Clara County on the Woman's Board of the Panama Pacific Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915. For many years she has been intensely interested in many public and charitable organizations and was a director of the Associated Charities of Santa Clara County for many years. The Travelers' Aid Society has also engrossed her attention, Mrs. Hayes having been appointed to organize the society for Santa Clara County and she has been a director since its organization. She also aided materially in organizing the Association of the Collegiate Alumni for Santa Clara County and was its first president.

Mrs. Hayes in 1919 served in the capacity of foreman of the grand jury in Santa Clara County and is said to have been the first woman foreman of a grand jury in the United States. She is an active member of the True Life Church and a trustee from

the date of its organization. Her interest in the work of the True Life Church led her to compile and have published a hymnal for the use of the Church for which she wrote twenty-five hymns, one of which appeared in "Heart Songs," a collection of favorite songs published by the Chappel Company of Boston. She assisted her mother in arranging and editing Judge Lyon's letters written during his service in the Civil War and a volume of the letters with a few of his addresses delivered upon patriotic occasions was presented to each veteran who had served under him during the war or to the families of those who were gone.

Her union with Mr. Hayes has been blessed with five children. Mildred, Mrs. Almon E. Roth, a graduate of Stanford University, resides at Stanford University. Lyetta is cashier of the Mercury Herald Company. Elystus L., a graduate of the College of Letters as well as the Department of Law of Stanford University, served as first lieutenant in the U. S. Army, being sent overseas. He is now practicing law in San Francisco. Miriam, Mrs. Edgar C. Kester, resides in Burlingame. J. O., Jr., is a senior at Stanford University.

MRS. ALICE LEE TALBOTT.—In all the humanitarian agencies of our cilivization, no higher or more worthy work can be found than in the caring for little children whom circumstances of many sorts have made it impossible for the parent or parents to care for them in their own homes. Among the noble and gracious women with lofty ideals who have given their hands and hearts to this task is Mrs. Alice Lee Talbott, who has shown rare capability in the management of the Haven Grove Home, located near Santa Clara on the Saratoga Road, an ideal situation for an institution of this nature. Mrs. Talbott is a native of Colorado, where she was born at Trinidad, Los Animas County, a daughter of William Alfred and Mary Frances (Bailey) Garner. The father was a native of Tennessee and a descendant of an old and honorable family of that state. During the Civil War he fought on the Union side and was promoted to the rank of captain. On one of the marches through Tennessee his regiment passed over the plantation of Grandfather Benjamin Bailey, an extensive planter there, and it so happened that Captain Garner was entertained in the Bailey home, where he met his future wife, Mary Frances Bailey. At the close of the war he returned to the Bailey plantation to renew the acquaintance and at first his attentions were bitterly opposed by the father, because he had been an officer in the Union Army, but his persistency won and the young people were later married, making their home in Lawrence County, Tenn., where Captain Garner engaged in the practice of law, becoming state senator from Lawrence County during the administration of Governor Jackson. He was a member of the committe from Tennessee that was present at the inauguration of Vice-President Johnson, and afterwards served as acting governor. Later the family removed to Trinidad, Colo., and Captain Garner became a prominent factor in the growth and prosperity of the state, then in its early days. He first followed ranching and became a large cattle owner, meanwhile locating a coal claim which eventually became very valuable and was sold to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company. Later he resumed the practice of law, devoting his activities to constructive measures, and he was instrumental in putting through the first irrigation canal in Las Animas County. He passed away in 1913, mourned by his business associates and a large circle of friends. Mrs. Garner was educated in the female academy at Nashville, Tenn., and was reared in the cultured environment of a typical Southern home. Coming to Colorado in the early days was a great change from the comfort and affluence of her old home, but she bravely met the trials and hardships of pioneer life. Being ambitious, she continued her studies and passed the teacher's examination, teaching school at Trinidad until her death on December 10, 1879, at the early age of thirty-four, a severe loss to the bereaved husband and children. Captain and Mrs. Garner were the parents of four children, but all have passed away but Mrs. Talbott.

Alice Lee Garner began her education in the schools of Trinidad and was then sent to Tennessee to live with her Grandmother Bailey where she attended high school. Later, on returning to Colorado, she was graduated from the State Normal School at Pueblo and became a kindergarten teacher, following her profession until her marriage to John Reck Talbott on May 20, 1892. His parents were Joseph and Marie (Reck) Talbott, and they were both natives of Ohio, where they were married, driving overland in a prairie schooner to Kansas in the early days before railroads were built, and there the father became engaged in the real estate business. John Reck Talbott was born and reared in Atchison, Kans., and while still a young man came to Colorado and engaged in the cattle business with his uncle, Frank Reck. Mr. and Mrs. Talbott have been blessed with three children: Grace Jean, a graduate of the San Jose State Normal, is a kindergarten teacher at Fresno; Alice J., a graduate nurse, is assisting her mother as a teacher; John Frank lives in San Jose.

In 1904 Mrs. Talbott came to San Jose, where she was occupied in various kinds of children's welfare work, and through this she became intensely interested in all children, and their welfare and education. During this period she had become well acquainted with members of the State Board of Charities and Correction and the State Board of Control, so that when she decided to establish a home for children she had no difficulty in obtaining the necessary authority from the state. In June, 1918, she opened Haven Grove Home; her work spoke for itself and soon her home was full of healthy, happy children. Her large residence is beautifully located for such a philanthropy, and with her unusual ability, makes the place a real home for children, whose parents are delighted to have their dear ones come under her faithful and able supervision. Her ambition in establishing Haven Grove Home was to get away from the ordinary institutional environment and make it a real home in every sense of its sacredness, providing abundantly for their material welfare with plenty of room, warmth and the best of food. The children are taught up to the fifth grade and with the individual attention given them they make rapid progress. Music is not neglected in their education, as they are not only given instruction but have their own little orchestra. Her desire in having them under her influence is to develop in them the traits of character that will tend to make them the best of men and women for American citizenship. She is endowed by nature with those characteristics that make the children love

Alice Lee Talbott

her, thus she has their confidence and implicit faith, so that there is no difficulty in the discipline of the school. Mrs. Talbott finds great joy in the loving care she is giving these little ones, and the noble work she is doing is resulting in real and lasting good.

WALTER H. WOOD.—Standing high in the estimation of the people, the late Walter H. Wood was a worthy member of the pioneer family of that name, and at his passing was mourned by his devoted family and a host of friends. A native son, he was born at San Felipe, Santa Clara County, December 5, 1868, a son of Uriah and Phoebe L. (Smith) Wood, the father a native of Cattaraugus County, N. Y., and the mother was an Ohioan, but grew to womanhood in Illinois. Uriah Wood was born September 5, 1829, and when ten years of age he accompanied his parents to Illinois.

The Woods are of remote German extraction, but long identified with the United States. The paternal great-grandfather, David Wood, was a native of New York who suffered the terror of being taken captive by the Indians when a boy, but made his escape and reached home in safety. Some years afterwards, when he had grown to man's estate, he became a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The paternal grandfather, Uriah D., was born and reared in New York and in early manhood engaged in lumbering in the Alleghany mountains. In 1839 he took his family from New York to Illinois, making the trip with horses through Ohio and Indiana, settling in Whiteside County. However, he removed to La Salle County within the next two years, and here devoted himself to farming.

Uriah Wood, the father, in company with three other young men started for the West in 1852, crossing the plains with oxen and arrived at Hangtown, Cal., in September of 1852. He engaged in various occupations, the last being teaming in the redwoods. Money being scarce he accepted as payment horses and cattle, and thus accumulated 100 head of cattle. By exchanging and selling, his herds were increased, and all the time he was buying land, until he had acquired some 5,000 acres. All of his real estate was incorporated under the title of Uriah Wood Company, he acting as president and his four sons being directors in the organization. In 1885 that family removed to San Jose. In 1862 he was married to Miss Phoebe L. Smith, and they were the parents of four sons, Chester W., Walter H., of this review; Ralph W., deceased, and Louis E.

Walter H. Wood began his education in the public schools, supplementing with a course at Brewer Military Academy at San Mateo, and later at the College of the Pacific, San Jose. His first business venture was in the banking business in Seattle, Wash., but that was of short duration; then he established an export and import business in the same city and was thus engaged until 1894, when he returned to the Santa Clara Valley and assisted his father and brothers in the management of their extensive stock business in Santa Clara and San Joaquin counties. Later he engaged in the dairy business near Los Banos, Merced County, and was very successful in this enterprise. At the time of his father's death on June 13, 1914, he assumed full charge of the large land holdings and stock business.

Mr. Wood was married at San Jose in 1893 to Miss Maude E. Madegan, a native of California, born near Petaluma, Sonoma County, a daughter of William and Alice Mary (Cooper) Madegan. Her father descended from a Scotch-Irish family and the mother was of English parentage and a native of New York. At the time of her marriage, she was a student at the College of Notre Dame in San Jose. They are the parents of two children, Doris M., the wife of Ed. Koch of San Jose, and Aletha. Mr. Wood was a man of sterling worth and character; he was a great lover of outdoor life and spent his vacation periods each year with his family, seeking the restful peace and quiet of the National Parks, especially Yosemite. It was in July, 1918, that he made his last trip into Yosemite. After having spent a time with his family in the park, he had returned with a number of his business friends from San Jose on a hunting and fishing tour and was stricken suddenly ill, which resulted in his death on July 29, 1918, at the Yosemite Hospital.

Mrs. Wood is conducting the business interests of the estate bequeathed to her and the children and shows remarkable aptitude in all financial and business matters. She enjoys the association of a host of friends and acquaintances, extending gracious hospitality of her beautiful home at 425 South Second Street, San Jose. Politically Mr. Wood was a stalwart Republican and fraternally he was a member of the Elks of San Jose.

RALPH R. BENNETT.—A progressive business man who deserves much credit for the stimulating prosperity of a corporation rated among the best of its kind in all the state, and of which both San Jose and Santa Clara County are justly proud, is Ralph R. Bennett, the president and manager of the Packers & Canners Equipment Company at San Jose. He was born at Des Moines, Iowa, on November 27, 1883, the son of Dr. J. L. Bennett, a physician and surgeon of high standing who had married Miss Clara E. Briggs. Both parents, rich in friends and enjoying an enviable record of professional and social usefulness, are still living, residents of Nebraska.

Ralph attended both the grammar and the high schools of Kearney, Buffalo County, Nebr. While still attending high school, Mr. Bennett began ranching in Nebraska, and after his school days were over he gave it all of his attention, raising grain and stock on a 900-acre ranch and also followed buying and shipping cattle. After twelve years he sold the ranch and stock and located in San Jose in December, 1912, entering the employ of the Bean Spray Company as a machinist. While thus employed he took a correspondence course in civil and structural engineering. In January, 1915, he entered the service of the Anderson-Barngrover Company at San Jose with whom he remained for five years, traveling for them, installing and repairing machinery. During this time he made a trip to Australia to superintend the installing of machinery in a large canning plant for the government at Leeton, New South Wales and was there from November 1, 1917, until March 20, 1918. When he left this concern he was head of the production department, and had acquired a valuable experience.

In 1919, Mr. Bennett and his associates established the business which he now directs, being located at 806 South First Street. It manufacturers about everything in the way of machinery or appliances needed by packers, canners or growers of vegetables or fruit. The most original commonsense ideas are illustrated by their modern, convenient and

economic devices, and it is no wonder that their products are in such demand that the business is rapidly increasing.

At San Jose, in 1911, Mr. Bennett was married to Miss Emma Thompson of San Jose, born in Plainfield, Will County, Ill., who came to San Jose in 1901 with her parents, Wm. and Ann (Leonard) Thompson. A gifted, broad-minded lady, she shares with him a keen interest in the uplift work of the Second Presbyterian Church, to which they belong. A daughter, Frances, brightens the home. Mr. Bennett is a Republican, but in matters of local import he likes to cast partisanship to the winds and help what he can to further the cause of the best candidates and the best propositions for community growth and betterment.

MARTIN MURPHY.—The subject of this historical review is the only living male adult representative of the famous pioneer family, being a great-graandson of Martin Murphy, Sr., who was born in County Wexford, Ireland, November 12, 1785. He grew up in his native county to be an intelligent, industrious and pious man. He married at an early age, Mary Foley, whose family afterwards became prominent in America. Several children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Murphy in Ireland. As the family increased so did their desire for a larger measure of freedom than was accorded to Irish citizens by Great Britain in those days; so, taking all his children except his oldest son, Martin, and his daughter, Margaret, with him, they set sail for the New World, settling in the township of Frampton, near Quebec, where he bought land and built a home. Two years later the aforementioned son and daughter came from Ireland and joined the rest of the family. Martin Murphy, Jr., went to work at Quebec, where he met and married Miss Mary Bulger, July 18, 1831. Being still unsatisfied with their political surroundings, they looked longingly across the borders to the great republic. In 1840 the elder Murphy, with nearly all of his family, removed to Holt County, Mo. Martin Murphy, Jr., remained at Quebec until 1842, when he and his brother James, who had been left behind, also migrated to Missouri.

It was at Quebec that Bernard D. Murphy, the father of the subject of this sketch was born on the first day of March, 1841. Still longing for greater liberty and freedom than even Northwestern Missouri afforded, the family resolved to seek their ideal in far-away California, beyond the Rockies, which was then under Mexican domination. The party, with Martin Murphy, Sr., and Martin Murphy, Jr., and their families, consequently outfitted with 100 or more wagons, numerous oxen, mules, and the first American cattle ever brought across the mountains into California. They started from St. Joseph, Mo., and traversed such a route, at such a path-breaking period that the Donner party, trailing along two years later, were able to use cabins erected by the Murphys, thus through their pioneering and hardships, ameliorating to some extent the terrible sufferings of those that came later.

Martin Murphy, Sr., with the unmarried portion of his family, which consisted of his three sons, Bernard, John and Daniel, and his daughters, Ellen, Margaret and Joanna, reached California in 1844, and soon thereafter came to what is now Santa Clara County, and purchased the Rancho Ojo de Agua de la Coche, situated on the Monterey road south of San Jose, near what later became known as "Twenty-one Mile House. Here they made their permanent home, and were loved by native Californians and highly respected by all the immigrants who came later, dispensing liberal hospitality and lived clean God-fearing lives in accordance with their highest social and religious ideals. They were foremost in matters of both church and state. Martin Murphy, Jr., at first settled near Sacramento, but before long he, too, came over to Santa Clara County and bought a vast tract of land where Sunnyvale now stands, which became known as the "Murphy Ranch." He there built the first good frame house ever built in California from lumber which had been cut and framed at Boston, Mass., according to his plans and specifications and shipped in the "knock-down" around Cape Horn to California. This house is still standing; it is the summer home of Mrs. Mary Ann Carroll, and is in an excellent state of preservation, and there our subject's father, Bernard D. Murphy, grew to manhood, and as the Murphys were most excellent entertainers in addition to their being California's first pioneer family, he became acquainted with all of California's leading public men, and many other of the nation's leading characters, as for instance, Bayard Taylor,, American writer and lecturer, who visited the Murphys in 1859, while making a tour of California as correspondent for the New York Tribune, then owned by Horace Greeley. Mr. Martin Murphy, Jr., took a leading part in the establishment of the College of Notre Dame at San Jose, while Bernard D. Murphy was once elected to the assembly, twice to the state senate and thrice elected mayor of San Jose, being a leading politician and a most efficient and popular public servant, whose altruism and high sense of honor led him to turn over his salary to the public library fund, and to other general welfare purposes. His example would indeed be worthy of emulation by politicians of the present day.

A native son of California, Martin Murphy was born April 3, 1873, in San Jose. His early education began in San Jose; later taking a course at Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., where he graduated with the A. B. degree with the class of 1895. After completing his course, he returned to San Jose and became clerk under Judge Wallace of the Justice Court, and remained in this capacity until 1916, when he succeeded to the same position under Judge Sontheimer, Judge Wallace's successor.

Mr. Murphy has been married twice. One daughter, Ruth, resides with her maternal grandmother, Mrs. M. D. Phelps, in San Jose. His second marriage occurred in San Jose in 1912 and united him with Miss Helene Gratapaglia, a native daughter of San Jose. They are the parents of one child: Barney D., attending St. John's Military Academy, located in Los Angeles, Cal. Fraternally he is an active member of the Eagles, and is serving the local lodge, No. 8, as vice-president. Politically he is a consistent Democrat, as were his paternal ancestors for several generations before him. In his public and private capacities Mr. Murphy has won the respect and good will of his associates, and many years of activity for the public good have established his name among the high-minded, dependable and successful men of Santa Clara County.

PALO ALTO PUBLIC LIBRARY.—A city may well be judged both by the intelligence of the average citizen within its confines and the various agencies which it contains for the promotion of intellectual life and activity; and Palo Alto owes much of its fame as one of the most desirable of all residential centers to the fact that it is well-equipped in educational institutions. Prominent among such, and one of which Palo Alto is especially proud, is the well-planned, well-stocked, and well-managed Public Library, conveniently located and safely housed in a structure worthy of the purpose to which it has been dedicated. One of the most interesting of the historic buildings of Palo Alto is the one now occupied by Ralph Dodson's Music Store and Miss Herrick's Art Store, formerly by the Easterday Co., and before that for years by D. A. Curry, the pioneer furniture dealer and founder of Camp Curry in Yosemite Valley. This was erected by Major Norris and C. L. Crabtree and was named by them, on account of their co-partnership, Nortree Hall. There in 1893 was started a reading room under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., although it must have taken considerable courage to start such an enterprise before the little village was even incorporated. As might have been expected, the public did not rush to support the venture, and as the Y. M. C. A. found that it could not maintain the establishment, it was glad to give way to the Woman's Club, an organization developed about that time from a small Mothers' Club. The ladies had conceived the idea of starting a Free Library, and had formed the nucleus of one with a miscellaneous collection of about 200 books obtained by means of a book social held on March 21, 1896. The day previous Prof. A. B. Show had addressed the Club on "The Need and Value of Town Libraries," an address especially interesting today on account of the vision of the professor, who foresaw in large measure the Palo Alto of the Twentieth Century. The Woman's Club favored the idea of uniting its library project with the abandoned reading room, but, fearing financial responsibility, contented itself with passing resolutions promising moral support.

On the corner now occupied by the Stanford Bank stood a two-story building, long since demolished, where the free reading room was formally opened on February 13, 1897. A subscription list, including payments made to the Y. M. C. A. fund, had yielded some $200, of which sum about $150 was used for rent and the remainder for light, fuel, janitor service and incidentals. Such were the "magnificent distances" of the scattered young town that soliciting was no light task, the unpaved streets and muddy crossings testing the ardor and faith of the library enthusiasts; but the workers went bravely on, spending much valuable time and bringing into requisition the whole available force of the club in gathering magazines and newspapers. Some donated magazines, after reading them, others subscribed for periodicals; the Times and the Live Oak gave their exchanges, all of which had to be collected and arranged. Results of the first year's work showed the crying need of such a place, but when the New Year opened, the committee was loath to continue the task unless more money and more helpers were forthcoming, guaranteeing something more than a mere existence.

When for some weeks the fate of the venture had hung in the balance, more women became interested and it was decided to go on. A uniform subscription rate of twenty-five cents a month was established. The list of subscribers and donations is still on file and shows that some gave as much as a dollar a month; some gave ten cents—what they could—, while only a few names have "No" after their signatures. Ten public-spirited citizens each gave one dollar and made possible the purchase of 100 volumes of fiction from an abandoned library in San Francisco. A second book social was given which added 105 volumes, and with 300 books in the library the institution was formally adopted by the Woman's Club on February 16, 1898. The first librarian was Mrs. A. L. Corbert, who was on duty from 9 to 12 and from 2 to 5, for which service she was paid $15 per month. Operettas and other entertainments, and a lecture by Dr. Jordan, who was from the first keenly interested, began to swell the funds. Even after the town was contributing officially to the maintenance of the work, various kinds of entertainments were given to raise funds; teas, a Christmas Fair, a Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works, an evening given by the Young Ladies' Cycling Club, and a Thanksgiving Business Men's football game.

All members of the club worked hard to assure the success of the library, but particular mention should be made of Mrs. E. L. Campbell, the first president, whose energy, perseverance and wisdom prevailed on the Club to sponsor the project. Mrs. Julia R. Gilbert seems to have been given charge of the library committee of the Club almost at the start, assisted by Mrs. Culver, Mrs. Emerson, Miss Ford and Mrs. George Parkinson. Mrs. Gilbert was later made a trustee under town control and appointed to the new board under the charter, effective in 1909. She remained a member until her death in 1916, thus completing twenty years of most efficient service.

In December 1898 the library was moved to a room on Emerson street, now occupied by Crandall's Homeware Store, and in the following January Miss Anne Hadden was appointed librarian at a salary of $15 and the free use of a rear room. The latter was later given up and the salary raised to $30. In October, 1899, the town voted to appropriate $20 per month to the Library, and this was continued for nearly three years, although the Woman's Club continued in control and made up the amount necessary for running expenses with subscriptions, entertainments and other activities. In January, 1902, the town's appropriation was raised to $50 per month By October, 1902, the Woman's Club had received and expended $4258 and was spending about $1200 per year. With 2300 books on the shelves it was felt that the institution was large enough to be taken over by the town officially. This was done by the adoption of an ordinance establishing a public library and levying a tax of one mill for its support, this yielding an income of $1076. The first board, which took office on October 15, 1902, was composed of J. S. Lakin, Mrs. Mary Roberts Smith, Mrs. Dane Coolidge, Mrs. A. F. Wallace, A. S. Ferguson, and B. F. Hall. Miss Elizabeth Hadden was appointed assistant librarian, to serve without pay.

By the early part of 1903 the growth of the library showed that a new building was a necessity and an appeal was made to Andrew Carnegie. This was presented in person to Mr. Carnegie's secretary by J. F. Parkinson, and shortly after Mr. Parkinson's return from New York word came that $10,000 would be given on the usual terms, that a site should be

provided and an amount equal to at least 10 per cent of the gift appropriated annually. The Board of Trade undertook to secure the lot and raise the amount necessary to purchase it. A committee consisting of Prof. Fernando Sanford, George R. Parkinson, and C. S. Downing, was appointed to handle the matter, and through their efforts the site at the corner of Hamilton avenue and Bryant street was selected from among half a dozen or more offered. The purchase price, $2170, was met by private subscription and appropriation from the treasury of the organization. $100 was also donated by the Board of Trade for a corner stone. On November 10, 1903, the corner stone was laid, with Prof. A. B. Show as master of ceremonies. Mrs. Gilbert read a historical paper, an address was made by Prof. Nathan Abbott of the Stanford law department, and President Jordan told of the visit of Andrew Carnegie twelve years before, when he suggested that Palo Alto would some day be ready to receive his donation for a library. But as that was in the days of the box car depot, Mr. Carnegie thought it scarcely likely that he would be called upon. The new library was opened with a public reception on November 1, 1904. With a building and fixtures representing a cost of $10,939.48, the town was at last possessed of a real library and one that it was felt would be sufficient for the needs of the community for many years to come. Miss Frances D. Patterson had been added to the staff in 1903, and in 1908 a third assistant, Miss Ethel P. Gale, was appointed. Miss Anne Hadden, who had been librarian since her appointment in 1899, resigned in September, 1913, to take charge of the Monterey County Library, and Miss Patterson was appointed to the chief position.

There have been various changes in both staff and trustees since the opening of the new building. With the growth of the city the demands upon the staff have become more and more exacting, but it has not been found possible to increase the number of employees, even with an additional amount granted in taxes, the money, as far as possible, having been put into increases of salaries of those already employed, until these salaries are now more nearly approaching what is felt to be a fair return for trained employees. But the most serious problem has been to provide more room. Various methods were attempted to solve the problem, a second and a third appeal being made to the Carnegie fund without success, and two bond elections being held for building and ground for an addition, both lacking the necessary two-thirds vote. By 1921 even the public began to realize that the library must be enlarged if it was to keep pace with the demands upon it and with the growth of the community dependent upon the library, a population far exceeding the political boundaries of the city proper. A campaign was started by the Civic League under the direction of Mrs. Theodore Hoover which resulted through private subscriptions and the holding of a May Day Fete in the raising of enough money to purchase the lot adjoining the building for an addition and leave a balance for the purchase of furniture and necessary equipment for the new building. On November 15, 1921, bonds to the amount of $40,000 for an addition to the Library were carried by a large majority, the vote being the largest ever cast at a bond election. This addition will be completed by October 1, 1922, and will make a building of which Palo Alto may well be proud.

PACIFIC MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Prominent among the important industrial concerns to which Santa Clara County is indebted for much of the rapid, yet sound and permanent development which has of late made this section one of the most progressive of all the counties of the Golden Gate, is the Pacific Manufacturing Company, for the past thirty-five years under the able management of its president, James H. Pierce. His father, the late James P. Pierce, had been president before him, and ever since the latter's death James H. has had the reins well in hand. Associated with him are J. G. Kennedy, manager of the San Francisco office; Herbert J. Quinn, manager of the Los Angeles branch, and R. T. Pierce, secretary and treasurer, another dependable official with a record of thirty-five years of service. The directors are: James H. Pierce, J. G. Kennedy, R. T. Pierce, J. L. Pierce (son of R. T. Pierce), of San Jose, L. L. Morse and F. A. Birge of San Francisco, and W. F. Hayward. The concern employs five hundred men, the year around, and has its main office at Santa Clara, and is, without doubt, the most substantial industry in Santa Clara County, and the largest manufacturing concern of its kind in the State of California.

This company, founded with such foresight by the late James Pieronnett Pierce, and guided so admirably by James Henry Pierce, his son, and those happily associated with him, has a most interesting history, as recently outlined in the Pacific Factory Developer. In 1875, the Pacific Manufacturing Company started with a small planing mill and lumber yard to supply the local needs of the town of Santa Clara, and ever since this progressive company has steadily enlarged its scope of work and field of operations, until now its business covers all of California, the Hawaiian Islands and extends as far east as Utah. The company for many years has been a prominent factor in the building up of San Francisco, particularly so since the great fire in 1906. Many of San Francisco's principal buildings bear convincing evidence of the quality of the work turned out by the Santa Clara mill. We may mention the St. Francis and Palace hotels, the Humboldt and First National banks, and the Southern Pacific and Balfour-Guthrie buildings as testimonials of its handicraft, and several of the many buildings which are now under construction in the Bay Cities.

The company ranks high among the sash and door factories of the state. However, its specialty is fine, hardwood, interior finishings, and the quality of the work it turns out in this line is recognized by different architects throughout California as being unsurpassed. The company maintains a mill and lumber yard at Santa Clara, covering an area of twenty acres, and a private switch connects with the Southern Pacific Railroad, so as to facilitate the handling of its large output, and for receiving lumber and raw materials. In a recent interview, W. F. Hayward, the popular representative of the Santa Clara office, said that his company had been doing a capacity business for some time past, which necessitated the employment of between 500 and 600 people. During the war the Pacific Manufacturing Company made a specialty of airplane parts, and received much praise from the Government on the quality of the finished work. Pioneers in their line, the Pacific Manufacturing Company are always in a position to render excellent service, and all work turned out by them is known only as the best.

R. Nella Rogers.

R. NELLA ROGERS.—A naturally-gifted, thoroughly trained, and highly-accomplished musician and instructor in music, who has done much, in developing and raising the standard of her department, to make the College of the Pacific one of the very best educational institutions in all the west, is R. Nella Rogers, the teacher of voice culture, and musical favorite in San Jose, where she is known as a soloist, as well as at Helen Guth Hall, where her pleasing personality makes it a pleasure to reside. She was born near Princeton, Bureau County, Ill., the daughter of Andrew Rogers, a native of England, a cabinet maker and a furniture dealer at Princeton, Ill., and also a landowner. While in Illinois, he married Miss Mary Ross Whitney, a native of Ohio. Her maternal great-grandfather came from England and settled in Maine where her grandfather, Ephraim Whitney, was born; her grandfather afterwards settled in Ohio where he was married to Miss Edith Ross, a native of the Buckeye State, a daughter of Squire Wm. Ross, who was mayor of Urichsville, Ohio, for forty years. Miss Ross was very musical and had a splendid voice much appreciated in those days and their children were all talented as musicians. Miss Rogers' mother also possessed a beautiful soprano voice and was in demand for church singing. She spent her last days in Los Angeles. She was the mother of three children, one of whom is now deceased. Edith E., a sister of our subject, is the wife of J. A. Shank, a dealer in lumber and fuel in Spokane.

As a little girl, Nella Rogers came to Jefferson, Iowa, brought there by her mother; for her father had died three months before her birth. She attended both the common and high schools at Jefferson, and in time matriculated at the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin College, Ohio, where she studied both voice and piano; then she became a teacher of voice and piano in the Conservatory of Music of Grand Prairie Seminary at Onarga, Ill. During this period she did concert work throughout the state of Illinois. Meanwhile she made two trips to Europe; the first time she studied at Hanover and then found her way to Weimar, the classic city in which Liszt lived and taught; and there she became a pupil of Frau von Milda. Her second trip she went first to Berlin, where she studied under Georges Graziani; and in Paris she took instruction from Mme. de la Grange. Her mother meantime had married a second time to Mr. Charles Fellows Peck of New London, Conn., had removed to Fremont, Nebr., and on her return from abroad Miss Rogers joined her mother in that city and the two immediately made preparations to come to Los Angeles, Cal., to spend the winter. Dr. Eli McClish, who had been president of Grand Prairie Seminary, while she was a teacher there, had become president of the University of the Pacific (now the College of the Pacific) and learning that Miss Rogers was in California tendered her the position of teacher of voice, which she accepted, coming immediately and taking up her work in 1897; since 1899 she has been the head of the department of voice culture. In 1911 she studied with William Shakespeare of London, England, while that celebrated musician was teaching in Los Angeles, and in the summer of 1916, she was a pupil of Dudley Buck in New York; she also studied under Kronberg of Boston, and during 1917, 1918 and 1919, she was a student at the McBurney studios, in Chicago. How enthusiastically progressive she is may be gathered from the fact that for four consecutive years she has gone East for graduate work.

As a soloist with an exceptionally pleasing mezzo-soprano voice, Miss Rogers has been singing in the First Congregational Church in San Jose for the past nine years; and she has frequently contributed to public programs of various kinds, favoring her audiences with her talent. With practical experience in oratorio work in America, and a thorough and broad knowledge of musical conditions in the musical centers of the Old World, as well as in the United States, Miss Rogers has been of inestimable service to many an aspirant, in developing real talent, and in encouraging the ambitious to reach the highest possible goal.

JAMES FRED PAYNE.—Among the worthy pioneers of Santa Clara Valley who did much to increase the resources of the county was the late James Fred Payne who was born in Columbia County, N. Y., March 20, 1833, a son of William Payne, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1799. John Payne, the paternal grandfather, was also a native of Yorkshire and in 1802 brought his family to New York, locating in Columbia County. William Payne farmed in that county until 1837, when he removed to Schoharie County, where he lived until his demise in 1866, aged sixty-five. His wife was in maidenhood Gertrude Crapser, daughter of John Crapser, a native of New York and a soldier in the War of 1812. Gertrude (Crapser) Payne, the mother of our subject, lived to be eighty-four years old. She was the mother of seven sons and four daughters, who were given the best education possible of attainment in the country schools of New York state and were reared to habits of industry and usefulness. Until 1855 James Fred, the fifth in his father's family, worked on the home farm and then came to California by way of Panama, locating in Tuolumne County, where he resided until 1858. That year he purchased a farm in the foothills in Santa Clara County. Two years later, in 1867, he located on a farm a mile east of Los Gatos, and in 1873 came to the place that became his permanent home and where his widow still resides. He owned 126 acres of land that he devoted to farming and fruit raising and in time had large orchards devoted to prunes and apricots. He was thrifty and he had good substantial buildings as well as good equipment for caring for the fruit, including a large drier. The grounds around his comfortable residence were well laid out and abounded in flowers, shrubs and trees which are still a monument to his energy.

Mr. Payne was married in Mountain View in 1874, being united with Miss Phoebe McClellan, a native of Missouri, born near Independence in 1848, in which state her father settled after removing from his native home in Tennessee. The McClellan family were pioneers of Santa Clara County. Her parents, William and Eveline (Dickey) McClellan, natives of Tennessee and Kentucky, respectively, crossed the plains to California bringing their children in an ox-team train of seventy wagons. After a trip of six months through the Indian country, they arrived safely in the fall of 1849. After teaming for a while, Mr. McClellan purchased a farm near Mountain View and later on bought and owned several places, among them being the old Captain Stevens ranch

for whom Stevens Creek was named. On this place Mr. and Mrs. McClellan resided at the time of their death. They had nine children, seven of whom are living. Mrs. Payne was only six months old when her parents started across the plains in 1849, so she is now among the oldest settlers of Santa Clara County. Mr. Payne died January 25, 1915, mourned by his family and many friends. Since his death his widow continues to reside at the old home, the estate comprising about 100 acres, nearly all in fruit trees. Her son, George C., an able horticulturist, has charge of the orchard, thus relieving her of all care. Mr. and Mrs. Payne were the parents of five children: George C., the manager of the Payne ranch; Hurley, is also a horticulturist and resides in Campbell; Gertrude E. Howard and Louise are at home. In religion Mrs. Payne is a Presbyterian, and politically a Republican. She is now one of the few pioneers of 1849 that are still living and able to narrate accounts of early days in California.

JOSEPHINE MARSHALL FERNALD.—Standing high in musical circles of the state as a teacher of voice and piano, Josephine Marshall Fernald is the efficient director of the Stanford Music School and of the Berkeley School of Music, recently established at 2168 Shattuck Avenue. She comes from one of the most disinguished families in America, being a direct descendant of Chief Justice John Marshall, and she has all the virility and acumen of her illustrious progenitor, who in a more clear and forcible way than any other jurist, construed the Constitution of the United States.

Mrs. Fernald's parents were Maj. Lewis Field Marshall and Mary Helen Mar Foree. Her father was born in 1823 and was the son of John Marshall, whose wife was Mildred Field. She was the daughter of Lewis Field, born in 1763, the son of Colonel John Field, born in 1720, whose wife was Ann Rogers Clark. Col. John Field served in the French and Indian War in 1756, and in 1758 as a captain under Forbes in protecting the frontier. In 1760, as colonel of a company, he was ordered to join General Braddock at Fort Duquesne during the battle on the Monongahela River. Braddock was mortally wounded, General Washington taking his place, and under him Colonel Field served as lieutenant-colonel. In 1764 he was a major in Bagnet's expedition, and in 1865 he was a burgess. In 1774 he enlisted in an independent volunteer company of thirty-five men, reinforced by 100 Virginia Regulars, and joined Colonel Lewis at Fort Union. He was killed at Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774, during the fight with the French and Indians under Comstock, whom he defeated, for which service his heirs were granted large tracts of land in Kentucky by Lord Fairfax, part of this land now being Bourbon County. Mrs. Fernald is also a descendant of George Rogers Clark, the intrepid explorer of the Northwest, in whose honor the Lewis & Clark Exposition at Portland was held. Another ancestor, Lewis Field Marshall, enlisted in the Revolutionary War in 1779, at the age of sixteen. He was captured in June, 1779, by Little Turtle, the Indian Chief, and was for some time held a prisoner at Montreal and Quebec. Capt. William Marshall, father of John Marshall, born in 1730, was a captain of Virginia Militia in 1776. On September 3, of that year, he marched with his company to Williamsburg, Va. His father, Col. William Marshall, grandfather, Col. Thomas Marshall of Westmoreland County, and his great-grandfather, Col. John Marshall, were officers in the Colonial and Indian Wars. Capt. John Marshall of England and Ireland distinguished himself at the siege of Calais, for which service he demanded the restoration of his lost title, Earl of Pembroke and Sturguil. Capt. William Marshall was a lineal descendant of William Marshall, first Earl of Pembroke of the Marshall line, and Regent of England in 1216, and whose name is first after that of King John upon the Magna Charta of England. Mary Helen Mar Foree, French "Faure," was descended from the widow Faure, who with four children, was sent by the bounty and goodwill of the King of England on the ship Mary and Ann, arriving July 23, 1700, after thirteen weeks passage from London with the first Huguenot refugees, about 700 in number, and settled at Manakin Tower, eighteen miles below Richmond on the James River.

Mrs. Fernald was born May 25, 1880, in Blandville, Ky., and at the early age of nine years was receiving a salary as organist of the Baptist Church of Memphis, Tenn., where she studied piano, voice and theory for two years. She joined the Emma Abbott Opera Company, taking minor parts, and received instruction under Emma Abbott for three years and accompanied her in concert. Then for two years she was vice-president and head of piano and voice departments of the California Conservatory of Music in San Francisco; she then entered the Boston Conservatory of Music at Boston, Mass., and was a pupil of Otto Bendix, piano, and Edith Evani, voice. After graduation from the Boston Conservatory of Music she continued private instruction with Bendix, who had then removed to Chicago, acting as his concert substitute and toured in concert with him. She taught in Seattle, Portland, Los Angeles, and established her own music school in San Francisco. She has traveled all over America in concert, oratories and opera; was with Emma Eames Opera Company and the Metropolitan Opera Company; she founded the Woman's Symphony Association and St. Frances Delphian Club, and was one of the promoters of the Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and the San Francisco Dramatic Society, San Francisco, Cal. In October, 1919, she founded the Stanford Music School, which is now located at 915 Waverly Street, Palo Alto, Cal.

Mrs. Fernald has taken a leading part in the campaign to have women artists admitted to positions in symphony orchestras on the Coast. She is active in national and local politics, becoming a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in 1916, running against the present congressman, Julius Kahn, from the San Francisco district; she was elected and served as chairman of music at the National Democratic Convention at San Francisco in 1920, and her counsel is sought on matters of political moment. She is an ex-state treasurer of the Daughters of the American Revolution of California, a regent of Esperanza Chapter, and a member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy. Mrs. Fernald is the mother of two sons; the elder of the two is in the U. S. Army and the younger resides with her at Palo Alto, at 915

John Hawk

Waverly Street. While the greater portion of her time and energy is occupied by her musical work, she is always interested in all public-spirited movements that make for the betterment of the community.

JOHN HAUK.—An enterprising business man whose splendid success has been due to his intelligent industry, together with a fortunate hotel site, is John Hauk, the proprietor of the popular resort, "Alum Rock Lodge," at the summit of Alum Rock Avenue, about five miles east of San Jose. He was born in the town of Nebes, Marhan Province, in Czecho-Slovakia, the son of John Hauk, a linen weaver. John made his own living from the time he was ten years old, working at wire weaving for his uncle until thirteen years of age, when he went to Vienna, Austria, and then tried different trades, but found it uphill work until he learned the waiter's trade and in time got on his feet. When fifteen he made a trip home, after which he apprenticed at the tailor's trade in Deutsch Lebau, for three years, after which he worked as a journeyman in Austria and then came on foot over the Rodeburg Mountains to Dresden, Germany, after which he worked in Berlin, Heligoland and Hamburg, then back to Berlin again, where he remained for five years. In this city he had the opportunity of studying the sciences and he majored in economics and politics. While living there he was married January 10, 1890, to Miss Elizabeth Fremde, descended of a splendid old German family, and five months later he had saved sufficient money to migrate to Chicago, Ill., arriving in August, 1891. Here he worked at his trade and also made patterns for ladies' suits. A year later, however, he started a business of his own, engaging in millinery and dressmaking. Later on he dropped the latter to give all of his time to the millinery store, and by close application made a splendid success. Three years after he started he bought a lot and built his own business building and under the sign "Leading Millinery," he established himself as a leader in this line.

In 1902 Mr. Hauk came to California, traveling over the state investigating and looking for a location. In June, 1903, he came out again with his wife and purchased twenty-two and one-half acres on the summit of Alum Rock Avenue. His wife returned to Chicago, but he remained to start the improvement of his orchard property. After he had built a residence he and his wife lived here, but they continued the business in Chicago. He was at the spring opening there in 1906, when a wire telling him his wife was very ill called him home, but she died six weeks later, on April 1. After this he sold his business in Chicago and made a trip to Europe, traveling in different countries, but he was homesick for California, so after nine months he returned.

He was again forced to take over his old business in Chicago and conducted it eight years, going back and forth; thus he has made twenty-four round trips. In July, 1919, he sold the business and was free to stay on his California ranch. He has bought adjoining land, so he now owns sixty acres devoted to raising apricots and prunes. The orchard is beautifully located on a hill, is above the frost and commands a magnificent view of the valley, having ample water for both domestic and irrigation purposes. Mr. Hauk has converted it into a hotel resort. He has a fine residence built of cobblestones and has also seven cottages and a building 30x60 with ten sleeping porches, all modern and well-equipped. This resort he has appropriately named Alum Rock Lodge and it is popular and well-patronized.

Mr. Hauk's second marriage occurred in Schenectady, N. Y., when he was united with Miss Theresa Wendt, born in Gratz, Austria. They have had six children: Hans, deceased; Margaret Elizabeth, Hans Walter, Elsie, Arthur and Diana. Mr. Hauk is a straightforward man, reliable in all he says and does; he is a thorough American, and when he votes he acts according to his dictates as a thinking, free citizen, spurning narrow partisanship.

MRS. EMILY J. HORN.—That a wide-awake, farseeing and conscientious woman may successfully discharge all the responsibilities attending the management of an extensive ranch, and very creditably develop to a still higher degree valuable property sacredly entrusted to her by last will and testament, is amply and interestingly demonstrated by Mrs. Emily J. Horn, who was born in Eureka, Nev., and now resides on the Alviso Road, about three and a half miles north of San Jose, where she has a handsome fruit farm of forty-two and one-half acres. Her father, Charles H. Prince, was a hardy western pioneer. For many years he conducted a freighting business, living in Eureka, Nev., where his wife was the only white woman for miles around. In 1872 he removed to San Francisco, where he continued to manage one of the best liveries in that city. He had married Miss Elizabeth Mates, who proved the most devoted of wives and mothers, but who died when Emily was ten years of age. The child attended the grammar schools in the Bay City, and when her father died, during her nineteenth year, she remained in San Francisco and kept up the home for her three brothers until she was married. Her parents both came from Walton-on-Thames, England, and so Miss Emily grew up with the combined advantages of the best influences of English and American life.

At San Francisco, she was married September 14, 1894, to Bernard J. Horn, a native of San Francisco, where he first saw the light, on July 22, 1862, the son of Bernard and Elizabeth Horn, New Yorkers, who came to California in the early '50s. The elder Horn had large herds of cattle, and as one of San Francisco's largest wholesalers, he supplied that bustling city and its vicinity for years with an immense quantity of the best fresh meat. With his brother, Thomas, Bernard J. Horn continued in the San Francisco meat trade, and in 1904 he purchased a ranch of forty-two and a half acres, where Mrs. Horn now engages in agriculture. He developed this ranch from a vacant piece of ground by planting it to alfalfa. Since his death, Mrs. Horn has planted 40 acres to Bartlett pears, and still further improved it by putting in an up-to-date pumping plant and an underground system of irrigation by means of cement pipe. Mr. Horn, to whom his devoted widow gives all the credit for having already brought the ranch to a very high state of cultivation, passed away, highly honored by a wide circle of friends, in 1914, and since then, true to his memory and in great part following the lines he laid down, Mrs. Horn has kept up the ranch herself. She has been very ably assisted in her work and operations by her youngest brother, Fred M. Prince, who is making his home with her on the ranch.

Mr. Horn was a Democrat, a San Jose Elk, a Mason, and a member of the Knights Templar Commandery No. 1, of San Francisco; Mrs. Horn maintains a keen interest in public affairs, and lends a hand whenever she can for social betterment, while in her successful operation of the ranch property she helps to advance the permanent development of California agriculture.

SAMUEL T. MOORE.—Highly esteemed as one the most public-spirited, progressive and representative citizens of Gilroy, Samuel T. Moore, the ex-postmaster, enjoys exceptional popularity and influence among the business element in Santa Clara County. He was born in Missouri on March 10, 1849, and accompanied his parents across the plains to California in 1853, settling for a short time near Sacramento. Later, he removed to Sonoma, where he was reared and went to school. He attended the Sonoma College, a school under the control of the Presbyterian Church, from 1865-69, where he received a thorough training in mathematics and languages; and then taught school near Plainsburg in Merced County. At the end of two terms, he removed to San Benito, where, some forty years ago he opened a store, starting on a modest basis, and with successive successful seasons he made good his enterprise; from 1876 to 1878 he was postmaster of San Benito. In 1886 he removed to Gilroy, invested in orchard property and later became a partner of Alvin L. Ellis in a general merchandise business; and when he acquired his partner's interest by purchase, he conducted the business under his own name until 1892, when he sold out. He then reorganized the Farmers Union, and successfully built that up to a good volume of business, when the heavy depression of 1896, caused its dissolution. This led to his taking over the dry goods department which he conducted until he sold it to Messrs. Roth & Winans, who are still in that field.

Mr. Moore served on the city council for eight years, and it was during his incumbency that the gas and water works were installed. In 1916 he was appointed by Woodrow Wilson to the office of postmaster at Gilroy, and was reappointed in 1920, but retired from that office on May 1, 1922. After taking the office, he accomplished much good in his department, making an increase of from twenty-five to forty per cent. In October, 1920, the new building, which was erected for the Government at an expense of some $20,000 by Michael Casey, was officially opened, and in its modern, complete form, it stands as a monument to its builder and the untiring efforts of Mr. Moore in his struggle for the progress of Gilroy. From this office the rural delivery serves the people over routes each fifty miles long. Two city routes were also established in 1919, and so, through Mr. Moore's efforts, excellent service, both in the delivery and in the collection of mail has been provided for both town and suburbs.

At Gilroy in 1874, Mr. Moore was married to Miss Sarah E. Dryden, a native of Missouri but a resident of Santa Clara Valley for twelve years prior to her marriage. Her father crossed the plains for the first time in the year of '49, and he became a prominent rancher and orchardist at San Jose and Gilroy. Six children have blessed this union. Oscar is married, has two children and resides at San Diego. Lucille is the wife of H. E. Robinson, a prominent merchant and ex-mayor of Gilroy; they have three children. Fannie is the wife of F. F. McQuilkin, an orchardist residing near Gilroy; and they have one child. Walter E. is married, has two children and lives at Redwood City, where he is a bond and insurance merchant. Elizabeth has become the wife of Homer L. Burr, and they reside at Pomona, with their three children. Cecil is married and is a clerk in the Gilroy post office. He has one son. The family has long been associated with the First Presbyterian Church at Gilroy; and in 1871 Mr. Moore was made a Mason, and belongs to the Keith Lodge No. 187 F. & A. M., at Gilroy, and to Hollister Chapter No. 68 R. A. M., and the Scottish Rite Temple at San Jose and is a member of the Elks of San Jose. In politics he is a Democrat.

HENRY M. AYER.—A broad-minded and liberal-hearted man is Henry M. Ayer, the popular supervisor, a progressive public official, who was born at Milpitas, in this county, November 22, 1866, the son of Samuel F. Ayer, a California pioneer, who was also an able official of this county.

Henry M. Ayer attended the Milpitas school and then completed the course at the San Jose high school, and in 1887, after the proper amount of work there, the University of the Pacific conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. The following two years he lived on a cattle ranch in Nevada, and since his return to San Jose he has been interested in the same line of endeavor—that of raising and selling cattle. He has a couple of valuable ranches, so that he has acquired first hand knowledge of certain phases of California agriculture.

In 1904 Mr. Ayer was first elected supervisor of Santa Clara County, and he has been reelected so often that he is now serving his fifth term, having presided as chairman for ten years of the time. Mr. Ayer has only had to advocate true progressive policies needed to help Santa Clara County to come to her own, and he has never failed of popular support. Many of the forward movements of the county, such as the improvement in the highways, have either been initiated or at least sponsored by him, and he has continued in office long enough to see many measures requiring time for their development proven to be the very thing that was most needed. Mr. Ayer enlisted in June, 1898, in Company M, Eighth California U. S. Volunteer Infantry, for the Spanish-American War, serving seven months, when he received his honorable discharge at Alcatraz in January, 1899.

At San Jose, on December 30, 1896, Mr. Ayer was united in marriage with Miss Louise Schemmel, a native daughter of San Jose, where she was reared and educated and where she has a host of warm friends. She is a member of an old-time family, being the granddaughter of Adolph Pfister, who served for two terms as mayor of this city and was one of the founders of the city library. Mr. Ayer is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. Elks, and the Pastime and St. Claire clubs, and in national politics is a Republican. He is one of the most active men in Santa Clara County, giving substantial encouragement to every plan for the promotion of public welfare, and he is found in the vanguard where progress is the watchword.

F. C. Hillsow

FRANK CHAPMAN WILLSON.—An experienced, successful rancher who has become an authority on matter pertaining to horticulture and nurseries, Frank Chapman Willson is also known as an excellent business man who has contributed definitely toward the expansion of California industry and commerce. He was born in Ontario, Canada, on February 9, 1862, and there grew to maturity. His father, Robert Willson, was a farmer and stockman, and Grandfather Robert Willson, a native of Pennsylvania, was a pioneer settler of Ontario County, Ontario. Coming there in the early days he bought Government land and was the first white man to cut a stick of timber on his farm where the town of Uxbridge, Ontario, now stands, Indians then being found on all sides. Originally the Willson family were English and they represent some of the best pioneer stock. They were Quakers and as such came to be well known in Pennsylvania before their migration to Canada. The maternal grandmother of Robert Willson, the father of the subject of this sketch, was Elizabeth Linton, a daughter of John Linton, who was a son of Sir Roger Linton of England. John Linton was educated for the ministry, and turned Quaker, for which, his father, Sir Roger Linton, disowned him, and so he came to America. Mrs. Robert Willson, the mother of our subject, was Huldah Orvis before her marriage, and she was a native of Ontario, Canada, her parents coming from Vermont.

Frank Chapman Willson was a young man when his father died, and his mother removed to North Dakota with her six sons and one daughter about 1884. They settled in Barnes County, where they lived for three years, and Mr. Willson, who had had a high school training, taught school for two winters. In the winter of 1886-87, he came out to California and for some years lived at Stockton. It was his desire to engage in fruit growing in California, as he had worked in orchards and nurseries in Canada, where he made the most of his opportunities. Here he found many kinds of fruit not grown in the East, and wishing to learn the growing of these new varieties, he spent several years in the Stockton nurseries, acquiring a knowledge of California fruit growing that has been valuable to him in later years.

In 1892 Mr. Willson came to Santa Clara County and established a nursery at 192 North Market Street, San Jose. Later he purchased a portion of the Murphy ranch near Sunnyvale, and planted nursery stock in between the rows of his orchard, and so had his first nursery crop. He succeeded well both with his orchard and nursery and then bought bare land, planted orchards and grew one crop of nursery trees in between. Four different tracts, aggregating 110 acres, were handled this way, it being his belief that new land was needed for growing healthy trees, free from all disease. Two of these orchards he later sold, largely on account of the distance between them and the difficulty in getting competent labor.

Among other things for which Californians will ever feel grateful to Mr. Willson is the Willson Wonder Walnut, which he originated, and which has had a great sale. In his nursery he first built up a good home trade, and he took great care to make good his claims to recognition in propagating walnut, peach, cherry, apricot and prune stock, and he was equally successful in producing a splendid brand of sun-cured fruit. He has a large and valuable cherry orchard, the principal varieties being the Black Tartarian, the Royal Anne and the Bing, and his exhibit of the latter two won the medal of honor and the gold medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco. Mr. Willson has made a careful study of everything pertaining to successful horticulture, and is especially well informed on the problems of eradicating pests and diseases.

At Sunnyvale, in 1900, Mr. Willson was married to Miss Mabel E. Wilson, a native of Iowa and the daughter of Lewis and Harriet Wilson, and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Harold O. and Helen E., both in the Palo Alto high school. Mr. Willson is a member of the San Jose Grange and the Modern Woodmen of America. A Quaker by birthright, he adheres to the principles of that religion and particularly governs his life by the Golden Rule of doing unto others as he would be done by.

ALVIN RYLAND WARD.—Descended from an old Eastern family, who have been prominent in the history of their old homes, Alvin Ryland Ward, after many busy years in the industrial world, is enjoying the comforts of his beautiful orchard home near Morgan Hill. Mr. Ward was born at Cumberland, Md., on June 10, 1852, the son of James William and Maria (Ryland) Ward, the former a native of Winchester, Va. Grandfather Joel Ward was a resident of Harper's Ferry, and prominently connected with the history of that place. The Wards have for years past been an exceptionally long-lived family, nearly all of them reaching the age of ninety or over Our subject has two brothers living, John J. Ward of Bellingham, Wash., and Delono Ward of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Ward passed away when Alvin R. was only two years old, and in 1857 the Ward family removed to Wheeling, W. Va., and here he received most of his schooling. He entered the plumbing shop of Redding Bros. at Wheeling, but in a short time he had an opportunity to take up the trade of a machinist, and glass mold maker. He worked in the shop of A. J. Sweeney until 1869, when he removed to Bellaire, Ohio, where he followed his trade for many years. In 1906 the family removed to San Francisco, arriving there in March, Mr. Ward accepting a position with the Illinois Pacific Glass Manufacturing Company at Fifteenth and Folsom streets. They went through the harrowing experiences of the earthquake and fire, this occurring shortly after their arrival, and in the fall of 1907 he acquired a ranch of ten acres located on San Pedro Avenue, near Morgan Hill. This property was a barren piece of land when they came to it, but by much hard work they have planted it to French prunes and walnuts and have made of it a fine property, from which they derive much satisfaction and where they enjoy the country life with city facilities.

At Bellaire, Ohio, Mr. Ward was married on January 31, 1881, to Miss Junnietta Kuhns, who was born at Quaker City, Ohio, December 2, 1858, the daughter of J. H. Kuhns, a pioneer of Ohio. Two children were born to them: Wilbert Clarence, a graduate of the University of Illinois, passed away at thirty-one, and Renna May died when she was seven. Mr. Ward is a member of the Blue Diamond Walnut Growers' Association of Santa Clara, is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Knights of Pythias.

JONATHAN FRANKLIN JACKSON.—Among the native sons of California who have demonstrated their ability to make a success in agriculture and horticulture is Jonathan Franklin Jackson, who was born near Edgewood, Siskiyou County, July 1, 1872, a son of Samuel and Caroline (Sherrill) Jackson. The father was born near Gainesboro, Va., January 27, 1827, the family being of Scotch and Irish descent. He remained on the home farm in the Old Dominion until October, 1851, when he went on a visit to Ohio, where he spent the winter, then on to Illinois, going from there to St. Louis and from there to New Orleans. There he met two men returning from California whose stories of the Golden State interested him so that he decided to make the journey himself. With about $500 in his pocket he came via the Isthmus of Panama, landing in San Francisco in November, 1852. He went to Sacramento and worked in a bakery for eighty dollars a month, then to Lower Springs, near Shasta, where he began mining, then on to Weaverville. In the fall of '53 he went to Yreka, but finding it dull went on to Cottonwood, where he had a rich claim in Rocky Gulch; he soon sold this for the small sum of $250 and went to Virginia Bar, so named by him for his home state. He brought in a ditch by which he operated his placer for a time, and then continued on to Big Shasta Valley, Siskiyou County, where he bought the place which became his home, where he resided until his death. The improvements consisted of a log cabin without a roof, 400 rails and a few potatoes planted. Mr. Jackson raised three crops and then rented the place and went to Greenhorn, that county, where he bought two claims and again engaged in mining. After two years he concluded that farming was, after all, more profitable so returned to his ranch.

On January 10, 1861, Samuel Jackson was married to Miss Caroline Sherrill, also of Scotch descent and a native of Independence County, Ark. Mr. Jackson added to his purchases from time to time until he had a large ranch of approximately 4,000 acres. He engaged extensively in the stock business and became a well-to-do and influential man. He died on November 4, 1904, at the age of seventy-seven, while Mrs. Jackson had preceded him on April 21, 1902, aged seventy-one. Samuel Jackson was a liberal and kind-hearted man and on his large ranch he dispensed the good, old-time hospitality and was much esteemed and honored by everyone. He and his wife were the parents of four children that grew up and are now living: Thomas Jefferson resides in Texas; Samuel Henry lives in Oakland; Alice Virginia is Mrs. Koppel of Oakland, and Jonathan Franklin of this review, known as Frank Jackson to his numerous friends.

He attended school in the Mt. Shasta and Cedar Park districts, making himself generally useful on his father's ranch from the time he was a lad, thus early mastering the cattle business as well as general husbandry, remaining at home until after his father passed away. On June 28, 1905, at Santa Monica, he was married to Miss Ida H. Dunbar, a native of South Carolina and the daughter of N. A. H. and Mahala Anna (Pittman) Dunbar. The father was a native of County Kildare, Ireland, and came to South Carolina when he was sixteen years old. He was an energetic worker and business man and became the owner of a large corn and cotton plantation near Union, S. C., now the townsite of one of the largest cotton mills in the South. His wife was of English, Scotch and Irish descent, being a native of South Carolina, and they made their home on their plantation until their death, the wife and mother having survived her husband many years, her demise occurring in 1899. This worthy couple were the parents of seven children, four of whom are living, as follows: Mary Telula, wife of H. E. Bauknight, now of Goree, Texas; Ida H., Mrs. Jackson; Geo. P. of Morgan Hill, Cal.; Henry A. of Union, S. C. Ida H. Dunbar received her education in Clifford Seminary, after which she remained at home caring for her invalid mother until her death, soon after which Miss Dunbar came to Cameron, Texas, where her brother, George P. Dunbar, resided. In 1902 she came to Santa Barbara, Cal., on a visit and sometime later, while in Ventura, she met Mr. Jackson, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage, which has proved a very happy one.

After his marriage, Mr. Jackson with his bride, located on his ranch of 485 acres in Siskiyou County, which had come to him on the settlement of his father's estate, and on which they erected a beautiful residence. The ranch was well wooded and watered, being irrigated by a ditch taken from the Shasta River, and had natural meadows and a fine range for his cattle. They made their home there for six years, selling it in 1911 and removing to the San Martin district in Santa Clara County, where they purchased a ranch of 926 acres devoted to hay and grain, and engaged in raising cattle, mules and hogs. For seven years they resided on this ranch and then sold it and bought their present place of fifty-three acres on the Homestead Road in the Cupertino district. It is a full-bearing orchard, twenty acres in apricots, two in cherries and twenty-eight acres in prunes, which Mr. Jackson has brought to a splendid state of cultivation, and it is now one of the finest orchards in the district. He has a splendid well, equipped with an electric pumping plant which throws 700 gallons of water a minute. This is located on the highest point of the ranch, so the entire tract is irrigated by gravity flow.

Mr. Jackson at one time owned a ranch at Gazelle, Siskiyou County, and one of 600 acres in Ventura County. This latter he exchanged for a citrus ranch in the El Cajon Valley, San Diego County, but on account of the distance he sold it. He also disposed of his 400-acre ranch in Mariposa County, as it was so far away from his home. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson also own a valuable four-story brick business building at 249-277 Pine Street, San Francisco. Since disposing of their Siskiyou ranch and coming to Santa Clara County with $30,000, they have been very successful, accumulating all their other property since then, which is valued at about $200,000, showing what can be done by united and well-directed effort. Mrs. Jackson is possessed of rare business ability and Mr. Jackson attributes much of his success to her able counsel and assistance. She is a cultured woman of a very pleasing personality and both have a large circle of friends. Politically they are believers in the principles of the Democratic party, and are progressive and enterprising, aiding in all movements tending to improve and build up the community. Mr. Jackson has been a mem-

J. Frank Jackson

Ida H Jackson

ber of Mt. Eddy Camp, W. O. W. at Weed for more than twenty years, and Mrs. Jackson belongs to the Episcopal Church. Success has crowned the efforts of these energetic ranchers and in the meantime they have found time to take an active interest in the affairs of their county and state.

MAX J. CROW.—Deservedly famous among the many show places of Santa Clara County are Crow's Nurseries, conducted by Max J. Crow & Son, at Gilroy. Mr. Crow was born in Empire City, Nev., on August 8, 1866, and his father was Alfred M. Crow, a native of Kentucky who had migrated to Missouri in the early '40s. He was one of eight sons all of whom in time came out to California; and he led the way in crossing the great plains in 1850. Alfred M. Crow located at Shaw's Flat, where he became a stockman; and later on he entered the lumber business at Empire City, Nev., and supplied lumber to miners at Gold Hill, Virginia City and throughout the mines in that section. His first wife having died, he married Miss Martha L. Hicks, a native of Alabama who was reared and educated in Missouri; she crossed the great plains in 1865, in a party captained by Isaac P. Crow, an uncle of our subject, and she later married and settled at Empire City, Nev. In 1871 Alfred M. Crow and his family returned to California, located at Stockton for a short time, later settling at Crow's Landing, Stanislaus County, where Mr. Crow died in 1884. Mrs. Crow, mourned as was her husband, by a large circle of devoted friends, passed away at Morgan Hill, Cal., in 1909. This family belongs to the Crow family that settled in Stanislaus County in the early '50s.

The eldest child of this union, Max J. Crow passed through the public schools of the section in which he grew up, and then attended, for a couple of terms, the University of California. In the end, he concluded his studies by completing the excellent business courses at Heald's College in San Francisco. He had passed his boyhood on the stock-range and farm; and upon the death of his father, when the estate was divided, he removed with his mother to Berkeley, in 1885, and remained there for three years. He then entered the employ of the Leonard Coates Nursery at Napa, with which firm he remained for seven years, and when he decided to take up fruit-supplying for himself, he opened his own store and conducted it until 1897. That year he went to Missouri and became the advertising manager of Stark Bros. Nurseries and Orchards Company, with which he continued for eleven years. In 1908 he came back to California, located at Morgan Hill where he had acquired an interest in the Leonard Coates Nurseries. In 1909 he sold his interests and in December of that year he founded Crow's Nurseries at Gilroy.

Since then, this business has grown rapidly, and he made his son a partner in the fall of 1920. The headquarters are located on a beautiful tract of land in the southern part of Gilroy, and have become a veritable Mecca to which people from far and near come to select nursery stock, ornamental trees and flowers. The fruit tree nurseries are located in Butte, Yolo and Stanislaus counties, it being the policy to select land and location for the different fruit trees where they can be grown to highest perfection. Crow's Nurseries, from time to time, sends out catalogs and price-lists, throughout the U. S. and foreign countries, and these are made up with such scientific care and accuracy, and evidence such good judgment and business enterprise that they are decidedly creditable, and speak well for California agricultural industry. In June, 1922, a retail store was opened at 42 Martin Street, Gilroy, for the sale of seeds, plants and cut flowers, with nursery offices in connection. Mr. Crow is a past president of the California Association of Nurserymen and is at present a member of the executive committee, and he is secretary-treasurer of the Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association of California, in the interest of whose work and success he has spent much effort and money. During 1915-16, and again during 1919-20, he was a member of the city council of Gilroy.

At Napa, in 1890, Mr. Crow was married to Miss Lena F. Coney, a native of Jackson, Amador County, Cal.; and their union was blessed by a son, Harold Cornwell Crow, who served in the U. S. Aviation Corps in the World War, doing his duty by country and humanity, and on his return to Gilroy became a partner with his father in business. Mrs. Crow died on January 19, 1898, and in June, 1900, Mr. Crow married Miss Ida C. Rose, a native of Louisiana, Mo. She has the distinction of having had Champ Clark as her high school teacher. The Crow home is on Ninth and Rosanna Streets in Gilroy. A Republican in national political affairs Mr. Crow is also a Mason and an Odd Fellow and his son is master of Keith Lodge No. 187, F. & A. M. of Gilroy.

JAMES RICHARD WRIGHT.—The original ancestor of the Wright family, John Wright, came to Canaan, Conn., from England as a colonial settler, and one of his descendants, Eleazer Wright, settled in Tallmadge, Ohio, where James R. Wright was born. He was a graduate of Oberlin College, then studied language and theology at Elyria, Ohio, and became a minister in the Congregational Church after which he taught Latin and Greek, and preached. He married Sarah Vincent, a native of Boston, Mass., and also a graduate of Oberlin College. Mr. Wright's health became poor, so he brought his family to Santa Clara County, Cal., and purchased a tract of land on the Summit, which he improved, setting out orchards and building a comfortable residence, his ranch comprising 250 acres.

Mr. and Mrs. Wright are the parents of ten children: Charles, a talented educator in San Jose, was candidate for city superintendent of schools when he died; Eli is on the home ranch; Frederick and Albert died in youth; Lucy, the wife of Capt. Albert Whittlesey, resides in Portland, Ore.; Ward is in the real estate business in Bakersfield, Cal; William H., who died in San Francisco in 1920, was with the River Bay Dredging Company; Sumner, now retired from the Abstract and Title business, resides in Colton; Frank V. is a business man in Alameda; Clara presides over the old home place. James R. Wright was a personal friend of A. E. Davis, who was president of the company building the narrow gauge from San Francisco to Santa Cruz, and Mr. Davis named the nearest station Wright's Station in honor of Mr. Wright. Mr. Wright passed away September 3, 1902, eighty-two years of age, his widow surviving him until April, 1908. Mr. Wright's life was undoubtedly greatly prolonged by his residence in this beautiful and health-giving mountain region. The ranch is still in possession of the family and the

orchards are well cared for under the supervision of Eli Wright assisted by his sister Clara, and they occupy the old home. Mr. Wright was a cultured gentleman interested in civics, and he stood for moral uplift in the community, and his teachings and life are well worthy of imitation.

ALMON WHEELER.—An experienced arboriculturist who has also made a practical study of plants and plant life, is Almon Wheeler, the president of the Ruehl-Wheeler Nursery Company, Inc., of San Jose. He was born at South Bend, Ind., on October 1, 1867, the son of Alfred and Elizabeth Ruth (Garrison) Wheeler; the former was a cousin of Vice-President Wheeler and the latter closely related to Chief Justice Marshall of Virginia. The Wheelers came to San Jose in 1885, and this city remained their home until they were called by death. Mrs. Wheeler died in February, 1902, and Mr. Wheeler passed away in December of the same year. He had been a prominent newspaperman in his time and always interested in politics, and served as auditor of St. Joseph County, Ind., for a number of years and he left a record of peculiar usefulness to society.

Almon Wheeler finished the grammar and high school courses in the public schools of South Bend and came to California with his parents in 1885. Soon after his arrival here he entered the service of John Rock, pioneer nurseryman of San Jose, to learn the details of the business and he remained with Mr. Rock for a number of years. In 1902, he formed a partnership with H. Ruehl, organizing the firm of Ruehl-Wheeler & Company, and opened their place of business where the Studebaker Garage now stands. As time advanced and their business grew, the partners bought the site at 163 South Market Street, improved it to suit their needs and have since continued to make that their headquarters. They maintain their gardens on a tract of land on the Monterey highway about nine miles south of San Jose and keep a large force of men to meet the demands of their ever-growing business. The company make a specialty of growing roses under contract, supplying some of the leading eastern nurserymen with the finest, hardiest and choicest of rose bushes. They expect to bud over one million roses in 1922. In fact, the demands are so great for their products that they find it difficult to find proper land upon which to propagate their stock and keep their patrons supplied. Besides their extensive eastern business they have a large local trade which insist upon plants from this particular firm. In making the shipments east they use iced refrigerator cars to protect them in transit from heat and cold.

Santa Clara County is rapidly becoming famous as the rose center of the country, for no other part of the state offers the climatic and soil conditions to be found here. It is possible to mature the stock and have it sturdy enough to dig and ship in the fall, and this enterprising firm have been quick to recognize this fact and profit by it and some of the finest roses grown in the Eastern states have come from their California stock. The president of the company is Almon Wheeler; H. Ruehl, an expert rose man, is vice-president and J. J. McClue is secretary and treasurer.

Having full faith in the county where he had met with his success, Mr. Wheeler has backed his judgment with his money and he bought and developed a fifty-acre walnut and prune orchard to a high state of productiveness and sold it, only to again purchase a like number of acres in the vicinity of Gilroy, and this tract he is bringing under control and has a fine acreage in strawberries, and the balance is devoted to dairy purposes. The Ruehl-Wheeler Nursery Company, Inc., lease some seventy acres near the property owned by Mr. Wheeler where they are preparing to grow deciduous stock. Mr. Wheeler is a poultry fancier and has a number of fine birds of various strains on his ranch and in which he finds considerable entertainment and recreation.

In 1914 Mr. Wheeler was married to Mrs. Grace L. (de la Pliene) Schofield, born in Kansas City, Mo., and there is a daughter, Grace Royana Wheeler. He is a member of the Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association and of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce; politically he is a Republican. Although very busily engaged in looking after his own and his company's interests he still finds time to interest himself in the movements that make for a better and bigger San Jose and Santa Clara County.

BRUCE INGELS.—A pioneer whose foresight and wide-awake enterprise have been productive of one of the notable industries in Santa Clara County, is Bruce Ingels, the former proprietor of the Marble and Granite Works at Gilroy, to which town he came soon after the dawn of the present century. He was born on September 25, 1846, the son of Samuel Ingels, while his mother, who was Miss Phoebe Rambo before her marriage, was enroute to Iowa, and was near the Missouri-Iowa State line; the parents were both natives of Iowa, and became settlers of that territory before it was admitted into the Union as a State; and Samuel Ingels was one of the earliest postmasters of Oskaloosa, where he was also a merchant and farmer.

At the age of eighteen, Bruce Ingels enlisted in Company H, of the Twenty-fifth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, for a three years' service, and he was transferred to the Ninth Iowa Volunteer Veteran Infantry when they were home on furlough. He served under Grant, Sherman, and Logan until July 19, 1865, when he marched in review at Washington, and he had the honor of marching with Sherman through Georgia. In 1865 he returned to his home in Iowa, and the following year he was married to Miss Parthenia Larsh, who was born on March 21, 1843, a native of Des Moines and sister to another volunteer soldier who stood by the Republic in the time of war. She was a teacher in Polk County, Iowa, for several years prior to her marriage.

Samuel Ingels had acquired a stone and marble business through default, and Bruce having entered into partnership with him, made good at the trade. In 1871 he came out to California on a prospecting tour, and he liked San Francisco so well that he remained there for two years and worked at his trade. The next year, he returned to Iowa; but in 1882 he removed with his family to Hollister and there took up agricultural pursuits. In 1890 he removed to the San Juan Valley to engage in orcharding; and twelve years later he sold everything and came to Gilroy. He entered the employ of A. A. Martin & Bro. who had the stone and marble works on North Monterey Street, and after working steadily for that firm for eighteen years, he acquired by purchase the desirable business which he conducted

Almon Wheeler

until his retirement in April, 1922. He and his wife own a residence at Seventh and Church streets.

Mr. Ingels is a Republican, and cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln. For twelve years he served as secretary of the Improved Order of Redmen. Mrs. Ingels is a member of the Gilroy W. C. T. U., and the Civic Center, and a student in Dr. Russell's Bible School, and in such work as this she is handing down the traditions of her parents, William Lewis and Mary B. (Tacitt) Larsh, who were both members of prominent Ohio families, and related to members of the State legislature and the judiciary. She is, besides, past president of the W. R. C. of Hollister, and has proven herself a great organizer. Three children were granted Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Ingels, and from them have sprung ten grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Kitty is the wife of John Waters of Vallejo, and they have four children. Clyde Larsh Ingels is married, also has four children; he served in the Spanish-American War, and resides near Monterey. Edith M. has become the wife of Martin Heath, and they reside at Oakland with their two children. Leroy Waters, one of the grandsons, served seven years in the U. S. Navy and has sailed the seven seas, while his brother Carl has served one year in the Navy.

JOHN E. WHITE.—Among the most popular officials of Santa Clara County is John E. White, a native of England, born in Dorchestershire on September 15, 1860, the son of Charles and Sarah (Parsons) White, both of whom sprang from the same Dorset soil. He was reared and schooled at Buckhorn Weston; and when only nine years of age, was employed by his uncle, J. Adams, a construction engineer, to work on the new railroad from Bristol to New Passage, for which he received eighteen shillings per week. Later he worked at the Forest of Dean, and received twenty-four shillings per week. In the latter part of 1873 he set out for the United States, and in December, after three weeks out from Liverpool, he arrived at Gilroy, having survived the sinking of the City of Chester when he was fortunately picked up in midocean by the passing City of Brussels. Seven years before, his older brother, George T. White, had located at Gilroy, and on his reaching here he obtained employment on the Ellis Dairy Ranch, where he put in his first half-year in America. The following two years he was employed by James Rea, and then for many years he was cheesemaker on the Doan ranch. The year 1895 found him happily recovered from a serious illness, and he was then elected on the Republican ticket to the office of constable of Gilroy township; and he has the exceptional honor of holding the same office ever since. He was made a citizen of the United States in 1876 by order of Judge Rhoades, and he has been among the first and the most efficient in maintaining law and order.

At Gilroy, in 1876, Mr. White was married to Mrs. Sarah (Rhoades) Cavanaugh, the daughter of Thomas Rhoades, and a widow with two children: Nettie is the widow of Lyman Wilson, and has one child. Minnie is the wife of George Milias, the prominent hotel proprietor of Gilroy, and they have one son. Mrs. White was born on November 15, 1853, a native of Missouri, and crossed the plains with her parents; and when they reached the River Platte her father was drowned. The widow, with her babe, proceeded to California, and at Sacramento joined a brother, already in public life and a member, from 1854-60, of the State Legislature. Her mother died at Old Gilroy in December, 1910, aged sixty-four years. Four children were born to this union: Carrie is the wife of William Burchell, the owner of the L. A. L. Garage; they have two children and reside at San Jose. Nellie married J. Summers; they have one son and reside at Oakland. George married Vera Wilson, a rancher at Old Gilroy. Walter married Miss Laura Gilbert, and with their two children they reside at San Jose. Mr. White owns twenty-three and a half acres of very desirable irrigated alfalfa land at Old Gilroy, on which his son conducts a dairy, while operating some thirty acres of his own. Mr. White is an Odd Fellow, and Mrs. White is a member of the Rebekah Lodge.

STEPHEN WHITE SHELDON.—Not many pioneers have enjoyed a higher esteem in their day, or been more honored and mourned for after their demise, than the late Stephen White Sheldon, for many years the superintendent of the vast and valuable Miller & Lux ranches in Santa Clara County. A native of Rhode Island, he was born at Chepachet on February 17, 1848, in the same city where his grandfather, Jeremiah, rounded out a long and very useful career, and served both his city and his county in various position of public trust. He was a member of one of the earliest Yankee families, and owned the historic Scotch Hill, a farm which had been the scene of several bloody tragedies of the Revolutionary War. He was among the sturdiest musketmen in the Colonial ranks, and yet he was able to bequeath to his son, Joseph, the father of our subject, the material rewards of a life filled with gratifying success. Joseph Sheldon was also a Rhode Islander, who learned the carpenter's trade. Proud of his own family tree, he chose for his wife Miss Nancy Young, a member of another old Rhode Island family, by whom he had seven children, a daughter becoming the wife of Henry Miller, of Miller & Lux, and the youngest being Stephen White Sheldon.

He grew upon on the home farm and then engaged in teaming in Chepachet, while he attended both the country and city schools. He ventured out to California in 1878, relying for his capital upon his youth, his health, and his character. He accepted a post as farm hand for Miller & Lux, the land and cattle barons on the West Side of the San Joaquin Valley, and wise he was to do so, for his enterprise and fidelity soon came to the personal attention of his employers, and he was given rapid advancement as recognition and reward. After a while he became foreman on the Santa Rita Rancho, held by the same company, and in 1884 he was made superintendent of Miller & Lux's Peach Tree Ranch in Monterey County. In 1886 he filled a similar position on the ranch at Soap Lake, in Santa Clara County, when he made his headquarters on the Bloomfield farm. By 1890 Mr. Sheldon's status with the company had so far improved that he was placed over their Bloomfield, Soap Lake, Mount Madonna and Oak Grove, and other ranches in Santa Clara County. Eleven years afterward he resigned his large and trying responsibilities and moved into Gilroy, and there, at the corner of Forest and Lewis streets, he built a large and beautiful residence for himself and family. He also put up a barn of 200

tons capacity for the storage of hay, which he shipped to the San Jose and San Francisco markets. After 1901 he was very successful as a dealer in horses, and as a hay merchant in Gilroy. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias. In 1914, on January 20, he passed away, survived by his widow and three children. Mrs. Sheldon was Miss Minnie W. Pfeiffer, a niece of Henry Miller, before her marriage, on August 2, 1883, and she is an active member of the Gilroy Women's Club, and the Tuesday Reading Circle. Josephine W. Sheldon became the wife of Henry Kickham, a prominent stockraiser of Santa Clara County. Gerry W. saw service in the World War overseas for over two years, and on his return home married Miss Lily A. Tilton. He carries on ranching at Gilroy. Mildred C. has become the wife of S. G. Cornett, and the mother of one child, Mildred Marie. They reside in Los Banos, where Mr. Cornett manages the Bank of Italy.

MRS. ELIZABETH LOWE WATSON.—Eminent among the most distinguished California women, widely known and honored for their intellectuality and effective participation in important movements for the uplift of the human race, Mrs. Elizabeth Lowe Watson, the famous inspirational speaker, enjoys an enviable status throughout the Golden State.

This friend of good things was born in Solon, Ohio, in 1843. Her parents, Abraham and Lucretia Daniels Lowe, soon moved to Leon, N. Y., where Elizabeth received a common school education, and early became an inspirational speaker on liberal religious lines anti-slavery, temperance, peace and woman's rights. For over fifty years she has been a life-member of The American Peace Society.

In 1861 she married Jonathan Watson, prominent in the development of the Pennsylvania oil fields. They established a beautiful home in Rochester, N. Y., which soon became a center of intellectual, spiritual and reform activities. This young woman cared for five step-children and four of her own; diptheria came and two little ones were gathered in by the good angel of immortality. Her eldest, Will L. Watson, the stay and comfort of his mother, at twenty-five, suddenly sickened and "was not, for God took him."

The gifted daughter, Lucretia, a graduate of the University of California, beloved by all who knew her, "Life's Golden Flower," her mother's one perfect joy, married B. Grant Taylor of Collins, N. Y., now clerk of the Supreme Court of California, and both were ardent coworkers with Mrs. Watson until the passing on of Mrs. Taylor in 1913.

In 1878 reverses of fortune came and in 1880 the family moved to Santa Clara County, making an ideal country home, "Sunny Brae," at Cupertino. Mr. Watson passed away in 1892. Almost immediately after coming to California, Mrs. Watson was engaged for regular Sunday services in San Francisco, out of which grew the Religio-Philosophical Society, with Mrs. Watson as its pastor, at the Metropolitan Temple. The Temple had a seating capacity of 1500, and was often filled to the doors with an audience composed of people of all denominations. In 1882 she filled a four months' lecture engagement in Australia, which was in every way a pronounced success.

"Sunny Brae," still owned by Mrs. Watson, with its lovely lawns, noble trees, rare shrubbery, wooded ravine and nearby mountains, has been the scene of remarkable gatherings. For nearly thirty years, on the first Sunday in June, religious services were held under "Temple Oak," which has a spread of eighty-seven feet in all directions,—where crowds from far and near came to hear the gospel of human brotherhood, peace, equal rights, temperance and a demonstrated immortality. On these days the neighborhood church dispensed with its morning service, minister and congregation joining generously in the meeting at "Sunny Brae." Here Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw delighted crowds of people during one of the latest suffrage campaigns.

Mrs. Watson was president of the California Equal Suffrage Association for two years, 1910-11, and the suffrage victory was won during her administration. Notwithstanding her almost fourscore years she is still popular as a platform orator and is earnestly working and praying for the abolishment of war and the perpetual reign of peace on earth. She is the author of "Song and Sermon," a small collection of poems and lectures, and is at present engaged in writing the history of her psychical experiences.

WILLIAM WATSON ABERNATHY.—Among the highly-esteemed settlers of Santa Clara County are William Watson Abernathy and his good wife, residents of the vicinity of Saratoga, who are enjoying the fruits of courageous industry, foresight and thrift. Mr. Abernathy was born in Ohio near Xenia, June 18, 1849, the son of Samuel and Lydia Abernathy. His father was a farmer and when William was twelve years of age, his father moved to Lafayette, Ind., and there William lived until he was twenty-one years old, then returned to Ohio where he worked in a tile factory for two years. Then he went to Linn County, Iowa, and was married there at Center Point, September 21, 1873, to Miss Sarah E. Hodgell, who was born near Barnesville, Ohio, in 1853, the daughter of John and Emily (Carpenter) Hodgell. The father was a native of Ohio and of English origin, while Mrs. Hodgell was a native of the same state. They were farmers and removed to Linn County, Iowa, in 1872, where they died. John Hodgell served in the Civil War as a member of an Ohio regiment.

Mr. Abernathy engaged in farming in Iowa until 1876, when they moved to Jewell, County, Kans , and engaged in farming near Jewell until 1901, when they came to San Jose, Cal. Mr. Abernathy was in the feed and fuel business for nine years and then he and his son bought their present place on the Saratoga Road, near Moreland Station, and here they have since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Abernathy have two children: Minnie now resides in Iola, Kans., she is the wife of Frank R. Forrest, and they became the parents of three children—Josephine, Edwin and Wendell; A. Frank married Miss Nettie Melone and they have two children—Florence and Frances. A. Frank was superintendent of the Sorosis Farm in Santa Clara County for about seventeen years but is now running his own orchard. Mr. Abernathy's farm consists of fifteen and a half acres, two acres are set to apricots, one acre to peaches, and the remainder in prunes. Mr. and Mrs. Abernathy are active members of the Christian Church at San Jose. Mrs. Abernathy is a charming lady of talent and winning personaliy and has been a true helpmate to her ambitious and industrious husband. He is a member of the Modern Woodmen.

Elizabeth Lowe Watson

EDWARD F. ELLIS.—From pioneer times to the present the Ellis family has been connected with the development and upbuilding of Santa Clara County along agricultural lines, and Edward F. Ellis, who is operating a portion of the old homestead, is worthily sustaining the traditions of the name in this respect. He was born near Los Gatos, on the old Ellis Homestead on Shannon Road, December 8, 1871, a son of John and Ann (Kennedy) Ellis, born in New York and Canada, respectively, who journeyed to California around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel in the '50s. The father was a tanner by trade and the family took up their residence on a farm of 163 acres situated on the Shannon Road, where Mr. and Mrs. Ellis spent their remaining years, the former passing away in 1876 and the latter in 1915. They had three children, all of whom are living, Edward being the oldest and the only one now in Santa Clara County. After completing his public school course he aided his mother in the cultivation of the home ranch, as his father had died when he was only five years old, continuing to operate the ranch and care for his mother on the home place until she died. He now owns thirty-four acres thereof, the remainder of the property having passed out of the possession of the family. He is a practical agriculturist, whose standards of farming are high, and everything about the place indicates that he follows progressive methods. He has an orchard of apricots and a vineyard.

Mr. Ellis gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, for he deems that its policy best conserves national progress. He is a lover of fine horses and for recreation turns to hunting and fishing. His entire life, covering a period of fifty years, has been passed in this community, whose welfare and progress are to him matters of deep moment, and the sterling worth of his character is indicated in the fact that he is held in the highest esteem by those who have known him from the early days of his boyhood to the present time.

JAMES PRINCEVALLE.—Justly prominent among the business men of Santa Clara County is James Princevalle, the popular mayor of Gilroy, who has done so much in the creating of the new, up-to-date and beautiful city. The historic town owes a generous share of its mercantile impetus to this native son who was born there on September 1, 1875, and who came to be the owner of two of the most profitable and desirable enterprises, an ice-cream and confectionery manufactory, and a grocery, formerly owned by his highly-esteemed father, long the landmark at the corner of Monterey and Fourth streets. His father, Giacomo Princevalle, identified with the past rather than with the present Gilroy, was born in Italy and crossed the wide seas in 1849, his mind aglow with better prospects in the land of gold; but meeting with the same small measure of success there which discouraged thousands, he wisely turned his energies to other channels, and settled in San Francisco, where he opened a store. He had many difficulties with which to contend on account of a lack of knowledge of English and of American business ways; but the wide-awake folks of the hustling bay city were not slow in recognizing the value of his honesty and his genial, helpful ways, and in time he found a foremost place among the most prosperous of Italian-Americans there. He found his ideal in an Italian maiden named Palmina Lomietta, and having married her, they established themselves in prospective domestic comfort and happiness; but a disastrous fire in San Francisco, sweeping away everything he had, and almost demanding as additional toll the lives of his wife and baby, turned his attention to inland Gilroy.

Re-establishing himself here in 1869, Giacomo Princevalle commenced again, facing and surmounting each succeeding new difficulty with fortitude and optimism. Beginning with a little fruit stand on a street corner which many pioneers will recall, he entered the grocery trade, branched out and further developed, until he was able to retire from active business life in February, 1904. Four sons and one daughter blessed their union, and James, the subject of our story, was next to the youngest in the family.

James got all the help and benefit possible from the public school courses, and then pursued a commercial course at the Garden City Business College, from which he was graduated in 1896, when he entered upon the years of training under his father which were to prove, after all, the most valuable aids of all. In 1898 he commenced to manufacture confectionery, and also began to make ice-cream and to operate a fine soda-water plant. He was successful from the first; and in February, 1904, he was able to purchase the well-established grocery from his father, and to carry the responsibility of the joint enterprises. His store soon was recognized as one of the most substantial institutions in the local commercial world, carrying a large and varied assortment of strictly first-class goods.

As might be expected from so enterprising and public-spirited a young merchant, who has here invested all his estate, and who is therefore deeply interested in the future welfare of the whole region, Mr. Princevalle has been long interested in political movements and propositions, especially those fostered by the Democratic party. He first assumed the responsibility of public office when, in 1904, he was elected by a large majority as the Progressive candidate to the Gilroy City Council, soon serving as chairman of the street, and a member of the police, fire, water, gas and public buildings committees. His broad, progressive views made themselves felt throughout town life; and it is not surprising to find him mayor of Gilroy, having been elected to that high office in May, 1920. He is a member of the Gilroy Fire Department, is active as second vice-president of the Gilroy Chamber of Commerce, is a member and secretary of the State Retail Grocers' Association, his popularity there and high standing in the community of Gilroy as a representative merchant enabling him to exert the widest influence on measures most favorable to the grocery-consuming public. When Mr. Princevalle married, at Hollister, on June 29, 1902, he chose for his life-companion Miss Eva F. McFarland, a native of Albany, Ore., and she presides with grace over their household. Mr. Princevalle is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Foresters, and he is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks of San Jose, and is president of the Gilroy Golf and Country Club.

H. L. PARKMAN.—Prominent among the most progressive, able business men of California may well be mentioned H. L. Parkman, one of the honored citizens of San Jose, who, together with his accomplished wife, who is a member of a well-known pioneer family of Santa Cruz County, are representatives of the best forces and tendencies in the California civilization of today. Although living on his fine fruit ranch at Sunnyvale, Mr. Parkman carries on his extensive business operations in San Francisco and so joins his country life with the throb of the Coast metropolis. He was born at San Jose on February 17, 1879, a son of the pioneer musician, Professor George Parkman, who is still alive, at the ripe old age of eighty-five, and resides with his daughter, Mrs. C. C. Spalding at Sunnyvale. Notwithstanding his advanced years he is busily engaged every day, and holds a very responsible position at the State Hospital at Agnew, where he is superintendent of the shoe department. He was San Jose's pioneer band and orchestra leader, and was born at Cardiff, Wales, and was married in England to Miss Elizabeth Ann Parsons, a native of the ancient and beautiful city of Bath. He came out to America in 1851, and crossed the great plains the same year with his devoted wife; and they at once located at San Jose. Mrs. Parkman continued to live in Santa Clara County until 1913, when she passed away on June 6, in her seventy-third year, at the home of her son, the late Dr. Wallace E. Parkman, in San Jose.

Eight children were granted this eminent pioneer couple. George, now sixty years old, is a musician at Eureka. Elizabeth died in her fourth year, while crossing the great plains. Charles died twenty-four years ago. Will passed away in Montana, in 1911. He was a carpenter by trade. Jessie is the wife of the Hon. C. C. Spalding, of Sunnyvale, whose life-history will be found outlined in another part of this historical work. Dr. Wallace E. Parkman breathed his last at San Jose, on October 5, 1915, forty-three years old. Maud died when she was ten years old; and Harry Leland, the subject of this sketch, who is the youngest of the family. The latter's early life was passed in San Jose, and when able to take up responsible work, he entered the circulation department of the Evening News, taking charge of that responsible work, and later managed the advertising end. His first employer was Charles Williams, at that time the proprietor of the News; and he was with him for many years. Mr. Parkman considers that the training and experience he acquired there were invaluable, for Mr. Williams was one of the greatest masters of system in San Jose business circles. Resigning from the News, Mr. Parkman went to San Francisco and engaged with the Emporium, where he was for a year in charge of the credit department; and when he left, he joined the Gorham Rubber Company as a salesman. When that concern was absorbed by the United States Rubber Company, he entered the employ of the latter, and having amply demonstrated his ability and dependability, remained in their service for ten years. Resigning once more, he became district manager of the Republic Rubber Company, with whom he remained six years. He resigned that position on January 1, 1921, and accepted the management of the Acme Rubber Company's interests, with the Ralph Pugh Rubber Company, at San Franisco.

When Mr. Parkman left the United States Rubber Company, eight years ago, he sold his residence at 3217 Central Avenue, Alameda, built by himself, and bought twenty acres on Pastoria Avenue, Sunnyvale; and in 1920 he built a beautiful, two-story residence there. Mr. and Mrs. Parkman offered numerous ideas and novel features which were incorporated in the general plan by the architect, Warren Skillings of San Jose; Henry Bridges of the same city became the contracting builder. It is one of the finest residences at Sunnyvale, surrounded as it is by a well-kept ranch in a high state of cultivation, with a fine orchard of apricots, peaches and prunes. Mr. Parkman has always been public-spirited, and is at the present chairman of the board of school trustees of Sunnyvale.

At San Jose, on October 12, 1904, Mr. Parkman was married to Miss Birdie R. Cummings, a native of Santa Cruz and the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Cummings, the well-known teamster contractor of Santa Cruz. She is also the niece of Fred and Charles Cummings, prominent citizens of that city. Mr. and Mrs. Parkman have one child—a daughter, Harriet Rowena. Mr. Parkman is a member of Apollo Lodge, F. & A. M., at Alameda, Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E., at San Jose; Sunnyvale Lodge, I. O. O. F., the Eastern Star of Sunnyvale and the Transportation Club of San Francisco. Mrs. Parkman is a member of Carita Chapter of the Eastern Star No. 115, at Alameda, while she is capably and creditably serving as the first president of the Parent-Teacher Association at Sunnyvale.

ALAN ELTZROTH CURTNER.—Among the native-born sons of California who is a worthy representative of the Curtner family of Santa Clara County, is Alan Eltzroth Curtner, whose father is also a native of California. Alan E. was born in Warm Springs, Cal., January 17, 1896, the son of Allen E. and Rosabella (Hewitt) Curtner. The father was born in Warm Springs, October 5, 1867; and grew to manhood on the farm of his father, Henry Curtner, and received his education at the Irvington Academy, of which the latter was one of the founders, and one of Santa Clara County's best known philanthropists, whose life story is found elsewhere in this history. Allen E. Curtner married Miss Rosabella Hewitt, a native of England, who came to California with her parents when she was fourteen years old. They reside on a ranch located on Maude Avenue, one and one-half miles from Sunnyvale, which consists of 275 acres, most of which is rented. They are the parents of three children, of whom Alan E., the subject of this sketch, is the youngest. Isabella is the wife of Bud Moore; Louise is the wife of Derol Chace. Alan E. obtained his education in the grammar schools of Warm Springs, after which he attended Washburn school and the Mountain View high school. When he was eleven years old his father moved to the ranch on Maude Avenue, and here he grew to manhood. On June 1, 1918, he entered the U. S. Army and was sent to Camp Kearney, being attached to Battery E, One Hundred Forty-third Field Artillery, and was in training until August 1 of the same year, when with his regiment he was ordered overseas, entraining to Camp Mills, Long Island; sailing on the transport Armach from Hoboken he landed in Liverpool, thence to La Havre, France, via Southhampton, then to Poitiers, and was

S. T. L. Parkman

encamped there two weeks. For a short time he was stationed near Bordeaux, then was at Camp de Souges one and one-half months. At the time the armistice was signed his company was preparing to take position at the front at Metz, Germany. He was then returned to the embarkation camp near Bordeaux and was among the first to arrive in New York, receiving his discharge at the Presidio, San Francisco, in January, 1919.

Mr. Curtner's marriage occurred at Santa Rosa on July 3, 1920, and united him with Miss Celesta June Burch, who was born in Illinois and received her education in the grammar and high schools of Los Angeles. After his marriage Mr. Curtner engaged in horticulture, and in the spring in 1921 purchased his present ranch on Homestead Road which is devoted to raising prunes and apricots and is well watered by Stevens Creek, making it a very beautiful and attractive place with a magnificent view of Santa Cruz mountains. Mr. and Mrs. Curtner are achieving success in their horticultural efforts and have a host of admiring friends.

MISS EMILY S. WILSON.—A highly esteemed resident of New York City, who very worthily represents a pioneer in Santa Clara County still held in sacred remembrance, is Miss Emily S. Wilson, of 58 West 57th Street, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson, since the late '60s identified with this region. They had put behind them, ere coming to California, the hard day's work, and so from their advent in the Golden State they were able to live in comfortable retirement, serene in a grateful appreciation of the past and in an optimistic view as to the future—immediate and vastly beyond. Mr. Wilson was born in Marlboro, Mass., on October 13, 1810, the sixth in a family of five sons and six daughters, and he grew up to help his father around the home place. His father, William Wilson, first saw the light at Cambridge, Mass., while his mother, who was Elizabeth Rand before her marriage, came from New Hampshire. The grandfather of our subject operated his own small farm near Marlboro, with which he achieved that success which afforded a support for the family. When eighteen years of age, William Wilson, Jr., tiring of farm work, was apprenticed to a wheelwright and carriage-maker, and having mastered the trade, he followed it, for years, at the old Massachusetts town. As a Free Soiler and Whig, he was town assessor for seven years, and he also served on the board of selectmen of Marlboro and served as the board's chairman. Later he turned his attention and his energies to the care of a large estate in Marlboro, which he managed for years. He had been apprenticed to S. R. Phelps, the leading carriage manufacturer of that region, and his daughter, Miss Martha Phelps, became Mr. Wilson's wife, in every way realizing his expectations of noble and sympathetic womanhood, bravely shouldering, both in the East and West, whatever of responsibility came her way. She died at Gilroy on November 18, 1893, the mother of five children, Charles F., deceased; Sarah, Mrs. Winslow M. Warren, deceased; Emily Susan, our subject; Lavinia A., Mrs. Marshall E. Hunter, deceased; and Winslow. Mr. Wilson also died in Gilroy July 29, 1905, when past ninety years of age. The family were members of the Congregational Church, to whose support they contributed generously.

Miss Emily was born at Marlboro, Mass., on September 12, 1840, and attended Mt. Holyoke College, at South Hadley, from which she was graduated with honors in July, 1861. Then she became a teacher at Mt. Holyoke, and when Mills College wanted a certain instructor, she joined the staff of that growing institution at Oakland. She came to enjoy the diversion and stimulation incidental to wide, educating travel, and spent two and one-half years in Europe, besides making several voyages to Hawaii, and an eight-months' cruise in the South Seas, where no white woman had ever been before, terminating with a delightful visit to New Zealand, Java, China and Japan. Miss Wilson organized the Tuesday Reading Club, and later the F. R. F. G. Study Club, composed of a limited number of the younger women of Gilroy, and belonged to the Tuesday Club of Marlboro, and the Barnard Club of New York; and in each of these she is an enviable influence for higher and better things. Her many friends in Santa Clara County rejoice at the opportunity afforded her to render real service to the world.

ALBERT J. CARREY.—Numbered among the notably successful men of the Gilroy district is Albert J. Carrey the owner and proprietor of the Pioneer Soda Works. He was born in Bordeaux, France, on July 4, 1864, the son of Louis and Katrine Carrey, farmer folks and peasants and parents of nine children. The father lived to be ninety-four and the mother sixty-five. He was reared and schooled in the country and assisted his father with the farm work and remained at home until 1884, when he decided that a greater future and more opportunities were to be found in America and California, where he had a brother at Gilroy. Arriving in San Francisco in the fall of 1884, he made his way to the town of Gilroy. He found employment on the large ranch of Miller & Lux, and though his knowledge of the English language was very limited, his determination to succeed led him to apply himself during his spare moments in the study of the language and he was advanced to the position of chief foreman of the cheese factory, a position he held for ten years.

The marriage of Mr. Carrey occurred in 1895 and soon after he entered into partnership with James Sergeant at the Sergeant ranch and conducted a dairy business for twelve years, manufacturing cheese for the San Francisco markets; those years were years of toil, but success came abundantly and by strict integrity and wise investing, Mr. Carrey became independent in a financial way. Late in 1902 he decided to leave the ranch and removed to Gilroy where he had considerable town property, on which he erected several fine residences which bring him satisfactory returns; he also owns the building occupied by the Buckhorn Billiard and Bowling rooms on South Monterey Street. Mr. Carrey resides with his family in a comfortable home located at 345 North Monterey Street. In 1914 he established the Pioneer Soda Works and is distributor for Napa Soda and Cook's Spring waters and has built up a fine business, his radius of distribution covering thirty miles north and south of Gilroy and extending into San Benito and Monterey counties. He has always taken an active interest in civic activities since receiving his U. S. citizenship papers in 1890 and is considered among Gilroy's most progressive citizens. He is a charter member of the Chamber of Commerce and

is a stockholder in the Gilroy branch of the Garden City Bank & Trust Co. In his political affiliations he is a Republican and fraternally he is a member of the Moose and Druids, being a past officer of the latter order. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church, and he is president of St. Mary's Church Improvement Club, in Gilroy. Mrs. Carrey is active in the work of the church. Mr. and Mrs. Carrey are the parents of two children, Celine, a stenographer in San Francisco, and Albert, Jr., a student in Stanford University. Mr. Carrey is proud to be identified with the prosperous city of Gilroy and his loyalty and public-spiritedness can be counted upon at all times.

LOGAN L. WHITEHURST.—A son of a worthy pioneer of California, Logan L. Whitehurst is successfully carrying on the lumber business established by his father under the name of Whitehurst & Hedges, or the Gilroy Lumber Yard, so many years ago. A native of Santa Clara County, Logan L. Whitehurst was born near San Jose, February 25, 1866, a son of L. A. and Hettie A. (Logan) Whitehurst. The father was born in Princess Ann County, Va., June 4, 1834. When he was six years old the family removed to St. Louis, Mo., and there resided for four years; thence they moved to Lexington, that state. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California, and proceeded to Bidwell's Bar, Butte County, where he engaged in mining; but meeting with poor success, he returned to Missouri in the fall of 1852. Remaining in that state until 1859, he once more returned to the Pacific Coast and, crossing the Isthmus of Panama, arrived in Sacramento September 22, 1859. At the end of two months he removed to Santa Clara County, and after a short stay in San Jose, located on the Santa Cruz toll road not far from Lexington, and engaged in lumbering. After remaining here for ten years, in the winter of 1869 he went back East for a visit, but returned to California the following March and took up his residence in Gilroy, where he resided until he passed away at the age of seventy-three, on May 14, 1907. On January 31, 1860, he married Miss Hettie A. Logan, a native of Missouri, and they were the parents of seven children, five of whom are living: W. A.; Janet, Mrs. A. M. Kelley and L. L., twins; Nettie, Mrs. E. E. Brownell; and Hettie, Mrs. W. E. Cunningham, all residents of this county. Mrs. Whitehurst died in October, 1907, aged sixty-three. Mr. Whitehurst was a member of the I. O. O. F. for many years, and he served as mayor of Gilroy, and always was a strong advocate of all municipal improvements; was president of the Bank of Gilroy for about twenty years and a director of the Bank of Hollister and the Safety Deposit Bank of San Jose.

Logan L. Whitehurst received his preliminary education in the public schools of Gilroy and later attended a business college in San Francisco. After completing his education he entered the employ of his father and engaged in the milling of lumber in the Santa Cruz mountains and in working the ranch. In 1906 he became manager of the home yard at Gilroy, which had been established some years before the railroad was projected through to Gilroy.

In 1909, at San Jose, Mr. Whitehurst was united in marriage with Miss Jennie Funkler, who was born and reared in San Jose, a daughter of William and Jennie (Ruff) Funkler, and they are the parents of two children, Logan L., Jr., and Yvonne C. In 1910 Mr. Whitehurst erected a fine residence at 308 South Church Street. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows at Gilroy and the Elks at Watsonville, while Mrs. Whitehurst is a member of the Women's Civic Club of Gilroy. The lumber yards at Gilroy are operated under their corporate name of Whitehurst & Hodges, or the Gilroy Lumber Yard, and are a distinct success owing to the ability, coupled with honesty and fair dealing, of the manager, who possesses the same high business principles of the elder Whitehurst.

JOSEPH EDWARD HANCOCK.—No section of California has been more fortunate than Santa Clara County in attracting to its territory and service the cream of educational talent; and among those who have come to reside and work here, who are already distinguished in the pedagogical world, may well be mentioned Joseph Edward Hancock, the popular principal of the Grant School in San Jose. He was born at New Almaden, Santa Clara County, on November 24, 1874, the son of Joseph Hancock, a miner and foreman of construction, who married Miss Emma Harris, and with her came to San Jose about 1872. The father is now deceased.

Joseph Edward finished his public school work only to go on with his studies at the San Jose Normal School and Stanford University. Then he was made principal of the Franklin School at San Jose, and so successfully discharged his responsibilities there that he remained the head of that excellent institution for five years. Then he became principal of the Grant School, and he has been in charge there ever since, a period of twenty-three years. When he took hold of the helm he supervised the work of 350 pupils and 12 teachers; now 25 teachers enthusiastically follow his lead and instruct 1,000 pupils. Mr. Hancock has been three times elected president of the alumni of the San Jose State Normal School; he is a member of the National Educational Association, the State Educational Association and the State Council of Education. For eleven years he has been a member of the Santa Clara County Board of Education, and several times has been president of that board. He was also the chairman of the committee having charge of the great historical pageant, "San Jose," which was produced in 1917 for the benefit of the Red Cross at the beginning of the war. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and for many years has been a member of the board of directors of the Y. M. C. A. When the county board of supervisors organized the County Charities Commission, early in 1921, Mr. Hancock was appointed a member and has been chairman of that body since its inception. During the war Mr. Hancock served as county war garden director.

J. E. Hancock was married at San Jose, on November 29, 1899, to Miss Lessie M. Rainey of Michigan and San Jose, and they have two children, Velda and Joseph Rainey. Mr. Hancock is a Knights Templar Mason, is a past master of Fraternity Lodge and past patron of the Eastern Star; belongs to the N. S. G. W., of which he is past president; is Past Exalted Ruler of the Elks and a member of the Lions Club and the Sciots, being at this time Toparch of that order. For recreation he is fond of hunting and fishing, and gets fun and hard work out of ranching.

J. Clark

JONAS CLARK, M. D., F. A. C. S.—A distinguished representative of the medical profession in California widely known as a specialist, is Dr. Jonas Clark, F. A. C. S., a native of Waltham, Mass., now residing at 192 Fifth Street, Gilroy. He was sent as a boy to a private academy, the Waltham New Church School, and afterwards was graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, when he received the B. S. degree. In 1875, at the completion of his studies in the Harvard Medical School at Boston, that famous institution conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Medicine. While at Harvard during one year, Dr. Clark made class dissections for Oliver Wendell Holmes, the poet, for demonstration to the class; for nearly thirty years Dr. Holmes was professor of anatomy and physiology at the college. In 1874 Dr. Clark was extern, then intern and in 1876 house surgeon in the Massacheusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary at Boston.

Dr. Clark specialized in the treatment of the eye, ear and throat, intending to follow a career in the East; but on account of his health, he came West and located at Woodland, where he soon established a good practice. Then for one year he took charge of the private practice and the work of Dr. Stallard in the San Francisco Polyclinic. In 1892 he removed to Gilroy, and in time opened offices on North Monterey Street. From 1910 to 1913 he was superintendent of the Santa Clara County Hospital, and for ten years he was district surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He served as city health officer of Gilroy and has been president of the Santa Clara County Medical Society and a member of the State Medical Society; and he is a member of the American Medical Association. The recipient of many degrees bestowed upon him by colleges in various states, Dr. Clark is still the democratic, unpretentious, influential and ideal American citizen, decidedly one of the most esteemed residents of Gilroy. For years he has planned to retire, and to a certain extent he has relinquished the reins to his son, Dr. John A. Clark; but the persistent calls for his experience and skill have made it difficult for him to refuse the claims of suffering humanity.

In Boston Dr. Clark was married to Miss Honoria Tierney, who died in 1902 from the effects of a runaway accident, leaving two children. In 1909, he remarried, choosing for his second wife Miss Emily Casey, the daughter of Michael Casey.

John A. Clark, the son, is a graduate of the science course at Santa Clara University, and received his M. D. degree from the University of California; and since then he has become one of the prominent physicians of Gilroy; and Miss Marie Clark, is a registered graduate nurse. Dr. Jonas Clark has prospered materially since locating in California, and he owns some very desirable ranch properties in the Santa Clara Valley, and some equally desirable residence property at Gilroy. He is a member of Keith Lodge of Masons of Gilroy, and of the Independent Order of Foresters, and is a member of Harvard Alumni. In national political affairs he is a Republican.

WARREN H. POMEROY.—A flourishing commercial establishment of much import to the city of San Jose is the clothing emporium of Pomeroy Bros., the firm consisting of Warren H. and C. C. Pomeroy, the sons of Marshall Pomeroy, whose life story appears on another page of this historical work. Maintaining at all times one of the largest stocks to be found anywhere in California, this old-established house offers the latest products of the most fashionable studios and the most celebrated mills.

Warren Pomeroy was born in San Jose on October 13, 1878, and after finishing with the local grammar schools he continued his studies at the Santa Clara high school. Then he picked out the best business college in San Jose, tackled its curriculum, and learned all that it could teach him. Pushing out into the world for himself, Mr. Pomeroy joined his brother, already referred to, and bought out W. K. Jenkins. The business long ago established by him, they have continued, and have so enlarged their stock, extended their territory and expanded their scope that they are today serving a larger and a finer public than ever before. As might be expected of such an enterprising man with a broad-minded public-spiritedness, Mr. Pomeroy belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and is one of its active members.

On August 11, 1907, Mr. Pomeroy was married at San Jose to Miss Susie Stock of that city; and together they have identified themselves pleasantly with San Jose social life. Mr. Pomeroy belongs to the San Jose parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and he is also a member of the Elks. He endorses the platforms of the Republican party, and did his full share in supporting the various drives during the recent participation by America in the World War.

ALEXANDER MILNE.—Possessed of excellent judgment and sound common sense, backed by intelligence which kept him well informed, the late Alexander Milne occupied a position among the farmers of Santa Clara County which was won by energy and perseverance. Throughout his agricultural and horticultural activities he displayed ability and capableness, and his ranch, through his untiring efforts, was brought to a high state of cultivation and the many substantial improvements, including the house and farm buildings, have added much to the value of the property. He was born May 8, 1844, in Elgin, Scotland, which was also the birthplace of his father and mother, John and Helen (Murdock) Milne. His parents migrated to Canada with their family, settling on a farm near London, Middlesex County, where they spent the remainder of their lives, both passing away at the age of seventy-six years. They were the parents of seven children, and Alexander, the subject of this sketch, was the only member of the family who came to California. He was reared and educated in London, Ontario, and became thoroughly conversant with the various branches of agriculture. On January 14, 1868, he left home and journeyed to New York City, where he started via Nicaragua for California, and after a journey of thirty days, eight of which were spent in crossing Nicaragua, he arrived in San Francisco. Coming directly to Santa Clara County, he worked for a short time in the Skuse lime kiln, and then took the contract for cutting 120 cords of wood, the work requiring three months. He worked in the woods at Lexington for a time, and was then employed as a harvest hand for one season. He then went to the Almaden, and felled wood in the summer and ranched in the winter, and remained there for two years. He then engaged in business for himself, taking large contracts for getting out and hauling square and round timbers, logs and wood, and worked at this for twelve

years. In 1881 he purchased his farm on the Burchell Road, consisting of 380 acres, about four miles from Gilroy. All the improvements were of substantial character. Most of the land was devoted to the raising of grain, for which it is well adapted, and a fine orchard of about fifty acres and a vineyard of forty acres. Under his labor and management the ranch became exceptionally productive and his success was well deserved.

After being four years in California Mr. Milne returned to Canada and there his marriage occurred in Ontario, on September 26, 1872, and united him with Miss Isabella Forbes, a native of that place, who accompanied him back to California, and they were the parents of eight children, all born in this county: Edna E. married James White, now deceased, and lives in Colusa with her son and daughter, Francis and Evelyn; William A., living on the home ranch, married Luella Ogan, who died, leaving one daughter, Evelyn; Isabella, Mary Louise, Jessie M., all single, at home; John T. has charge of the home ranch; Annie G., wife of Chris Lund, near Gilroy; James C., also at home. Mr. Milne passed away at the family home on Burchell Road on July 29, 1920, and since his demise John T. Milne has conducted the ranch and fruit business, and has put out thirty-five acres of grapes. Mr. Milne was a stanch Democrat and had served the community as school trustee. He was a member of the A. O. U. W. and was a faithful member of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Milne resides on the home place and is active in all business matters, and is a wide-awake, public-spirited citizen. Mr. Milne was a charter member of the California Prune and Apricot Association, and Mrs. Milne continues to take an active interest in the affairs of that organization.

O'CONNELL BROTHERS, INC.—The firm of O'Connell Bros., Inc., is composed of Charles T., Franklin J., George D., Albert F. and Elmer S. O'Connell, who are very successful cattlemen, ranchers and business men. In 1901 the sons took over the holdings of their father, Thomas O'Connell, an old-established wood and coal business, to which they in time added a grocery store and butcher shop. Later on they began raising beef, and for this purpose they leased the old Weber ranch of 12,000 acres, which they later purchased, also acquiring the Fiacro Fisher and the Peter Gossibert lands at Coyote, making their total holdings 15,200 acres in one large ranch, requiring about forty miles of fence to enclose it and many miles of cross fencing. The ranch is well watered and wooded and is traversed by Coyote Creek, Packwood Creek and Los Animas Creek, besides having a number of large springs. They have recently completed a large dam on Los Animas Creek, impounding a large body of water which furnishes irrigation to much of their ranch by a gravity system, flowing through miles of concrete pipe line. The ranch is studded with live oak, pin oak and sycamores, and it also contains valuable deposits of magnesite, copper and chrome ore. The O'Connell Bros. engage in raising hay, grain and stock, and are widely know for their high-grade shorthorn Durham cattle. They have built a modern abattoir in San Jose, where they do the slaughtering of their own cattle and manufacture the various products which they retail at their market at Sixth and St. James streets, also selling to the wholesale trade. Most of their cattle, however, are shipped to San Francisco and Los Angeles on the hoof, and they have also consigned cattle to Alaska.

O'Connell Bros. were incorporated July 9, 1906, and they are active in the membership of the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce of San Jose. The brothers are all active in the business; Charles Thomas is manager of the company; Franklin J. manages the ranch; George D. is superintendent of the meat department; Albert assists in the management of the ranch, while Elmer S. has charge of the fuel department. They have recently purchased the Crowley stockyards at Coyote, which they use in shipping, giving them an outlet and inlet by rail from the ranch. They have also leased 17,000 acres of the San Luis ranch at Pacheco Pass as an addition to their cattle ranch, and are increasing their cattle holdings accordingly. Energetic young men of industry and good habits, they all attend closely to building up the business of their various departments, co-operating in all their undertakings and doing business in harmony and accord.

J. D. FARWELL.—A man of sterling worth and one who may be counted upon at all times to give his support to matters pertaining to the progress and development of the county and state is J. D. Farwell, the efficient vice-president of the Bank of Los Gatos. Born in San Francisco, March 4, 1872, he is a son of Captain J. D. and Elizabeth Foy Farwell, both parents being early settlers of California. Captain Farwell, a native of Vasselboro, Maine, was master in the Merchant Marine service, sailing into the important ports of the world. In 1850 he brought a sailing vessel around Cape Horn to San Francisco and in that city he was a ship chandler. In the early days he had the honor of being the vice-president of the Vigilance Committee in San Francisco, who had their own distinctive ways of enforcing the laws of the community. He became very well known around the San Francisco Bay. He married Miss Foy of San Francisco; she was a native of Vermont, and both died in San Francisco. Next to the youngest of the four children, J. D. Farwell was educated in the grammar and high schools of Oakland, and after graduation became associated with the California Engineering Company that constructed cable roads and power plants. For several years he remained with this company, and in 1894 removed to Los Gatos and became interested in the growing of fruit. As early as 1895 he was one of the organizers and became manager of the Glen Una Electric Company that supplied electricity to the residents of Los Gatos. In 1903 he was one of the organizers of the Los Gatos Gas & Electric Company. He was manager of the company until they sold out to the Pacific Gas & Electric Company in 1913, since which time he has been a director of the Bank of Los Gatos and in 1920 he was selected to fill the position of vice-president, thus taking an active part in the management of the affairs of the institution.

The marriage of Mr. Farwell in Los Gatos united him with Miss Irma Lyndon, born at Los Gatos, the daughter of that worthy pioneer John W. Lyndon, whose biography appears elsewhere in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Farwell's union has been blessed with the birth of a son, Lyndon Farwell, attending Los Gatos Union high school. Mr. Farwell gives his political

C. Marian Barr.

endorsement to the Republican party. He is a member of the San Jose County Club and has been prominent in the development of the county's fine roads. A man of high principles and steadfast purpose, he is earnest in his support of every cause which he endorses, forceful and resourceful in all that he undertakes. He has a large circle of warm friends throughout this part of the state enjoying the high regard of all with whom social, political or business relations have brought him in contact.

C. MARIAN BARR, A. M.—Eminent among the distinguished educators who have contributed much toward extending widely the fame of California in the educational World, Miss C. Marian Barr, Dean of Women, College of the Pacific at San Jose, enjoys enviable position and influence. She was born near Monmouth, Ill., the daughter and only child of John Barr, who was born near Glasgow, Scotland, and came to America when he was eighteen years old. He located in Missouri and later removed to Illinois, where he attended the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated in excellent standing in 1878; after which he became a minister of the Baptist Church for the preaching of the Gospel. In 1880 he married Miss Addie Dutzschky; and seven years later they removed to California. They settled at Pomona, and in 1900 the Rev. Mr. Barr retired from active work.

Miss Marian Barr, after completing Pomona high school, selected the University of California at Berkeley, to which city her parents also removed, and where, in February, 1913, Mr. Barr died, survived by this daughter and his widow, who still resides at Berkeley. In 1904, Miss Barr was graduated from the university with the degree of A. B.; and two years later she was given by the same institution the degree of A. M. In 1907 she became an instructor in Latin and German at California College, Oakland, and in 1910, having ably discharged her first responsibility, she joined the staff of the College of the Pacific as Dean of Women, and is also instructor in vocational education.

As Dean of Women, having very much the interests of both the students and the institution at heart, Miss Barr has become exceptionally busy, and she has proven the right person for the direction of the new course in vocational education, which deals with the vocational opportunities of women and was instituted at the College of the Pacific in 1917. She resides at Helen Guth Hall, and has her offices in the same hall on the beautiful campus of the college, where she has for years been a leading and familiar figure, enviably popular with the young women, on the average of superior capacity, attracted to this growing institution. Miss Barr is a member of the American Association of University Women, formerly the Association of Collegiate Alumni, and in various ways is able to make her influence for educational and moral uplift widely felt.

EDWARD FERRY EASTMAN.—The life which the narrative chronicles began in Eastmanville, Mich., on January 15, 1863, in the home of Galen and Mary Lucina (Ferry) Eastman, who were representatives of Colonial families of New England. Galen Eastman was born July 8, 1829, at Canaan, Maine, and was engaged in the lumber business, owning his craft and barges on the rivers and lakes, and his own mills. What education he had acquired was by his own efforts, but whatever he undertook he succeeded in doing well. During the year of 1836 his parents had removed to Michigan. Mrs. Mary Lucina Eastman was a sister of the Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, who was a member of House and U. S. Senate from Michigan for twenty-six years, and upon the death of Henry Wilson, became acting vice-president of the United States. In 1879 Galen Eastman took a trip into the frontier of New Mexico and became the government agent for the Navajo Indians at Fort Defiance, N. M. For several years he was also a successful hardware merchant in San Francisco. He passed away on January 18, 1899, aged sixty-nine, and his widow passed away in 1903 in San Francisco, when sixty-six years old.

Edward F. Eastman was educated in the schools of Grand Haven, Mich., and during the year of 1876 left school to take a trip on the Great Lakes. Touching at Chicago, he traveled on and on until in February of the following year he was in Louisiana, where he soon found employment in towing and freighting on Grand Lake, transporting thousands of feet of lumber and thousands of tons of merchandise to points on Bayou Teche. Another experience was while living on the Indian reservation; he became much enamored of the wild life of the Indians, and in 1881 was called upon to act as guide for a party of tourists going to the Canyon de Chelley in Arizona. Leaving Albuquerque, N. M., well equipped with packs and horses, he headed so as to cross the head of the canyon and made the trip without any serious accident. Four years later he was in the Wasatch Mountains in Utah and working in the silver mines. Various enterprises engaged his attention from smelterman to engineer, and the experience gained throughout all the years was never amiss. However, in 1885 he gave up his mining operations and left for San Francisco.

On November 3, 1887, Mr. Eastman was married to Miss Nellie Florence Sleeper, born in Columbia, Tuolumne County, Cal., the daughter of the sturdy pioneer, William Osgood Sleeper, who was born in 1816, a native of St. Albans, Maine, and who crossed the Isthmus in 1851, arriving in San Francisco early in 1852. He was engaged in the buying and shipping of gold dust, and also tried his luck at mining. He married Miss Almira Foss, and in 1868 they removed to San Francisco. Mr. Sleeper died in Santa Rosa in 1901, and Mrs. Sleeper passed away in Santa Clara County in 1908.

In 1887 Mr. Eastman removed with his family to Santa Rosa, and there purchased a ranch and was engaged for the next two years in farming, but still believing that he could find a fortune in the mines, he disposed of his ranch and went to Utah, where he remained until November, 1891, when he located in the Santa Clara Valley, and since that time has been a resident of that county most of the time. For eleven years he was in the hardware and the marble business in San Francisco, and continued until the time of the great fire and earthquake in 1906. The reverses which he and his brother suffered at that time never caused our subject to give up the fight, but by hard work and good judgment he has succeeded in establishing himself on a substantial basis. For many years he owned and operated the extensive ranch property, consisting of 652 acres, known as Mountain Dell, in the Uvas in Santa Clara County.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman are the parents of two children; George W. is married and is a practicing

chiropractor and resides in New York City; Alice L. is the wife of Percy Dunlap and they reside in Sebastopol. Mr. Eastman is a stockholder in the Farmers' Union store at Morgan Hill. In 1919 the Mountain Dell ranch was sold to Harold McD. Smith, and Mr. Eastman erected a modern and comfortable residence on a nine-and-a-half-acre ranch on the Uvas Road eight miles from Morgan Hill, called "Creek Side." Politically he is a stanch Republican, and fraternally he is a Mason, holding membership in Mission Lodge No. 169, F. & A. M.; a charter member of Mission Chapter No. 79, R. A. M.; a member of California Commandery No. 1, K. T., and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco. Both Mr. and Mrs. Eastman are members of Magnolia Chapter, O. E. S., Gilroy. Mr. Eastman has practically lived retired since 1908, but is ever interested in the welfare and future of his locality.

RICHARD ATKINSON.—An esteemed and worthy pioneer of Santa Clara County was Richard Atkinson, a native of England, born in Chester County on May 10, 1837. He came to America while still a very young man and was engaged in farming on the Tarpy Rancho on the coast below Monterey, and in the early '60s removed to the New Almaden Mines, where he was employed as engineer for many years, and his untimely death was caused by injury received there. He passed away at the Atkinson home on Croy Road, Uvas Canyon, October 4, 1875.

In 1862 Mr. Atkinson had married Miss Sarah Gallagher, a native of County Sligo, Ireland, born August 19, 1839, who passed away November 16, 1918, at the family home. After Mr. Atkinson's death the burden of proving up on the land fell on the mother, but she was equal to the task, and on April 9, 1881, the family came into clear and full possession of the 160 acres on the Croy Road. Mrs. Atkinson also had the responsibility of rearing and education of three children: Sarah died in childhood; Mary is now owner of the ranch; Josephine is the wife of Philip Daly, and they are the parents of five children and reside at Mendota; Richard J. is deceased. The children were educated in the Uvas district school, of which Mrs. Atkinson was the founder, having given a portion of her ranch for the establishment of the school in 1875, and she furnished part of the lumber, while J. W. Week and Peter Bosset built the building.

EMORY C. SINGLETARY.—A representative pioneer settler of California, and a prominent and highly esteemed resident of San Jose, the late Emory C. Singletary occupied an honorable position among the venerable and well-to-do agriculturists of Santa Clara County. A descendant of one of the early colonial families of New England, he was born May 16, 1824, in Holden, Mass. On both sides of the house he was closely connected with families of distinction, among others being the Goulds, the Dwinnells, the Pierces and the Greeleys. He came of patriotic stock, one of his earliest American ancestors, a brave soldier, having been killed by the Pequod Indians, and another ancestor, his Great-great-grandfather Singletary, having served as an officer in the Revolutionary War. His grandfather, Amos Singletary, was born and reared in Massachusetts, where he was engaged in agricultural pursuits during his active life. He married a Miss Johnson, of English descent, and of the children born of their union Emory was the father of Emory C. Singletary, the subject of this review. His father grew to manhood on the ancestral home place in Massachusetts and obtained a fair education in the district schools of his home town. Removing to Wisconsin in 1838, he located in Walworth County, where he acquired large possessions, and was for many years an extensive and prosperous farmer. He died in Elkhorn, near the homestead which he had there improved, at the age of ninety-three years. He married Lois Pierce, a native of Massachusetts, a daughter of Austin Pierce, a first cousin of President Franklin Pierce, and she passed away in Massachusetts. There were three children born of their union, all deceased.

Reared and educated in Massachusetts, Emory C. Singletary started for the far west in 1840, being then a youth of sixteen years. After some time spent in the vicinity of the Great Lakes, he located in Walworth County, Wis., and there engaged in farming and stock raising, and became an extensive dealer in cattle. He became well acquainted with many of the prominent men of the states through which he journeyed, and was acquainted with Abraham Lincoln. In 1853, accompanying a party in which there were nineteen men, Mr. Singletary crossed the plains to California. Leaving his Wisconsin home in February, he outfitted in Middletown, Logan County, Ill., and May 16, 1853, left Council Bluffs, having with him his family and driving 200 head of cattle. Leaving Salt Lake City on the left, the party came down the Humboldt Valley, and had several skirmishes with the Indians on the way, but arrived at Beckwith Pass, Colusa County, Cal., in October, in good condition, having nearly every head of stock. Purchasing land near Colusa, he embarked in farming and stockraising, and for several years was the largest and best-known cattle dealer in the state. Later he became a horse breeder of note, and shipped many horses to the eastern markets. He also became one of the largest landholders of the state, at one time holding title to over 35,000 acres. In 1873, he sold 9,700 acres of land and removed to the Santa Clara Valley, hoping to regain his health, which had become impaired, and there he resided until his death. He formerly owned about 20,000 acres of land in Kern County, which he later sold, and also owned the Calden ranch of 2,200 acres. In 1874 he was one of the organizers and the first vice-president of the First National Bank of San Jose, and was a stockholder at the time of his death; he was also a stockholder in the Bank of Visalia, Cal. For a number of years he carried on a large business as a money lender, being one of the best-known brokers of this locality. In 1884 he built his fine residence on Stockton Avenue, surrounded by all the comforts and luxuries of that day.

Mr. Singletary was twice married. In Walworth, Wis., he married Caroline A. Wilson, a native of Ohio, a daughter of Alexander Wilson, a pioneer farmer of Wisconsin. She passed away while residing in Colusa County, Cal. On January 11, 1877, Mr. Singletary married Miss Florence Grigsby, who was born near Potosi, Grant County, Wis., a daughter of William E. Grigsby. Educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and in the State Normal School at Platteville, Wis., she taught school in her native state and in Iowa for a number of terms. Coming to the Pacific Coast in 1870, she was a teacher in

Paul H. Cordes

the Bishop Scott School, in Portland, Ore., for a year. In 1871 she taught in Santa Clara County, and subsequently entered the San Jose Normal School, from which she was graduated in 1874, and in which she was afterwards a teacher until her marriage. She was the mother of two children, Emory Grigsby and George Curtis, twins, the former deceased and the latter a resident of San Jose. Mr. Singletary was a member of Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M. For a number of years he was one of the directors of the State Agricultural Society, and was a life member and one of the first organizers of the Marysville, Cal., fair. Mrs. Singletary is a member of the Isabella Chapter, D. A. R., and is a member of the Episcopal Church of San Jose.

PAUL H. CORDES.—Another citizen of the kind which Americans have always appreciated, and of a type which Germany, especially in earlier years, frequently gave to both America and California, was the late Paul H. Cordes, who was born at Hanover, Germany, August 18, 1840, and came to America in the spring of 1855, when he crossed the Atlantic as a steward, thus earning more than his way. He married Miss Mary E. Bicknell, July 3, 1859, who died at the home place near Gilroy on June 3, 1892, survived by a son and two daughters: Paul Henry, died 1907; Mrs. T. F. White, and Mrs. George D. Monnin. May 16, 1897, Mr. Cordes married Mrs. Izora Viers, who died February 29, 1915. For many years before he acquired land, Mr. Cordes worked as a gardener, at Oakland, growing vegetables extensively in the '60s upon land, at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Broadway, where now stands the metropolis. When he sold out, it was to engage in more extensive grain farming in the San Joaquin Valley.

Mr. Cordes made it a principle and a practice to treat his employees as he would like to have been treated when he first started out at the bottom of the ladder; with the result that he was always able to command loyal service. By industry, foresight and strictest integrity, he acquired, one by one, several ranches, totaling over 438 acres—bare fields, when he took hold of them, and requiring much pioneer work before they could be made to bear fruit. He gradually developed these lands, and in 1875 the family located at "The Nest" near Gilroy, in Santa Clara Valley. Mr. Cordes was widely esteemed, for he was half a century ahead of his generation. He was among the very first to see the future of the fruit industry, and had many vines and trees set out before other folks thought of doing the same. He had learned the secret of real success as a boy, and he lived to be seventy-eight years old and to enjoy the fruits of his hard and honest labor, passing away on June 6, 1917.

THOMAS F. WHITE.—Interesting among the efficient executive whose proficiency is undoubtedly due to a sensible reference frequently to the experience of the past, is Thomas F. White, who resides upon the P. H. Cordes place, on the Watsonville Road, about seven miles northwest of Gilroy. He was born at San Jose, on St. Valentine's Day, 1867, the son of Thomas and Mary A. (Ford) White, whose life-story is given elsewhere in this volume; and was reared and schooled mostly at Gilroy. He grew up as a farmer's boy, and worked for his mother until he was twenty-three years of age; and then he struck out for himself into the world.

On June 24, 1896, Mr. White married at Gilroy, Miss Anna L. Cordes, the eldest daughter of the late Paul H. Cordes, a sturdy pioneer of California and the Santa Clara Valley; and this union was blessed with the birth of three daughters, Miss Marie L. White, Miss Laura F., and Miss Gladis White, who were educated in Oakland and San Francisco. For several years Mr. and Mrs. White resided at San Jose; and from 1897 to 1902, Mr. White served as a deputy sheriff. In 1903 he removed to Oakland, where he entered the employ of the Traffic Department of the Oakland Rapid Transit Company; and since then he has owned a fine residence in that city. He retired from railroad service, however, at the time of the death of his father-in-law, June 6, 1916; when he took active management of the Cordes estate. He is a Republican, and member of the Woodmen of the World; is a hard, intelligent worker, and a mighty good citizen.

ROLLA BUTCHER, SR.—A distinguished and influential pioneer whose interesting life story, setting forth a career of great usefulness, inspired by high ideals and practical aims, will ever be a part of the history of the Golden West, was the late Rolla Butcher, who, for many years identified with notable mining interests, became known and honored among financiers for the shrewd judgment characterizing all his business affairs. He was born in Wood County, Va., in 1825, and his early days were spent upon his father's farm. He studied hard to acquire an education and in his young manhood was a teacher in the schools of his section; later he was extensively engaged in the lumber business on the Kanawha River, but the heavy floods of 1856-57 entailed such losses as to compel him to retire from this pursuit.

Going from his native state to Missouri, Mr. Butcher took up teaching, taking particular interest in teaching geology and metallurgy, and later took up metallurgy as a profession, becoming an eminent exponent of that science, and in time was honored by the naming after him the city of Rolla, Mo., the seat of the School of Mines and Metallurgy, of the University of Missouri. He then resolved to make mining his life work and in 1857 joined Albert Sidney Johnston's expedition to Salt Lake; his primary purpose was to put his knowledge of mining into practice in the great mining country of the Far West, and secondarily to get the protection of the military forces during those perilous days of Indian and Mormon uprising.

At Salt Lake City he became interested in mining, going from there to Idaho, and thence to Montana, where he became acquainted with such men as the Walker brothers, Senator William A. Clark, Marcus Daly, Senator George R. Hearst, and other pioneer mining men. Going to Butte County, Cal., he was married there and remained for a time, then returned to Idaho, and from there went to Butte, Mont., where he developed some noted mines, among them the famous Alice Mine, which was afterward sold to Walker Brothers of Salt Lake City; this was later listed in the Eastern stock market for $10,000,000. Mr. Butcher also owned and operated the Star West Mine.

While in Butte County, Cal., Mr. Butcher met and married Miss Emma Ann Smith, who was born in

Essex County, England, on April 24, 1834, the daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Cheke) Smith, both descendants of distinguished English families. Her father, Samuel Smith, an Essex County farmer, was born on October 13, 1809, while her mother, Elizabeth Cheke, was born at Essex, England, on June 5, 1811, a descendant of Sir John Cheke, the famous English statesman and scholar, whose life span stretched from 1514 to 1557, and whose life story may be found in English histories and also in the Encyclopedia Brittanica. He was a professor of Greek and actively identified with the introduction of classical study at both Oxford and Cambridge. He became the tutor of Edward, the son of King Henry VIII, and when the former came to the throne he was also his counsellor. Samuel Smith came to the United States with his family in 1862, and after a short stay at Council Bluffs, he crossed the plains with his family, traveling by ox team; while en route his death occurred near Silver Creek, on the banks of which he was buried. Mrs. Smith continued to reside in Utah, reaching the age of ninety-three, and was the mother of four children, of whom Mrs. Butcher was the second. She received a common school training in her native country and was the first of her family to come to America, accompanying friends with whom she had lived in London. After a trip of six months, across the ocean and then across the plains to Salt Lake City, they arrived in Butte County, Cal., in 1857, and there she was married to Mr. Butcher. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Butcher: Rolla, is represented elsewhere in this volume; Josephine married A. C. Hollenbeck and passed away in 1900, leaving a daughter, Elizabeth; Arthur C., is an orchardist, residing on a portion of the original Butcher ranch at Butcher's Corners, Santa Clara County.

In 1881 Rolla Butcher sold out his mining interests on account of failing health and came to Santa Clara County, Cal., where he bought 160 acres and started in to improve this land, which was located between Santa Clara and Sunnyvale. He was left but a short time in the enjoyment of his home, however, as he passed away February 13, 1882. His widow still makes her home on part of the ranch, in the enjoyment of all her faculties at the age of eighty-eight. She can look back on a well-spent life, as through her wise management and the industry of her sons the ranch property was brought to a high state of improvement and brought in an excellent income, although her husband's long illness had left his financial affairs considerably involved at the time of his death. During his lifetime Rolla Butcher was a consistent Democrat and influential in his party's councils. Patriotic and public spirited, he was particularly interested in education for the masses and served as an active member of the board of education of Butte, Mont., and as its presiding officer for several terms. He was also county commissioner of Silver Bow County, Mont., and had to he so chosen, any office of trust in the gift of the people would have been at his command, so highly was he respected.

ROLLA BUTCHER.—A prosperous rancher who may well be proud of both the enviable traditions of his cultured, historic family and also his own relation as a native son of the Golden State, is Rolla Butcher, who first saw the light in Butte County, and now resides on the State Highway, between Santa Clara and Sunnyvale. He was born May 26, 1864, the son of Rolla Butcher, a native of Virginia, who had married Miss Emma A. Smith, who was born in England. The father was reared to manhood in his native state and then went out to Missouri, where he followed teaching and became a noted metallurgist. In 1857 he came out to Utah with Albert Sidney Johnston's expedition, later in Idaho and Montana continuing the distinguished career elsewhere narrated in this historical work. He passed away in 1882, leaving a fine record for valuable contributions to human progress, particularly as a mining man, and one greatly interested in educational matters. Mrs. Butcher is still living at the age of eighty-eight and resides on the ranch adjoining the home place of her son.

Rolla Butcher attended the public schools of his locality and later went to Ames, Ia., where he pursued the civil engineer's course at the Iowa State College, graduating with the class of '83. Prior to that he had been in Butte, Mont., had carried the first copy of the first paper printed there, and as printer's devil on the Butte Tri-Weekly Miner had set up the first report received of the Custer massacre, late in June, 1876. Later he learned the blacksmith trade, and on coming to California, whither the Butcher family had removed, he became a registered pharmacist.

In San Luis Obispo County, on November 20, 1895, Mr. Butcher was married to Miss Minnie Matthews, a native of Petaluma, and the daughter of Elias M. Matthews, who was born near Dayton, O. In 1852 he crossed the plains of California, arriving at Los Angeles about Christmas time. He brought his wife and two children with him from South Bend, Ind., where he had lived and worked as an architect and builder, and where he had taken for his life companion Miss Juliette Phelps. The family removed from Los Angeles to Petaluma and Mr. Matthews passed away at San Luis Obispo at the age of eighty-nine, while Mrs. Matthews died when she was eighty-one. They were the parents of four children, Mrs. Butcher being the fourth.

For many years Mr. Butcher was a fruit buyer for a wholesale house in San Francisco and through that experience he has become thoroughly familiar with the fruit business and well acquainted with the fruit men of California. He is now a successful horticulturist, and one of his orchards is planted entirely to cherries and interplanted to peaches, and is highly cultivated. In all these enterprises Mr. Butcher has been ably assisted by the good counsel and encouragement of his wife, a truly noble woman, and they are both highly esteemed as among the most substantial citizens of Santa Clara County. The family reside on their ranch, admirably situated on the State Highway near Butcher's Corners, between Santa Clara and Sunnyvale. Two sons have been born to them, Rolla Matthews and Craig Cheke, both in their names honoring their worthy ancestors. The former served in the Marine Corps during the war and the latter is helping manage the home place.

Susanna W. Fourcade

SUSANNA W. FOURCADE.—A prominent and successful rancher of Paradise Valley, Santa Clara County, Cal., is Susanna W. Fourcade, whose skill as a manager of her property has effected her entrance into a field in which men only are thought to excel. Most of her life has been spent in the Santa Clara Valley, her parents coming to California in 1869, when she was four years of age. Mrs. Fourcade was born in Sunderland, County of Durham, England, on May 4, 1865, and is a daughter of the late John Douglas, who had married Miss Susanna Stovert, and they were both natives of England. Her grandfather, John Stovert, was a shipbuilder and became very wealthy and he died in England. John Douglas and his father, Martin Douglas, were rope manufacturers in England, but after coming to California John Douglas speculated in mining stocks. He died at the age of seventy-seven and the mother, at seventy.

Mrs. Fourcade was reared in Santa Clara County. Her first marriage in San Jose, in 1882, united her with Manuel Gallarda, a native of New Mexico, and they had five children; P. H. is in the real estate and nursery business at Chowchilla, Cal., John W. is a vineyardist and orchardist there and is the father of four children; Alexander is married and has four sons and is a dairyman in the Chowchilla district; Rose Ethel is the wife of Peter Peller and they reside in Santa Clara County; Alice married John Pasch and is deceased, and her son, Robert F., has been reared by Mrs. Fourcade. In 1896 Mrs. Fourcade moved into Paradise Valley and managed and worked a ranch while the children were growing up. They cut 300 cords of wood from the timber on this ranch. In 1907 she purchased fifteen acres of fine valley land one-half mile from her other home and set out a vineyard and it is now full bearing; seventy-nine tons of grapes from twelve acres, a record yield, were sold from this ranch in 1920.

In San Jose on December 22, 1920, occurred the marriage that united her with Mitchel Fourcade, a native of California, born near San Luis Obispo on May 29, 1866. He spent fourteen years of his life in San Luis Obispo County, then came to Paradise Valley where he has continually resided to the present time. He has always been a hard worker and the success that has come to him has been through honest toil. Mrs. Fourcade is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association and also of the California Grape Growers Exchange. She is the possessor of ample means, representing years of constant toil and the exercise of good judgment in the conduct of various enterprises with which she has been associated and she is an esteemed and worthy citizen of her locality.

ANDREW P. DALHGREN.—A sturdy pioneer of Santa Clara County, held in high esteem by all who knew him, was the late Andrew P. Dalhgren, who was born in Oland, Sweden, May 24, 1847, and came to America at the age of thirty years, locating in Santa Clara County at the Almaden mines, where he was employed as blacksmith. He soon became the active foreman of the furnaces and filled this important position for thirty years. Throughout all the years he was faithful and thorough in his work and was a valuable employee.

The marriage of Mr. Dalhgren, in Sweden, united him with Miss Johanna Christina Larson, who was born in Oland, Sweden, November 22, 1845. They became the parents of five children: Emma C., is a teacher in the Uvas district school; John O., is employed at the U. S. Navy yards at Mare Island and is the proud possessor of the Congressional Medal of Honor bestowed upon him for meritorious service with the Marines at the time of the Boxer War in China; he is also a veteran of the Spanish-American War; he is married and has three children and the family reside in Vallejo. Henry A. is an ex-service man who served overseas in the U. S. Army with the "Grizzlies" for thirteen months; he is a rancher and carpenter and resides on the home place; Almar J., is a rancher and resides at home; Fred H., is also on the home ranch. During the year of 1891 Mr. Dalhgren purchased a tract of 160 acres on the Little Uvas and added to it from time to time until the ranch now consists of 560 acres. In 1909 his sons planted eighteen acres to vineyard, which has been yielding good profits ever since; twenty acres are in hay and grain and the balance is used for stock and pasture. Every variety of climate and scenery can be obtained on this ranch and many people enjoy the camping privileges of this beautiful section. Mr. Dalhgren passed away at his home place on May 23, 1913, at the age of sixty-four years. In his political affiliations he was a Republican, and he was a member of the Odd Fellows.

JOHN HAROLD STANFIELD.—A native son of California, representing the third generation of the family in Santa Clara County, John Harold Stanfield occupies an enviable position in business circles of Los Gatos and is now capably filling the position of superintendent of plant No. 13 of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association. He was born in Los Gatos, September 9, 1893, and is a son of James J. and Sue M. (Place) Stanfield, honored pioneers of Santa Clara County. The father has won a position of prominence as an orchardist and financier and is one of the best known and most highly respected residents of this district. Their family numbered two children, of whom the daughter, Helen, is deceased. The son, J. H. Stanfield, was graduated from the Los Gatos high school and afterward spent three years as a student at Santa Clara College, pursuing a course in mining engineering. Subsequently he went to Alaska, following his profession in that country for three years, and then returned to California. For a time he had charge of the management of his father's ranch and then became inspector for the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association. His excellent work in that connection led to his promotion to the position of superintendent of plant No. 13 at Los Gatos in 1919, and under his capable management the activities of the organization at this point have been attended with a gratifying measure of success.

Mr. Stanfield was united in marriage to Miss Sara Shiels, of San Francisco, and they now have two daughters, Susan Belle and Sara Margaret. His public spirit finds expression in his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and he is a member of Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M. An energetic, alert and progressive young business man, he has already advanced to a substantial point on the high-road to success, and he worthily bears a name that for almost seven decades has been synonymous with business integrity and enterprise in this locality.

JAMES GOULD.—The life record of James Gould constituted a fine example of manliness and industry and his demise deprived Santa Clara County of one of its most valued and highly respected residents. He was a native of the state of New York and was born at Newburgh on the Hudson, in 1836, his parents being John and Mary (Lombard) Gould. He attended the grammar schools of his native city and then served an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade, which he followed in connection with farming. From 1873 until 1876 he resided in Worthington, Minn., going from there to Forest Grove, Ore., where he spent four and one half years. His next removal took him to Spokane, Wash. When they settled in Spokane there were only 250 white people in the town, but plenty of Indians, great beggars, always asking for muck-a-muck (meaning bread and meat). Mr. Gould was engaged in carpentering and farming. He could have taken Government land in what is now Spokane, but it did not appeal to him because it did not lay so well for farming. He remained there until 1897, and then came to California, purchasing a ten-acre tract on the Shannon Road, in Santa Clara County. To the cultivation and improvement of this place he devoted his attention until his demise, transforming it into a highly productive prune orchard. It was an almond orchard when he bought it, but he grafted it to prunes, and they are now large healthy trees that produce a richer and better fruit than on the native prune. His orchard is noted for its excellent fruit, and he took particular pleasure in caring for it. He was an honored veteran of the Civil War, in which he served for three years as a member of Company F, One Hundred Forty-fourth New York Volunteers, valiantly defending the Union cause, and was twice wounded in battle. Mr. Gould was the fourth in a family of eight boys and one girl. Seven of the boys fought in the Civil War, a splendid record for one family. A brother, Charles Gould died in service; another, Wesley Gould, was six months in Salisbury prison, and the only one of the family living.

Mr. Gould was married in Hancock, N. Y., on March 4, 1860, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Hughes, who was born at Summit, N. Y., the daughter of Harvey and Elizabeth (Docks) Hughes, born in Albany and Otsego Counties, N. Y., respectively. Her father was a farmer and in time removed to Delaware County, N. Y., where he resided until his death, his wife having preceded him several years. This worthy couple had seven children, Mary Elizabeth being the third oldest in order of birth. Two of her brothers, Albert and Warren Hughes, served in New York regiments in the Civil War. Albert was wounded at Gettysburg and also at Atlanta. Both have now passed away. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Gould was blessed with five children, three of whom grew up. Martha Elizabeth, called Libbie, is Mrs. Alfred R. Stratton of Spokane, Wash.; Orrin J., a newspaperman, passed away in Spokane in December, 1906. Fred H. was in the U. S. Army for nine years; he served through the Spanish-American War, both in Cuba and the Philippines, and later was in the Boxer rebellion, and in recognition of distinguished service performed while stationed in the Philippines, was awarded a medal. He is now superintendent of mails in the Watertown, N. Y., postoffice. When Congress declared war on Germany, his patriotism was stirred and he volunteered his service, entering an officers' training camp, but his years of service in the Philippines had told too much on him, so he could not stand the strain. Since her husband's death, Mrs. Gould has sold the home farm, although she has permission to occupy the house as long as she desires, and during the winter seasons she resides with her daughter in Spokane. She is a member of the Rebekahs and of W. R. C., being past president of E. O. C. Ord. W. R. C., No. 51, Los Gatos, and nearly every year takes pleasure in attending the department convention of California and Nevada. She is a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Los Gatos, in whose benevolences she takes an active part. Mr. Gould was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and his political allegiance was given to the Republican party. He left behind him a memory that is cherished by all with whom he was associated, for he was progressive in business, loyal and public-spirited in citizenship and true to the ties of home.

FELIX SOURISSEAU.—A pioneer of California, Felix Sourisseau arrived in the state in 1846 and was a witness of its development, and San Jose owes much to his progressive spirit. He was a native of France, born in Bordeaux, February 16, 1827, a son of Victor and Marie Sourisseau. The father was a civil engineer and the possessor of considerable inventive genius—a trait inherited by his son Felix. Victor Sourisseau became a prominent contractor and builder, building up a large fortune in that connection, all of which was swept away in the revolution of 1845. Believing that the opportunities offered in a newer and richer country would enable him to recoup his losses and reimburse his creditors, he sailed for America, accompanied by his son Felix, leaving the remainder of the family in France. In 1846 they reached San Francisco, Cal., and soon afterward entered the mercantile circles of the city as gunsmith, opening a store on Market Street. Scarcely a month later, however, they embarked on an expedition for Chile, a member of the family of the late Leopold Lion being one of the party. Fortune favored them in that country and in 1849 they returned with the original company to San Francisco to find that gold had been discovered on the American River. Mr. Sourisseau and his son at once went to that locality, opening the first gun and locksmith shop in Marysville. For a short time the father engaged in prospecting, but as the returns from his store were more certain, he decided to devote his energies exclusively to his mercantile interests, and their business grew by leaps and bounds. Among the treasured heirlooms of the family today are a number of gold slugs which were used as money in trading with the miners in the days of '49. Some months later they disposed of their store in Marysville and came to the Santa Clara Valley, traveling with a mule and wagon. The vehicle was handmade, the wheels having been constructed from the trunk of a tree of large circumference and attached to a wooden axle. Ere they reached their destination the mule was stolen by bandits and they were obliged to draw the cart into San Jose, pitching their camp on North Market street, adjoining the city hall. The following year they purchased the property, on which they built a shack, securing their lumber from Coyote Creek. They soon became identified with the busi-

James Gould

Mary E. Gould

ness life of the place, opening a gun and locksmith store. With the growth of the district their trade increased in proportion, and with his earnings Mr. Sourisseau, Sr., made investments in other enterprises, his interests becoming important and extensive. Having accumulated sufficient money, he returned to France to pay his debts and also to bring his wife and two daughters to this country. He was not long permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors, passing away in 1859, soon after his return. He was a man of strict integrity, whose life had ever been guided by high and honorable principles.

His son Felix did not inherit riches, but became the possessor of large property interests which were heavily incumbered with mortgages. The property included Hotel La Fayette, which was operated in 1859, a large store and real estate on South First street, all of which had been partly paid for. In clearing the estate of all indebtedness Mr. Sourisseau faced heavy responsibilities, which he met with poise and assurance, proving himself the possessor of marked executive ability and administrative powers. He soon became a dominant figure in the business life of the community, and Hotel La Fayette was a well-patronized and popular stopping place. During those days he was a member of the first band organized in San Jose and was its bandmaster.

In 1863 Mr. Sourisseau was united in marriage to Miss Mary Hayden, a girl of striking beauty, who was born in Ireland and came to America during her girlhood. The wedding ceremony was performed in the residence of John Auzerais and the festivities were continued for several days. In 1861 Mrs. Sourisseau engaged in making garments for the Union soldiers in association with Mrs. Mary Bradley, their work being done in a building on South First Street. Mr. and Mrs. Sourisseau became the parents of seven children. Marie Louise, who acquired her education at Notre Dame, passed away at San Jose, July 16, 1919; Alice became the wife of Henry Pasquale, by whom she had a daughter, and her demise occurred in February, 1892; Louis, who was born and reared at San Jose, assisted his father in the gem store and passed away May 11, 1916; Thomas Felix became an expert jeweler and for about twenty years engaged in the manufacture of jewelry at 89 South First Street, San Jose. Later he opened a retail store at 143 South First Street, where he continued manufacturing and diamond selling in which he was an expert and had a large retail store. Recently he sold out and retired from that business and is now a rancher at Campbell. He married Miss Maude Stillwell, a daughter of J. M. Stillwell, a native of this state and an honored pioneer of San Jose, his home being at 452 South Ninth Street. Mrs. Thomas F. Sourisseau is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal, and previous to her marriage engaged in teaching for four years. She is the mother of a son, Thomas Felix, Jr., the only grandson in the family; Henry is a jewelry engraver and resides on Delmas Avenue, San Jose. He married Miss Pearl Houseman, born in Kansas; George, who has traveled extensively, is now a resident of Los Angeles. Eva resides at the old homestead, 45 West St. James Street, which has been the home of the family since 1870.

Felix Sourisseau passed away on May 26, 1909 and the widow was called to her final rest on October 26, 1916. At his death Mr. Sourisseau left a large estate, which is held as a trust by the children. He was a stanch Democrat in his political views, deeply interested in the welfare and success of the party. The call of charity never found him unresponsive and he was ever ready to extend a helping hand to those in need of assistance. In his passing, California lost one of its honored pioneers, San Jose one of its promoters and upbuilders, his associates a faithful friend and his family a devoted husband and father.

ROLLA FREEMAN FULLINGTON.—A leading business man of San Martin, extensively engaged in the real estate and insurance business, R. F. Fullington has had a long and interesting career in varied lines of activity, both in the Middle West and in California. A native of Vermont, he was born at Burlington, on May 17, 1851. In 1852 the family removed to Union County, O., and in 1863 they removed to Iowa and there he finished the courses of the public schools of Newton, then attended Thompson College at Newton, Ia. On leaving there he entered the employ of the Pope-Davis Grain Company of Chicago, Ill., being employed by them as a grain buyer for several years at Colfax, Ia., where they had their elevator, and while there he was one of the incorporators and one of the first councilmen of Colfax in 1875.

In December of 1875, Mr. Fullington removed to California, locating at San Francisco, where he was a traveling representative of the McCormick Harvester Company in this state. Being an expert in demonstrating their machinery he attended all county and state fairs and field trials and he was a very valuable man to the company and for ten years was affiliated with them. Later he went into grain raising on his own account near Santa Barbara, and he operated as high as 5,000 acres at one time. He made his home at Santa Barbara, and as his time and means afforded him excellent opportunity for travel he took many extensive journeys. He was also a resident of Fresno from 1890 to 1900, and while there established and conducted the Park Livery Stables on the site of the present post office. During the first development of oil in Kern County, Mr. Fullington was one of the early promoters of the Posey Creek field, serving as superintendent and manager of the Commonwealth Oil Company.

Returning to San Francisco in 1900, Mr. Fullington opened a real estate and insurance office at 1010 Market Street, and here he established a thriving business that was making a splendid growth until the fire of 1906 wiped him out, with thousands of others. He then went to Oakland and took part in the subdivision of Allendale and Fruitvale, removing in 1908 to San Martin. The townsite of San Martin had been surveyed in 1892 by C. H. Phillips, who was succeeded by C. M. Wooster & Company, with whom Mr. Fullington had been associated previous to 1900, and he at once became active in the disposal of the lands of the San Martin Ranch after locating here, building up a good insurance business, as well handling fire, life, indemnity, health, accident and automobile insurance. In addition to his business property at San Martin, which he has improved with buildings, Mr. Fullington owns twenty-four acres of land at Romas, Monterey County, planted to apricots, apples and pears. On February 12, 1871, at Newton, Ia., Mr. Fullington was married to Miss Mary Ger-

hart, who was born in Minnesota, and three children were born to them: Fred T., who was formerly a railroad man, now resides at San Martin with his wife and two sons; Rolla Earl, deceased, is survived by his widow and one son; Daisy, Mrs. J. Wesley Evans of Ducor, Cal., is the mother of five children, three living. Mrs. Fullington passed away at Henrietta, Tex., in 1885, while on a visit to her sister and brother there. Mr. Fullington's second marriage, which occurred at Fresno in 1892, united him with Mrs. Annie Illif, a native of Newton, Ia., and the mother of one son, Bruce I. Fullington, who is on the ranch at Romas. Mr. Fullington is a Democrat and prominent in the Odd Fellows, being now one of the oldest surviving members of Channel City Lodge No. 232, I. O. O. F., at Santa Barbara, in which he is a past officer, and he has been a delegate to the Grand Lodge. In business circles he is a member of the United Realty Association. He has pioneered in San Marin and has improved considerable acreage, which he has sold at good profit.

JOHN A. RICE, D. D. S.—Well and favorably known in professional circles in Santa Clara County since 1888, where his influence as a public-spirited and progressive upbuilder has been demonstrated, is John A. Rice, D. D. S., a native of New York state, born at Spencerport near Rochester, December 9, 1857. His father was Dr. Austin Rice, who had married Miss Jane Cole, both natives of the Empire State, where the father was a prominent and well-known dentist, John A. Rice enjoyed the helpful instruction in the public and the State Normal School of New York and then took up the dental profession with his father. On the latter's death, he continued the practice until he came to Los Gatos, Cal., in January, 1888, and has since practiced continuously in this beautiful foothill city.

Dr. Rice was united in marriage with Miss Kitty D. Van Deventer of Spencerport, N. Y. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally he is very prominent in Masonic circles. He was made a Mason in Etolian Lodge No. 479, A. F. & A. M., Spencerport, N. Y., and is now one of the oldest members of Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M. He is also a member of Howard Chapter No. 14, San Jose, and San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T., and is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason of the Consistory in San Jose; also a member of Islam Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, San Francisco, and with his wife is a member of the O. E. S. Dr. Rice is deeply interested in all that pertains to the public welfare, and is a wholehearted, companionable man, endowed with the qualities that make friends. He is deservedly popular among his many acquaintances and friends. Public spirited and willing at all times to take a good citizen's part, he can be counted upon to aid in all progressive movements.

EBY ATHY HETTINGER.—Prominent among the thoroughly experienced builders of Santa Clara County is Eby Athy Hettinger, of Palo Alto, who has done so much to control and mould public art taste in that city, and to secure for the famous university town the best housing and office conditions. He was born in Red Bluff, Tehama County, on September 23, 1860, the son of Benjamin F. Hettinger, who first saw the light near Philadelphia, as had his Grandfather Hettinger before him. He married Miss Sarah Eby, a native of Wayne County, Ohio. The ceremony took place in Pennsylvania, and after Mr. Hettinger had lived for a while in Ohio, he set out with his family in 1856 to make the overland journey to California. Originally a tailor by trade, he believed that he might find better fields on the Coast, and for a while he tried his luck at mining. Subsequently he moved to Red Bluff in Tehama County, and in 1861, he removed to Los Angeles. After a year, he returned to Red Bluff, and entered the service of the Antelope Saw Mills, where he was for years head sawyer. Some memories of those crude pioneer days are still retained by our subject. One night when he was two years old, Indians surrounded the mill and a couple of Indians were killed in the fight put up by the whites in defense of themselves and their families. Mrs. Hettinger held a candle in the oven, thus screening the light so that the savages could not see, while at the same time she afforded light enough for the men to reload their guns. At the same time, also, the children—our subject and his nine-year-old sister—were put between feather beds to protect them from the firing of the Indians. Benjamin F. Hettinger passed the closing years of his life in Red Bluff, and his widow went to Drummond, Mont., to spend her advanced years.

Eby went to the public schools, and also to the academy in Red Bluff, and when he was fourteen years of age, he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and served an apprenticeship under his brother-in-law, Edwin Dunckel, in Butte City, Mont. After working as a journeyman in Butte, Helena and Red Bluff until 1886, he came to California and settled at Monterey, where he assisted in building the celebrated Del Monte Hotel. On April 22, 1887, he first took up his residence in Santa Clara County, locating at Mayfield, and in July, 1888, he built the first building at Palo Alto, a real estate office for a Mr. Marshon, still standing at the back of Southwood and Watson's real estate office. He made his residence for years at 541 Ramona Street.

Mr. Hettinger has built many of the finest structures in this part of the state; and among the edifices erected by him or for which he furnished and completed the exterior or interior woodwork, may be mentioned the Assembly Hall, the Library and the chemistry building at Stanford University, Stanford Memorial Church, one of the finest buildings on the Coast, which he constructed originally, and also after the earthquake, when it was completely rebuilt. He also put up 1000 feet of the Museum Building. He built the Stanford Inn, the Phi Delta Theta Club house, the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club house, the Bachelor's Club house, the Delta Upsilon Club house, the George B. Cooksey residence, the James Dougherty, or first five-story building erected in San Jose, and in Palo Alto the Masonic Temple, the City Hall and the City Water Works, and he also designed the Post Office building, the Palo Alto Garage, the largest in the County, and he remodeled the First National Bank. He also built the New Lyndon hotel at Los Gatos, and the San Jose high school, destroyed by the earthquake, was another evidence of Mr. Hettinger's craft. During the war he signed a contract to complete the various buildings and structures at Camp Fremont. For eighteen months, from November 1, 1917, to April 1, 1919, he was the general

John A Rice

contractor and employed as high as 440 men for several months, doing work aggregating $400,000. He finished Camp Fremont proper, the rifle range, and machine gun range, the remount station and the base hospital, all under the inspection of Major J. B. Chaffey, who had charge, under the Government of the entire construction work at Camp Fremont. He was the promoter of the project for buying the Palo Alto postoffice building for the local order of the N. S. G. W. and is president of the board of directors of the N. S. G. W. Hall Association of Palo Alto.

On November 30, 1890, Mr. Hettinger was married at Mayfield, the birthplace of the bride, to Miss Tillie Weisshaar, a daughter of Frederick William Weisshaar, a native of Kreuzburg, Saxe-Weimar, born in 1832, who became an expert overseer on a farm of a thousand acres. He sailed for Baltimore in 1852 and made his way to New Orleans, and later came to San Francisco by way of the Isthmus. Reaching the Bay City in 1856, he set himself up for five years in the furniture trade; but then he decided to move inland to Mayfield, and with a partner purchased land and was one of the first to subdivide and to encourage others to settle there. He became prominent in the Odd Fellows and the Druids. Mr. Hettinger has been a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West since 1907, and a Knight of Pythias since 1881. He was also a city councilman of Palo Alto from 1909 to 1915. In national politics he is a Republican.

JOSEPH EMORY COX.—A representative man, Joseph Emory Cox is one of the enterprising and active ranchers in Santa Clara County, giving substantial encouragement to every plan for the promotion of the public welfare, and is recognized as one of the leading horticulturists. He was born on the old home place located on Saratoga Avenue, June 10, 1866, and is the son of William and Dicey (Baggs) Cox, both natives of Coshocton County, O., and a cousin of former Governor Cox, candidate for president. William Cox was a pioneer of Santa Clara County, locating here in 1852, establishing a family that do him honor to this day.

Joseph Emory Cox received the educational advantages of the public schools of Moreland district, and then taking a commercial course in the Garden City Commercial College in San Jose, where he was graduated in 1886, he was well qualified to meet the problems of life. After completing his business course, he assisted his father on the farm and orchard, and helped in caring for and propagating the nursery stock, learning budding and grafting, the stock being used to set out their whole orchard.

Mr. Cox's marriage at Saratoga on September 24, 1890, united him with Miss Emma Seale, a native of Kentucky, the daughter of John and Theresa (Chase) Seale, born in Virginia and South Carolina, respectively. They were merchants near Lexington, Ky., and spent their life there. Mrs. Cox is next to the youngest of a large family, but the only one who came to California. She was educated in the public schools of Kentucky and came to California in 1885 with friends, and at Saratoga she met Mr. Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are the parents of four children: Floyd A., married Velma Rice of an old and prominent family here, and he is an automobile salesman in San Jose; Ruby, is assisting her mother in presiding over the household; Leslie M. Cox, married Miss Annie Virginia Carmichael, also a member of a prominent family, and they have one child, Virginia May, and he is a rancher and assists his father; Edwin Cox is also assisting on the home farm. Mr. Cox has been a very successful orchardist and is owner of forty-seven acres, a portion of the old William Cox ranch that is set mostly to prunes; he also owns another ten-acre prune orchard nearby and also twenty acres in prunes on Prospect Avenue. These orchards are now full bearing and are yielding a splendid income. Mr. Cox, with his sons, have been close students of the propagation of a fine variety of large prunes and were fortunate in obtaining a very select large-sized prune, which is called Cox's Double X, a French prune now much sought after all over the Pacific Coast country. These buds are taken from two trees that he had obtained and only for the great care he gave them, they would have died; but he saved them, to the great advantage of the prune growers of the Pacific Coast. In connection with their orchards, they have a nursery where they make a specialty of growing the Cox Double X prune. For the past eighteen years, Mr. Cox has been deputy assessor and has faithfully fulfilled his duties in that capacity and has always been ready to help with any good movement for the uplift and in support of his community. He has inherited many of the good traits and sterling qualities of his father, and his has been an active and useful life in which he has improved his opportunities wisely and well, not only in the advancement of his individual fortunes but for the benefit of the community at large. He has a wide acquaintance and all who know him speak of him in terms of warm regard. In national politics he is a Democrat and he and his wife are members of the Christian Church at Saratoga.

MRS. MYRTLE WALKER JOHNSON.—Among the substantial residents of her community and a factor for good and progress in moral and social circles is Mrs. Myrtle Walker Johnson, an orchardist on the Los Gatos-San Jose Road. She is a native Californian, born on her father's place, a part of the old Parr ranch called Rancho Rinconada de Los Gatos in the early days. Mrs. Johnson is the daughter of Robert and Eliza Jane (Parr) Walker and is the second oldest in a family of three children. Her education was obtained in the schools of Santa Clara County and she grew to young womanhood in her father's ranch. On June 17,1896, at San Jose, she was married to Frank A. Johnson, a native of Wisconsin, who came to California and was engaged in farming until his death. They were the parents of two children: Robert P. and Alice. Mr. Johnson passed away in May, 1900.

Mrs. Johnson inherited a thirty-eight-acre ranch from her mother, who was a daughter of Jonathan Parr, and in 1900 this place was set to an orchard of prunes and apricots. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Johnson has managed the property in a thorough and systematic manner which bespeaks much business ability and the substantial improvements on the ranch are of such nature as to increase the value of the property. Mrs. Johnson is an active member of the Rebekahs Lodge at Campbell, is a past noble grand and has been a representative to the Grand Lodge of that order. Her life has been an active, useful and honorable one and has been crowned by successful accomplishment.

MRS. ISABELLE MERRIMAN.—How effectively the sweet memory and blessed, uplifting influence of a life well lived continues to cheer and stimulate those struggling along after, is well and beautifully exemplified in the story of the late Mrs. Isabelle Merriman, who died at her home in Palo Alto on June 13, 1920, at the age of seventy-two years. She was born in Connecticut, the daughter of Leonard and Sarah (Burns) Pardee, both natives of the Nutmeg State and both worthy members of representative, old American families; and she married Louis Merriman, also a native of that state and a farmer, who brought his family to California in 1885, when they located in Santa Clara County and continued agricultural pursuits. At first, they lived near San Jose; then they moved to Los Altos; and after that they pitched their tent at Palo Alto, coming here in 1907. They had two children, who are both living and reside in Palo Alto: Mrs. Marion J. Marriott and William N. Merriman. At the time of her lamented demise, the San Jose Mercury Herald contained the following touching tribute to Mrs. Merriman's cherished memory from the pen of Mrs. Marian Shaw:

"Help all God's creatures"—
So you lived your life,
In loving service to the poor and sick,
None were too lowly, nor had sinned too far.
You voiced the suffering of the dumb,
Lifted high a Magdalen's sore heart,
And stooped to shelter in your arms
Some wounded dog.

Friend of the helpless,
Surely in the great beyond
A recompense divine doth sound
Within thine ears:
"Inasmuch as ye have done it unto
one of the least of these, my brethren,
ye have done it unto Me."

The Mercury Herald also contained this equally affectionate tribute by Anne Whitney Wakefield: "In the passing away of Mrs. Isabelle C. Merriman, a rare and wonderful personality has left us. The thought of death cannot be associated with that life so intense, so vivid. Of her now the parting words of Browning sing themselves into our ears:

"'Greet the unseen with a cheer!
Strive and thrive. Cry 'Speed, fight on, fare as ever
There as here.'"

"Authough in failing health for about a year, Mrs. Merriman was most active to the last, and one rejoices that the end came so quickly to her. A long illness and failing powers would have been the heaviest cross for her to have borne. Her humane work for man and beast has been pursued in this county since before 1906. It was unremitting. And her private means were lavishly poured out in the self-imposed work.

"Upon her surely fell the mantle of America's greatest humanitarian, Henry Bergh, who was for long periods a guest in the home of her childhood, and from him she surely imbibed much of the burning desire to alleviate the sufferings of dumb beast and abused child. Day and night, year in and year out, she has responded unfailingly to the call for help. She has been known to carry on her own back at night a bundle of hay to some starved cow or horse when no one else would go, so that it might be relieved before morning. The burden of all the griefs she bore for others at times seemed almost to break her heart, but she never flinched nor faltered. Her last years were most cruelly saddened by malicious attacks made upon her character and work by some who probably have never achieved the smallest fraction of the good for humanity that she did.

"The cause of the negro race ,and the great need of helping its advancement now was one in which she took a most vital interest. She was a member of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, and secured many memberships to the San Jose branch by personal solicitation among her friends. Above all else she mothered scores of homeless, abandoned or illegitimate babies or children, taking them into her home, clothing, feeding and loving them. Personally, she found private homes for all these children, and always kept herself in touch with conditions after they left her sheltering care. Hers was a great, tender, mother-heart, and there was also a burning sense of justice that would fight against all odds for the oppressed. For her no human words of praise should be spoken,—only the Divine, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord,' should echo in our hearts. 'And they shall be Mine' saith the Lord of Hosts, 'in that day when I make up My jewels.'"

PATRICK B. SINNOTT.—A member of one of Santa Clara County's pioneer families whose name will ever be linked with its early history and development, Patrick B. Sinnott has had a part in its stirring events, having come here in the year 1851. He was born on April 23, 1841, at Quebec, Canada, the son of John and Elizabeth (Bolger) Sinnott, the latter being a sister of Mrs. Martin Murphy, of the well-known Murphy family, who started to cross the plains in 1844, the first white family from east of the mountains to settle in California. John Sinnott was born in County Wexford, Ireland, in June, 1800. He was fortunate in having good facilities for an education and in grasping the opportunity, so that when he embarked on his career he was well fitted to assume its responsibilities. He followed the occupation of farmer and stockraiser in his native country until 1831, when he came to Quebec, Canada. There he married Miss Elizabeth Bolger, a native of Canada, and they became the parents of five children: Catherine is in the Notre Dame Convent at San Francisco; Mary became the wife of John Murphy, and both passed away at San Jose, leaving eight children: Thomas J., who was a prominent farmer at Milpitas, is deceased; Patrick B. is the subject of this sketch; Ellen resides at Milpitas and is the owner of part of the old Sinnott ranch.

In 1851 John Sinnott brought his family to California via the Isthmus, following the Chagres River and Crossing to Panama City with pack mules. They reached San Francisco in June of that year and came directly to Santa Clara County, where Mr. Sinnott rented a farm of his brother-in-law, Martin Murphy, near Mountain View. In 1856 he purchased 200 acres of the Alviso estate at Milpitas, and to this he added by purchase until he was the owner of 1,000 acres, where with the assistance of his sons, he was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising. His sound sense and business judgment assured him success in his undertaking and he soon ranked among the leading farmers of the county. He lived to be

MRS. ISABELLE MERRIMAN

eighty-three, and his wife reached the age of eighty-two, and both passed away at Milpitas, highly honored for their fine traits of character.

Patrick B. Sinnott was a lad of ten years when the family arrived in California, and so became identified with the open life of the West in his early years. He was thoroughly trained in the duties of farm life on his father' ranch and became a vaquero of note. Much of his boyhood was spent in the saddle and he could mount and ride any horse, however wild, and had a reputation far and wide for his daring feats of horsemanship. For a time he attended Santa Clara College, but the greater part of his time was spent in assisting in the care of the large interests of the Sinnott ranch. Upon the death of his father he became the owner of a fine farm of 367 acres, part of the estate, and for many years he operated it as an extensive dairy, meeting with splendid success. There he made his home until four years ago, when he retired from active business life and purchased his present home at Palo Alto.

In 1887, Mr. Sinnott was married to Miss Ella Twohig, who was born at San Francisco, the daughter of Timothy J. and Ellen (Carroll) Twohig, highly respected pioneer residents of Alameda County. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Sinnott. The eldest passed away in infancy; John J. died at the age of eighteen; Helen Aloyse graduated at the San Jose Teachers College and took a post-graduate course at the University of California; she is now a teacher in the Palo Alto schools; Elizabeth is a sister in Notre Dame Convent at San Franisco, and Mary is also a member of that order; Ethel C., who graduated from the San Jose State Teachers College and also attended Stanford University, is secretary for the city health office of Palo Alto; Maud T. graduated at the San Jose State Teachers College and also attended Stanford University; she is engaged in teaching at Centerville, Alameda County. Mr. Sinnott has lived a long, useful and interesting life in the state of his adoption and he and his family stand high in the community where they have lived so many years.

THOMAS BENTON NICHOLS. — Counted among Mayfield's most progressive and enterprising citizens are Thomas Benton Nichols and his talented and estimable wife, who are the editors and proprietors of the Mayfield News, a clean and newsy weekly newspaper. He was born at Maquoketa, Iowa, December 9, 1861, and grew up in Jackson County. His father was born near Cleveland, Ohio, on August 1, 1834. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was a member of a company of volunteer infantry and was mustered into service during September, 1862, at Maquoketa, Iowa. He was shot on October 19, 1864, in the battle of Cedar Creek, W. Va., and on November 27, 1864, passed away at the hospital at Winchester. His mother, before her marriage Elizabeth D. Viers, was left a widow with two children, Emma L., who is now the widow of Jean Stevens and resides in Los Angeles, and Thomas Benton, the subject of this review. His mother, married the second time to George W. House, a Civil War veteran, and they ran the old Phoenix House at Maquoketa for many years after the war. Thomas B. grew up there and at the age of sixteen went into the old Maquoketa Sentinel office as "printer's devil" and office boy. He also worked in the job office and on the weekly paper and was occupied for six years; then went west to Sioux City and worked on the Sioux City Journal; later on he went to Kansas City, Mo., and worked for Kansas City Bank Note Printing Company on job work; he then worked in various places, Chicago, Kansas City, and Omaha.

Mr. Nichols' first marriage united him with Miss Minnie Koder and they were the parents of one child, Loise, now the wife of Joe Birkenholt, a government employee at Monroe, Iowa. Mrs. Nichols passed away in Omaha and Mr. Nichols then removed to Monticello, Ia., where his second marriage occurred, uniting him with Mrs. Harriet Waters, nee Conery, a daughter of a Civil War veteran John Conery, who had also enlisted from Maquoketa, Ia., and served in the same company with Mr. Nichols' father. When the latter was shot, he fell into Conery's arms. Mrs. Conery was Miss Margaret Fopplis. Mrs. Nichols is the mother of three children by her first husband: Harry, who died at the age of twelve years; Bertha, Mrs. A. T. Anderson, resides in Fresno; Richard R., works at Stanford University.

Some twenty-five years ago, when Richard was quite young, being then about five years of age, he became separated from his mother, and although a diligent search was made for him, his parents were unable to get any tidings of his whereabouts. His mother, who had been untiring in her efforts to find her boy, was at last rewarded. He had grown to manhood and married, and with the knowledge that he was born in Maquoketa, Ia., he wrote there and located his uncle and aunts. Word was rushed to Mayfield and the mother was nearly overcome with happiness that her son was found. On October 22, 1921, he arrived in Mayfield.

Mr. Nichols worked with John Lanigan on the Monticello Times until he removed to California in 1904; then he worked on various papers and in job offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Niles and other places. Settling in Redwood City he worked on the Redwood City Democrat for J. V. Swift, its editor and proprietor, and they are the best of friends; then he removed with his family to Mayfield and he bought the Mayfield News from Thomas B. Scott, about six years ago. During the month of December, 1916, a disastrous fire occurred which destroyed the entire printing plant, and they carried no insurance. They nobly made a new start, bought new and more modern equipment and now operate a first class newspaper and job printing office. They are enthusiastic "boosters" for Mayfield and were energetic in helping to get the State Highway through Mayfield, which has been an impetus toward greater advancement. May 1, 1922, Mr. Nichols disposed of a one-half interest in the Mayfield News to Mr. Herbert D. Triplett of San Francisco who thereby became a partner in the Mayfield News. He is a native of Austin, Nev., where he was born April 2, 1894. Educated in the public schools of Nevada and the Mission High School of San Francisco, he early entered the printing and newspaper business and has a wide acquaintance with newspaper men on the Coast. He was married at San Francisco, February 8, 1919, to Miss Bernice Jones, a native daughter and now the mother of one child, Wm. Charles Triplett. Mr. and Mrs. Triplett are valuable acquisitions to the staff of the Mayfield News and are heartily welcomed in Mayfield.

Mr. Nichols is an Odd Fellow. Mrs. Nichols is the past president of the Ladies' Relief Corps of Redwood City and is now an active member of the

W. R. C. of Palo Alto; she is also active in the Methodist Church of Mayfield. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols radiate a spirit of progress and good fellowship and stand for everything that is good for the upbuilding of Mayfield and environs.

HENRY TANNER HILL.—A thoroughly wide-awake and successful rancher who is not only deeply interested in developing his ranch, but is also ready to support any movement of common interest to other ranchers as well, is Henry Tanner Hill, who lives on North First and Gish streets, San Jose. He was born in County Cork, Ireland, on August 16, 1861, the son of Henry M. and Jane (Tanner) Hill—the former, who was a farmer, a native of Scotland and the latter a native of England. As a boy, Henry lived four miles from the nearest school; and as he was compelled to hop, skip and jump across the bed of a river on thirty-two stepping stones in order to reach the school at all, it may be surmised that he did not have the best opportunity for acquiring a very extended education.

On July 1, 1880, Henry Hill reached Santa Clara County, and although he had a sister living in Alameda County, he preferred to settle here. For three years he worked on a threshing machine, and for the next two years, he undertook whatever seemed most lucrative. Next he worked for four years for Mr. Colombet as caretaker of his place and then five years for the San Jose Gas Co., and a short time for the city water works, then worked eight years for the Griffin Skelley Packing Co., after that two years for the Santa Clara County Fruit Exchange. Next he put in three months for the city of San Jose at Alum Rock Park, and so he progressed until 1901 when he bought a ranch of twelve unimproved acres at the corner of Gish Road and First Street in San Jose. There he erected a dwelling and suitable farm buildings, and set about developing the tract; and when he had brought it to a high state of improvement, he sold the property and bought the ranch on Gish Road, just across from his former ranch. This new farm tract comprised eighteen acres, and was also unimproved land when he entered into possession; but there also he was not long in putting up a farm dwelling and other desirable buildings, and then he planted the acreage in alfalfa.

Mr. Hill has been twice married. On March 1, 1890, he was joined in matrimony with Miss Anna Murphy, a native of County Cork, Ireland, and the daughter of substantial Irish folk who never left their native country. She died in San Jose six years after marriage. On the occasion of his second marriage, at San Jose, on Christmas Day, 1897, Mr. Hill took for his wife Mrs. Lenora (Hoehn) Miller, the widow of O. U. Miller, who passed away in Illinois before she came to California, and by whom she had had one son, Fred Miller, with the Associated Oil Company in Fresno. She was the daughter of Fred and Amelia Gottschall Hoehn, and was born in Illinois, but her father was born in Adlesburg, Saxony, December 4, 1832, while the mother was born in Reimsfeldt, Germany, in 1845, and died at Carlinville, Ill., September 18, 1892. Her great-great-grandfather, Christofal Hoehn, was born in Switzerland, 1695. He was of large stature, 7 ft. 8 in. tall. He was night watchman in Nearohta, Germany, and died at 105 years of age from a broken limb sustained while skating on ice in the performance of his duty. His son, also named Christofal, was born in Switzerland in 1720 and died on the march to Moscow in Russia while serving as a volunteer soldier in Napoleon's army. He left three sons: George H., Carl and Fred. George Henry, who was the grandfather of Mrs. Hill, was born at Nearohta, in 1794. He entered service under Napoleon when sixteen years of age and afterwards served in the Prussian army against Napoleon. He brought his family to America in 1846 and died at Alton, Ill., in 1851 of cholera. He married Elizabeth Dora Erhardt of Reimsfeldt, Germany, who also died at Alton in 1867, seventy-two years of age. Mrs. Hill's father's full name was Frederick John Christofal Hoehn, and he came to America in 1846 with his parents, four brothers and a sister. The trip on the sailing vessel to New Orleans took seven months and four days, after which they steamed up the Mississippi to St. Louis. When twenty years of age, under Jerry Job of Alton, he helped to bring a drove of 500 cattle across the plains, there being twenty-two persons in the company. They started March 28, 1853, and arrived in California October 1, that year. In 1860 he returned to Macoupin County, Ill., by the way of Panama. He lived on a farm in Illinois for thirty-four years; then he returned to California with his family of seven boys and three girls, his wife having died in Illinois. In 1917, after an absence of twenty-four years he returned again to Illinois for a visit and although eighty-five years of age had an enjoyable trip. He died in San Jose in 1909, aged eighty-seven years. His children were: George H.; Frank L.; Lenora, now Mrs. Henry Tanner Hill; Theodore H.; Mrs. Julia Lawson; Albert A.; David A.; Walter F.; Mrs. Ida Isham, and Harry Hoehn.

For twenty years Mr. and Mrs. Hill engaged in dairying and from their herd of about thirty Jersey cows, sold and distributed milk twice a day to their family trade in San Jose. In 1921 they discontinued the dairy and are now planting their acreage to pears. Their union has been blessed with two children: Harry, who is attending the University of Santa Clara, class of '23, and Russell, who is in San Jose high school. Patriotic and public-spirited, Mr. Hill served as a special policeman under Chief DeLacy, and proving to be a fearless and efficient officer he was given the opportunity to join the police force permanently and work in politics. He had little taste, however, for the latter, and so he abandoned for agricultural pursuits what would have appealed to many as a promising career.

FRANK W. NIGHTINGILL.—A member of the bar of California since 1905 and a practicing attorney since that time, both in San Francisco and in Santa Clara County, Frank W. Nightingill has specialized particularly in land law. He is a native son, having been born in San Francisco in February, 1882, and is a graduate of Stanford University. Since 1919 he has maintained his office and resided in Palo Alto with his family, consisting of his wife and daughter, Nancy. Mr. Nightingill has always practiced law upon the theory that most controversies between individuals are subject to fair adjustment without the necessity of litigation, that where parties are represented by counsel, a knowledge of the law, together with a disposition to be fair, is all that is essential to the determination of their rights and obligations.

A. J. Hill

Lenora H. Hill

MARION L. PITMAN.—A prominent horticulturist whose life touches the history of the world-renowned Stanford University in an interesting manner is Marion L. Pitman, a native son, who was born on his father's farm in October, 1854. This farm consisted of fifty acres, and it is now included in the Stanford University grounds. His own land is partly in Palo Alto, and by his scientific industry, he has made it of especial attraction, at the same time that he has raised its efficiency in production to the highest limit. His father was Andrew Jackson Pitman, the well-known pioneer, a native of Missouri who married Miss Armenia A. Lewis, also of the Iron State. He crossed the great plains in the year of the Argonauts, and as a genuine '49er, he located in Santa Clara County, where he continued to reside until his death, in 1897, at the age of about seventy years. He was a farmer, and in the pursuit of agriculture bought fifty acres, which he sold again in 1863 to a Mr. Gordon who, in turn, let Senator Stanford have it for the proposed institution of higher learning. After that he bought another fifty acres, and the present farm of our subject is a part of this second investment. He was a man of exceptional intelligence and highly progressive; he sought to develop his farm interests along scientific, but eminently practical lines, and, in his upward, progressive trend, he encouraged other ranchers as well.

Marion Pitman attended the local public schools and then pursued the courses of the State Normal School at San Jose. After that he removed to Washington and at Walla Walla taught for a year. Returning to Santa Clara County, he was for five years in the milk trade at San Jose, and in 1888 he started to farm where he is now located and where he has ever since successfully tilled the soil. He carries on general farming at the same time that he raises truck-garden stuff and varied fruit; and he has a valuable and beautiful property. At San Jose, in 1881, Mr. Pitman was married to Miss Elizabeth Denne, a daughter of George Denne, a native of Dover, England. They have one daughter, Georgie, who married Joseph E. Shearer of Palo Alto. Mr. Pitman, like his father, is a Democrat.

ELMER S. O'CONNELL.—An enterprising young man who is making a splendid record in the business world and of whom the citizens of San Jose are justly proud, is Elmer S. O'Connell, president of O'Connell Bros., Inc. He was born at Hollister, San Benito County, December 26, 1888, the son of Thomas O'Connell, a California pioneer, who is represented on another page of this history.

Elmer S. O'Connell is the youngest member of his family, who in 1895 moved to San Jose, and there he grew up, attending the Grant and McKinley grammar schools and the San Jose high school. From a lad he had assisted his father in his business, and on July 9, 1906, when O'Connell Bros. was incorporated, he joined his four brothers in the organization, entering heartily into the business and giving it all of his time. Since 1911 he has been a director and in 1917 he was elected to the office of president of the corporation, a position he is filling with much credit and ability. Having worked his way up from the bottom rung of the ladder to the top, he has become very familiar with all the details of this extensive business during all these years of active participation in the affairs of the company, and so is especially well qualified for his important place and appreciates the confidence reposed in him, as the guiding hand in its progressive policies.

During the World War, in July, 1918, Mr. O'Connell entered the U. S. service, being assigned to Company H, Thirty-second Infantry, and was stationed at Camp Kearny, San Diego, until February 21, 1919, when he was mustered out and honorably discharged with the rank of corporal, after which he immediately returned to San Jose and took up the duties of his position with the company, it having been carried on by his brothers during his absence. Fraternally, Mr. O'Connell is a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Independent Order of Foresters of San Jose. Reared in San Jose from his youth, he was trained by his parents to habits of industry and self-reliance, which instilled in him the ambition to succeed, and he stands out prominently among the boys of San Jose, who, while yet comparatively young, have more than made good.

WALTER WALSH.—An able representative of the ranching and horticultural interests of Santa Clara County is Walter Walsh, who was born at San Jose, October 17, 1876, the son of Walter Walsh, Sr., a native of County Kilkenny, Ireland, where he was born on November 1, 1846, not far from the three beautiful lakes that have made Kilkenny famous. His parents were Patrick and Mary (Whalen) Walsh, and they were the parents of seven boys and two girls. Mrs. Walsh passed away in 1853, and Patrick Walsh survived her until 1895, passing away at the age of ninety-seven on the old home farm, where he had spent all his life, and which had been in the Walsh family for many generations, descending from father to son.

In 1860, when but thirteen years old, Walter Walsh, Sr., crossed the ocean and joined an older brother in Boston, Mass., and for several years was engaged in various kinds of employment in that vicinity. In 1869 he came to California, crossing the plains by rail not long after the transcontinental railroad was completed. He located at San Jose and in October, 1870, was married to Mrs. Annie (Cochran) Casey who came from her birthplace in Ireland with her parents when she was eight years old. They settled in Massachusetts, remaining there until 1861, when they came to California. In 1878 Mr. and Mrs. Walsh removed to the Catherine Dunne ranch near Tennant Station, and for the next nine years Mr. Walsh managed the property, purchasing his own place of 120 acres in 1888, a tract of land lying five miles east of Gilroy, where he engaged in farming and stockraising. He passed away in December 29, 1907, the father of four living children: Wm., of San Jose; Walter; Mrs. Marguerite Miller, of Beaumont, Cal., and Joseph, on the home ranch.

The third eldest of the family, Walter Walsh, Jr., attended the schools of San Ysidro in the pursuit of an education and his young manhood was spent on the cattle range, where he became thoroughly conversant with the cattle business. During the Spanish-American War he made two trips to Manila, P. I., and Panama, as an engineer, spending ten months in that occupation. He then entered the employ of the

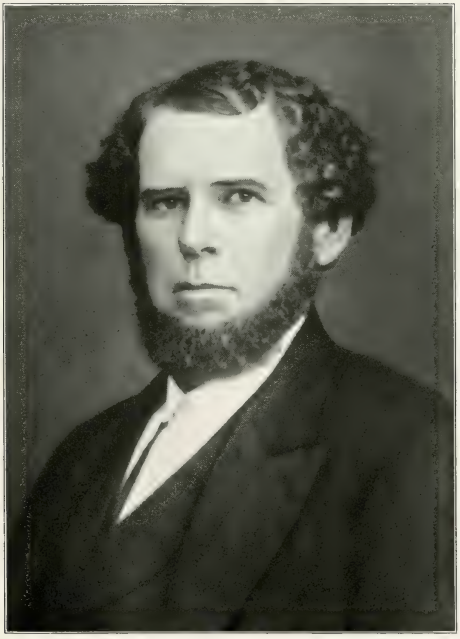
Oakland Meat Company, continuing with them for eight years. On September 6, 1910, he was married to Miss Louise Vaccarezza, born in Alameda, a daughter of Louis Vaccarezza, an orchardist of the Rucker district who was born in Italy and lived in the United States since a child. Four children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Walsh: Walter Walsh, III; Bernice; James, and Gladys E., the two younger having passed away. Mr. Walsh devotes the greater part of his time to his horticultural interests at present, and is the owner of forty acres of orchard and ten acres of vineyard property, twenty acres of bare land, which he inherited from the Walsh estate after the death of his mother on January 14, 1920. He has many friends in the Gilroy district, where much of his life has been spent, possessing those qualities which constitute a good citizen and a successful business man.

JOHN ESREY.—More than half a century has come and gone since John Esrey came across the plains to California and settled thirty miles south of Fresno at a town now known as Lemoore, taking up his abode there in 1864, and made that his home to the day of his death. His daughter, Mrs. Eliza Ann Sutherland, whose sketch also appears in this work, still owns a ranch adjoining the original home place, which is now very valuable. Great have been the changes that have occurred since John Esrey first located there. The wild land has been reclaimed for the purposes of civilization, and has been transformed into rich and productive places. Towns and villages have sprung up and all the comforts and conveniences of an older civilization have been introduced. In all matters of citizenship and business life and in every relation with his fellow men, Mr. Esrey displayed the sterling traits of character that in every land and clime command respect and confidence. He was born in Illinois, June 28, 1828, and in Missouri in 1849 he married Miss Sarah Jane Stratton, a native of Kentucky, born September 6, 1829, and in 1864, on account of his wife's delicate health, joined the overland train under Captain Duncan, consisting of thirty families, with horses, mules, oxen and cows. The long journey across the arid plains to the West was fraught with severe hardships, and the constant fear of attacks from the Indians, made the adventure one long to be remembered. Owing to Mrs. Esrey's state of health, she was an easy prey to mountain fever, so prevalent in those days, and though everything was done for her that loving hands could do, she died and was buried at the little village of Galena, about three miles from Washoe, Nev. Mr. and Mrs. Esrey were the parents of five children: Eliza Ann, the widow of James Sutherland, whose biography appears in this volume; Madelnah, Mrs. William Ingram, deceased; John Wesley Esrey, residing at Lemoore; Mrs. Mary L. Martin of Los Angeles, and Thomas S. of San Francisco. At the time of crossing the plains, their daughter, Eliza Ann, was thirteen years old, and the incidents of the journey and the losing of her mother, can never be erased from her memory; to add to their sorrows, the two younger girls, Madelnah and Mary, were taken sick with the same disease that their mother died with, and for many weeks they lingered between life and death, so that when they became convalescent they were unable to walk.

Weary of heart with his misfortune, but with that true pioneer spirit, so inherent in those early settlers of California, John Esrey pressed on until he arrived at his destination in what is now Kings County, where relatives had settled at an earlier date. When he retired he moved to Millville, Shasta County, where he died June 2, 1888, after a most noble and useful career. His influence was ever on the side of justice, truth and right and his honorable career exemplified his belief in all that was uplifting and of permanent benefit to mankind.

CHARLES P. COOLEY.—A member of the board of Supervisors of Santa Clara County, who has found the Pacific commonwealth a true Golden State, is Charles P. Cooley, to whom both San Jose and Santa Clara County owe an agreeable debt they can hardly hope to repay. He was born northeast of Palo Alto on January 7, 1869, the son of Lester F. Cooley, a native of Vermont, who was married in San Francisco to Geraldine E. Sutton, a native of New York. Lester Cooley came to California in 1860, and settled as a farmer; and he died at the age of forty-seven on his farm where Charles was born. Mrs. Cooley came to California when about twenty years of age, and she long ago adopted the state as her very own. She is now Mrs. Geraldine E. Frisbie and is the President of the Woman's Relief Corps of California, her sketch appearing elsewhere in this volume. After finishing the courses prescribed in the public schools, Charles commenced to work on the home farm. His father died when he was only eleven years old, and for twenty-five years Mr. Cooley managed the home place, which contained some 400 acres. In 1907 he came to Palo Alto, and for several years thereafter he continued to farm. He also, for years, followed road building and other forms of contract work. In 1895, at Menlo Park, he was married to Miss Grace Boulware of Palo Alto, a daughter of Wm. and Laura (Williams) Boulware, both Kentuckians, and California pioneers, the father being a 49'er, and one son, Stanley, has sprung from the union.

In 1913, Mr. Cooley began to serve his fellow-citizens as a member of the city council, and in 1916 he was elected mayor of Palo Alto, and in 1917-18 was reelected. When war was declared, he did much valuable work with the army engineers, helping locate Camp Fremont, and was chairman of the finance committee which raised funds for the primary establishment, buying out leaseholds and settling with the tenants who, of necessity, had to be dispossessed in order to secure possession of the site for the Government's use. He met the first company—of coast artillery—sent here, and provided temporary quarters for them until Camp Fremont was ready. He was chairman of the Palo Alto Red Cross drive in 1918, of the Y. M. C. A. drive, of the War Work Council, and of the Victory Loan drive. He also took part in the War Camp Community service. Mr. Cooley has been president for the past four years of the City Planning Commission, and he is now chairman of the Committee on Public Works. While mayor he cleared the Circle of jitney stands and all other obstacles, for the establishment of the bus depot. He also caused the interurban line to terminate in the rear of the Southern Pacific passenger depot, thereby centering the passenger traffic for the



John Esrey

safety and convenience of all. He caused a double track crossing to be placed on the Southern Pacific right of way at the point of its intersection with University Avenue and put in effect in the City Hall a new billing and bookkeeping system. There was also installed during his administration in the City's plant, two Diesel engines, each costing fifty to sixty thousand dollars, and the gas-plant was bought at a cost of seventy-two thousand dollars. Through Mayor Cooley and other far-seeing and public-spirited citizens, the Hostess House, originally erected at Camp Fremont, was secured and moved down to the city of Palo Alto and reconstructed as the present Community Center. When the war broke out he set aside all his own work in order to give his services undividedly to his country's welfare. He is a Republican, a member of the Presbyterian Church, and belongs, of course, to the Native Sons.

Perhaps nothing could be more indicative of all that is most characteristic, morally and mentally, in the make-up of this highly representative citizen than a contribution made by him some time ago to the memorial number of the Daily Palo Alto Times, when he set forth clearly "Why Palo Alto Flourished," and from which the following excerpts are quoted: "Looking back over the greater part of a half-century passed in the immediate vicinity of Palo Alto," he said, "one can feel a spirit of pride in the notable development that has been realized in this community. I was born not far from what is now the prosperous city of Palo Alto, on the San Mateo County side of the San Francisquito Creek, and have spent most of my life at first on the home place and later in Palo Alto.

"In the early days Cooley's Landing, then my father's ranch, was a point of considerable shipping activity. The volume of commerce was not large, but the bay served well to afford a means of cheap transportation until other methods supervened. The land, aside from the various holdings that had become the country homes of the wealthy, was devoted to agriculture and grazing. Dotted thickly with its growth of magnificent live-oaks, it was a scene of surpassing beauty, where one loved to roam and perchance to hunt, but no man gave a thought to its destiny as a model city. Then as Stanford University grew into being under the touch of the fairy wand of its splendid endowment, the demand became insistent for a city that should be in keeping with the architecturally perfect pile of buildings which the humane-hearted Stanfords had made reality with the broad vision that embraced the youth of the land for all the years to come. Menlo Park, Mayfield, College Terrace, and Menlo Heights each in turn aspired to greatness, but it was otherwise ordained. The broad acres facing the university ground were the destined site for the city-to-be.

"In 1892 Palo Alto began to grow in promise, and the first business enterprises began to center here. The pioneer citizens were a splendid class of people and were gifted in an unusual degree with civic foresight and wisdom. In the spring of 1894 the town was incorporated, and under the guidance of these far-seeing pioneers the young municipality had its course shaped in the sure direction of future prosperity. The era of municipal ownership began as early as 1896 and has continued to broaden in scope, until at the present time Palo Alto is known nationally for its marked success in the management of its municipal utilities. The city has been beautifully and substantially built, public improvements have been kept in line with the needs of the time, and as a result a city morally and physically attractive has grown to the pride of the Santa Clara Valley. Aside from the splendid results of municipal ownership, no more important accomplishment is of record than the acquisition for a period of ninety-nine years by the city of the splendid tract of land lying along the city front with the Stanford Arboretum and El Camino Real on the opposing side. This tract gives a parlor entrance to the city, and when fully improved as a community and recreational center it will be the most notable and beautiful spot along the entire Highway from Siskiyou to San Diego.

"Here is clustered the greatest educational development on the Pacific Slope. Here are the great Stanford University, St. Patrick's Theological Seminary, the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Manzanita Hall, Castilleja, and Harker's schools, and an exceptionally excellent and finely-housed and equipped high school, with a public school system of high standing. An outgrowth of the intelligence of the community is the Freeholder's Charter that was adopted in 1909. This document is unique, a grant of rights unlike that of any other city. Under its provisions the welfare of the city is completely safeguarded, and the control of municipal affairs so excellently exercised that conditions are as nearly perfect as can be desired. The benefits of such government accrue to all the people, in good service, cheap rates for municipal utility commodities, low taxes and a morally clean community. The existence here of Camp Fremont, with its 40,000 national defenders, created unusual conditions; yet the needs of the occasion were met and the camp commanders have highly commended Palo Alto for its freedom from vice under this influx of people, and for so fully meeting all the requirements of the national government in the stress of the war period.

"Could anyone ask more than is here afforded to create an ideal home city? The unexcelled climate, the splendid location, the attractive scenery; the culture that marks an educational center, the excellence of the local government, the nearness to the great metropolis of the Pacific, all these and many other advantages are things that bless life with comfort and contentment. Those who will may come and share in the solid charms that nature has bestowed on this marvelous valley, and those who come will stay, with never a regret nor a desire to disturb their household goods."

WALTER HAMMOND NICHOLS.—Palo Alto has long been so famous as one of the most advanced educational centers of the United States that it is not surprising it should eventually draw to its varied field of activity Walter Hammond Nichols, the well-known teacher who has accomplished so much in various communities, with the science of pedagogy. He was born at Chicago on February 19, 1866, the son of Joshua R. Nichols, purchasing agent for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and later assistant superintendent of the Union Pacific Railway. He had married Miss Charlotte E. Hammond, the daughter of Col. Charles G. Hammand, of the Chicago & Michigan Central Railway. Walter attended the local schools, and eventually, in 1891,

graduated from the University of Michigan, when he received the degree of B. S., after specializing in chemistry. Still later, in 1891, he concluded some post graduate work at Columbia University, for which he was given the A. M. degree. His first venture, on taking up the practical affairs of life, was in fruit farming at Ann Arbor, Mich., then he was trustee of an estate, and later in the banking business at Boulder, Colo., where he was vice-president of the Mercantile Bank & Trust Company. He was instructor in history at the University of Colorado at Boulder from 1897-98, and later professor of history and economics there; and at Columbia University, in the department of the Teachers College, he was secretary and an occasional lecturer. While living at Boulder, he served as school trustee and he was also a director of the Commercial Association. At Michigan he did post-graduate work, and also at the University of Chicago and the University of Colorado—from 1891 to 1896. From 1913 to 1915, he was a teacher of English at the Pasadena high school; from 1915 to 1919, he was superintendent of schools and principal of the high school, at Palo Alto; and since 1919, he has been the very efficient and popular principal of the high school. He has enjoyed exceptional advantages of both American and European travel.

At West Bay City, Mich., on September 27, 1892, Mr. Nichols was married to Miss Esther Blanche Connor, the daughter of Michigan pioneers. Four children blessed this union, one of whom gave his life for his country. Helen Blanche, Alan Hammond, John Ralph and Dorothy Esther, a student at Stanford University. Two of the sons were in the World War. Alan Hammond Nichols went with the first Stanford Ambulance unit, and later joined the French aviation corps; and he was killed on June 1, 1918, during the big German drive on Compiegne. John or Jack, went with the second Stanford Ambulance unit, and then joined the U. S. A. tanks; and he was in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives. The family attend the Congregational Church; and Mr. Nichols votes with the Progressive Republicans. At Boulder, Colo., he belonged to Lodge No. 45, F. & A. M., where he was a warden and a master, then he joined Columbia lodge at Monrovia; then he belonged to San Pasqual lodge No. 252, at Pasadena; and is now a member of Palo Alto lodge No. 346.

The Palo Alto Union high school, of which Mr. Nichols is the experienced and inspiring head, is justly regarded as one of the best institutions of its kind in all California, daily fulfilling its motto, cut into the stone over the doorway of the main auditorium, "Wisdom is knowing what to do next: Virtue is doing it"—a noble sentiment from Dr. David Starr Jordan, who gave the address at the school's dedication. The magnificent site of thirty acres was practically donated by the Stanford trustees, and those of prophetic vision have seen the possibility of this school growing into a junior college to take care of early years of university instruction. To the schoolman who is accustomed to look upon a new high school building as a compact urban structure, limited to a single city block, the Palo Alto high school is a distinct and pleasant surprise; for there is about this group of buildings the charm of the olden-time California mission and the spirit of the small college. The land is the property of Stanford University, and has been rented to the school district for 100 years at the nominal sum of $1 per acre per annum. Ground for the new buildings was broken in December, 1917. The academic classes are lodged in the administration building, which includes the library, study hall, the office of the school and fourteen classrooms. The science department includes three laboratories and a lecture room, and a small biological garden. The commercial department consists of a typewriting room and a bookkeeping room. The domestic arts department, with its class-rooms, sewing and cooking rooms, etc., is in the heart of the group and connects the commercial department with the auditorium. The manual arts department forms the southeast wing of the group where its activities will not disturb the remainder of the school. The art department and the cafeteria form the eastern wing of a court, upon which the girls' gymnasium, the auditorium and the domestic arts departments will back. A feature of this court will be a swimming pool. The northernmost wing of the group contains the auditorium. Probably the most novel feature of the entire group is the study court.

The central idea of the building is embodied in the library, concerning which Mr. Nichols, when superintendent of the Palo Alto schools, remarked: "Books remain the master tool of educational processes, all pseudo-vocational, moving picture theories of education to the contrary notwithstanding . . . Exact science is poverty-stricken without its master-interpreters and seers whose names stand out on the library shelves. In the library are gathered the ideals of all time and all men, and even a dullard must be quickened into some sort of vision of life by the very fact of sitting quietly surrounded by books. In the full faith that the library may be made the well-spring of ideality in the lives of high school pupils, the trustees have set their seal on this spacious, central room."

Considering the undoubtedly important part which the Palo Alto high school will play in the future development of education in Northern California, some observation by its distinguished head on general educational affairs in the Golden State are here worthy of record. "Educational affairs in California," said Mr. Nichols not long ago, "are being excellently directed by a strong, efficient, non-political State Board of Education and by the Honorable Will C. Wood, just elected State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Mr. Wood is an educated statesman of high order, wholly devoted to the interests of the children and the educational institutions of the State."

PERCY O'CONNOR.—A profound student both of the law and of human life who, on account of his broad knowledge, is able to administer a public trust in almost an ideal manner, is Percy O'Connor, the popular assistant district attorney, with headquarters at San Jose. A native son who has never lost his admiration for the Golden State, he was born at Los Angeles on September 8, 1892, the son of M. F. and Delight (Hopkins) O'Connor, and he was educated in both the public and private educational institutions of the state. When he had finished with the public schools in Los Angeles, he attended St. Vincent's College in that city and later matriculated at Santa Clara University, from which he was graduated in 1913 with the Bachelor of Arts degree, receiving from

Dr J. W. Thayer

the same alma mater, two years later, the LL.B. degree. In 1915, he was admitted to practice at the California Bar; and since then he has been interested more and more in the administration of justice and the preservation of law and order. He belongs to the County Bar Association, nor is there a more welcome member. He was appointed to his present post, as assistant to District Attorney C. C. Coolidge, on January 19, 1920.

In July, 1917, Mr. O'Connor enlisted in the United States Army for service in the World War, commencing as a private; and as first lieutenant of the Eighth Infantry, he discharged his duty in France and Germany, and remained a soldier until November, 1919. He belongs to the American Legion, the Y. M. C. A., the Masons and the Elks, and when national issues are at stake, he marches with the Republicans. He belongs to Trinity Episcopal Church, and participates frequently in special uplift work.

JAMES WILLIAM THAYER, M. D.—Prominent among the distinguished representatives of the medical profession in Santa Clara County is Dr. James William Thayer, for thirty-four years a resident of Gilroy, and now the health officer in that town, and as a leading pioneer of this section, is one of the well-known and influential citizens in the county. He was born in the vicinity of La Grange, Wyoming County, N. Y., on July 23, 1854, in an ancestral house long in the family, the son of William John and Eliza (Lockwood) Thayer, both natives of that county, and schoolmates together, the father having first seen the light in 1820. Mrs. Thayer died in 1885, aged sixty-five, the mother of six children.

James William attended the public schools of Wyoming County, the Wyoming Academy and the Union Collegiate Institute at Attica, and was graduated from the classical and scientific courses on June 19, 1874. He began the study of medicine while at the Institute, but broken health interfered and he was compelled to postpone his favorite work. Then, for a couple of years, Dr. W. B. Sprague, of Pavilion, N. Y., was his preceptor, and in 1875, he went to Ashland, Nebr., and there continued his medical work under Dr. Gray. A year later he matriculated at the medical college at Keokuk, Iowa, and in February, 1879, was duly graduated. Then he established himself at Ogdensburg, Kans., and from that town he moved to Milford, that state, where he had a drug store as well as his medical practice to keep him busy. In 1883 he was appointed resident physician of the principal hospital of the Mexican Central Railroad at Chihuahua, Mexico, receiving promotions from time to time, until when he resigned in 1886, he was acting chief surgeon of that road. He next followed his profession at El Paso, Texas, in partnership with Dr. W. M. Vilas, remaining there until the spring of 1888.

On account of failing health, Dr. Thayer decided to try California, and in February of 1888 he came out to the Coast and for three months traveled over the state seeking a climate suitable for his condition of health and decided upon Gilroy as the most advantageous. In May of that year he began the practice of his profession here and in 1890 was appointed district surgeon of the Southern Pacific Railroad, maintaining that position until 1905. In 1916 he again assumed that position, which he still holds; he also became examiner for thirty-two insurance companies, his ability and his conscientious duty commending him to corporations wishing to get only the best. Dr. Thayer is a member of Santa Clara County Medical Society and holds the oldest consecutive membership of living members there; he is a member of the State Medical Association and the American Medical Association; as well as the Pacific Society of Railroad Surgeons and International Association of Railway Surgeons.

Although among the busiest professional men of Santa Clara County, Dr. Thayer has never failed to give some of his time to promote the municipal welfare, generally working with the leaders of the Republican party to effect the reforms or progress desired, but being too broad-minded not to put his shoulder to the wheel, when occasion has demanded it, in non-partisan endeavor, and accepting public office himself, that he might more effectively "lend a hand." For fourteen years he served conscientiously as a member of the city council and for many years he has been the health officer of Gilroy, and the deputy health officer of the southern portion of Santa Clara County. He also did pioneer and far-reaching work for twelve years as the secretary of the Gilroy Chamber of Commerce, resigning that responsible position on account of his many other duties, in September, 1920, after having contributed a great deal to the success of that organization of great efficiency, which had evolved from the Gilroy Promotion Club of 1905-08. The Chamber of Commerce of Gilroy, however, was not organized until April, 1912, when H. Hecker was elected president and Dr. Thayer secretary. In 1921, a reorganization and drive for new members proved a great success, L. W. Wheeler then assuming the presidency, and C. T. Bolfing becoming secretary. During the last eight years, especially, the Chamber of Commerce has been working wonders for the benefit of Gilroy, and it is no small honor to have participated, actively and willingly, as Dr. Thayer has done, contributing frequently to both the Gilroy and the rest of the Santa Clara County press. He was one of the organizers and a member of the board of trustees from its organization to the present time of the Gilroy Public Library and a member of the Presbyterian Church and secretary of its board of trustees.

Dr. Thayer has been twice married. In June, 1874, at La Grange, N. Y., he was united with Mary S. Dexter, who was born in 1855, and died in August, 1876, the mother of one daughter, Delia Florine Thayer, born in Pavilion N. Y. While practicing medicine in Ogdensburg, Kans., he married Miss Effie A. Parrish, by whom he had one daughter, Laura E. Thayer.

Miss D. Florine Thayer was reared and educated in Gilroy, and had begun to pursue the courses of study at the San Jose State Normal School, with a view to teaching, when impaired health induced her to change her work, and for twenty-one years she has been Dr. Thayer's office assistant. Of resourceful capability, Miss Thayer has proven a factor for real good in Gilroy. She is the financial secretary of the Independent Order of Foresters, and a past noble grand of the Rebekahs and musician of the local lodge for years. She has been particularly influential for progress and the better things in clubs, and is a charter member and for twenty-one years secretary of the

F. R. F. G. Club, and was the first secretary of the Women's Civic Club of Gilroy. She belongs to the First Presbyterian Church, and is secretary of the Women's Missionary Society and the Mite Society.

MRS. ALLIS KIMBALL BALLOU BRADFORD.—A native daughter of California, who has traveled extensively is Mrs. Allis Kimball Bradford. She is a representative of the ninth generation of the Ballou family in the United States, and was born in San Jose on the Oakland Road on one of her father's ranches. She grew up in Santa Clara County and was educated in the grammar and high schools and later attended the State Normal school at San Jose and graduated with the class of 1885; later she went to Boston, Mass., and studied voice culture. Her father, J. Q. A. Ballou, is a native of Windsor County, Vt., who came to California in 1849, going first to the mines in Amador County. In 1853 he removed to Santa Clara County and purchased forty acres on the Milpitas road, which he set to an orchard. He has always been a prominent and progressive citizen of Santa Clara County, and has been interested in various projects that counted for the upbuilding of the county. He resides with Mrs. Bradford at her home in Palo Alto at 350 Addison Street and is ninety-five years old, being totally blind.

In San Jose in 1897, Miss Ballou was united in marriage with Wager Bradford, a mining engineer, who was born in Stockton and educated at Hamilton College, New York State. Immediately after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Bradford went to Johannesburgh, South Africa, where Mr. Bradford was employed as a mining engineer for the Eckstein Gold Mining Company. He became a captain in the British army defending the Rand mining district in the Transvaal. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford, who were the parents of two daughters, Katherine and Elizabeth, resided in Africa thirteen years. Mr. Bradford was taken ill there with pneumonia and passed away July 9, 1909, and Mrs. Bradford returned to San Jose with her husband's remains and he was interred in Oak Hill cemetery at San Jose. In 1910 she removed to Palo Alto, purchasing her home at 350 Addison Avenue. She is active in civic affairs and serves on the advisory board of the Stanford Convalescent Home for children, and also belongs to the Woman's Club of Palo Alto. During the recent war she served on the home section of the Red Cross. She is devoted to her home and the care and education of her daughter and administering to the needs of her blind father. She believes in constructive measures and is interested in the welfare of the community.

ALFRED SEALE.—A native son, fortunate in an inheritance of deep interest for California and her splendid institutions, and devoting most of his time to his real estate affairs, Alfred Seale, of 537 Coleridge Avenue, Palo Alto, contributed definitely toward the rapid and permanent development of the resoures of the favored Golden State. He was born at San Francisco on December 16, 1865, and started life with the advantages of a metropolitan environment. His father, Thomas Seale, was a native of Ireland, having been born in Banagher, County Kings, in 1826; and when he first came to the United States, he lived for a while in New Orleans. Then, in 1850, he came out to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and he located in San Francisco, where he established himself with his brother, Henry W. Seale, as a contractor and undertook much of the difficult and important grading work in the early days of that city. In 1853, he came down into Santa Clara County, and settled at Mayfield; and there he became the owner of more than a thousand acres of land. It lies south of Palo Alto, and in its ownership, Mr. Seale had his brother, Henry W. Seale, as a partner; the area is now known as the Seale Tract. The brothers farmed the land successfully until the death of Henry W. Seale, in 1888. Thomas died nineteen years later. He had married Miss Marion Sproule, and their union was blessed with two children—Alfred, the subject of this sketch, and Mabel, now the wife of Gustav Laumeister, of Palo Alto. Henry W. Seale married Miss Jessie D. Carr, a daughter of Jesse Carr, the California pioneer.

Alfred, on settling down to his sphere in life, entered the realty field as an owner, and has done his part to favor the appreciation of land value and to develop his holdings. He is a Democrat, as was his father and uncle, favoring the substantial traditions of the historic party, and his influence is often felt for the uplifting of civic affairs.

When he married, Alfred Seale took for his wife Miss Grace E. Ross, a native of Lassen County, Cal., and the daughter of A. E. Ross, a pioneer stockman. Four children came to gladden the hearts of these worthy parents. Marion, Barbara, Alfred, Jr., and Marjorie. Mr. Seale is a Mason, and a Shriner; and he is also a very esteemed member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

ARTHUR E. ARNOLD.—Coming to Stockton, Cal., in 1876, Arthur E. Arnold was for a number of years a resident of the San Joaquin Valley, at a time when, compared with the present, that part of the country was sparsely settled. A native of Connecticut, Mr. Arnold was born at Norwalk, November 2, 1850, and when thirteen years old accompanied his parents to Boscobel, Wis., and there he spent the next thirteen years of his life at farm work and at threshing operations. In 1876 he came to California and went to work on a ranch in San Joaquin County; he remained there but a short time, however, going from there to the Sperry Bros. ranch, near Stockton. Later he organized a threshing crew and contracted for the threshing of grain throughout San Joaquin County when it was a vast grain field, continuing there until 1895, when he came to Santa Clara County. He decided on the rich district of Morgan Hill as the scene for his future operations and purchased thirty-five acres of the Dunne tract, situated on Edmundson Avenue, and here he has since made his home, continuing his threshing operations each summer in San Joaquin County until 1919.

In 1880 Mr. Arnold was married to Miss Vina C. Carlon, who was born in Iowa, the daughter of Kinsey and Henrietta (Mallard) Carlon. The father, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1824, was a pioneer settler of Iowa, and Mrs. Carlon was born in New Jersey in 1837; she lived to be eighty-one years old, passing away in Iowa in 1918. Mrs. Arnold, who was fortunate in having a fine education, followed the profession of teaching in Iowa for about four years before her marriage to Mr. Arnold, whose acquaintance she made while on a visit to California. Three children have been born to them: Vivian,

F. W. Osterman

married to John Ricardo, and they reside at Antioch; Wallace, deceased, is survived by a son, Arthur F. Arnold, who lives at San Jose; Carl, married Miss Kruger of Watsonville, and they reside near Morgan Hill; he has a fine record for service during the World War, serving for two years and spending twelve months overseas in the Engineers Corps. Mr. Arnold is a Republican in politics and takes a keen interest in all that concerns the community's good. Mrs. Arnold has been a member of the Methodist Church for twenty-six years and of the W. C. T. U. for twenty-seven years.

FRED W. OSTERMAN.—Prominent among the most progressive and successful nurserymen of California is Fred W. Osterman, who was born on the Alameda, in San Jose, on October 29, 1866, the son of William and Mary Agatha (Brunst) Osterman. His father came to California across the plains in an ox-team train in the early fifties, and for a while was employed in the lumber mills at Fort Bragg, in Mendocino County. He had come to America and New York City from Bremen when he was fourteen years old, and later made his way to California; and he had to struggle with adversity, for his parents' property had been confiscated by the Russians. Mrs. Osterman, on the other hand, came from Klingen Munster, Rheinfelsen, and she and Mr. Osterman were married at San Francisco, after he had been shipwrecked while journeying from Ft. Bragg to the Bay City. Mr. Osterman took up mill work at the Froment Lumber Company, and later accepted a position with the Santa Clara Valley Lumber Company in San Jose, where he continued till he died. His widow is living in San Jose aged eighty-six years. She has three children, Frederick W., our subject; Margaret, Mrs. Jas. Donnelly of San Francisco; and Wm. J., of San Jose.

Fred Osterman attended the Hester school, and at fifteen was apprenticed to learn the plumber's trade. He worked under Fred Klein for four years, and then for a couple of years, or until they discontinued, for Badgley & Behrendt. After that, for sixteen years he was in the employ of Chris. Hirth. He then went into business for himself, and for five years had a plumbing shop at 732 South First Street. From a lad Mr. Osterman had been interested in growing flowers, plants, seeds and trees and always cared for the home gardens and he became experienced in budding and grafting as well as propagating plants, so in 1904 he sold his plumbing business to devote all of his time to the nursery business. He established his first nursery at 501 Prevost Street, and after four years he sold out to Charles Navlet. Then he bought the old Hannah Nursery of ten acres on the McLaughlin Road, and there he has cultivated all kinds of nursery stock, and became an expert in bulb growing. He has installed a first-class pumping plant, and many modern improvements. He has also installed a system of irrigation from pipes laid underground. He makes a specialty of raising bulbs and all kinds of ornamental stock, narcissus, peonies, jonquils, daffodils, gladioli, as well as all kinds of roses and has established a reputation for growing the finest roses, importing roses from France and jonquils from Holland.

At San Jose on August 7, 1889, Mr. Osterman was married to Miss Orianna Waldorf, a native of Mt. Auburn, Ill., and the daughter of Jacob and Adaline C. (Slayton) Waldorf. Jacob Waldorf was born in Warnerville, N. Y. Coming to Michigan he married Adaline C. Slayton, who was born in Hillsdale, Mich., and they removed to Illinois where they were farmers. During the Civil War, Mr. Waldorf was captain of Company G, U. S. Heavy Artillery, taking part in the Georgia campaign and march to the sea. In 1873 Mr. Waldorf removed to Virginia City, Nev., where he was employed in the Bonanza King mine, his family joining him in 1875. In 1887 the family came to San Jose, and seven years later the father joined them there, where he died. His widow continues to reside in San Jose, aged seventy-nine years. Of their seven children, five are living: Mrs. Minnie McCourt of San Francisco; Orianna, Mrs. Osterman; John T., a prominent man of San Francisco, who was enrolling clerk of the U. S. Senate for four years; Geo. W., an attorney in San Jose; Addie, deceased; Jacob was with the aero squadron in the World War and is also deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Osterman have two children, Florence, a graduate of Heald's Business College, is in the employ of the California Prune & Apricot Growers, Inc. Frederick Elmer was in the government service and on a vessel that plied between the United States and China during the war. He is now associated with the Philippine Vegetable Company at Manila.

Mr. Osterman is a member of the San Jose Nurserymens' Association and of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. Mrs. Osterman is a member of Anna Ella Carroll Circle No. 1, Ladies of the G. A. R. and of the Baptist Church. Mr. Osterman gives no small credit for his success to his faithful wife who manifests the greatest interest in his business and has charge of the floral department, making all the boquets and floral designs for the trade.

SAMUEL G. TOMPKINS.—No San Josean is better known or more deeply respected than Samuel G. Tompkins, attorney, American plan advocate, golf enthusiast—and flute player, and from the days of his early boyhood, when he was struggling for a foothold against heavy odds, until the present years of fulfillment, his life is the interesting story of a truly self-made man. Mr. Tompkins was born in Louisiana, where his father was a man of prominence, a circuit judge whose jurisdiction extended over three counties, or parishes, as they were called in that state. The father enlisted in the Confederate army, and his four years' service during the Civil War left him in impaired health, so he sold his holdings of 1500 acres for $1500 and planned to move to California. The tickets were bought for the family, which then consisted of father, mother and four children, the eldest just eleven and the youngest a baby of thirteen months. Everyone was happy in the prospect of the journey; and one day the father went to the river landing to superintend the shipping of their household effects, and all was well until the boat was four miles out from shore, when it burned to the water's edge and nothing was saved. On the way home the father encountered a severe rainstorm and this exposure, in his weakened condition, caused his death. In this pitiable plight, Mrs. Tompkins did the only thing possible, and using the tickets already purchased she brought her little family to Yuba City, Cal., where some of the father's relatives lived Here she taught music for a year, and hearing that Colusa offered better opportunities, she moved there.

Samuel G. attended school at Colusa until he was fourteen, and then quit school to earn his living, working at all sorts of odd jobs—digging cellars, chopping wood, working in the hay field—keeping this up until he was eighteen, when he was awakened to the great need of an education and, as he puts it, the desire "to be somebody." Some neighbors were moving to Oakland in order to give their boys better educational advantages and their plans gave him the determination to get an education. Securing a job with a threshing gang, he worked from before sunrise until the last glint of daylight had disappeared. He had heard of the College of the Pacific and wrote there, telling of his ambition to get an education, and in reply received a nice letter of encouragement from Dr. C. C. Stratton, the president, telling him if he had accomplished a certain amount of Latin, he could enter the third year preparatory work in August. Mr. Tompkins set to work, studying at the noon dinner hour under the cook wagon or inside the wagon at night, while the Chinaman washed the dishes. When the summer's work was over, he bought a ticket for San Jose, arriving there with $50 two weeks before college opened. President Stratton, recognizing the boy's ambition and determination, secured work for him on the campus, the earnings to apply on his tuition, and Samuel also secured a job as night messenger for the American District Telegraph. Next he became janitor of the old Presbyterian Church, doing his work at night after the day's study at college was finished, keeping this up for two years, and he was able to keep up his studies until he graduated in 1886. Two weeks later he took the teacher's examination and secured a first-grade certificate, teaching his first year at the Jefferson school near Santa Clara, and then two terms at the Hester School at San Jose. When he first entered college he made the decision that he would be a lawyer, so he then gave up teaching and entered the office of T. H. Laine, and after a year there he passed the Supreme Court's examination successfully. At last the time had come when the goal of his ambitions was in sight; but his money was gone, so he went back to teaching, this time taking two positions to make up for lost time, a day school at the Guadalupe mines and at the night school in San Jose. He made the round trip of twenty-four miles every day with a horse and cart.

About 1890 Mr. Tompkins opened up his law office in the building where the Madsen Furniture Company store now stands, but kept his night school position to pay his expenses while waiting for business to come. Needless to say, it did come, and as the years have gone by, Mr. Tompkins has taken his place among the leaders of the bar of Santa Clara County. In reply to the query as to what he attributed his success, Mr. Tomkins once said, "I attribute it to making up my mind to do a thing—and sticking to it. It is not so much brilliancy that counts, but energy and fair dealing. I suppose that every man at some time in his life thinks that when he has accomplished certain things that he will quit business, but some year ago something occurred to me that was enlightening. A successful man whom I knew well decided to retire from business, visioning long years of enjoyment and ease. Some months afterwards I saw him standing on a corner, just looking up and down the street. After greeting him I said, 'What are you waiting for?' I will never forget the tragedy of his reply, 'Sam, I'm just waiting to die.' As I walked away I changed my mind about ever giving up work. I wanted to be a lawyer. I am a lawyer; and I shall continue to practice law. One can rust out quickly, but it takes a long time to wear out." Mr. Tompkins is a great lover of music and has been for many years an artistic performer on the flute. He says, "The history of my flute playing goes back to Colusa County, when I was fourteen years old. I attended a concert and heard a boy play a piccolo—an octave flute—and for years I carried that tune in my head, until I located it in Von Weber's Oberon. When I left the concert that night I wanted to learn to play. I hustled around and got a subscriber for the Youth's Companion. The prize was a fife; it came and I welcomed it, but it wasn't a flute. Finally I found an eight-keyed flute and now I own a Boehm flute for which I paid $185. Music is my recreation and my pleasure. There is something about, especially flute music, that is soul satisfying. Somehow I thing that what I did with the flute is just what we have to do in life with a chosen line of work. We have to select something and then make ourselves master of it—whether it's a flute or a profession."

DALLAS E. WOOD.—Among the progressive and active citizens of Palo Alto, whose influence is felt along all lines, is Dallas E. Wood, the editor and joint publisher of the Daily Palo Alto Times. A native of California, he was born in Merced, on January 27, 1886. His father, Mirabeau Dallas Wood, was a native of Florida, while his mother, Maron L. Wood, was a native of Missouri. His maternal and paternal grandparents were from Virginia, Tennessee, and South Carolina. Dallas E. began his education in the grammar school of Merced and was graduated from the grammar school in June, 1900; and from the Merced high school in June, 1904; he immediately entered the Stanford University and was a student from 1904 to 1908. After his graduation his first work was as advertising writer in San Francisco, and he was thus engaged for seven years. In 1915 he became the city editor of the Merced Sun and was thus occupied until July 1, 1919, when he became editor and joint publisher of the Daily Palo Alto Times in partnership with George F. Morell and William F. Henry.

Mr. Wood's marriage occurred in Stockton, Cal., August 24, 1921, and united him with Miss Elizabeth A. Wright, a daughter of the late Judge E. G. Wright of Putnam, Conn., and Mrs. Wright, now of Boston, Mass. Mrs. Wood is a native of Connecticut and her education was begun in that state; later she was a student and was graduated from the Stanford University with the class of 1908. Mr. Wood is the owner of a fig orchard in Merced County. Politically he is a Democrat and fraternally belongs to the Knights of Pythias. During his residence in Palo Alto he has entered enthusiastically into the civic life of the community and is ever ready to put his shoulder to the wheel to help its progress.

Frank J. Olamell

FRANK J. O'CONNELL.—Already securely established in the business life of the community, Frank J. O'Connell, the vice-president of O'Connell Bros., Inc., and manager of their extensive cattle ranch, is greatly interested in the growth and development of Santa Clara County along broad and comprehensive lines and zealous in his work towards making it one of the banner counties of the state in agricultural and horticultural resources. The second eldest of a family of six living children born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas O'Connell, pioneers whose sketch appears elsewhere in this book, he was born at Hollister, San Benito County on October 23, 1881, where his early education was gained. In 1895, when a lad of thirteen years, he accompanied the family when they removed to San Jose, and there he continued in school for another year, when he left the classroom to give all his time in assisting his father, who was engaged in the fuel and feed business.

In 1902, Mr. O'Connell, with his brother Charles, took over their father's business and continuing in partnership until July 9, 1906, when the five O'Connell boys incorporated the business as O'Connell Bros., Inc., in which he has since been a director and vice-president. They then enlarged the business, establishing a grocery department, as well as a wholesale and retail butcher business, and finding a great need for a large supply of cattle, in 1911 they launched out into cattle raising. This end of the business has grown to great proportions and they now own 15,000 acres near Madrone, and control another 17,000 by lease at Pacheco Pass, a description of their holdings being found in the article on O'Connell Bros., Inc. In 1911 Mr. O'Connell took charge of the cattle and ranch interests and has since superintended that part of the business. A close student of the stock industry, he has become exceptionally well informed and is considered one of the best judges of cattle in this part of the state, buying cattle from Mexico to Oregon, as well as east to Nevada.

In San Jose, on June 17, 1911, Mr. O'Connell was married to Miss Rhea Fenton, a native of Iowa, and they have three children, Fenton Frank, James W. and Ruth Irma. Mr. O'Connell is a popular member of the Woodmen of the World and Ancient Order of Foresters. He is a straight-out Republican and protectionist, progressive in his ideas, and always ready to boost for the great commonwealth of his birth. Widely known throughout this part of the country, his genial manner has made him a host of friends over the state.

GEORGE B. CALL.—A representative citizen of San Martin whose years of application to business have brought him affluence in this world's goods, George B. Call is the son of worthy pioneers of the Golden State, who came here in the '50s. A native son, he was born at Tehama City, Tehama County, on November 5, 1863, the son of John and Sarah (Shortridge) Call. In the early '70s the family removed to Sonoma County, where the father was engaged in ranching, and there George B. was reared, receiving his education in the schools there.

Mr. Call's marriage united him with Miss Ida Bandfield, a native daughter of San Francisco, her parents being John and Mary Bandfield, who were residents of Santa Rosa until their demise. John Bandfield is numbered among California's pioneers, having come to San Francisco in 1849, where he was in the employ of the Government. In 1890 Mr. Call located near Forestville, Sonoma County, and there followed general farming and fruit raising until 1900, when he removed to Santa Ana, Orange County, where he farmed on the famous San Joaquin Rancho, owned by James Irvine, and comprising thousands of acres devoted largely to growing lima beans. In 1903 he came to San Martin and located on a ranch which he developed into one of the most profitable orchard and vineyard properties in this district. His holdings now consist of fifty acres, located on Church Avenue, and while he has retired from active work on the ranch, it is being cared for under his capable supervision and brings him a handsome income each year. A Republican in politics, Mr. Call has always taken a public-spirited interest in whatever concerned the welfare of the community and for eight years served as road supervisor during the term of H. S. Hersman. He joined the Odd Fellows lodge in Sonoma County and has always retained his affiliation with this order. A firm believer in co-operation, he was one of the charter members of the California Prune & Apricot Association.

MRS. OLLIE M. WILKES.—A woman who has nobly done her part to build up and improve the hotel business in Palo Alto, and who, as proprietress of Hotel Palo Alto, has displayed much business acumen in her efforts to give satisfaction and enjoyment to her patrons, such a woman is Mrs. Ollie M. Wilkes, who is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Milwaukee. Early in life she was deprived of both parents and was adopted by Peter R. and Margaret Wolf. Her foster-father has passed away, but Mrs. Wolf resides with her at the Palo Alto Hotel, now eight-five years old.

In 1896 she married Albert Balentine Wilkes, a native of Clinton, Iowa, and that year they removed to Seattle, Wash. Several years later they settled in Sonoma County, Cal., and remained for four years; then came to Palo Alto in 1915 and rented the Palo Alto Hotel. Mr. Wilkes is at present engaged in business in Texas, and Mrs. Wilkes manages the hotel with the help of her son. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkes are the parents of two children; Evan C. was in the U. S. Navy as gunner's mate; Merna M. is the wife of J. F. Van Druten, who is engaged in newspaper circulation and movie promotion enterprises in California cities. They reside in Palo Alto and are the parents of one child, Margaret. Mrs. Wilkes was brought up in the Episcopalian faith and takes an active interest in philanthropic and patriotic work, being past president of the Woman's Relief Corps of Palo Alto. Before her marriage Mrs. Wilkes was the efficient auditor for the A. W. Rich Company, large merchants in Milwaukee, and this experience has enabled her to carry forward her hotel business with thoroughness and faithfulness which have been the principal elements of her success. The Palo Alto is the principal commercial hotel in the city and under her efficient management is proving a decided success. Mrs. Wilkes is a good example of what an American woman can accomplish. Bright, interesting, and public-spirited, she never loses an opportunity to speak a good word for Palo Alto.

TOM CARDOZA.—A prominent and influential resident of Santa Clara County is Tom Cardoza, vice-president of the Palo Alto Dairy Company, of 314 University Avenue, once active in the building world, hauling over one-half of the materials required for the Stanford University structures. For the past eight years he has been a leader in the local dairy world, and in that role has done much to advance California agricultural interests. He has lived for thirty-six years in Palo Alto; and although he himself had little or no opportunity to go to school, he is affording his children the best of educational advantages, determined that they shall not be handicapped as he has been. He was born in the Island of Pico, in the Azores group, on December 23, 1863, the son of John Cardoza, a farmer, who owned his farm, and Laura (Silva) Cardoza. There were four children—three sons and a daughter—in the family; and Tom was the second in the order of birth. He stayed at home until he was seventeen, and then, setting sail from the balmy islands, he landed at old Castle Garden on June 14, 1880. He came by rail to San Francisco, when he was fourteen days in crossing the continent; and for five years he worked as a teamster in Contra Costa County.

He then came, as a young unmarried man, to what is now Palo Alto, and for two years he worked for Henry Seale, and thirty-five years ago he was married to Miss Mary Silva, who passed away after four years of felicitous wedded life. Two children had died within eleven months, and it was their death that caused the demise, from a broken heart, of the devoted mother. Thereafter Mr. Cardoza took up contracting for teaming, and hauled gravel, rock and sand-gravel for building purposes in Palo Alto. He also supplied road-building gravel. He attended strictly to business, and it grew until he had twenty-two teams. He also hauled furniture for the boys' dormitory, for Encina Hall, also the old Robley Hall, from the railway cars; and as he was more than dependable, he never lacked for work.

Mr. Cardoza first became interested in dairying at Palo Alto. He became financially interested in the Palo Alto Creamery Company, now known as the Palo Alto Dairy Company, of which he is the principal stockholder and vice-president, George Williams of Manteca being the president. Among valuable city property, he owns two residences and several lots; and he is also stockholder in the Palo Alto Bank. The Palo Alto Dairy Company employs five workmen and a bookkeeper, and in its field it is one of the most desirable of local enterprises.

Mr. Cordoza was married a second time on February 29, 1892, when he chose for his wife Miss Anne Andrade in San Leandro, Cal. They have had eleven children, nine of whom are living. Alfred is a student at Stanford University, and the others, Harry, Louisa, Annie, Laura, Josie, Eva, Effie and Elsie (twins), all attractive and highly creditable children. Laura married Charles Ross, and resides at Palo Alto. Louisa married Tom Oates, resides in Bakersfield where he is engaged in the laundry business. Mr. Cardoza resides with his family at 760 Homer Avenue. He is a member of the U. P. E. C. Society, of which he was treasurer for many years, and he also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters. He prefers the platforms of the Republican party, but he never allows partisan politics to interfere with his doing whatever he can to endorse and forward the most commendable local movements.

GEORGE F. MORELL.—A successful man who always finds time to lend a hand, and generally a very helpful one, to advance every worthy movement in local affairs is George F. Morell, the genial manager of the Palo Alto Times. Born at South Amherst, Mass., September 24, 1886, he is the son of John Fowler Morell, born in Lenox, Mass., and Alice (Goodrich) Morell, a native of Stockbridge, Mass. Both paternal and maternal grandparents resided in Massachusetts. Prior to 1800 his maternal ancestors were prominent in the life of Connecticut settling there as early as 1630. His paternal ancestors were from Pennsylvania, locating there in 1756. George Morell began his education in the grammar schools of South Amherst and then entered the Flushing high school in New York City, and was graduated with the class of 1904; he then came out to California and was a student of the Stanford University from 1905 to 1910. Upon completion of his course at Stanford he became the advertising manager of the Co-operative Land Company of San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley, and in August, 1912, he was sent to Merced in the interest of this company, in 1915 being made manager of their Madera and Merced county colonization projects. He also became interested in cattle raising and remained in Merced until 1917.

The marriage of Mr. Morell occurred on August 19, 1911, and united him with Miss Athene Frances Bates, a daughter of Dr. Walter E. and Eudora (Hart) Bates, and a resident of Davis, Cal., the young people meeting at the Stanford University where they were both students. Mr. Morell was a resident of Merced at the beginning of the late war and organized a company of volunteers in April, 1917; he enlisted at the Presidio in San Francisco in August, 1917, in the Reserve Officers Training Corps. On November 27, 1917, he was commissioned first lieutenant and was assigned to the Twentieth Infantry, and in August, 1918, he was commissioned captain in the same regiment. During the time of his residence in Merced he served as trustee of the Union high school, was secretary of the Merced County Board of Forestry, and took a leading part in many other civic enterprises. In June, 1919, he purchased a controlling interest in the Times Publishing Company of Palo Alto and is now manager of that company and the Times. The Times has been a daily at three different periods. Once for four months, in 1895, under the direction of Tom Kemp; next in 1902 for five months, and thirdly, since 1905 to the present time. In October, 1920, Mr. Morell became a member of the executive staff of the Bank of Palo Alto, and during 1920, 1921 and 1922 he served as vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce of Palo Alto. Mr. Morell was the organizer and first commander of Fremont Post No. 52, American Legion, at Palo Alto, and in 1920 was the chairman of the American Legion committee for the Eighth congressional district, also chairman of the Welfare Fund committee of the American Legion for Palo Alto Public Health Hospital. He is the owner of ranch property in Monterey, San Benito,

TOM CARDOZA

ANNE ANDRADE CARDOZA

Madera, and Merced counties. A consistent worker for higher civic standards, better citizenship and community advancement of every sort, Mr. Morell was organizing chairman of the Palo Alto Rotary Club and the first vice-president of that organization. He holds a commission in the Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army and is now captain, commanding Company F of the 363rd Infantry, 91st Division.

ANTONIO RIANDA.—Among the successful dairymen of the Gilroy district is Antonio Rianda, who by hard work and a determination to succeed has achieved his ambition and has become well-to-do. He was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, September 25, 1865, the son of Antonio Rianda, also a native of the same canton. His mother was Agnes Leoni before her marriage, and she passed away when her son Antonio was seven years old. The father left his home and went to South America and from there came to California in 1849 and engaged in mining, and finally returned to Switzerland and spent the remainder of his days in his native canton. In 1881, Antonio Rianda, Jr., came to America, and California, and located near Watsonville, where he remained for five years and later engaged in farming near Salinas and Soledad. In 1886, he removed to the James H. Ellis' place, near Gilroy, and conducted a dairy business on shares successfully for eight years. He manufactured butter and cheese at Factory No. 15 on this ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Rianda united him with Miss Ellen Watson, born January 22, 1872, the daughter of that early pioneer, Alexander Watson, a native of Scotland, who was born October 6, 1834. When he was a babe in arms he was brought by his parents to the United States, and they first located in South Carolina, then went to New York where Alexander was reared and educated in Herkimer County. He lived on a farm until 1859 when he started for California via the Isthmus, and on his arrival here went to work in the mines. In 1860 he came to Santa Clara County and was employed as a dairyman for several years; in 1868 he purchased an interest in a ranch, but this was subdivided in 1871. He married Lavina Bryan, a native of California, and they were the parents of three children: Ellen, Mrs. Rianda; Martha, Mrs. Linderleaf; and Alexander.

Mr. and Mrs. Rianda are the parents of four children: Roy, served twenty-two months in the U. S. Army overseas in the engineers corps, and is now a rancher near Gilroy; George, enlisted in the army during the late war and served three months at a training camp; Harry, was ready to go when the armistice was signed, and is at home; and Elsie G., a stenographer at Gilroy. These children were born, reared and educated in Gilroy township. Mr. Rianda became a citizen of the United States in 1887, receiving his papers in Judge Lorigan's court. In politics he is a liberal Republican. He has been a member of the Swiss Benevolent Society since 1887, and an Odd Fellow since 1888. In 1894 he purchased forty-eight acres of land in the Watson subdivision. His home place now consists of ninety acres, making a fine, highly cultivated ranch and dairy farm. He also owns 195 acres of range and hill land. With the help of his sons he has conducted a dairy since 1894. He was one of the original stockholders of the First National Bank of Gilroy, now known as the Gilroy Branch of Garden City Bank and Trust Company, and he is also a stockholder in the Bank of Italy, Gilroy Branch.

ROBERT WALKER.—In the passing of Robert Walker, Santa Clara County lost one of her most progressive citizens who, during his long residence here, did his full share in bringing about the wonderful transformation that has made the Santa Clara Valley one of the garden spots of the United States. Mr. Walker was born in Hamilton, Ontario, Can., September 15, 1842, the son of John and Ann (McIntosh) Walker, the former born in Edinburgh, while Mrs. Walker was a native of the Highlands of Scotland. When a young man he crossed the ocean to America, locating at Montreal, Canada, where he was married, and from there removed to Ancaster Township, near Hamilton, being one of the pioneers of that district. He passed away in 1885, his widow surviving him several years, passing away at the age of ninety years.

One of a family of eight children, Robert Walker remained at home until he was twenty years old, and in 1862 he left on the long journey to California via the Isthmus of Panama. On reaching San Francisco he left by the next steamer for Victoria, British Columbia, and in 1863 he went inland to the Caribou gold mines, near the Fraser river, and nearly 400 miles from Victoria. Here he remained until the fall of 1865, when he returned to San Francisco, and in the following spring he made another trip to British Columbia, this time engaging in mining at Big Bend, on the Columbia River. Not finding the mines profitable, however, he returned to California and settled in Monterey County, where he farmed for three years. In 1871 Mr. Walker came to Santa Clara County and purchased land on the Los Gatos and San Jose road, and there he built a country home that was one of the well-known landmarks of that part of the country. He added to his holdings until he had over 400 acres, and through his capable supervision it became a very valuable property. A leader in the financial life of the community, he was a director of the Bank of Los Gatos and of the Los Gatos Fruit Packing Company.

While living in Monterey County, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Eliza Jane Parr, a native of Santa Clara County and the daughter of Jonathan and Eliza (Lowe) Parr, both born in England and pioneers of California coming across the plains in 1846. Jonathan Parr became owner of 3000 acres on both sides of Los Gatos creek, and here they both died. Mrs. Eliza (Parr) Walker died in October, 1893, the mother of three children, Leslie R., deceased, Myrtle, and Vivian C., deceased. Myrtle Walker, the only child living, became the wife of Frank A. Johnson, and two children were born to them: Robert P., who was in the U. S. service for eighteen months during the World War, and Alice A. Mr. Johnson passed away in 1900 and Mrs. Johnson still makes her home on her ranch near Los Gatos. Prominent in the fraternal circles of his days, Robert Walker became a member of the Odd Fellows in 1888, and he was for many years a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. He passed away in October, 1900, closing a life full of kindly deeds, and in which success had come as a reward of his integrity and upright spirit.

FRANK ALLEN CUSHING.—Business interests in Los Gatos find an enterprising representative in Frank Allen Cushing, who for the past fourteen years has here engaged in contracting teaming and he is also the owner of a blacksmith shop, displaying sound judgment and capability in the conduct of his affairs. A native of Iowa, he was born at Redding, March 1, 1876, and his parents were Benjamin and Addie (Allen) Cushing. The father became the owner of a stock ranch in South Dakota and in 1890 he came to California, where he continued to follow his chosen occupation on a ranch at the Summit in Santa Cruz County until his demise, which occurred on July 4, 1917, while the mother had passed away in 1880 in Illinois. Of their three children, two girls and one boy, Frank Allen is the second oldest.

Frank Allen Cushing acquired a public school education in South Dakota and at Austin Corners district school in Santa Clara County, but quit school to assist his father in the operation of the home farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he started out in the world on his own account. He began work for Mr. Sabin on the Tip Top Ranch driving a team; then with R. R. Bell of Los Gatos in the same work; then for others until 1903 when he bought a six-mule team and outfit at Boulder Creek and teamed for one year. In August, 1904, he came to Los Gatos, where he engaged in teaming, purchasing more teams, which he used in hauling lumber and other commodities from the mountains. His business has developed with the passing years and he now uses thirty-two head of horses and furnishes employment to from four to ten men. He takes contracts for hauling and does all kinds of excavating, road building, etc., in addition to which he is the owner of a blacksmith shop, and in both lines of activity success has rewarded his efforts. He owns a residence at 120 Santa Cruz Avenue where he resides with his family. He still owns the old ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

In Los Gatos, Mr. Cushing married Miss Dora Hensley, one of California's native daughters from Porterville, a daughter of William and Phoebe Hensley, pioneers of Tulare County. William Hensley came to California across the plains with an ox-team, and subsequently he crossed the plains twice. He has passed away, but his widow is still living, hale and hearty, at Los Gatos. Mr. and Mrs. Cushing are the parents of two children: Ben is associated with his father in business, and Pearl is the wife of John Panighetti of Los Gatos. There is one grandchild, Allen Carlos Panighetti. Mr. Cushing gives his political allegiance to the Republican party. He has led an active and useful life, employing every opportunity to advance, and is accounted one of the public-spirited men of his community.

SAN JOSE MERCURY HERALD.—The history of the San Jose Mercury Herald starts on June 20, 1851, with the publication of the Weekly Visitor, which in August, 1852, was changed to the Register. In 1853, F. B. Murdock procured control of the weekly, changed its name to the San Jose Telegraph, and as such it continued to appear until 1860, when it was merged into the Telegraph and Mercury, acquired by William N. Slocum, who soon dropped the word Telegraph, and called it the San Jose Weekly Mercury, and the Mercury it has been ever since. In the spring of the following year, 1861, J. J. Owen acquired control of the paper, and from then until 1884, when it was purchased by the late Charles M. Shortridge, the history of the paper and the name of J. J. Owen are inseparably linked. Dreamer, visionary, poet, "forty years ahead of his time," as he was declared to be, the influence wielded by him, through the columns of the Weekly Mercury from 1861 to 1871, and the Daily Mercury for the thirteen years following, in the growth and upbuilding of San Jose and Santa Clara County, can truthfully be said to be without parallel.

For three months after November 5, 1861—the date of its first appearance—the Daily Mercury was distributed, but on February 2, 1862, under an editorial headed Our Brief Candle, Owen advised his readers that publication would be suspended. Nine years later, in August of 1869, under the co-management of J. J. Conmy, the Daily Mercury again made its appearance. In March of 1871, Cottle again became Owen's partner. The two purchased the Guide and the Independent, merged their three newspaper properties into a daily, and the San Jose Daily Mercury for the third time resumed publication. From that time publication has been continuous.

Of outstanding importance in the first issue of the Daily Mercury (1861) is J. J. Owen's declaration of the policy of the paper, a simple, straightforward expression of a journalistic ideal of the highest order that more than anything else explains the survival of the Mercury through long years of struggle and disappointment. "We do not expect to please all," Owen wrote. "Our minds are differently constituted, and we cannot all see alike. Upon questions of public policy we shall express our views fearlessly, advocating only what we believe to be right, regardless of consequences." The first Daily Mercury lived but three months, but the declaration of policy enunciated in the first issue has lived to this day.

Much could be written of the gifted men who have at different times been members of the staff of the Mercury. Of those none has gone farther in journalism than John McNaught, who did some of the best work of his career in the column known as "Random Notes." At one time secretary to Joseph Pulitzer, he later became a director in the Pulitzer School of Journalism and chief editorial writer for the New York World. Others who have since made names for themselves in various professions are H. S. Foote, to whom the county is indebted for an earlier history; Judge John E. Richards, who was chief editorial writer for six years and contributor of special articles; Madge Morris Waggoner, one of our most graceful California poets; Eugene T. Sawyer; W. C. Morrow; Walter R. Rutherford; John T. Wallace; Dr. E. A. Clark; Ernest Simpson; John, Charles and Guy Milnes; Charles N. Kirkbride, Charles South, Clifford J. Owen; Charles P. Owen; Gerald Beaumont; James Fellom; Ralph Coykendall; Judge David Belden, and many, many more.

For the fifteen years following 1884, it was Charles M. Shortridge, brother of Senator Samuel M. Shortridge, who guided the destiny of the Mercury. Serving first as an errand boy, he continued with the paper for seven years, leaving it to enter the real estate business. At the age of twenty-eight, aided by business men who had faith in his ability as a journalist, he purchased the San Jose "Times." This

F. A. Cushing

was in 1883. The following year he acquired a controlling interest in the stock of the Mercury. He consolidated the two papers into the Times-Mercury, and in 1885, after an unsuccessful attempt by W. A. Taylor to purchase the paper, it became again the Mercury, still under the ownership of Shortridge. Although worth considerably less than $10,000 at the time he acquired it, Shortridge so daringly and tenaciously pushed the paper forward, aided by a rapidly growing community, that late in the '90s he was able to dispose of it for $100,000 to an association of San Jose business men headed by Clarence Wooster and W. H. Wright. Alfred Holman, now editor and owner of the San Francisco Argonaut, was taken into the association, soon acquired a controlling interest, and published the paper until its purchase in 1901 by E. A. and J. O. Hayes, the present owners. About Christmas time of the preceding year, the Herald, an afternoon paper, then "on the rocks" so high and dry that it had not issued a paper for several weeks, had been acquired by the new Mercury owners, who continued to publish both the Morning Mercury and the Evening Herald until November 1, 1913, when the Herald made its last appearance, being merged with the Mercury into the San Jose Mercury Herald.

The acquisition of the Mercury by E. A. and J. O. Hayes may rightly be said to mark the new order of things in the local journalistic field. The day of the eight-page morning daily for Santa Clara County was gone forever. A new press was purchased, new equipment was added to the mechanical department, an engraving department was installed, new features were added to the paper, and under the managing editorship of E. K. Johnston the San Jose Mercury Herald soon became the equal of the newspapers of which other and larger cities had long boasted. Today, after sixty-one years of publication, reaching over 16,000 subscribers daily, the San Jose Mercury Herald stands a living and ever-growing monument to those pioneers who, through its columns, did so much for the upbuilding of the Santa Clara Valley. It continues a fitting tribute, not only to the efforts of those who brought it into being and guided it through the years, but to the principles with which it was imbued and for which it has always consistently stood. From the date of its inception the Mercury Herald has been loyally Republican.

THE STANFORD BANK.—This well known financial institution was incorporated December 30, 1904, under the title Mayfield Bank and Trust Co. Among the incorporators of the firm were George R. Parkinson, J. J. Morris and Joseph Hutchinson of Palo Alto, and Alexander Peers, Joseph P. Ponce and Leonard Distel of Mayfield, all local pioneers. The bank was first located in the Bracchi Building, on Mayfield's main street. It remained there until 1908, when it moved into its new modern bank building at the corner of the State highway and Lincoln avenue, Mayfield. This is now known as the Mayfield branch of The Stanford Bank. The building is one of the most up-to-date, country bank buildings in the state. In 1911 the name was changed to The Mayfield Bank. From January, 1909, to June, 1918, the officers were Edward C. Ellet, president, and his son, Charles Ellet, cashier. In 1918, Edward C. Ellet retired, and Charles Ellet, who is still the cashier of The Stanford Bank, seeing the great growth and development in the City of Palo Alto, completely reorganized the old Mayfield Bank. This was done by increasing the capital, changing the name to The Stanford Bank, and changing the principal place of business from Mayfield to Palo Alto. The old Mayfield Bank was retained as a branch of the new and enlarged institution. When organizing the Stanford Bank, in 1918, Charles Ellet sent for and was joined by his brother, Alfred W. Ellet, then deputy bank commissioner of the state of Kansas, who has since served as vice-president.

The Stanford Bank is planning soon to increase its capitalization. The present capitalization is $50,000. This bank has already passed the half-million mark in assets and is growing very fast. The officers and directors are as follows. Officers—Dr. Carl G. Wilson, president; A. W. Ellet, vice-president; Charles Ellet, cashier and treasurer; C. C. Baughman, assistant cashier.

Directors—Dr. Carl G. Wilson, Elmer J. Worth, Dr. W. H. Ketchum, Royal T. Heath, Dr. R. G. Reynolds, Charles Ellet and A. W. Ellet. The names of employes include also Owen J. Jones, head teller; W. H. Rowe, second teller; Miss Marie La Brant and Miss Maree Collins in Palo Alto and C. C. Baughman and Miss Mary McGinty in Mayfield.

A total investment of $33,000 is represented in the remodeling of the building and purchase and installation of equipment for The Stanford Bank at the new location, corner of University Avenue and High Street, where the bank will transact business hereafter. The bank occupies a space 25x100 feet, the larger frontage being on High Street. The building conforms in both the lines of architecture and buff sandstone material used, to the plan of the Stanford University buildings and is said to be the first bank to employ the Romanesque lines in its building and interior decorations.

The work has been executed under the supervision of Mr. A. F. Roller, manager of the bank planning division of the firm of M. G. West & Company, renowned bank architect specialists of San Francisco. The wood work is in cathedral oak. While designed to give every convenience to patrons, officials and employes, the ornamental effects are strikingly beautiful and original. Credit for the employment of the style as well as the organization and naming of the bank itself is due Mr. Charles Ellet, who, as cashier, divides his time between the head office in Palo Alto and the Mayfield branch.

The floor of the bank is ornamental tile. The fixtures, including the screen and walls of the lobby, are of San Saba marble to a height of three and one-half feet. The top screen has been executed in cathedral oak. Carved standards and rails of the screen are richly decorated in polychrome. On each standard is mounted a globe of the earth, each bearing an inscription pertaining to some specific field in the domain of arts, science, industry and religion.

On June 3, 1922, this bank held its opening. The visitors were entertained by music and refreshments and were shown through the building with its many comforts, conveniences and safeguards, including the safety deposit vault guarded by a door weighing four

tons, and is fire, drill and acetylene-torch proof. Its present outlook presages a great future growth and stability for its business affairs, in the conduct of which service, efficiency and courteous treatment enter into every transaction.

J. BYRON BLOIS.—An interesting self-made man who is a master of the laundering industry and the director of the most important enterprise in that field in Palo Alto, is J. Byron Blois, manager of the Stanford Laundry, and prominent in Masonic circles. He was born at Glenwood, Cal., on August 1, 1884, the son of a farmer, James Blois, a native of Nova Scotia, where he married Miss Elizabeth Lively, also of that Down East coast country. They migrated to California soon after their marriage, and came to have ten children, eight of whom are still living. From his third month our subject, who was the sixth in the order of birth, grew up on his father's farm near San Jose, and he attended the public school in the Orchard district. He also went to the San Jose Business College, where he took a commercial course, graduating in June, 1900, and then he became assistant bookkeeper in the Red Star Laundry at San Jose. Four years later he entered the laundry proper as a laundry worker in order to learn the operating end of the business, and thus acquired a thorough knowledge of all the ins and outs of the business.

In 1906 he became the outside representative, and had charge of all the territory in Santa Clara County north of the city of Santa Clara, including Sunnyvale, Mountain View, Los Gatos, Mayfield, Stanford University and Palo Alto, the business requiring four autos to take care of it.

In the meantime, having become well acquainted with J. B. Leaman, Sr., and J. B. Leaman, Jr., he formed a partnership with the latter, and as Blois & Leaman bought out the Stanford Laundry, formerly owned by Fairfield & Schutte; and under the excellent management of Mr. Blois, this laundry has come to be strictly up to date. It is excellently lighted, clean and sanitary, and so arranged that all its business is transacted with safety and dispatch. It has four auto-delivery wagons, and improvements are being made in its outfit right along. Two new flatwork ironers of most up-to-date design have recently been installed, the larger alone costing some $6,000. Three new thoroughly modern washing machines and one extractor have also been put in, and a $5,000 water softener system has been installed. The laundry also has good first-aid facilities. "Quality and Service" is the motto of the Stanford Laundry, and they have never failed, as practical ideals, to be realized. Mr. Blois is secretary of the Laundry Owners' Club of Santa Clara County, and an active member of the state and national Laundry Owners' Associations. The present firm own the property at the corner of Forest Avenue and Ramona Street and it is especially adapted for laundry use.

Mr. Blois was married in 1905 to Miss Pearl M. Smith, born in South Dakota, of whom he was bereaved in April, 1910, the mother of one son, Robert Byron. He was married again at San Jose in October, 1911, to Miss Edna May Torbert, of Woodland, where her people are members of the oldest and most esteemed circles. This union has been blessed with three children: Molly Julietta and Edward James, twins, and Betty May. The family reside in their own home on Middlefield Road, Palo Alto. Mr. Blois is a member of the Palo Alto Parlor N. S. G. W. Both husband and wife belong to the Grace Baptist Church at San Jose, and also to the Eastern Star at Palo Alto, in which Mrs. Blois is chaplain. Mr. Blois was made a Mason in San Jose Lodge No. 10 F. & A. M., later admitted to Palo Alto Lodge No. 346, F. & A. M. He is a member of Palo Alto Chapter No. 93, R. A. M. and of Palo Alto Commandery No. 47, K. T., as well as all the bodies of the Scottish Rite at San Jose, Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. San Francisco and the Stanford University Masonic Club. He is a member director in the Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club. He organized the Pyramid of Ancient Egyptian Order of Sciots in Palo Alto on January 26, 1921, and was made its first Toparch; and on September 16, 1921, he was elected for another year.

DR. ALFRED ROYCE TOMKIN.—For many years a leading and influential citizen of San Jose, his activity in business affairs and his co-operation in public interests kept Dr. Alfred Royce Tomkin in the foremost rank of those to whom the city owes its development. His life was characterized by upright, honorable principles, and it also exemplified the truth of the Emersonian philosophy that "The way to win a friend is to be one." His genial kindly manner won him the regard and good will of all with whom he came in contact, and thus his death was uniformly mourned throughout San Jose and the surrounding district. Dr. Tomkin was born in Witham, Essex County, England, June 7, 1826, a son of Dr. Thomas M. Tomkin, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in London, England. During his lifetime he practiced medicine, and instituted a private insane asylum, besides being much engaged in medical literature, writing for the Lancet and other medical journals. He passed away in 1858. The mother of our subject was a Miss Eleanor Royce, a native of Essex County. She passed away in 1868.

Alfred Royce Tomkin attended the Merchant Tailors' School, then in Suffolk Street, London, for seven or eight years, passing the usual examinations. On March 13, 1849, he embarked on the St. George, and sailed around the Horn to California, the trip occupying seven months, one of which was spent in Valparaiso. He reached San Francisco on October 13, and, storing the goods he had brought with him, like all newcomers at that time, started immediately for the mines. After digging a little gold at Mud Springs, he was taken sick, and returned to San Francisco, only to find that his goods had been destroyed by fire, leaving him absolutely without means. He later received a remittance from England and opened a drug store in Santa Clara in 1854. He remained there sixteen years, and then removed to San Jose, where he resided until his death. In 1887 he was elected coroner and public administrator of Santa Clara County and reelected to the office, which office he held at the time of his death, July 25, 1891, about the close of his second term.

In 1858 he was united in marriage to Miss Martha F. Forbes, the eldest daughter of James Alexander Forbes, who came to this country from Edinburgh, Scotland, in an early day, and was British consul during the Mexican occupancy of California, before it was ceded to the United States. Mrs. Tomkin

J. Byron Bloss

passed away in 1875. They were the parents of seven children: Alfred Forbes Tomkin of San Jose; Charles Tomkin of San Francisco; Mrs. Eleanor Cunningham of Saratoga; Thomas P. Tomkin of San Jose; Mrs. Anna M. Maynard of San Jose; Mrs. Martha Dassell, died at Morgan Hill in 1921; and Mrs. Clara B. Turner, died in San Francisco. While Dr. Tomkin established a good business it was not his success alone that won for him the respect and friendship of his fellowmen, but his high character and his exemplification of honorable, manly principles.

BENJAMIN FRANK WESTON.—A native of Maine, Benjamin Frank Weston was descended from a long line of New England ancestors, his grandfather, Joseph Weston, having come from Massachesuetts to Madison, Maine, as its first settler. On his mother's side, the lineage goes back to Stephen Hopkins, who came to Plymouth, Mass., on the Mayflower in 1620. The second son of Col. William Weston, he was born at North Anson, Maine, December 3, 1849. Prior to the Civil War, with the movement of the logging and lumber business to the Great Lakes, he accompanied his parents to Milwaukee, Wis. He was educated in the public schools and at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., being a member of the Phi Kappa Psi. With his father and older brother he was successfully engaged in lumbering and banking in Michigan and also had large lumber interests in Wisconsin.

At the time of his marriage in 1883 Mr. Weston came to California and for many years made his home in Oakland and Berkeley. He was a man of wide business interests, owning valuable pine lands in Calaveras and Tuolumne counties, and was a director of the North Coast Steamship Company. In 1886 he bought the orchard property now known as Weston Place, near Santa Clara, which under his supervision became the most valuable Bartlett pear orchard of its size in the state. He was a prominent Knights Templar Mason in Muskegon, Mich., and at the time of his death, September 1, 1916, he was a member of Oakland Commandery, K. T. He was survived by his wife, Abbie M. (Bunker) Weston, and three children, William Bunker Weston, Samuel Hopkins Weston and Helen Gould Weston. A man of unblemished reputation, Mr. Weston was just and generous, standing high in the community.

IRVING P. VANDERVOORT.—The son of a pioneer of 1850, Irving P. Vandervoort, secretary and treasurer of the Palo Alto Transfer and Storage Company, has spent all his life in the Golden State. His father, G. J. Vandervoort, was born at Belleville, Canada, near Toronto, came to California in the '50s, where he engaged in farming at Sunol and also taught the Centerville school in Alameda County. He was married at Centerville to Miss Eliza Proctor, born in Illinois, and they became the parents of eight children: Mrs. T. M. Fuller of Palo Alto; J. E., Chevrolet agent at Tracy, Cal.; S. M., of the firm of Fuller & Company, grocers at Palo Alto; W. S., rancher and mechanic of Palo Alto; Edward T., of Palo Alto; Irving P., of this review; Mrs. F. S. Allen, of Palo Alto; Mrs. G. F. Brown, of Palo Alto. The father passed away in Palo Alto in 1903, aged sixty-three, and Mrs. Vandervoort still maintains the family home at 241 Hawthorne Avenue, where she resides with her son, Irving.

Born in February 18, 1877, in Alameda County, Irving P. Vandervoort spent his early years on his father's farm there, where wheat and barley were grown on a large scale, and he had a thorough training in ranch life, becoming an excellent horseman. In 1898 he came to Palo Alto and for the next four years was with the firm of Fuller & Company, grocers there. He then became interested in the transfer business with Charles Mosher, who is now a prominent building contractor of Los Gatos. Mr. Mosher laid the foundations of the present transfer business as far back as the '90s, using eighteen head of horses on his wagons, drays and trucks. The Palo Alto Transfer & Storage Company, an outgrowth of this business, was incorporated in 1912, with a capitalization of $20,000, and their offices are located at 111 The Circle, Palo Alto. The officers of the company are H. H. Vandervoort, president; I. P. Vandervoort, secretary and treasurer; Joe Silvey, vice-president. The company put on its first motor truck in 1914 and they now own and operate three Mack trucks of two and a half tons each, and two one-ton Ford trucks. This company specializes in the transfer and storage, packing and shipping of household goods, pianos and baggage, and in addition to their local business, they handle a large volume of moving to and from San Jose, Oakland and Fresno. They have several storage warehouses in Palo Alto, including the large, two-story reinforced concrete warehouse erected in 1919 at 165 Homer Avenue. The Vandervoort family have for many years been devoted members of the Episcopal Church and Mr. Vandervoort subscribes to the creeds of that denomination. In politics he has always been a stanch Republican.

EDWARD RECORD MAZE.—One of the most successful and painstaking farmers in the Gilroy precinct is Edward Record Maze, a native Californian who was born at Saratoga on February 4, 1856. The father, Spencer M. Maze, was a Kentuckian and is mentioned on another page of this book. Edward attended the public schools of Gilroy and the McClure Military Academy at Oakland, and all his life he has lived on the home ranch. On July 8, 1886, he was married to Miss Virginia Strange, a daughter of Edward MacGruder Strange, a native of Virginia who came to California and mined for a short time at Murphys Camp. He was a graduate in law of the University of Virginia and practiced a short time in California, passing away in 1887. He was married in California to Emmeline H. Whitney, born in Wisconsin, who came with her parents across the plains in 1851 and located in Calaveras County, where she was married and where her four children were born, namely: Maria S. Reeve, of Gilroy; Edward W., of San Francisco; Virginia S., Mrs. Maze; and Helen Strange Block, of Arizona. Mrs. Strange is still living, aged eighty-five, making her home in Gilroy.

Mr. and Mrs. Maze are the parents of four children; Irwin Strange married Miss Adele Henry, a graduate of the University of California, and they reside at Oak Park, Ill.; he graduated from the Davey School of Tree Surgery at Kent, Ohio, and is following that profession, and was at Camp Sherman during the war; Winnifred Bernice, is the wife of J. W. Burchell, and they reside at Walnut Grove, Cal., and have two children, Elton Spencer and Winnifred B.; Virginia, is the wife of J. W. Parmelee, residing at Gilroy; Spencer M., who served three

months in the S. A. T. C. at Berkeley, is a rancher, residing at home. In national politics Mr. Maze is a Republican, and fraternally a member of the Odd Fellows since 1885 and a past grand officer and delegate to the Grand Lodge. His many qualities have placed him among those upon whom a community depends for its substantial support.

DR. LA FOREST E. PHILLIPS.—A scholarly, expert surgeon of high scientific attainments, whose distinguished services in the cause of suffering and imperiled humanity—particularly during the recent crisis incidental to the epidemic of the influenza—have conferred an enviable lustre upon Palo Alto, the scene of his conscientious labors, is Dr. La Forest E. Phillips, the widely-known physician and surgeon whose splendidly-equipped offices are at 172 University Avenue, while his handsome residence is at 337 Hamilton Street. He was born at Surry, Hancock County, Maine, on March 7, 1876, the son of R. F. Phillips, who is happily still living, retired, at 2526 Hilligas Avenue, Berkeley. He was long a lumberman, actively and extensively engaged in that industry in both Maine and California, and he married Miss Mary Frances Gaspar of the same place, both Mr. and Mrs. Phillips coming from very old New England families, long established in Maine. The Phillips family is of Welsh origin, and their hardihood is attested by the fact that there has not been a death in the circle for the past fifty years. Dr. Phillips has two brothers and two sisters. Agnes has become the wife of J. O. Davenport, a pioneer of Monterey and a member of the Davenport family hailing from Massachusetts, where for generations they were prominent whalers. They sailed around the Horn and came to California and Monterey in early days; and settling in California identified themselves with important industries. Mr. Davenport is at present in the lumber trade at San Francisco. A. R. Phillips is in the automobile business at Oakland. La Forest Ethelbert Phillips is the subject of this review. Rodney Forseth Phillips, Jr., is also in the automobile trade, in San Francisco. Julia Josephine is the wife of Dr. Clarence Page of Berkeley.

In 1878, La Forest Phillips came out to California with his parents and settled in Mendocino County, where his father entered upon what was to prove an engagement of forty years as a very trusted employee with the L. E. White Lumber Company; and our subject grew up in Mendocino County, at Fort Bragg, later removing with the rest of his folks to Point Arenas. He attended the local schools, and in 1895 was graduated from the Mendocino high school. Then he took up serious study at the Cooper Pre-Medical School and prepared to enter the regular department, and having matriculated at the Cooper Medical College, of San Francisco, he was graduated with the class of '99, and is now an alumnus of the Medical Department of Stanford University.

Upon graduating, he accepted an internship as a house physician and surgeon in the San Francisco Hospital in 1901, and he then went to Jackson, Amador County, and hung out his shingle. During the World War, he volunteered to give his medical services, and he was in line for appointment to a responsible post; but the armistice interfered before the Government could call upon him. Now, having settled at this important center of scientific investigation and practice, Dr. Phillips does a general surgical and medical service, and gives his whole time and attention to the best and lasting interests of those entrusting their difficulties to him. During the awful epidemic of influenza, Dr. Phillips had no less than 125 cases under his immediate charge, and he won the enviable distinction, as one of the most successful doctors in California, of bringing almost all his patients safely through. He has a beautiful suite of offices and there, with every facility that could be desired, treats minor surgical cases. For major operations, however, he takes his patients to the Palo Alto Hospital. Naturally, on account of his high standing, Dr. Phillips is frequently called upon to consult with other physicians of eminent standing.

At San Francisco, on July 25, 1901, Dr. Phillips was married to Miss Bella Pierce, a native of San Francisco, and the daughter of the late Samuel J. Pierce, well-known San Francisco contractor and builder; and their home-life has been brightened through the gift of four children, each already speaking for itself in the world. Frances took a course in the Pre-Medical School at Stanford and is married to C. M. Jenks, a Stanford graduate, and resides at Merced; and La Forest, Jr., who is a student at Stanford University in the Pre-Medical Department. Alberta L. is in the Castellija School at Palo Alto, and Rodney Pierce is a pupil in the William Warren Military Academy at the same place. Of exceptionally bright mind, and a kind, considerate and helpful disposition, imbued with high ideals as to the conscientious performance of professional duty, Dr. Phillips has won the high regard of his fellow-citizens, while his accomplished wife and wide-awake children are justly popular and real favorites in Palo Alto and in Stanford University.

CHARLES H. PIERCE.—A popular city official of Gilroy, who is also a live-wire in the local Chamber of Commerce, is Charles H. Pierce, the chief of the Gilroy Fire Department, a native of Santa Cruz. He was born on July 15, 1871, when he entered the family of Henry and Martha (Liebbrandt) Pierce, citizens of Santa Cruz since 1850 and both now deceased. When only thirteen years of age, Charles was thrown upon his own resources; and then he entered the employ of Peter Branigan and worked for him in his blacksmith shop at Plato, in Monterey County. Having served his apprenticeship, he established himself with his first shop at Alma, when he was twenty-nine years old and having had valuable experience, in part, some years before, as a tool dresser for oil-well boring in that locality, he did not want for patronage. When he came to Gilroy, therefore, in 1915, after having had a forge at Plato, he opened a very modern shop; and such has been his success and growth that he employs seven men and in rush times even more. While a resident of Alma Station, Mr. Pierce was a deputy county constable, clerk and fish and game warden, and also school director, for fourteen years; and at a meeting of the board of fire delegates, in 1921, he was nominated chief of the Gilroy Fire Department, with William Radtke as first assistant, and Gus Cruse as second assistant, and as there was no opposition, the election ensuing was a matter of form.

At San Jose Mr. Pierce was married to Miss Armilda Frances Minter, who was reared in the Santa Clara Valley; and their union has been blessed

through the birth of ten children. Martha married Carl Weppner, an expert mechanic, and they reside with their four children at Gilroy. Henry, who served in the World War, is a rancher and an orchardist living near Gilroy. Jessie's husband, Wesley McCandles, is a garage owner at Gilroy. Maude is the wife of Reginald Holloway, an expert mechanic and the garage owner at Gilroy. Bertha, the sixth in order of birth (after the daughter who died in infancy), assists her father in his business; and George, Roy, Albert and Leslie are still busy with their school books. Mr. Pierce owns the desirable property at the corner of Second and Monterey streets. He belongs to the Masons, is an Odd Fellow, a member of the Woodmen of the World, and in national political affairs, he is a Democrat.

ALFRED BREED POST.—An experienced financier of highest ideals, admirable integrity and enviable executive force, is Alfred Breed Post, for many years one of the pillars of the Garden City Bank of San Jose, and now the efficient and accommodating cashier of the bank of San Jose. He was born at Santa Clara, Cal., on February 4, 1873, the son of Alfred Breed Post, who came to California in 1870 from Indiana, where he was born at Logansport. His mother was a Breed, a descendant of the Breed family after whom Breed's Hill, the site of the historic Bunker Hill, was named. Another ancestor was Stephen Post, the founder of Hartford, Conn., both the Posts and Breeds being leading Eastern families. The Breeds fought at Ticonderoga, with Ethan Allen, while the Posts fought under General Washington in the Revolutionary War. The Posts and Breeds were Puritans, and therefore of English origin, although in 1056 the Posts came to England from Holland, having descended from Baron von Post. Thus the Post family existed in England for more than 400 years. They migrated to the Bay Colony in Massachusetts, and from there went to Vermont, New Hampshire and New York, and thence moved westward.

The mother of Alfred Post was Adelaide Holmes, and she was born near Janesville, Wis., where our subject's father was a Presbyterian minister. He came out from Janesville to Santa Clara to preach, and died at Santa Clara when he was twenty-eight years old, three months before Alfred was born. Another child had already entered the family, a daughter named Mary, who is now the wife of Dr. John J. Miller of San Jose. Mrs. Post removed to San Jose when Alfred was a young man, but he grew up at Santa Clara and attended the public schools there, topping off with some fine courses at the University of the Pacific at San Jose. In his sophomore year, however, his college career was cut short, and he entered the service of the Pacific Manufacturing Company, at Santa Clara, and for five years or until he was twenty-two years old, he worked for them as their cashier. He then entered the employ of the Garden City Bank at San Jose, and commencing as a receiving teller, he continued in their service for a quarter of a century, during which time he became assistant cashier, and for the last ten years cashier of that flourishing bank. In 1920 he severed his connection there and sold his stock in the Garden City Bank and came over to the Bank of San Jose, and became one of its stockholders. He is also a stockholder in the Pacific Manufacturing Company at Santa Clara, and a director of the Bean Spray Pump Company of San Jose. He owns a ranch in the Santa Clara Valley, and has other important financial interests.

At San Jose, in 1902, Mr. Post was married to Miss Mary W. Giles of Chicago, by whom he has had three children: Alfred Breed, Jr., Janet Giles and Charles Truman Post, and they now reside in the handsome residence he built at 845 Hedding Street. He belongs to the Elks, the Masons, and is a Knight Templar. He is a member of the Bankers Association, and is the president of Group No. 3 of the California Bankers Association—one of the many honors and responsibilities in a very busy career.

ROBERT K. PATCHELL.—Among the enterprising business men of Morgan Hill is Robert K. Patchell, whose continued success has been brought about by his thoroughness and faithfulness to the task in hand. He was born in Westchester, Pa., February 25, 1862. His father, John Patchell, is of Scotch-Irish parentage and married Miss Sarah McHurter of a well-known Scotch family. Robert K. was reared on a farm and at the age of seven years entered the district schools. At the age of seventeen he entered the employ of Swift & Company in Chicago, serving the usual time as an apprentice, and in 1892 he resigned his position of superintendent and removed to San Francisco to become the general superintendent of their plant in that city. The work of building up the packing department was emphasized and the business steadily grew to enormous proportions. When Mr. Patchell assumed control, the company employed 125 men, and in 1910, 360 men were employed; during the thirty years of his superintendency he has had the satisfaction of systematizing the work until the factory runs like clock work.

Mr. Patchell's marriage, July 2, 1893, in Chicago, united him with Miss Clarissia Mae Crawford, a native of Lafayette, Ind., who was reared and schooled in that city. In 1898 Mr. Patchell bought fifty-seven acres of bare land in the Machado tract and began developing an orchard. In 1904 he set out 2240 French prune trees, the first set out in this district, which cost him six cents each. During 1909 he removed to the ranch and has since resided there. Mr. Patchell sold fifty-four acres of his ranch, retaining three acres surrounding his residence. He erected a commodious residence in Morgan Hill High School Park. He has always been actively identified with co-operative marketing of farm products and is at the present time the president of the Morgan Hill Farmer's Union store, a co-operative business owned and controlled by a number of local ranchers and capitalists. In 1920 this business reached the total of $300,000 for the year and in 1921 the business exceeded this amount considerably. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally a prominent member of Lodge No. 463 of Morgan Hill, F. & A. M.; he also is a member of Howard Chapter, R. A. M., San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T. and Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He has never failed to do his part as a public-spirited citizen and many are the projects that he has fostered that have helped to make Santa Clara County one of the best-known localities in California.

PHILIPPE PRUDHOMME.—Many European nations have made valuable contributions to California's citizenship, and Philippe Prudhomme, a prominent member of the French colony of San Jose, found in the vineyards of the Golden State opportunities for the attainment of success, of which he was not slow to avail himself, and now, after years of industry and earnest effort, he is living retired in the enjoyment of a well earned rest. He was born at Matha, Charente-Inferieure, France, March 1, 1857, the son of Jean and Josephine (Caute) Prudhomme, who were farmers in that locality, who passed away there leaving three children of whom Philippe is the second oldest and one of twins, his twin brother Stanislas, residing in the vicinity of the old home; Philippe acquired his education in the schools of his native province. He assisted his father in the operation of the home farm and the care of the vineyard and also assisted in making wine, an art in which for centuries the people of his nation have been unexcelled. Having completed his military service, which covered fifteen months, he decided to seek the opportunities presented in a newer country, and early in 1882, when a young man of twenty-five years, sailed for the United States. He arrived in San Jose on August 17, 1882, and soon afterward purchased a tract of 105 acres near Evergreen, which he devoted to the growing of grapes. His previous experience had thoroughly acquainted him with every phase of the industry. He named his place the Saintonge vineyard from the province in which he was born, and the excellence of his wines secured for them a ready sale on the market. As the years passed he attained a substantial measure of prosperity and continued active as a vineyardist until national prohibition became a law, when he sold his ranch and purchased a six and one-half acre orchard and is engaged in raising prunes and apples. For nineteen years he had a wholesale wine and liquor store at 19 South Market Street, San Jose, which was sold when he disposed of his vineyard.

In San Jose, June 3, 1883, Mr. Prudhomme was united in marriage to Miss Mary Pellier, a daughter of Pierre Pellier, of whom more extended mention is made elsewhere in this volume. Mrs. Prudhomme passed away in Evergreen in 1905. Four children were born of that union: Louis, who served as a member of Company B of the California Home Guard and passed away at the age of thirty; Helene, now the wife of Joseph V. Simon, a prominent resident of San Jose; Madeleine, deceased; and George, who is married and resides in San Jose. In 1909 Mr. Prudhomme married Mrs. Marie (Vivier) Grosmangin-Bonnore, who was born in Dieuze in the province of Lorraine, France, November 1, 1860; her first marriage was to Simon Grosmangin, a chocolate maker who had learned his trade in Paris. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Grosmangin emigrated to the United States and subsequently made their way to San Francisco, Cal., where for fifteen years they conducted one of the leading confectionery stores in the city. Owing to the ill health of her husband she assumed the burden of the business and has the distinction of being the first woman in California to manufacture the famous pure Parisian chocolate bonbons. She had learned the art in Paris, France. They later engaged in the confectionery business in Portland, Ore., and took the first prize for the excellence of their candies, but her husband became ill and they came in 1888 to San Jose, where, a few weeks later, he passed away. She is a fine scholar and taught French to private pupils here as well as in the East. At the French celebration of the Fall of the Bastile, in Portland, she was selected as the Goddess of Liberty. She is a woman of marked strength of character and possesses a kind, genial and sympathetic nature, her life being a true exemplification of the spirit of Christianity. Mrs. Grosmangin was married a second time to P. Bonnore, also born in France; he was a vineyardist and died in San Jose in 1907.

Mr. and Mrs. Prudhomme reside in an attractive home at 785 South Fifth Street and theirs is a life of contentment and happiness. Mr. Prudhomme is a prominent member of the Foresters of America, being affiliated with Lodge No. 263, and for over twenty years he has been connected with the order. He deserves much credit for what he has accomplished in a business way, for he has worked his way steadily upward through industry and determination, and in winning prosperity he has at the same time gained the respect and goodwill of the community.

CHARLES T. O'CONNELL.—An experienced, enterprising and thoroughly dependable leader in the local commercial world is Charles T. O'Connell, of Messrs. O'Connell Bros., who was born in San Benito County on March 18, 1876, and so commenced life with the fortunate environment of a native son. His father was the highly esteemed Thomas O'Connell, whose interesting life story is outlined in another part of this work. The lad attended the San Benito schools and when he was ready for the more advanced courses, he became a student of the Santa Clara College.

Taking up the task of supporting himself, Charles first worked for J. W. Borchers for four years, and then for a short time he was with the Saratoga Meat Market, and also Woodward & Bennett. The next four years he was deputy supermtendent of streets of San Jose, and following this he was appointed deputy city treasurer under Charles Lightston. In November, 1901, with his brother Frank, he took over the wood business which his father had conducted so successfully, and then, as the other brothers came of age, they also entered the firm, and on July 9, 1906, the business was incorporated as O'Connell Bros. That same year the firm erected their fine structure at Sixth and St. James streets, and there they have since been, conducting one of the best headquarters for groceries, meats, wood and coal to be found anywhere in the county. They aim to carry only the best of everything and are alert to meet and anticipate the wants of their customers. They also own 15,000 acres of land, twenty-three acres being in orchard, while the rest is devoted to stock raising, and are now putting in a dam which will furnish irrigation for over a hundred acres of the land. This ranch is near Coyote, convenient to the market, and is enclosed by over forty miles of fence. Mr. O'Connell is a member of the Journeymen Butchers Protective and Benevolent Association, having been secretary for twenty years, and it is

Joseph H Bone

needless to say that he does what he can to make that excellent organization what it is.

On September 21, 1910, Mr. O'Connell was married to Miss Elizabeth M. Cunan, who was born in San Jose, the daughter of John and Mary J. (Durkin) Cunan. Their married life has been blessed by the birth of three children, Maurice R., Adrian E. and Clarice. The family attend St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and Mr. O'Connell belongs to the Knights of Columbus, in which he has attained the third degree. He is a member of San Jose Parlor, N. S. G. W., and also belongs to the Foresters.

JOSEPH H. BONE.—A distinguished representative of a very interesting, widely-scattered and numerous English family in America is Joseph H. Bone, the successful rancher to whom much credit is due for the formation, a few years ago, of the California Prune and Apricot Association. He was born at Portchester, Hampshire, England, near where both the Romans, and later the Normans, built a famous castle, and on September 25, 1862, he entered the family of Samuel and Emily (Combs) Bone. His father, who belonged to a family of not less than 1,000 representatives in the United States today, was a substantial merchant, and lived to be sixty-five years of age, survived by his devoted wife about eight years. They had seven children: Emily, Mrs. Heal; Alice Katherine, now deceased; Joseph H., our subject; Frances Emma, Charles Edmund, a substantial business man of Red Bluff, who died in August, 1920, and Edward, deceased.

Joseph attended a private school at Farcham, walking two miles to reach the schoolhouse, after which he was an apprenticed bookkeeper, working for his board and lodging. Once a thoroughly-trained bookkeeper, he entered the employ of William Whitely, of London, popularly known as the Universal Provider; and afterwards he had charge of the books of a large retail dry goods establishment in London, prior to coming out to the United States in 1887.

On reaching the States, Mr. Bone went to Florida, and for a while settled near Ocala, where he acquired forty acres of land upon which he raised oranges, by means of excellent irrigation. At the end of twelve months, however, he came back to New York, and in the metropolis he found profitable activity for three years with a large lace-curtain house on Broadway. He then migrated to the Northwest, and pitched his tent at Seattle; this was the summer after the great fire. He had charge of the shipping and receiving department for McDougall & Southwick, and later became chief bookkeeper to the Seattle branch of the Standard Oil Company. All in all, he spent ten years in Seattle. He next went to Minneapolis, Minn., and organized the Fraternal Industrial Cooperative Association, but later entered upon five-year engagement with the National Biscuit Company there.

In September, 1906, Mr. Bone came to San Jose and took up vegetable seed production at Greenfield, in Monterey County, in which he remained for four years, selling mostly to the Barteldes Seed Company of Lawrence, Kans., and during this time he made his home at San Jose. When he sold his seed-farm and business, he bought the old Fleming Ranch of forty acres on Fleming Avenue, three-fourths of which was bare land, which he set out to apricots and walnuts; and after a while he sold half of this ranch, retaining the other twenty acres. In July, 1919, he purchased a home place of four acres in Linda Vista district at the corner of Alum Rock and Kirk avenues. Mr. Bone belongs to the Grange. In 1915 he began the movement to reorganize the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., and with the assistance of others this movement became a reality on May 1, 1917, Mr. Bone serving as secretary and treasurer for the first two years.

At St. Pancras Church, London, on June 6, 1886, Mr. Bone was married to Miss Phoebe Ellen Booth, the daughter of James Booth, a hotel man, and his good wife, Susanna; and this marriage was blessed with the birth of one daughter, Maude Emily, who was born in Florida and who is at present the wife of J. H. Waalkes of San Jose, and the mother of a son, John H. Waalkes. Public-spirited to a large degree, Mr. Bone is that much of a true patriot, that he always puts the issues at stake above the demands of partisanship, and so is able to exert a wider and more enduring influence for the elevation of politics and the advancement of the public weal.

ALBERT F. O'CONNELL.—Proud of his birthright as a native son of the Golden State, Albert F. O'Connell takes a keen interest in the development of Santa Clara County, where the greater part of his life has been passed, and in preserving the history and interesting landmarks of its early days. A son of Thomas O'Connell, the pioneer, whose life story appears on another page of this work, he was born at Hollister, San Benito County, February 22, 1887, but was reared in San Jose, where he attended the Grant School and the San Jose high school. From the time he was a boy he made himself generally useful, assisting his father in his fuel and feed business mornings and evenings while going to school and during his vacations, and thus he formed the habits of thrift and industry that have become a most valuable asset to him.

After his schooldays were over, Bert O'Connell, as he is familiarly called, continued to assist his father in the business until July, 1906, when with his four brothers they incorporated it as O'Connell Bros., Inc., after which they branched out into the wholesale and retail butcher business, as well as establishing a grocery store. They also began cattle raising on an extensive scale and in time came to own a ranch of 15,000 acres at Madrone, a description of which is given in the sketch of O'Connell Bros., Inc. Giving his time to the new firm, Mr. O'Connell became very proficient in all the details of the grocery and meat business, contributing much toward its success. In September, 1918, he entered the U. S. service, being assigned to the Signal Corps, and was stationed at Camp Kearny until after the signing of the armistice. He was honorably discharged December 12, 1918, when he returned home and again took up the duties of civil life, giving his time and attention to their cattle and ranch interests, as assistant to his brother, Frank J. O'Connell. He continued there until October 1, 1921, when his services were required in the office and he now has charge of the books of the corporation. He is a director and secretary of the company, having held this office since 1915.

At San Jose, on September 21, 1921, Mr. O'Connell was united in marriage with Miss Grace Marie Clark.

She was born in Colorado, but reared and educated in Kansas City, Mo., where she was a graduate nurse. Coming to San Jose, in 1913, she became head nurse at the O'Connor Sanitarium, and it was in this city that the young people met, the acquaintance resulting in their fortunate marriage. Mr. O'Connell is a firm believer in protection and hence is a stanch Republican. He is a member of San Jose Lodge, Loyal Order of Moose, belongs to the Eagles and is a popular member of the Pastime Club, and his patriotism is shown by membership in and support of San Jose Post No. 89, American Legion.

G. DANIEL O'CONNELL.—Accounted one of San Jose's progressive young business men, G. Daniel O'Connell has achieved a marked success as a member of the enterprising firm of O'Connell Bros., Inc., who conduct a large wholesale and retail business in the sale of meats, groceries, feed and fuel at Sixth and St. James streets, and are also owners of a large cattle ranch, stretching out 15,000 acres beyond Madrone. Mr. O'Connell is a native son of California, born at Hollister, San Benito County, February 21, 1883, a son of Thomas and Julia (O'Brien) O'Connell, pioneer settlers represented on another page of this history. Dan O'Connell, as he is known by all his friends, received his primary education in the Hollister schools, and later in San Jose, where the family removed in 1895, the father engaging in the feed and fuel business there. Thomas O'Connell passed away at the age of sixty-four, but the mother still makes her home in San Jose, and the family are well known and highly respected throughout the community. At the age of fifteen Dan O'Connell started out to make his own way, working in the butcher shop of J. W. Borchers for five years and thoroughly learning this business. In 1906 five of the O'Connell brothers, succeeding to their father's business, incorporated the firm of O'Connell Bros., establishing a wholesale and retail business in meats, groceries, feed and fuel, and Dan O'Connell became one of the firm. In addition to this thriving business they own and operate a great ranch of 15,000 acres east of Madrone, which is largely devoted to raising cattle and feed, a description of the ranch being found in the sketch of O'Connell Bros. By industry, energy and integrity on the part of all the partners the business is steadily growing, and the proprietors enjoy the respect and confidence of a large and increasing patronage.

On October 18, 1908, Mr. O'Connell was united in marriage with Miss Mary McMurray, a native of Butte, Mont., a daughter of John and Mary Agnes (Casey) McMurray. The father was for many years coroner and public administrator of Butte, Mont., where the family was well known, but both parents have now passed away. Mrs. O'Connell was educated in the grammar and high schools of Campbell and Heald's Business College at San Jose, and she is the mother of two children, Irwin Thomas and Kenneth Daniel O'Connell. Mr. O'Connell is a member of the Knights of Columbus and of the San Jose Parlor, N. S. G. W. Politically he votes the Republican ticket, and progressive in his ideas, he can be depended upon to give of his time and means to all movements calculated to secure substantial progress.

GEORGE E. NICHOLSON.—The associations of a life-time bind George E. Nicholson to Santa Clara County, where he has become one of its influential citizens through years of intelligent and unremitting industry. He is the owner of a very valuable ranch in the excellent pear section of Santa Clara Valley which lies on the San Jose-Alviso road, about seven miles north of San Jose. To the place where he is now living he came as a boy of ten years, with his parents and two sisters. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., December 24, 1859, his parents being George and Elizabeth (Kelly) Nicholson, both emigrants from Ireland, though married in the state of New York. Soon after his marriage and before the birth of his son, the elder Nicholson determined to try his fortune in the storied Eldorado of the West, left his bride in the care of friends and set out for California via the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving in San Francisco he immediately boarded one of the steamers navigating the sloughs to Alviso. After a few months in the employ of Richard Fox, pioneer nurseryman of California, he sent for the bride and the son he had never seen. The family arrived in San Jose in 1859, resided there a few years and then took up their abode on a ranch rented by the father, where with the aid of all hands sufficient means were accumulated to make a first payment on the present homestead in October, 1868. Three children were born to this worthy pioneer couple: George E. of this sketch; Elizabeth, who passed away some time ago; Mary F., now Mrs. L. E. Appleton of San Jose. Mrs. Nicholson passed away in 1894, but the father survived until 1918, passing away at the exceptional age of ninety-seven years and six months.

After the death of the mother in 1894, George E. Nicholson succeeded to the home place which the father deeded to him, one consideration being that a stated sum should be paid to the surviving sister. Since then Mr. Nicholson has purchased an adjoining twenty acres and has made many valuable improvements on the place, splendid irrigation being furnished by wells and pumping plants. He has a fine orchard and devotes quite an acreage to market gardening; thirty-five acres are in pears and twenty acres in various kinds of apples.

Mr. Nicholson's first marriage, which took place at San Jose, united him with Miss Minnie Lorigan, a sister of the late Charles M. Lorigan, prominent attorney and pioneer citizen of San Jose, and of W. G. Lorigan, Justice for many years of the Supreme Court of the State of California. Two sons were born to them: George A. and Edward L. Nicholson, both graduates of the University of Santa Clara, and now rising young attorneys, occupying the office in San Jose long used by their uncle, C. M. Lorigan. While they succeeded to much of his practice, they have forged ahead upon their own merits and are creditable acquisitions to the bar of Santa Clara County. Mrs. Minnie Nicholson passed away on February 8, 1898, and Mr. Nicholson was married in 1905 a second time to Miss Anna Baumgartner. One son has been born to them, Wilmot J. Charitable and public spirited, Mr. Nicholson can be depended upon to help in every good movement. For twenty-six years he has been a member of the board of trustees of the Alviso school district, having served as clerk of said board for more than a quarter of a

G. W. Page.

century, and during the late war contributed much in time and money to the local success of drives and bond issues. He was the drive leader for the Alviso, Midway and Agnew districts in conjunction with Dr. Stocking, superintendent of the State Hospital at Agnew, while Mrs. Nicholson served as head of the Red Cross in the Alviso district. Mr. Nicholson helped to organize the Pear Growers' Association and lends his best efforts to its success. Faithful to his early teachings, he is a member of St. John's Catholic Church at Milpitas.

GEORGE W. PAGE.—A public-spirited citizen of the Campbell district, well known in the Santa Clara Valley through his efforts in promoting the improved water system in and around Campbell, George W. Page has made a fine success as a horticulturist since settling here. He was born at Elsie, Clinton County, Mich., October 9, 1868, the son of James and Mary Ann (Snyder) Page. Both parents are now deceased, the mother passing away at San Jose in 1905, while Mr. Page's death occurred at Fresno in 1912.

George W. Page's early years were spent at Galena, Ohio, where he attended the grammar and high schools, then learned telegraphy. Leaving his Ohio home, he went to Kansas City seeking employment, but unable to find anything in his line of work he took a position on the street railroad of Kansas City. Conditions did not look encouraging there, however, so borrowing a few dollars, he set out for California, landing at San Jose with just twenty-five cents in his pocket, on April 21, 1889. He went to work in the orchards near here, shortly becoming foreman for R. D. Shaw. That fall he took charge of the Fleming warehouses at a salary of sixty-five dollars a month, giving good service here for a year, and then started on his independent career as an orchardist by purchasing five acres on the San Jose-Los Gatos Road. Later his mother and brother, C. R. Page, came out to California and his mother became interested with him in this orchard and with his brother, C. R. Page, Mr. Page also bought the old Lovelady estate of forty acres on the Los Gatos-Santa Clara Road, and here he gave his best efforts to developing a fine orchard, meeting with most gratifying results.

At San Jose, October 23, 1895, Mr. Page was married to Miss Bertha P. Williams, who graduated in the same class with her husband at Galena, Ohio, and spent several years teaching in Nebraska before her marriage. Three children have been born to them: Ione Marie is a graduate of the College of the Pacific with the degree of A. B., after which she did graduate work at Stanford University, majoring in economics. She is a talented musician, possessing a splendid mezzo-soprano voice. She is now in New York and while teaching economics is continuing her studies in voice culture. Earl Virgil is attending the State Teachers College at San Jose and Edwina is at the University of California. The family are members of the Methodist Church and active in its benevolences, Mr. Page being one of the trustees. Mr. Page possesses much ability as an engineer and is regarded as an authority on irrigation and flood control. To him is due the credit for the excellent irrigation system the orchardists in and about Campbell now enjoy as through his influence the system was combined and developed to take care of a vast acreage. Mr. Page has always worked for and promoted those things that would be of permanent value to the people, but has stood firm on the other hand, against projects that his sound judgment told him would not give the public an adequate return on their investments. Cultured and refined and a very capable woman, Mrs. Page has been a true helpmate to her husband and is taking an active part in community affairs, being the first woman elected as trustee of the Campbell school district, and it was largely through her efforts that the bond issue providing for the present grammar school was put through. They reside in their beautiful country home on the Los Gatos-Santa Clara Road, just outside of Campbell, where they extend a genuine hospitality to their friends.

BERNARD D. MURPHY.—Eminent among the particularly estimable pioneers to whom their friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens were devotely attached, and in whom posterity ought always to feel an affectionate interest, was undoubtedly Bernard D. Murphy, popularly known as Barney Murphy, who died on December 28, 1911, a grandson of the intrepid pioneer, Martin Murphy, Sr., and son of Martin Murphy, Jr., who braved the dangers of continental migration, reaching California in 1844. With 100 or more wagons, numerous oxen, mules, and the first American cattle brought into California, the party started from St. Joseph, Mo., and traversed such a route, at such a path-breaking period that the Donner party, trailing along two years later, were able to use cabins erected by Martin Murphy, and so, through his previous enterprise and hardship, ameliorate to some extent their own sufferings. A sister of our subject is Mrs. Mary Ann Carroll.

Bernard Murphy was born at Quebec, Canada, on March 1, 1841, the son of Martin and Mary (Bulger) Murphy, and having come to California, attended Santa Clara College, as did all the other Murphy boys. At the Mission Dolores in San Francisco, in 1869, Mr. Murphy was married to Miss Annie Lucy McGeoghegan, daughter of Thomas J. McGeoghegan, who had married Miss Evelyn Green; and they became parents of nine children: Mary G. Murphy, Evelyn A., Martin, Elizabeth G., Gertrude J., Helena D., Patrick W., Bernard D., and Thomas, the last three of whom are deceased. The family were stanch Roman Catholics, ready and eager for religious and all other uplift work. Mrs. Murphy died on February 17, 1901, in her fiftieth year, esteemed and beloved by all who knew her.

Proud of the fact that he was a member of the first white family to settle permanently in California, Barney Murphy grew up to become an active and patriotic citizen ready to labor for the rapid development of the Golden State, and as an influential Democrat was constantly sought in the councils of the party. He was thrice elected mayor of San Jose and twice chosen as state senator; and he was trustee of both the Lick Estate and the Lick Observatory. He was intimately acquainted with nearly all of California's leading public men and politicians. His life spanned much of the period of California's most wonderful development, in which he had such an active, influential and enviable part. Public-spirited, far-seeing and optimistic, he effected much that was to have its own salutary influence in a succeeding

generation, and for the blessing of posterity, rather than for the benefit of himself or his family; and genial, sympathetic and loyal, Barney Murphy proved the best of friends, and was idolized by neighbors. He was a tower of strength politically, and was honored as few men have ever been by the great rank and file of his fellow-citizens. Santa Clara County may well be congratulated that it was her broad and fertile acres that induced the settlement of and became the home of such a devoted, broad-minded and large-hearted group as that of the Murphy family.

GEORGE S. McMURTRY.—A wide-awake representative of important California realty interests, who has done much to advance the growth of Santa Clara County, is George S. McMurtry of Los Gatos. He is a native son and was born near Los Gatos, at Lexington, on June 5, 1865. His father, W. S. McMurtry, was a genuine '49er and reared at Grass Valley, after which he located in Santa Clara County. He was one of the first settlers of Los Gatos and with J. Y. McMillin established the first saw mill on Los Gatos Creek, above Lexington. The product of the mill was used to build the early residences and farm buildings in the Santa Clara valley. He made his home in Los Gatos and was elected a member of the State Senate, where he served acceptably for one term. He married Miss Olivia A. McMillin who was born in Rockville, Ind., and he passed away in 1908 at the age of 86 years, leaving behind a splendid record of accomplishment, his widow surviving him eight years, passing away April 30, 1916.

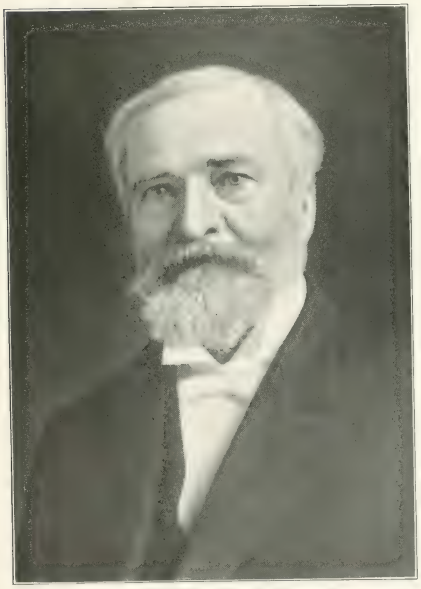
Of their family of four children, Geo. S. is the eldest and was reared in Los Gatos, where he enjoyed both grammar and high school advantages, attending the Los Gatos and San Jose schools and then entering the University of the Pacific. After his school days were over he was employed in the Los Gatos Flour Mills about two years when he formed a partnership with T. S. Cleland and engaged in general merchandising under the firm name of Cleland & McMurtry. The business was successful and later Mr. McMurtry absorbed Mr. Cleland's interest and continued the business alone until 1891, when his store was completely destroyed by fire entailing a big loss. Soon after this he entered the Bank of San Jose as a teller, a position he filled ably and satisfactory until 1898, when he resigned to make the trip to Cook's Inlet, Alaska, where a year was spent in prospecting and mining after which he returned from the frozen North and resumed his old position in the Bank of San Jose which had been tendered him on his return. Two years later he resigned to accept the position of assistant cashier of the Commercial & Savings Bank of San Jose, a place he filled to the entire satisfaction of the officers of the bank as well as the people for several years, when he resigned, and now for the past eighteen years he has conducted a real estate and insurance business in Los Gatos, being now the oldest man in that line of business in this city. His many years of experience enables him to judge property values accurately, so he naturally has a large clientele, his advice being frequently sought in real estate transactions. He is a director of the Bank of Los Gatos.

Mr. McMurtry was married in Los Gatos July 4, 1913, to Mrs. Estelle B. Harwood, a native of New York state, reared in Charles City, Ia., a woman of charming personality who presides gracefully over her husband's home. Interested in civics he is active in projects that have for their aim the upbuilding of this beautiful mountain city, has served acceptably as city treasurer for some years and is a library trustee as well as a trustee of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M., as well as the Elks.

ANDREW I. LOYST.—Coming to California about fifty-four years ago, Andrew I. Loyst has had a variety of experiences, and is one of the highly respected and worthy citizens of San Jose. The greater part of his career has been devoted to agricultural pursuits, but he has also found an outlet for his energies in many other enterprises linked with the life of the Western coast. He was born at Kingston, Ont., Can., on March 29, 1848, his father, Isaiah Loyst, also a native of Canada. Grandfather Loyst was born in Holland and settled in Canada in an early day and served through the seven years of the Revolutionary War. The father, Isaiah Loyst, was both a farmer and a logging, lumbering and road contractor, and built many government roads. He married Miss Comfort McKim, born near Napanee, Ontario. Grandfather McKim was of Scotch descent, while Grandmother McKim was born in the Green Mountains of Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Loyst were the parents of three boys, of whom our subject is the youngest. The parents passed away in Canada.

Andrew I. Loyst received his education in the public schools of Ontario and at the age of seventeen struck out for himself, going to the oil fields at Franklin, Pa., where he was engaged as a driller and engineer for three years, when he returned to Canada on a visit and while there became greatly interested in the reports from California. On January 8, 1868, he arrived in San Francisco and immediately went to San Jose where he found employment as a farm hand; later he and his brother, J. W. Loyst, purchased a threshing outfit and engaged in threshing throughout the Santa Clara valley, and then they bought a ranch on the Pierce Road, containing 164 acres of choice land. This ranch they set to grapes, but the vines died, so they set out an orchard. Mr. Loyst still owns fifty-four acres of this tract, and is now devoted to raising prunes and hay. Mr. Loyst improved, cultivated and operated this ranch until 1918, when he rented it and bought his present place, an orchard home located on Mountain View road, which he has improved with a comfortable residence and a fine prune orchard.

Mr. Loyst has been married twice. His first marriage occurred in the Saratoga district and united him with Miss Maria Cox, born in the old Cox home, a daughter of William Cox, an old pioneer of that district. Mrs. Loyst passed away in 1892, leaving three children, Mrs. Mabel Breeding, W. W. and G. G., all of this county. His second marriage in San Jose in 1906 united him with Miss Clara Karst, a native daughter of California, born at Michigan Flat, a daughter of John Karst, a native of Germany, who came to California in early days and was engaged in mining, where he spent his last days. He had married Miss Emma Bauer, also born in Germany, who came when a child to Philadelphia, then to Cali-



BERNARD D. MURPHY

Lillian J. Peterson

fornia. Both parents passed away when Mrs. Loyst was a small child, and she is one of a family of seven. She attended school in Eldorado County until she was fifteen years old, then removed to San Francisco and later to San Jose. Mr. Loyst is a stockholder in the Home Union at San Jose, one of the organizers and a member of the California Prune & Apricot Growers' Association, a charter member of the Grange in Saratoga, and a member of the Santa Clara County Pioneer Society. In politics he is a Republican and he has been a liberal contributor in the erection of church buildings and school houses. Mr. and Mrs. Loyst's interests are thoroughly identified with those of the West, and at all times they are ready to cooperate in any movement calculated to benefit this section of the country.

MRS. LILLIAN J. PETERSON.—The fitness and capability of women to hold public office and discharge the duties with efficiency is amply demonstrated in the case of Lillian J. Peterson, who is the capable city treasurer of Mountain View. A native of Tennessee, she was born near Nashville, the daughter of Alfred and Emma (Stotts) Martin, both parents being natives of Tennessee. The father owned a sugar plantation and was engaged in the manufacture of syrup. There were eight children in the family, our subject being the second child; her parents removed to California when she was a very small child; later they moved back to Tennessee, but again returned to California, settling in Mountain View when Mrs. Peterson was six years old. The parents live on a ranch at Fairmead, Cal. Her education was obtained in the public schools of Mountain View, and she always showed great aptitude for mathematics and penmanship, both of which are requisite in her present position. On November 14, 1898, she was united in marriage with Fred L. Peterson, the owner of a plumbing establishment and an ex-fire chief of Mountain View. They are the parents of four children, three of whom are living: Fred H., Marjorie and Georgie Mae.

Mrs. Peterson is the first woman to be elected to a city office in Mountain View, her first election being in 1914 for a two-year term. So capably did she perform the duties of the office that she was re-elected in 1916 by a handsome majority and again in 1918, when she had no opposition. She was again re-elected in 1920 and under the new law will hold office for four years. She is the custodian of all the city's funds and has attended to all the bond issues. The last bond issue was for $20,000 for pumping water mains, road machinery and street improvements. She has demonstrated what a woman can do and the excellent services she has rendered her community puts her in line for higher public responsibilities. She is the secretary of the Woman's Club of Mountain View and during the war was appointed by W. J. McAdoo, the Secretary of the Treasury, the authorized agent for the treasury department for the year ending September 31, 1918, to receive and issue the cost prices on war savings stamps and thrift stamps. She is a prominent member of the Eastern Star of Mountain View, and served as worthy matron of lodge No. 141, Mountain View, in 1912. She belongs to the Past Matrons and Past Patrons Association of Santa Clara County and also of San Francisco, and is a consistent member of the Christian Science Church of Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are both members of the Mountain View Grange, and the oldest son, Fred H., is a member of the Order of De Molay of San Jose. Mrs. Peterson attends to her household duties besides the duties of her public office, and assists her husband in the office work connected with his plumbing business, and she is the local agent for the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. She has the capacity for hard and responsible work, but never loses sight of her home duties. A woman of gracious and kindly manner and of many admirable personal characteristics, she enjoys the high regard and esteem of all who know her.

FRED L. PETERSON.—A prominent citizen of Mountain View and one whose efforts have been used for the good of his community is Fred L. Peterson, the genial constable and veteran plumber. He was the first fire chief of the town of Mountain View, serving for six years and helped to organize the volunteer fire department ten years ago. He was born in Santa Cruz August 3, 1873, and grew up in Santa Cruz County and at Vallejo, where his father, the well-known Capt. George T. Peterson, was construction foreman for the United States Government at Mare Island Navy Yard. Captain Peterson was a native of Schleswig, Germany; he married Miss Celia Britton, the daughter of Henry Britton, a pioneer of Santa Cruz County, and Knights Ferry, Stanislaus County, and she was born while crossing the plains in 1850. When only a boy of thirteen Captain Peterson ran away from home and shipped before the mast. He sailed around the Horn many times, arriving the first time in San Francisco about 1850. He became a sea captain and like his brother, Capt. Lawrence Peterson, became very well known in the Bay region, passing away in 1891 at Vallejo. Fred Peterson was then only sixteen years old and from that time began to make his own way. He was apprenticed to the plumbing firm of Dalzell and Muller at Oakland and served for four years at $2.50 per week. He was always fond of aquatic sports and while living at Vallejo became an expert diver and swimmer and was employed as a swimming teacher at Santa Cruz, Capitola Beach and at Oakland, and later was employed by F. A. Hean of the Life Saving Station at Santa Cruz. He made an excellent record, saving many lives during his five years of service.

The marriage of Mr. Peterson occurred on November 14, 1898, and united him with Miss Lillian Martin, native of Tennessee, the daughter of Alfred Martin, a rancher at Fairmead, Cal. Mrs. Peterson is the capable city treasurer of Mountain View and her sketch will be found elsewhere in this work. They are the parents of four children: Lawrence died when nineteen years of age; Margery; Fred J. is a plumber, and Georgia May. Mr. Peterson served on the city council of Mountain View for two years. Both Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are prominent in Masonic circles of Mountain View, and he is past patron and she past matron of the Eastern Star lodge. He helped to organize the Mountain View Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West and was its first president. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are both active members of the Christian Science Church.

Mr. Peterson has been in the plumbing business for twenty-three years and has given excellent satisfaction to his numerous patrons. His establishment on Castro Street is well-equipped and carries a full line of plumbing accessories. Mr. and Mrs. Peterson are deservedly popular in their locality, and have ever been most deeply interested in all progressive movements and the prosperity which has come to them is well deserved.

EPHRAIM BALSBAUGH. — An enterprising likable business man of Palo Alto is Ephraim Balsbaugh, a cement contractor who can be depended upon to do honest and excellent work. He was born on his father's farm near Harrisburg, Pa., October 13, 1859, a son of George and Susan (Moyer) Balsbaugh, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. The Balsbaugh family were pioneers of Pennsylvania, coming from Germany and settling there in 1747. Ephraim received his education in the public schools of his native district and helped his father with the farm work, and also became handy with the saw and hammer. When eighteen years old he left home and went to Mattoon, Ill., and was employed doing farm work; then he went to Western Kansas and continued to do farm work and in time purchased his own farm there.

Mr. Balsbaugh's marriage occurred at Stockton, Kans., and united him with Miss Minnie Culler, a daughter of George and Catherine Culler, her father a native of Pennsylvania and her mother of Ohio. In 1887 he and his family removed to Colton, Cal. and he was employed in the Stover Mountain Marble Works and held that position for three and a half years and then he followed gold mining in the Searchlight section for two and a half years. Mr. and Mrs. Balsbaugh are the parents of one daughter, Mary. In 1904 the family removed to Palo Alto so that their daughter might have the advantages of a university education. She was graduated from Stanford University and received the degrees of A. B. and A. M., and later was united in marriage with John Deirup, an attorney of Chico, who passed away in that city. They were the parents of two children, Maryle and Torbin.

Mr. Balsbaugh is the leading resident cement contractor of Palo Alto and has done most of the street curbing of that city; and laid many of the sidewalks; At present is doing the concrete work on the new Schmidt Block on Emerson Street. He keeps from three to ten men busy in his business, building foundations and chimneys for residences throughout the county; he also does considerable fancy work in cobblestones and concrete and erected the beautiful cobblestone posts, costing $5000, for the portal of Mountain View, which is one of the finest pieces of cobblestone art work in California; he has also done much of the same kind of work at Camp Curry in the Yosemite Valley, where he worked steadily for a period of seven months: the Masson cobblestone chimney in the Big Basin was also built by Mr. Balsbaugh and is a fine piece of work. His art work is beautiful and substantial and has a peculiar individuality that attracts attention.

Mrs. Balsbaugh came from an excellent eastern family and with her mother is a member of the Christian Science Church; her mother, Mrs. Catherine Culler, is grandmother of Mr. John G. Niehardt, the poet laureate of Nebraska, author of "Three Friends," "Hugh Glass," "Epic of the Northwest" and other celebrated poems. "Three Friends" secured him the prize for the best poetry written in America for 1919. Mr. Balsbaugh was brought up in the United Brethren Church and is now a member of the Congregational Church. A man of the highest principles and unquestioned integrity, he and his family are held in the highest regard in the community.

REV. FATHER PATRICK J. O'HARA.—Whenever the historian shall address himself to the delightful task of penning the history of Los Gatos, he will not fail to record the life and labors of the Rev. Father Patrick J. O'Hara, and in the recording thereof find inspiration. He was born at Omagh, County Tyrone, Ireland, June 17, 1871, the son of Francis and Susan (McWilliams) O'Hara, both natives of County Tyrone descended from ancient Irish families. Francis O'Hara was a prominent merchant in Omagh. He passed away at the age of ninety years and his widow survived him one year, she, too, being almost ninety years of age at the time of her death. This worthy couple were the parents of ten children, all living, of whom Patrick J. is the fifth. He attended Christian Brothers' College in his native place until he was twelve years of age, when he entered the Jesuit College of Clongowes Wood, where he made his classics and philosophy. Next he studied at the American College at Louvain, Belgium. On completing his course at Louvain he came to San Francisco, Cal., in 1899, and soon afterwards he made his way to St. Paul, Minn., where he was ordained to the priesthood at the Cathedral in St. Paul by Archbishop Ireland for the diocese of San Francisco.

His first appointment was as assistant at St. Patrick's Church, San Francisco, under Rev. Father Cummings; and he continued to discharge that responsibility for five years. Then he served as assistant pastor at other places in the diocese. His first pastorate was at St. Mary's Church, Cotati, Sonoma County, where he officiated for two years. During this time Father O'Hara built the new church and parochial residence at Cotati and brought the parish to a successful and sound financial basis. In 1917 he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Los Gatos. He has a large territory to look after, stretching from the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains to Campbell, and including about 400 families; but he is untiring in his arduous work as shepherd of his flock, and is esteemed and beloved by all who know him. He takes a deep interest in civic affairs, and he is particularly active in the Knights of Columbus. With the same zeal and ardor, he is building up the parish and has materially reduced the indebtedness placed on it by the erection of the beautiful church and rectory. St. Mary's parish was established by the Jesuits about eighteen years ago, but they relinquished the parish in 1913, and Father Barshab was the first pastor to take the helm, until his transfer to Sausalito, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent.

While attending the American College at Louvain, Father O'Hara's vacations were spent in travel, having visited every country on the continent. He had the pleasure of visiting Rome and was fortunate in having an audience with Pope Leo. In 1902, and again in 1906, he made trips back to Ireland, where

Chas. Weeks

he visited his parents, who were still living at the old home, and in the latter year he also traveled over the British Isles. However, on his return to his beloved adopted home in California he was more pleased than ever to get back to this favored section of the world.

CHARLES WEEKS.—A splendid example of the successful, progressive and enterprising Californian is Charles Weeks, the widely-known poultryman and wide-awake subdivider of Runnymede, the delightful suburb of Palo Alto, to whom Santa Clara County owes much for the extension of its fame. A man of real, natural genius who still had to pass through many interesting and instructive, if not always satisfying experiences before he "found" himself, he has never failed to associate the highest integrity in the exercise of his gifts, with the result that he has come to render the most valuable service to his fellowmen, and to acquire, as well-merited returns on his varied investments, an enviable position of influence and a comfortable competence.

He was born near Wabash, Ind., on February 18, 1873, the son of Thomas C. Weeks, an esteemed resident of the Hoosier State, who was born in Wabash County, Ind., and who has come to be one of the most successful farmers and stockmen. He married, in that county, Miss Mary Frances Jackson, also born and reared in Indiana, a distant relative of General and President Andrew Jackson, and she died at her Indiana home in September, 1921, about seventy years of age, leaving a family of five children, four of whom are still living. In December, 1921, Mr. Weeks, in the enjoyment of his seventy-third year, came to California for a visit, leaving the attractive farm of ninety acres in Grant County, Ind., which has been the home place of the Weeks family since 1884. A sister of our subject, Mrs. J. F. Collins, resides at Runnymede, but the rest of the family are still residents of Indiana.

The only son in this interesting circle, Charles Weeks grew up at home until he was seventeen, attending the country district schools, and then he became a student at the Fairmount Academy, in Grant County, from which, in time, he was duly graduated. After that, he taught school for four years, and then he matriculated at De Pauw University, where he pursued courses for three years, teaching at the same time. He next became interested in the restaurant business in Chicago, and after two years in that field and city, he removed to New York and for two years continued in the same field of enterprise. In his famous poultry book—one of the best, by-the-way, ever given to the press by an American writer—Mr. Weeks tells how having dropped in to see a poultry show in the Eastern metropolis, the cackle of the high-grade fowls awakened memories of earlier days, and he decided to embark in poultry-rasing.

In 1904, he came out to California looking for a place favorable to intensive farming and the raising of poultry, and as a trial, he bought a ten-acre place at Los Altos. He soon found that water was too hard to get there, so he sold his little holding and in 1909 came to Palo Alto. He there purchased five acres with a good pumping plant, tank-house and cottage, and this is now his well-known home-place; and since then he has bought an additional five acres, and has rebuilt, putting up a new residence, with a large club-house and a lecture-hall, as well as an office, creating a social center along with the headquarters of a poultry school. His office is located in a large and well-planned structure, and there he has also sleeping rooms for employees, a cook house and a dining-room, used at times for lectures. After his second trial, in New York City, of the restaurant business, he returned to Indiana, where for two years he experimented in raising poultry; and since he began to study it both from a scientific and a business standpoint, he had attained to something definite and worth while in progress before he came out to the Coast.

During the past seventeen years in which Mr. Weeks has been in California, he has evolved "Weeks' System" of poultry raising and egg-production, and he has so developed his own undertakings in this line that he keeps 15,000 hens on his ten-acre ranch. He builds his own mammoth incubators—seven machines which hatch out 25,000 eggs per annum; and he has made a specialty of breeding the justly celebrated variety of white Leghorns known as the Weeks heavy laying strain—the result of careful selection, for years, of Leghorns promising vigor and heavy egg-production. He also breeds Duroc swine and rabbits. He is the prime mover in the annual fair held each year at Runnymede, which has become of much interest to the general public, affording, as it does, a revelation of what may be ecomplished in poultry production, under the Weeks' System, with the proper conditions of soil, water and climate, in particular by the "little farmer." It was Bolton Hall, the great writer, who said, "three acres and liberty;" but it has been left for Mr. Weeks to demonstrate the possibility of a competency from one acre.

This charming suburb of Palo Alto famed for its balmy, bracing climate, situated on the bank of the San Francisquito Creek, has a deep-black, loamy and very productive soil, and excellent irrigation facilities. Such was his faith in this section from his advent here, that Mr. Weeks has bought, subdivided and sold four valuable tracts, the first subdivision having been the Charles Weeks Poultry Colony. This was parceled out into one-acre lots, all of which were sold off during the first year, in 1916. The next year, another subdivision, also of 160 acres, was put upon the market, and this tract, Subdivision No. 2, he also sold within the year. In 1918, Mr. Weeks cut up a third tract of 160 acres, known as the Woodland subdivision, and this he also sold within the year after it was opened. In 1919, he offered Subdivision No. 4, upon which he installed a large pumping plant and an extensive reservoir, from which he piped water to each lot, thereby saving much labor and expense to the lot-purchasers; and the arrangement has proven very satisfactory to all concerned. Mr. Weeks has already laid out and sold 600 acres in Runnymede proper, in one-acre lots, thus greatly encouraging the ambitious person who hopes to attain his goal with a small amount of land, often all he can conveniently afford, and he is still adding to the Colony by buying and subdividing, from time to time, small, contiguous tracts, and only recently has acquired three new tracts at Runnymede, near Palo Alto, of twenty-five, fifteen and ten acres, respectively, where he is working his realty wonders. When Mr. Weeks first came to Los Altos,

he had only $1,275; and both there and at Palo Alto he lost money, in the beginning, actually getting into debt to the tune of $10,000. Then, through actual and sometimes bitter experience, he worked out the original system for which he has become famous, and after that he made poultry pay. He found that the primary consideration was the right kind of hen, and then that it was necessary to have the best kind of soil, an abundance of green feed, and plenty of good water; and since he began to do well for himself, he has devoted no little part of his time and energy to assisting other folks to succeed and make money. Having made a pronounced success of every subdivision at Runnymede, near Palo Alto, after many months' of investigation of land in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Mr. Weeks selected Owensmouth, Los Angeles County, as the ideal location for another colony. This he has named Runnymede No. 2. He is now busily engaged in colonizing the first forty acre unit, being a portion of the large Jenal Estate, adjoining the town of Owensmouth which is only 26 miles from Los Angeles on the lines of the Southern Pacific and Pacific Electric, while the Highway Boulevard, Sherman Way, passes the property. Mr. Weeks says that this is destined to become more famous than the renowned Runnymede at Palo Alto, and will afford an opportunity for hundreds of people to own a self-supporting garden-home in a cooperative community where the highest science is used in intensive production on small acreage.

Mr. Weeks is the editor and publisher of the "Little Farms Journal," a bright poultry paper now published monthly; and he has made himself famous as the author of the fresh, instructive, diverting and handsomely-illustrated volume, "Egg Farming in California;" which bears this inscription: "This book is dedicated to all who are interested in intensive production on small acreage—to those who love nature, and enjoy plants and animals—and especially to those who contemplate a state of higher independence on the land." The volume opens with a description of Mr. Weeks' boyhood days, then tells how he progressed backwards—from the city to the old farm; continues with an account of his first attempts at poultry raising in California; pictures the new poultry ranch as it is possible on rich soil with plenty of water, and next describes the most intensive egg-farm in the world. There are other absorbing chapters on sanitation in poultry houses, and the keeping of poultry in the back-yard, and the spirit of uplift and value to humanity in the whole book may be judged from such chapter-headings as "The Sanest of Arts, the Art of Making a Living on a Little Land," "The Producer, the Hero and Savior of the War-Mad World," and "Runnymede—a Place of Higher Independence for Man in His Own Garden Home." Mr. Weeks' style is clear and interesting, and this may account for his demand, not only as a contributor to the leading agricultural journals of the day, but as a lecturer, as well. He makes extended lecture-tours, sometimes absenting himself for weeks at a time; and he has been particularly active in cooperating with farm bureaus around Los Angeles and San Diego. He employs ten men regularly, and has in G. S. Oliver, a most efficient and trustworthy office manager. He has been one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the State Land Settlements near Durham, and seldom fails to attend a poultry association meeting in California.

At Palo Alto, in 1905, Mr. Weeks was married to Miss Alice Johnson, of Fairmount, Ind., and their union has been blessed with the birth of two children —Thomas B. and Charles, Jr.

FRANK EMILE BOURGUIGNON—An enterprising leader in California's ever-growing agricultural industry is Frank E. Bourguignon, a native son who was born in San Francisco on July 7, 1877, the son of Emile H. Bourguignon, a native of Brussels, Belgium, where he was born on March 9, 1849. He was the son of Maximilian and Desirée (Housoy) Bourguignon, both natives of the same locality, and the parents of four children, of whom two sons and a daughter attained maturity. The eldest, Emile, was sent to the local public school, and when a mere lad he was apprenticed to learn landscape gardening. At eighteen years of age he became a Belgian Grenadier, and during five years of service he was promoted to be a sergeant. On leaving the army, he went into business at Brussels; but when the Centennial of our nation drew attention to the United States in 1876, he crossed the ocean with his family and came direct to California.

For a couple of years, he lived in San Francisco, and having canvassed the situation thoroughly, he removed in 1879 to San Jose, and established himself in the florist business. He began, as it were, at the beginning; but by 1903 he had 60,000 square feet under glass, and was raising flowers which he had no no difficulty in selling in the markets in San Jose, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Sacramento. During the winter time, he made a specialty of raising cucumbers. Mr. Bourguignon was twice married, his first step in matrimony having been taken in Belgium, and his first child, Frank, being born in San Francisco. At San Jose he became the husband of Miss Oraza Waltham, a native of Nova Scotia.

Frank E. Bourguignon attended the grammar and high schools in San Jose, and afterwards went to the Garden City Business College, where he was graduated in 1895; and then he remained with his father, assisting him in his growing enterprises, as a floriculturist, until he was twenty-eight years old. Setting up for himself, he went in the business of growing vegetables and garden seeds, and leased 200 acres twelve miles south of San Jose on Coyote Creek, and devoted the acreage to raising seeds for twelve years, then he was in employ Northrup King & Company of Minneapolis and travelled over the Northwest as buyer and contractor, continuing with them for three years. He then returned to Moorpark Avenue to take charge of his father's greenhouses and he has been there since, conducting his own hothouse business. His father died on August 2, 1916, rich in the accomplishments of seventy-two worthwhile years, and also rich in friends and the esteem of his fellow-men; and Mrs. Bourguignon passed away in 1888, also beloved by all who knew her.

Mr. Bourguignon's ranch consists of three acres on Moorpark Avenue, two acres of which are under glass, about 90,000 square feet, the largest in the county. He has fifteen greenhouses in all, and he devotes these to the raising of hot-house vegetables for the Thanksgiving, Christmas and winter trade, most of his produce being shipped out of Santa Clara

County for the fancy trade. He raises lettuce and tomatoes, but his specialty is hot-house cucumbers.

At San Jose, May 22, 1905, Mr. Bourguignon was married to Miss Serena Carteri, a native of Santa Barbara County, California, and the daughter of Leon Carteri and his wife, who was Matilda Foxen before her marriage. Mr. Carteri was famous as one of the most extensive stock-growers of the Pacific Coast, and one who did much to advance, along permanent, broad lines, its vast agricultural interests. He was born in Toulouse, Southern France, in 1839, a son of Bertram Carteri, a prominent and well-to-do man, and after completing a college course, he sailed from his native land in 1868, and coming direct to California, established a large mercantile business at Santa Ynez, in Santa Barbara County. He subsequently became part owner of the Foxen and Shaw ranches, and the sole proprietor of two other large farming estates. Besides, he rented the Santa Rosa ranch, and the Santa Lucia ranch at Lompoc, and once able to command these extensive tracts, he embarked in stock-growing and dealing, and became one of the largest operators in that field in California. He had about 40,000 sheep, 20,000 head of cattle, and 500 horses, fed them and shipped them to all the near-by markets. Notwithstanding these cares, Mr. Carteri left his immense interests long enough to go to Europe and travel for three years; and having returned to Santa Barbara County, he continued his operations, and subsequently leased ranches in Sisquoc, Santa Maria and Casmalia. During 1897 and 1898, he rented mountain ranges in Tehama and Plumas counties, later removing his stock to ranges in Yuba County. Selling his Santa Barbara lands, Mr. Carteri in 1900 moved with his family to San Jose; and continuing stock-raising, he rented the Webber ranch in Santa Clara County, and the Topo ranch in San Benito County, and devoted the former to cattle, and the latter to sheep raising. Finally, he disposed of all his northern stocklands, and devoted his entire time to his Santa Clara and San Benito County ranches; and having bought the estate at the corner of Thirteenth and Santa Clara streets, San Jose, he improved a fine home by creating a beautiful yard and attractive surroundings, and made it one of the most desirable places of residence in the city. While out driving with a friend, however, in the summer of 1903, a runaway team caused Mr. Carteri's horses to run away, and he was thrown from the carriage and dragged on the ground, receiving injuries that caused his death six weeks later. He passed away on September 5, 1903, a consistent member of St. Patrick's Church, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery.

On November 16, 1878, at Santa Barbara, Mr. Carteri was married to Miss Matilda Foxen, a native of Santa Barbara and the daughter of William Benjamin Foxen. The latter was born in Norwich, England, and had the distinction of being the first English or American settler of Santa Barbara County. At Goleta he built the first schooner used for mail service between Monterey and old San Diego; and having established himself as a merchant in Santa Barbara County, he had seven stores there in full operation, and in addition extensively followed agricultural pursuits, having a fine stock ranch. He proved of great aid to General Fremont, who had a camp on his farm and received from Mr. Foxen his needed supplies. Mr. Foxen married Edwarda Osuna, who was born in San Diego of Spanish ancestry, her parents, descendants of the Spanish nobility, having emigrated from Castile, Spain, to California, to act as administrators of churches along the Pacific Coast, and to help organize and build new churches throughout California. Mrs. Foxen lived to be eighty-three years of age, passing away at Santa Barbara. Mr. and Mrs. Foxen had fourteen children, eleven of whom grew to maturity, and Matilda was the youngest child. She was brought up in Santa Barbara and attended St. Vincent's College. A lady of exceptional refinement and culture, she is an active member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Mrs. Bourguignon has a family of six children, Desirée, Elise, Frank Emile Jr., Leon, Bertrand and André. Mr. Bourguignon is a protectionist and holds strongly to the platforms of the Republican Party.

CARL CAMPBELL.—A native of Pennsylvania, Carl Campbell was born at West Sunbury, Butler County, April 3, 1881, the son of Allen and Katherine (Meckling) Campbell. The father, born in Butler County of Scotch descent, was a veteran of the Civil War, having served two enlistments. He enlisted the first time August 7, 1862, under Capt. John F. White in Company C of the One Hundred Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania Infantry and served nine months, and was discharged May 27, 1863, at Harrisburg, Pa. He enlisted a second time as corporal under Capt. W. R. Hutchinson in Company A of the Sixth Pennsylvania Heavy Field Artillery, which was known as the Two Hundred Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, enlisting on August 30, 1864. He was honorably discharged June 13, 1865, at Fort Ethan Allen, Va., after the close of the war. After his discharge he returned to his occupation of farming and also owned and operated a grist mill at West Sunbury, Pa., in partnership with his brother, James. Allen Campbell was married at Butler, Pa., in 1876, and the young couple began housekeeping at West Sunbury, Pa., where the bride was born, a daughter of Joseph and Martha (Muntz) Meckling, Mrs. Campbell being one of a family of seven children.

In 1892 the family removed to California, where the father purchased a ranch of sixteen acres on the Porter Road, just east of San Jose, which is now devoted to prunes and apricots. Allen Campbell was a strong supporter of the Prohibition party and was a popular member of Sherman-Dix Post, G. A. R., in San Jose, and with his wife was a member of the United Presbyterian Church. This Civil War veteran passed to the Great Beyond on December 21, 1919. His widow still resides on the home place with her son, Carl, who looks after her interests, thus shielding her from needless care and worry. This worthy couple had five children. Blanche is a teacher in the Los Angeles schools; Bessie is the wife of William Holland of Evergreen; Carl, the subject of this review; Homer Ward is principal of the Elmhurst school in Oakland, while Joseph died when sixteen years of age.

Carl Campbell attended the Hauck school in his district, and after his school days were over he assisted his father on the ranch until he assumed charge of the place. From a boy he has had much experience in orchard work, and being a close observer as well as a student of tree life, he has become well informed as an horticulturist, so aside

from caring for his own orchard he is caring for several other orchards in the vicinity of his home, having a complete farming outfit for the purpose. He is also leasing lands and raising grain and hay. Mr. Campbell is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., and fraternally is a member of Garden City Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, while politically he is a strong protectionist and Republican. A generous and big-hearted man, Mr. Campbell with his pleasing personality is highly esteemed and appreciated and can always be depended on to assist as far as he is able worthy and laudable enterprises for the improvement of the valley and enhancing the happiness of its people.

MRS. WILLIAM H. CARMICHAEL—Among those who are successfully following the profession of teaching in San Jose is Mrs. William H. Carmichael, whose many estimable qualities have won for her the respect and admiration of an extensive circle of friends. Mary Pierce, as she was known in maidenhood, is a native daughter of California, born in San Francisco, her parents being Patrick and Mary (Culligan) Pierce. In the late '50s her father came to California by the Isthmus of Panama route, first engaging in mining in Placer County, after which he went to San Francisco. He assisted in the construction and became yard foreman for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, occupying that position until his hand was crushed in an accident, when he acted as helper in the yard. After thirty years of faithful and efficient service he was pensioned by the company and he passed when seventy years of age, continuing active until the last. The mother died during the infancy of the subject of this review.

The youngest in a family of five children, Mamie P. Carmichael, as she is familiarly known by her many friends and particularly by the Native Daughters all over the state, pursued her education in Notre Dame College of San Francisco and after her graduation she entered the San Jose State Normal, from which she was graduated with the class of 1892. She then took up educational work, teaching for the first two years at Guadalupe and afterward at San Jose, being thus engaged until September 15, 1898, when she was married in this city to William H. Carmichael, a native of San Jose, born March 6, 1869, and a son of Jacob and Mary (Comons) Carmichael. Jacob Carmichael was born in Ohio, and coming to the Coast became a pioneer business man of San Jose, being engaged in general merchandising at the corner of Market and Post streets for many years, and became well and favorably known. The Carmichael family trace their ancestry back to Pennsylvania and Virginia. Some of the ancestors served in the Revolutionary War, three of Jacob's brothers served in the Civil War, two of them being wounded. Jacob Carmichael passed away in 1881, his widow surviving him till 1914. They reared a family of four children, William H., Dr. Thos. Carmichael, Emeline, Mrs. A. J. Henry, of San Jose; and Cecelia, who is an instructor in the Grant School.

William H. Carmichael was born in the same house in which his widow now resides, at 312 West San Fernando Street, and on entering business life he secured a position in Spring's clothing store, gradually working his way upward until he became head salesman. For fifteen years he continued in this responsible position, during which period he gained a comprehensive knowledge of the trade, and he then embarked in the clothing business on his own account as a member of the Carmichael-Belaris Company. At the end of ten years, in 1910, he disposed of his interest in that enterprise and became one of the founders of The Adler, Inc., Mr. Carmichael being vice-president and secretary, and established two stores in San Jose, one in San Francisco and one in Sacramento, with which he remained until his demise, March 15, 1912.

Mr. and Mrs. Carmichael became the parents of seven children: Jacob and Pierce, both graduates of San Jose High, now attending Junior College; William H., also a graduate of San Jose High, who is now connected with the Moorehead-Fleming Drug Company; Arthur and Merritt, who are attending high school; and Keith and Mary, who are pupils in the grammar schools.

When national issues were at stake, Mr. Carmichael cast his ballot in favor of the candidates of the Democratic party, but at local elections he voted for the man who in his estimation was best fitted for the office, regardless of political affiliation. His fellow-citizens recognized his worth and ability, and from 1894 until 1898 he served as police and fire commissioner. He discharged the duties of those offices with faithfulness and efficiency, being actuated at all times by a public-spirited devotion to the general good. He was a member of Palo Alto Parlor, now San Jose Parlor, N. S. G. W., and was past president, and served as district deputy several terms. He was also a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. He took a most active and helpful part in the work of public progress and improvement and his integrity in business affairs, his fidelity in friendship and his devotion to home and family were characteristics which won for him the high and enduring regard of all with whom he was associated.

Mrs. Carmichael is a member of Vendome Parlor, N. D. G. W., No. 100, San Jose, and has taken a prominent part in the activities of that order, having served as president of the local parlor, and was grand president of the Grand Parlor in 1916 and 1917, and as such visited every parlor in the state. After her husband's death Mrs. Carmichael continued her interest in the The Adler, Inc., being elected a director and vice-president of the company and she gave her undivided attention to the business until 1915, when she disposed of her interest in the company. Soon she found she was not content with inactivity and so turned to her old profession and again took up educational work and is now in charge of the sixth grade at the Grant School. She has been very successful as an instructor, her thorough training and natural qualifications well fitting her for work of this character. She is a member of the city, county, and state teachers' associations. The home in which she now resides was erected in 1865 by Mr. Carmichael's father and as a member of one of the pioneer families of San Jose she well merits the respect in which she is universally held.

JOHN ROBERT ROESSLER.—Determination to succeed is inherent in John Robert Roessler, and this brief sketch will show where this characteristic will lead, if coupled with industry and thrift. A native of Portland County, Wis., he was born six miles from Waterloo, September 3, 1880, the son of Thomas

Mamie P. Carmichael

Roessler, a tinner and sheet metal worker, who came from Australia to Wisconsin. Mrs. Roessler passed away when John Roessler was a young lad. He is the oldest of a family of four, the next being Lewis, a resident of Rochester, Minn.; Mary, now Mrs. Kelly, residing in St. Paul, Minn., and Laura, who passed away at the age of twelve.

John Roessler attended the public schools of Waterloo, but had very little time for education, as he was obliged to make his own way when very young, working on dairy and cattle farms in Wisconsin until he removed to California. Having worked as a blacksmith and wagon maker in Wisconsin, his natural inclination was toward the mechanical, and when he arrived in San Jose in 1901 he was employed with the Osen Motor Company, very soon becoming the head mechanic. He remained with them until 1918, having charge of all the service work, unloading new cars and getting them into shape for selling. During 1918 he secured a lease on a lot at the corner of Capitol and Alum Rock avenues and built a garage, and here he does first-class repair work on all makes of cars.

On August 18, 1906, Mr. Roessler was married to Miss Adelaide Schroeder, a native of California, born in San Francisco, a daughter of Clark and Katherine Schroeder. When Mrs. Roessler was a girl of twelve, her father purchased a ranch in the San Antonio Valley east of San Jose, which consisted of about 400 acres of land, and engaged in the stock business, the family making their home in San Jose, where Mrs. Roessler was educated. Mr. Schroeder was a general contractor and did a great deal of work on the construction of the San Francisco roads and streets. He passed away in 1903 and the cattle ranch was sold. Mrs. Schroeder later became Mrs. Nash and resides in Oakland.

In 1910 Mr. Roessler bought a lot and built a home on Alum Rock Avenue not far from his place of business, and here the family have continuously resided. They are the parents of four children, Loal, Jack, Vernon and Clark, all attending private school in San Jose. An expert mechanic, Mr. Roessler has built up a splendid business and has all the work he can handle. In politics he is a Republican.

HONORABLE JOSEPH R. WELLER.—A distinguished citizen of Santa Clara County, Joseph Rush Weller was born near Washington, Warren County, N. J., on October 10, 1819, the son of Peter Rush and Elizabeth (Smock) Weller, both of whom were of colonial ancestry. The paternal grandfather, William Weller, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Two brothers of William Weller, Phillip and Peter, were also soldiers in the Revolutionary War. Philip was with Washington at Braddock's defeat in 1755. All three brothers fought at the battle of Monmouth.

Born with a patriot's heritage, Joseph Rush Weller loved his country as those do who are willing to sacrifice for it. When he was five years old his parents moved to Livingston County, N. Y., where he was reared on a farm in the Geneseo Valley. He received his early education at Temple Hill Academy, Geneseo, N. Y., under the tutorship of Horatio N. Robinson, author of the celebrated mathematical text-books. He afterwards taught in the public schools and attended the Ithaca Academy. While a student at the academy he was appointed to attend the State Normal School at Albany, from which institution he was graduated in 1846. He was immediately engaged by Col. W. W. Wadsworth to take charge of the agricultural department of a college in the Geneseo Valley, where he remained until Colonel Wadsworth's health failed and the college enterprise was discontinued. While superintendent at the college Mr. Weller was able to devote considerable time to the study of law. In the spring of 1849 he went to Staten Island, N. Y., and accepted a position as teacher in the private seminary of Prof. H. M. Boehm. In May, 1850, he left New York on the brig John French, for California and after a stormy passage of thirty-three days reached the mouth of the Chagres River where he, with six companions, took a small boat and rowed up the river to the town of Cruces. Thence they went over the Bolivar trail on pack mules to Panama where, with several thousand others, six weeks were passed waiting for a steamer. Passage was finally secured on the Columbus and landing was made at San Francisco, August 7, 1850.

Mr. Weller did not remain long in San Francisco, but went to the mines at Coloma, El Dorado County. At the end of a month he returned to San Francisco ill with Panama fever. In the following spring, still suffering from its effects, he came to Santa Clara Valley and located on the Charles Weber ranch, twenty miles from San Jose, where he remained until his health was fully restored. He again went to the mines, remaining only a short time. In the spring of 1853 he bought a large tract of land in the Tularcitos Rancho adjoining Milpitas, where he made his residence and was identified with agricultural interests until the time of his death. There were no roads, fences or bridges. With the spirit of the true pioneer, "the future is purchased by the present," he spent much time in developing the country. He organized the Milpitas school district in 1855 and was one of its trustees until 1879. From 1856 until 1878 he hold the office of justice of the peace and for a number of years he was an associate judge of Santa Clara County. In 1878 he was elected a member of the State Constitutional Convention and assisted in framing the present constitution of the State of California. In politics, Mr. Weller was a Republican with progressive tendencies and decided character, taking a deep interest in all matters affecting the prosperity of county, state and nation. Possessed of a genial disposition and a firm Christian faith he was ever ready to act for "right as it respected his God, his country and himself." He was a member and supporter of the Presbyterian denomination, occupying the position of elder, which took him to the larger councils and assemblys of the church which he ever keenly enjoyed and where his opinions were received with respect and confidence.

In 1861 Mr. Weller was united in marriage to Mrs. Marion W. (Hart) Battey, the widow of Jonathan Battey, a native of New York. A woman of rare courage and faith, Mrs. Weller was a true helpmate. Her ancestral history was also mingled with the early history of the United Setates. The first representatives of her family came from England and settled in Massachusetts in 1628. Her great-grandfathers were in the war of the Revolution. She was an early pioneer of California, having crossed the plains in 1852 with her first husband, Jonathan Battey. To Mr. and Mrs. Weller, two children were born: Ma-

rion Elizabeth and May Lucinda, now Mrs. William M. Curtner, the daughters becoming step-sisters to Henry Grey Battey, Mrs. Weller's child by her first marriage. Retaining his virile mental faculties to the last, Judge Weller passed away March 4, 1915, at the age of ninety-five years. Mrs. Weller, the beneficence of her character radiating her declining years, breathed her last on May 14, 1916, at the age of eighty-eight.

FRANCIS C. BATES—A distinguished member of the Grand Army of the Republic, active for years in the East, who has cast his fortune in with California and, like so many Easterners of foresight and enterprise, has met with such pronounced success that he has found the state truly "golden," is Francis C. Bates, who was born at Jersey City, N. J., on March 1, 1847, the son of Perry G. and Amy Ann Frances (Carpenter) Bates, both natives of Rhode Island, whose families were among the earliest settlers there. Mrs. Bates died when Francis was only eleven days old, and while he was still a lad, his father removed with him to Troy, N. Y., and there they were living, our subject attending the Troy high school, when the war over secession and slavery broke out. He made ammunition for the the three-months soldiers, and on June 16, 1863, he enlisted in defense of the Union, and served with credit until he was discharged on May 25, 1865. He joined Company C of the Eighteenth New York Cavalry and served under General Nathaniel Prentiss Banks in the campaign to Red River. He went through seventeen general engagements, among them Pleasant Hill, Sabine Crossroads, Cane River, Big Prairie, Moore's Plantation, Alexandria, Morganzi Bend and Port Hudson, all in Louisiana, and the capture of Mobile, Ala. He sustained seven wounds, and from one which he received at Pleasant Hill in May, 1864, he is still suffering today. This wound was made when he was struck in the right knee by a bullet which lifted the knee-cap and then passed on through the horse he was riding, killing the faithful animal, and finally grazing his left leg. Because of the miserable sanitary conditions in those days, the patient suffered from gangrene before the wound healed. Col. William H. Burns went through the same seventeen engagements without a scratch, and was later killed in the Custer massacre.

Francis Bates was so young at first that he was able to enlist only as a bugler. He relates an incident of the third day's fighting at Pleasant Hill, when the color-bearer, retreating, was shot and killed. The colors lay on the ground, some five hundred yards in the rear, and Col. Burns called for a volunteer to bring them in. Our subject was off in a jiffy, reached the sacred standards, picked them up, and returned with them safely, untouched, amid a hurricane of whistling bullets. When really wounded, however, he did not recover for two or more years.

While learning the machinist's trade in Massachusetts, and awaiting recuperation, Mr. Bates also studied law at the night school. He became such a first-class millwright that he was able to take a position with the Lowell Machine Works. He then invented the first rotary veneer cutting machine, perfected his patent, and moved to Northern Vermont, about two miles from Newport. He started a veneer factory, and as a result the town of Batesville was founded, now a place of about 5,000 population. This rotary veneer cutting plant supplied veneer material for car ceilings, depot ceilings, chair-bottoms and all work in which veneer is used, and proved so popular that Mr. Bates was encouraged to build a second and then a third plant. In 1896, on account of impaired health, Mr. Bates sold his factories and his patent rights to a firm from Sheboygan, Wis., and the new company enlarged the veneer works to twenty mills, now the largest in the world. When at Newport, Mr. Bates, who is a Republican, served as one of the county selectmen for seven years.

Still in pursuit of health, Mr. Bates came to California in 1896 and settled at San Jose, and having invented the Bates-Holley automatic signal mail box for rural delivery service, he turned his attention to its manufacture on a large scale. The box had been approved by the postmaster-general, but he soon found that the same could not be made in California for the price necessary to meet the government demands. He therefore set out to find a firm which could make them cheaper, and in Joliet, Ill., he succeeded. For nine years this firm turned out some 10,000 boxes a month, and then the demand was greater than they could meet, and after three years more, the firm gave up the manufacture of the utility altogether. Mr. Bates also invented a semi-automatic signal box for city mail service, which is still being manufactured.

In 1908 Mr. Bates became a patent attorney and opened an office in the Ryland Building at San Jose; but in 1918, on account of his knee and the bother it gave him, he had to give up active work, and since that time he has lived retired. In 1897 he took the lead in organizing the New York Social Union of San Jose, and for a long period he was its president, running it up from 13 to 500 members. In Brooklyn he joined the Anthon Lodge No. 769, A. F. & A. M., and he was also an active member of Grant Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Brooklyn. He joined the Grand Army at Newport, Vt., and was the commander of Baxter Post No. 51, G. A. R., at that place; and on coming to San Jose, he joined John Dix Post, and when it was merged with Sheridan Post No. 7 he continued there a year; since then has been affiliated with Col. A. G. Bennett Post No. 186.

Mr. Bates was twice married. At Lowell, Mass., on January 16, 1867, he took for his wife Miss Emma C. Smith, a native of Newport, Vt., and the daughter of Jonas G. and Lucretia Smith. Six children sprang from this happy union. Amy Ann Frances died three days after birth, and Perry G. passed away when three years old. Hattie Frances has become Mrs. Henry F. Sander, and lives at Somerville, Mass. Lenor C. died when six months old. Elsie May reached her ninth month. Henry F. was graduated with all the honors of old Harvard, and also came to California with his father for his health; but he passed away at the age of twenty-three. Mrs. Bates died at Newport, Vt., on March 5, 1890; and two years later, in New York City, Mr. Bates married a second time, choosing for his wife Miss Sloma M. Baker. She was born at Newport, Vt., June 25, 1866, the daughter of Peter Baker, a lumber merchant, who had married Phoebe Baker, and with Mr. Bates she shares the rewards of a long and useful career.

Frances C. Bates

PIERRE MONTMAYEUR—Among the many French-Americans who have found their way to California, and to whom Santa Clara County has held out large inducements, may be mentioned Pierre Montmayeur, proprietor of the Lamolle Grill, located at 36 North First Street, San Jose.

In a typical home in Grenoble, France, Mr. Montmayeur was born October 25, 1865, the son of Noel and Euphrasia Montmayeur, and there he was educated in the public schools of his native land. Upon his graduation, he determined to become proficient in the art of cooking, taking up the profession of chef. In the year 1891 he migrated to the United States, coming directly to San Francisco, where he engaged in business for himself. In 1903 he came to San Jose, where in partnership with Mrs. Lamolle he established the first grill in the city. In deciding upon a name for their establishment Mr. Montmayeur said to his partner, who was an old pioneer, they would call it the Lamolle Grill. The business proved lucrative and brought to its owners gratifying profits, and the partnership continued until Mrs. Lamolle died. Then Mr. Montmayeur bought her interest, and his thorough knowledge of his business and many years of training in catering to the public taste has made his restaurant a favorite dining place for many.

The marriage of Mr. Montmayeur united him to Miss Catherine Fayeance, also a native of France, and they have one child, a daughter, Irene, who is a graduate of Notre Dame and now employed in the Garden City Bank. Mr. Montmayeur is a stanch adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Elks and Odd Fellows; also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association. He is broadminded and public-spirited and is intensely interested in the progress of the community in which he resides.

WASHINGTON B. COATES—A highly-esteemed veteran of the Civil War, respected and beloved for his sterling American patriotism and his exemplary Christian character, Washington B. Coates, of 29 South Twenty-first Street, San Jose, exerts a wide and enviable influence. He was born in Susquehanna County, Pa., on August 19, 1841, the son of William H. and Jane (Morley) Coates, and when four and a half years old was taken by his parents to Green County, Wis., where he settled at Monticello. He is of English descent, for his father hailed from England, and his mother's family came of good old Pilgrim stock.

Washington attended the public schools at Monticello and grew up on the home farm of his father, who cleared a piece of timberland in the Burr Oak openings, and there built a house and barn. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he volunteered and enlisted September 5 in the Fifth Wisconsin Battery, Light Artillery, under Captain Oscar F. Pinney, of Monroe. One month later he was called to Racine to drill at Camp Utley. His battery was sent into action along with the Fifty-ninth, Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth Illinois Infantry, and the Twenty-second Indiana Infantry, comprising the brigade under General Jefferson C. Davis.

Mr. Coates was first sent to Cairo, Ill., then to New Madrid, Miss., and after that to Louisville, Ky., where has was placed in the Army of the Cumberland. He was in twenty-two engagements, including the celebrated Battle of Chattanooga, and he and his comrades were cut off and hemmed in until Grant and Sherman came to their rescue. He was also in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga and many others. He was twice taken prisoner, and for two weeks, or until he was exchanged in 1865, he was in Libbey prison. He reenlisted at Chattanooga, Tenn., in January, 1864, and served throughout the war, until June, 1865.

Our intrepid veteran passed through many hazardous experiences, without once being wounded, and this good fortune he attributes to Divine protection. One instance in particular, he himself relates. He was in charge of an expedition to forage in the surrounding country, when he was suddenly confronted by five rebels who came upon him unexpectedly. They all pulled their carbines and shot repeatedly, but not one of them was able to hit him, although he was taken prisoner. After the War, he returned to Wisconsin and attended school at odd times during a period of three years; and then, teachers being at a premium, he taught school. During this time he attended Hillsdale College.

On August 25, 1868, at Jonesville, Hillsdale County, Mich., Mr. Coates was married to Miss Elizabeth A. Goodwin, a native of that place, whose parents were born in New Hampshire, or on that state line. They came to Michigan when they were a young couple, and had a family of six daughters, among whom Mrs. Coates was the third. Her father was Londrus Goodwin, and he married Miss Cornelia Bowman; and the latter died when Elizabeth was sixteen years old. Elizabeth attended Hillsdale College, where Will Carleton, the poet, also studied, and it was there that she met Mr. Coates. A year after their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Coates removed to Nebraska and there took up 160 acres of Government land eleven miles from Crete, in Saline County; they proved up and lived upon this homestead for eleven years, meanwhile raising grain as their principal crop. Then they sold out their farm and went back to Michigan to care for Mrs. Coates' father, who was in failing health, and who lived only two and a half years after their return. Subsequent to his death, they ran the old home ranch until 1882, when they came to California and settled at San Miguel, in San Luis Obispo County, where they rented a grain ranch.

In 1894 Mr. and Mrs. Coates removed to San Jose, and resumed farming with the raising of fruit. They rented a ranch for awhile, and then bought forty acres of bare land and set fourteen acres to fruit, in particular apricots and prunes. This ranch is located eleven miles east and somewhat south of Santa Jose, beyond Evergreen; and there they lived for several years before moving into San Jose, when Mr. Coates retired from active ranch work. He sold a half-interest in the forty acres to his third son, and he still retains a half-interest in the farm. For the past eleven years he has lived in San Jose, where he is a member of the Sheridan-Dix Post, G. A. R., in which he is a past commander. In politics he is a Republican.

Mr. and Mrs. Coates have been given four children, all sons. Wilbert A. married Miss Cruess, and they live in Oakland with their five children—Earl, Luella, Viva, Wilbert and Emma—one child, Zelma, having died. Clifford G. married Miss Jamison and

now lives near Pleasanton; they have two children—Willis and Lucile—and have lost one. Herbert L., who is on his father's ranch, married Miss Maude Holland, and they have one child, Morris. Victor H. lives on Nineteenth Street, in San Jose, with his wife, who was a Miss Billings, and their three children—Henry Loraine, Hubert Le Roy, and Elmer Elery. Since 1858, Mr. and Mrs. Coates have been consistent Methodists. Mrs. Coates is a member of the Ladies of the G. A. R. Mr. and Mrs. Coates have one great-grandson, Paul Gilbert, the son of Mrs. Luella Gilbert.

ANDREW RUSSELL—Another enthusiastic lodge worker, widely and everywhere pleasantly known through his various fraternal associations, is Andrew Russell, the efficient and popular superintendent of Plant No. 2 of the Richmond-Chase Packing Company, at the corner of Cinnabar and Montgomery streets, San Jose. He was born in bonnie Scotland, and first saw the light near Glasgow on August 21, 1873, the son of Lawrence Russell, an expert accountant while he was in his native country. He came to the United States in 1885 and immediately settled at Clifton, Arizona, and three years later he brought his family to California and pitched their tent at Saratoga, in Santa Clara County. Near that town he purchased eighty acres of land, which he devoted to prunes and apricots; and there he engaged actively in both the growing and packing of fruit. He organized and conducted the first cooperative fruit packing association in the county, located at Saratoga, and thus centralized the efforts of the growers in marketing; and for the last thirty years he has been enviably influential as a wide-awake, far-seeing man, known among the horticulturists for exceptional executive ability, still supervising the plant he so successfully organized, although in reality practically retired. He married Miss Mary MacVicar, and she became the mother of our interesting subject who, under her intelligent encouragement, attended both the grammar and the high schools, and then matriculated at the College of the Pacific. Lawrence Russell is still living on his ranch near Saratoga, at the ripe old-age of seventy-one, and Mrs. Russell is still devotedly at his side, one year the younger. Eight children were born to the worthy pioneer couple, and among them the oldest is the subject of our review. Hamilton Russell is with his father on the ranch. Jessie became Mrs. A. L. Cilker, of Los Gatos. Belle is at home with her parents. Alexander is a California State civil engineer. Margaret is also at home with her parents. Mary, whose marriage made her Mrs. A. E. Stewart, lives at Berkeley; while Lawrence, affectionately recalled by many appreciating friends, passed away at the age of twenty-four.

The inception of the packing business at Saratoga came from a suggestion by Andrew Russell that he and his father would better put up their own fruit on account of the erratic prices in the prune market at that time. Up to then, very few in that neighborhood had had any experience in drying and packing. There was a Chinaman who was working for a Mr. Rose at Los Gatos; and in order to get an insight into the work under the Chinaman, Andrew offered his services gratis. He stayed a month, and then, having by accident acquired the secret of packing strictly first-class fruit, he returned home and assisted his father to start their business. Their first year's output was two car loads, while today thirty car loads is the annual output. They still retain many of their original customers, and with some they have supplied their needs for about twenty-five years. In all this time, the Russells have made a specialty of packing only first-class dried fruits; and their fine products, easily marketed under the "Russell Brand," are widely known throughout the United States.

After having been thus associated with his father for twenty years, Andrew Russell's health became impaired, and he went to work for the Peninsular Railroad Company, as conductor and then as advertising man, with which company he remained for a decade. When, however, E. N. Richmond established a fruit-packing business at Edenvale, he became identified with him, remaining there for three years; and from the time of the incorporation of the Richmond-Chase Company at San Jose, in 1918, he has been the superintendent of the packing department of their Plant No. 2, in San Jose. This plant alone, in 1919, put out about 22,000,000 pounds of fruit, and in 1920, under less favoring condition, the output was still the enormous amount of about half of that quantity—a fine testimonial to Mr. Russell's knowledge, executive and technical ability.

Mr. Russell has also experimented, for the past three years, with the manufacture of "Blanco," a factory-finish whitewash designed to withstand the elements, to retain its color, and never scale or peel off. He has overcome most of the obstacles hitherto encountered in the use of whitewash, and he expects to have the product upon the market in the near future, when the secret, patented formula will have been perfected, thereby adding another contribution made by the Russell family toward the industrial development of the Golden State.

At San Jose, on July 12, 1897, Mr. Russell married to Miss Annie Davidson, a native of Marin County, and the daughter of Henry and Laura Davidson, now both deceased. From her fourth year, Miss Annie attended school in the San Jose district; and there, amid a growing circle of devoted friends, she was also reared. Two children sprang from this fortunate union: Dorothy L. Russell graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose, and is now a teacher in the Willow Glen School, and a member of San Jose Chapter No. 31, O. E. S.; and Norman A. Russell, a charter member of DeMolay Order, is with the Union Oil Company, at San Jose.

Mr. Russell, naturally a live-wire member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, is a Republican in matters of national political import, yet a non-partisan "booster" such as any community would always welcome. He is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., also a charter member of Pyramid No. 9, A. E. O. S. of San Jose, and he is, too, a member of Loyal Oak Lodge No. 4997, I. O. O. F., and is a past noble grand of this order, and is affiliated with the Manchester Unity, the parent of the American order. He is equally enthusiastic about the Woodmen of the World, and belongs to Alamo Camp No. 80, of San Jose, of which order he has been an active member for twenty-four years. He is also a member of the Foresters of America, and has passed through all of the chairs of this order, while from 1896 to 1906 he was the Foresters' financial secretary.

Andrew Russell

FRANK L. HUFF.—If asked to designate a person that would typify the best manhood of Santa Clara County's present-day generation of native sons, there would be no mistake in nominating Frank Huff, the present postmaster at Mountain View. He was born on the old Huff homestead on the Charleston Road, two miles north of Mountain View, March 24, 1867, a son of the late James A. and Emily E. (Gard) Huff, honored pioneer settlers in this part of Santa Clara County, being the second oldest of the five sons surviving of a family of nine children, and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He was early called upon to follow the plow, and as a boy, attended the Whisman school, while his vacation days were busied with work on the farm. The elder Huff was very much interested in the success and welfare of the Whisman school, serving as chairman of the board of trustees for many years and taking a very active interest in the education of his children. He himself having had very meager educational advantages, without doubt made him all the more solicitous in matters pertaining to education.

Having completed the home school, Frank entered Washington College at Irvington, Alameda County, pursuing the scientific and commercial courses, graduating from both departments in 1888. During his senior year he was called upon to teach Algebra and to assist in the business department. After his graduation, during the years from 1888 to 1891, inclusive, he was a teacher in the commercial department of said institution. When Stanford opened in 1891 he matriculated with the first class. For the next two years he was a student there, after which he was called back to Washington College to become the head of its business department; but after one year resigned and resumed his studies at Stanford for another year. He then took the teachers' examination in Santa Clara County, receiving the highest standing in a class of thirteen. His first experience as a public school teacher was four years as principal of the Boulder Creek Grammar School in Santa Cruz County, where he was also a member of the county board of education, after which for eighteen years he held the position of principal of the grammar schools in Mountain View, where he feels was done his greatest work as a school man. He resigned this position in the fall of 1917 to accept the principalship of the city schools.

He resigned the principalship of the Washington School in the fall of 1919, wishing to give his full time to his orchards, never having entirely relinquished the determination formed when a boy to own and manage a fine orchard, making his life work in horticultural pursuits. In 1900, while teaching at Mountain View, he had set out the twenty-acre home ranch on Levin avenue, owned by his wife, to prunes and apricots, and he lived upon it and cared for it during the major part of the time he was engaged in teaching. In 1920 he purchased a splendid young orchard planted in prunes and peaches at Hollister which he still owns and manages.

He married on December 28, 1898, at Mountain View, Miss Mame Levin, the daughter of Joel and Mary (Swall) Levin, well-to-do and highly honored pioneer citizens of Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. Huff have but one child, a son, William E., born February 20, 1900, who graduated from Stanford in January, 1922, having majored in Geology. He was top sergeant at the College of the Pacific during the war, and at its close was in the officers' training camp Waco, Tex., with the infantry replacement troops. He is now engaged in the engineering department of the Cinco Minas Mining Company in the state of Jalisco, Mexico.

In politics Mr. Huff is a stanch Republican who sincerely believes in America for Americans, and is strongly opposed to the immigration into our country of people who are out of harmony with American institutions and ideals, particularly those of such blood as cannot be assimilated by the Caucasian race to its benefit. While supervising the Washington School, Mr. Huff had under his charge something like eight hundred pupils from the kindergarten to the eighth grade, largely of Italian parentage, and during the World War, in his school and war work, he had fine opportunity to observe the Americanism of men and women barely able to speak the language and of their children not yet out of the grammar schools. As a result he has great faith in their possibilities as citizens, and wishes it distinctly understood that his objection to foreign immigration is based on duty to our own and our children's children, and a desire to build up a clean-cut American type with similarity in ideals of life and government rather than on the question of the possibility, through our schools and civic life, of bringing the foreigner to American standards. Whatever Mr. Huff may have accomplished, or may yet accomplish along other lines, his greatest work will remain the implanting of American ideals of character and conduct in the minds of the hundreds of children who have come under his influence, and in the training he has given them for clean American citizenship. In a recent talk on American ideals to the pupils of the Mountain View high school during graduating exercises he said to them in closing, "Fit yourself for accomplishment; be virile; take your part in affairs, and help to see that the Golden Gate swings only outward to those who hold not our American ideals." One of the greatest satisfactions of his life is the esteem of those who were once his pupils, and the feeling that he may have aided in the building of a character that fitted them for success.

Mr. and Mrs. Huff are prominent in religious and social circles. Mr. Huff had much to do with the building of the Presbyterian Church at Mountain View, and for many years, prior to leaving to take charge of the school in San Jose, served as a member of its board of trustees. It was during his term as trustee that the title to the present church property was cleared and the new church building erected. Believing thoroughly in the principle of cooperation in selling the products of the soil, Mr. Huff belongs to the Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, while every other project intended to promote the general welfare receives his encouragement. He was active in the campaign that removed the saloons from Mountain View. He declined invitations to accept civic honors other than those of a teacher on the grounds that one civic position is all that should be intrusted to a person at a time. He is at the present time chairman of the civic affairs' committee

of the Chamber of Commerce, a stockholder in the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Mountain View, a member of the Mountain View Grange, an Odd Fellow, and a Native Son of the Golden West. He is also a member of the committee for putting over the project of a new $200,000 high school for Mountain View. His appointment as postmaster at Mountain View came to him in April, 1922, and he entered upon the active duties of his office on the fifteenth day of the month following.

Coming from one of the county's best families, being still a comparatively young man and an untiring worker, with a thorough education and a high moral character, it is safe to say that his career will be graced by even greater successes and higher honors than he has already achieved.

JAMES T. DUNN—A noted apiarist whose fame has extended far beyond the confines of Santa Clara County is James T. Dunn, a native son, born at La Fayette, Contra Costa County, on December 28, 1876, the son of Edward B. and Anna B. (Walker) Dunn. A great uncle on the Walker side came to California far back in 1792, is buried in the family plot at Martinez, Cal., and Walker's Pass, leading to the Yosemite Valley is named after him. Edward B. Dunn is a native of Kentucky, and he crossed the plains on foot driving an ox-team in 1850. Having arrived safely at Sacramento, he pushed on in the spring of 1851 to San Jose. Three generations ago, the Dunns came from Ireland; while Mrs. Walker's family came originally from Missouri. The Walkers were large stockmen and owned the west side of Mt. Diablo into the valley.

Edward B. Dunn spent some four years hauling quicksilver ore from the New Almaden mines, and then he moved to Contra Costa County and near La Fayette engaged extensively in grain, stockraising and dairying. He had two ranches, and for many years he ran a threshing machine, with old-fashioned horse power, in the days prior to the "Old Minnesota Chief" threshing machine. In connection with his farm land, Mr. Dunn also had considerable hill land for range. He ran a stock farm and cheese factory and resided there for thirty years, or until a short time before his death; he lived to be seventy-two years and ten months old. Mrs. Dunn died at the age of fifty-four, and both are buried in Martinez. They had eight children, among whom our subject is the youngest living; and he and a sister, Mrs. Hannah Young, of Oakland, are all that survive.

James T. Dunn attended the grammar school at La Fayette and at the completion of school he served an apprenticeship in the hardware trade under Rittingstein, of Oakland; and at the end of the three years he went to work for the Hawley Bros. Hardware Company, of San Francisco, with which concern he remained until he became of age. He also attended evening school in Oakland for a couple of years. As soon as he attained his majority, however, he took up the bee business, for which he had always had a fancy, and he commenced with two colonies of bees in the fall of 1882 at La Fayette. He spent several years in Fresno and Butte counties and gradually increased his holdings; and while living in Fresno, he served for several years as county bee inspector. In Butte County he had a large apiary on the Phelan ranch, and he was also bee inspector of that county.

For the past seventeen years, Mr. Dunn has made San Jose his home, and while here he has taken up the "queenery business," and has also branched out into extensive shipping of bees, and as one of the authorities on bees along the Pacific Coast, he has naturally come to enjoy a very enviable prosperity. His queenery he started in 1900 from almost nothing; and yet in 1919 he raised and shipped 8,000 queen-bees to all parts of the world, all raised in Santa Clara Valley. He breeds only the Italian bees, as they are the least susceptible to the various diseases the California beekeeper has to deal with.

In 1917 Mr. Dunn took up the shipping of bees from California to distant points in the United States, and also abroad, and he uses small boxes, each one containing two pounds of bees; and while they are enroute, the bees are fed by a solution of sugar water, until they arrive at their destination. As an illustration of how this interesting industry, under the farsightedness and experience of Mr. Dunn, has grown, it may be stated that in 1917 he shipped only 400 of these two-pound boxes, while in 1920 his volume of exports exceeded five tons. He also buys many bees in Monterey County, Salinas Valley and at Carmel, purchasing hundreds of colonies; he does much of the shaking of the bees at Salinas, and from that point they are hauled by way of auto-trucks to San Jose, where they are packed and sent off by express. San Jose is the logical shipping point, and among apiarists San Jose is regarded as the greatest bee-producing town in the world, just as Santa Clara County is regarded as the center of the queen-bee producing industry—a fact not generally known and appreciated. Mr. Dunn's shipments alone of two-pound boxes to the Western Honey Corporation of Reno, Nev., will also give an idea of the extent of his growing trade in bees. On June 10, 1921, he sent sixty packages; on the twelfth, seventy-one; the next day, seventy-seven; on the seventeenth, 250; on the twenty-first, 231; on the twenty-fourth, 122; on the twenty-fifth, 118; on the twenty-eighth, sixty-five; on July 9, 120; on the tenth, forty; on the twelfth, eighty-five; on the thirteenth, 150; and on the fourteenth, 100. During the war, the price of bees soared to $2,000 a ton; but at present it is $1,500. Mr. Dunn has two queeneries—one in San Jose, and one at Lathrop, on the San Joaquin River. When the season's nectar gives out in the Santa Clara Valley, he moves his queenery to Lathrop, where the bees feed on the alfalfa nectar. Mr. Dunn is also general field inspector for the Western Honey Corporation, with his headquarters in the Claus Spreckels Building, San Francisco, and travels all over the west and Mexico. To show the rapid growth of the production of honey in California, the estimate of the honey crop for 1922 by the Western Honey Corporation is 1,000,000 pounds of honey. Mr. Dunn is a member of the California State Beekeepers Association.

On November 25, 1896, Mr. Dunn was married at Walnut Creek, in Contra Costa County, to Miss Ethel M. Godfrey, a native of Beaver, Minn., and the daughter of George and Emerette (Clark) Godfrey. Mr. Godfrey came to California in 1889, as a farmer; and he is still living at the age of eighty-

J. T. Dunn.

three years in San Jose. Ethel attended the Beaver grammar school, and on coming to California finished her studies at Oakland. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dunn, and five are still living. Harvey G. and Robert O. are with the Western Honey Corporation and queen-bee breeders. Ruby died when she was one year old. Bernice also lived to be only half a year older. Arthur L. is attending the Grant School. Lloyd died at nine months past. The sixth in the order of birth is Madeline. Mr. Dunn is a member of Observatory Lodge, No. 23, Odd Fellows, also the Encampment, and is just entering the Canton; while Mrs. Dunn is a member of Josephine Rebekah Lodge. Mr. Dunn is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics is an independent, believing in supporting the best man and measures regardless of party preferences.

JAMES A. SPENCER—A native son of San Jose and a member of one of the old and honored families of California, James A. Spencer is well known in business circles of the city as an expert well borer, having successfully followed that occupation for the past twenty-three years. He was born August 28, 1865, of the marriage of James C. and Frankie E. (Laird) Spencer. In 1853 the father started across the plains for the West and for three years he followed mining at Nevada City, Nevada, after which he came to California, settling at McCartysville, now known as Saratoga, in Santa Clara County. He purchased a small ranch near the town, devoting his attention to its improvement and operation and also engaging in hauling soda water from the Congress mineral springs to Santa Clara, the roads in those early days often being is such condition that it was necessary to convey the soda water on pack mules. Mr. Spencer was a native of Columbus, Ohio, while his wife was born in Illinois, and when eight years of age she came to California by the Isthmus route. In 1871 they became residents of San Jose, where the father engaged in teaming contracting, and also hauled wood from his ranch at McCartysville to this city and to Santa Clara. In his later years he became foreman of the John Tully ranch of 1,600 acres and acted in that capacity for twenty-five years. He passed away in 1920, but the mother is still living and is now seventy-six years of age. In their family were eight children, five sons and three daughters.

James A. Spencer acquired his education in the public schools of San Jose and when sixteen years of age he started out in life for himself, but in order to better prepare himself for a commercial career he took a business course. For a few years he was employed on ranches and then accepted a position as foreman of a construction gang employed by the Bay City Water Company at Coyote, California. For ten years he was thus active and the next three years were spent as chauffeur for the secretary of that company. In 1898 he embarked in the well-boring business, in which he has since continued, and his services are in constant demand. The excellence of his work is indicated in the fact that patronage comes to him unsolicited. He never allows the smallest detail of his task to be slighted and is thoroughly reliable and conscientious in all business transactions. He has confined his operations to the Santa Clara Valley and has put down wells for the Herbert Packing Company of San Jose, the Richmond & Chase Packing Company, also of this city, the Braslan Seed Company at Gilroy and numerous wells at Edenvale and other parts of the valley.

In San Jose, on March 8, 1890, Mr. Spencer married Miss Mary Frances Warren, a native of Saratoga, California, and a daughter of A. T. and Fannie Warren, who passed away during her girlhood. Her father was associated with Ransom Wilkes in the operation of a sawmill at Long Bridge, the plant being run by water power. Mrs. Spencer acquired her education in the schools of Ben Lomond and Boulder Creek and by her marriage she has become the mother of three children. Oscar P. is assisting his father in business. Dorothy Florence married Chester C. Clevenger of San Jose, who is also interested in well drilling with his father-in-law, and they have two children, Dorothy and Betty. Francis Warren, the youngest of the family, is likewise engaged in business with his father. Mr. Spencer gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally he is identified with the Foresters of America. He has never been afraid of hard work, realizing that success is gained only at the cost of earnest labor and persistency of purpose, and that he is a man of strict integrity and moral worth is indicated by the high esteem in which he is held by those among whom his life has been passed.

CHARLES GARDNER LATHROP.—For many years business manager and treasurer of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University, the late Charles Gardner Lathrop was a brother of the late Mrs. Leland Stanford, being her junior by twenty-one years and the youngest of a family of seven children, a son of Dyer and Jane Ann Lathrop. He was born at Albany, N. Y., May 11, 1849, and educated in the public schools of Albany, and at an age of fourteen years, went to work in the Union Bank of that city. In 1877 at an age of twenty-eight, he came to California. At first he engaged in the brokerage business at San Francisco, then spent some time in the service of the passenger department of the Southern Pacific, after which he joined his older brother, Ariel Lathrop, in the management of Governor Stanford's business affairs. Together they opened up the first set of books that the Governor had ever kept, and when Stanford University was founded, the scope of their activity was enlarged so as to include the affairs of the University.

In 1892 Ariel Lathrop returned to the east and Charles assumed full control of the duties which the two brothers had previously exercised. After Governor Stanford's death, in June, 1893, Mrs. Stanford retained him in the same position, appointing him a member of the board of trustees, and in 1892 making him treasurer and business manager of the University. In 1899 Mrs. Stanford in an address to the board of trustees insured his retention in this responsible position by directing that upon her death "my brother, Charles G. Lathrop, shall become and remain treasurer and business manager of the board of trustees, . . . and I wish him to have the same powers and duties that he now has."

In 1912 Mr. Lathrop felt that the state of his health required him to be relieved from a portion of his responsibilities, and therefore formally tendered his resignation as business manager, but the board persuaded him to continue in the office. On January 20,

1914, he once more tendered his resignation and urged its acceptance, saying: "During all these years I have tried to serve the interests of the University faithfully and to discharge the duties of the position to the best of my ability. For the last two years, however, I have felt that I have not been in a condition physically to give the work the attention it requires, and I therefore desire to be relieved of the duties which I have been discharging in my capacity as business manager for the board of trustees. My withdrawal of this office will be a relief to me, and I am sure, would serve the interests of all concerned." On this occasion the Board accepted his resignation as business manager with expression of regret, continuing him, however, as treasurer.

The University lost a most conscientious and faithful servant in Charles G. Lathrop. Loyalty to his sister and to her wishes for the University was the guiding principle of his life. Any proposal which ran counter to his conception of her desires met his inflexible opposition, and he worked with unwearying zeal for what he believed would be her plans for Stanford. His own particular province was the business and financial management of the University; but he manifested keen interest in other departments of its activities and lent them support. For years he maintained a fund in the library for the purchase of books relating to California, particularly its early history, and he was one of the chief contributors to the medical department library. The undergraduates in him had a friend ever ready to help finance trips for their athletic teams, while he liberally offered trophies to stimulate competition in sports. He was one of the earliest members of Stanford Union.

Mr. Lathrop's first marriage took place at Albany, N. Y., in 1870, and united him with Libbie Griswold of that city, by whom he had two children: Leland Stanford Lathrop, has one child, Leland Stanford Lathrop, Jr., and resides at Belvidere, Cal.; Jennie Lathrop, who is now Mrs. Watson, and resides in Los Angeles and has two children, Helen and Robert. Mrs. Lathrop died on July 3, 1885, and on January 19, 1893, at San Francisco, Cal., he was married to Miss Annie Mary Schlageter, a daughter of Hermann and Barbara Ulrich Schlageter, a native of Mariposa, Cal., while her parents were both born at Buehl-Baden, in Germany, and were married at Louisville, Ky. They moved thence to San Francisco, Cal., in the late fifties. The father was a mechanic in earlier life, but later became a hotel proprietor in Mariposa County. Mr. and Mrs. Schlageter had nine children, Mrs Lathrop being the eighth. The youngest of the family is Dr. H. J. Schlageter of San Francisco, well known physician and surgeon, now resigned from the army. Of Spanish-American and World War fame he received the rank of lieutenant-colonel in France and had charge of U. S. Base Hospital No. 86.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Lathrop together selected the site of their beautiful home at Alta Vista and together planned and built the palatial residence where Mrs. Lathrop still lives. It is beautifully located, overlooking the University quadrangle and the campus, as well as San Francisco Bay. Here Mr. Lathrop enjoyed an ideal family life with his wife and child, a daughter, Hermina, now the wife of Major Robert Du Rant Harden of Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, which has been the place of their domicile ever since the Major's return from France. They have two children, Jane Ann and Barbara. Major Harden held the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the U. S. Medical Corps in the late war and was in command of U. S. Base Hospital No. 87, at Toul, France.

Funeral services for Mr. Lathrop were held in Memorial Church, Wednesday morning, May 27, 1914, Chaplain Gardner officiating. In religion he was a Protestant, but Mrs. Lathrop adheres to the Catholic faith in which she was reared. She carefully keeps up the traditional hospitality of the Lathrop home and takes a live interest in the great institution that her husband served so well. A loving mother, a kind friend and neighbor, she and the Lathrop name continue to be most highly respected.

FRED E. LESTER.—A native son of Santa Clara County, Fred E. Lester was born at the old Lester family home on South Lincoln avenue, San Jose, April 5, 1888, a son of Nathan L. and Sarah E. (Spicer) Lester, pioneer settlers of the county, represented on another page in this work. He is next to the youngest of their seven children and was reared on the home farm, educated in the public schools and at the Pacific Coast Business College, where he was graduated in 1908. From a boy he was trained in horticulture and early in life took charge of the home place and is still operating it, two ranches in all, of which sixty-seven acres are devoted to prunes.

In 1915 Mr. Lester was married to Miss June Von Dorsten, the ceremony taking place at her parent's home, a daughter of Otto F. and Matilda (Snyder) Von Dorsten, natives of Colusa and Calaveras counties, respectively. Her grandfather, H. A. Von Dorsten, crossed the plains with an ox-team train in pioneer days and was one of the earliest settlers of Colusa County, becoming a stockman and grain grower near Princeton; afterwards he came to Santa Clara County and improved the Von Dorsten orchard on Foxworthy road, that is still owned by his two sons. Mrs. Lester's maternal grandfather, P. N. Snyder, came to San Francisco via Cape Horn and was a pioneer miner in Calaveras County, where his active business life was spent; but he died in Santa Clara County. His wife, Caroline Hodecker, came via Panama with her parents to Calaveras County and married there, and she also died in Santa Clara County. Mrs. Lester is the oldest of two children and a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School.

While still operating his mother's ranch, Mr. Lester finds time for still further enterprises. In 1914 he became interested and associated with his brothers, Nathan L. and William W., in a 175-acre orchard and was active until 1918, when they divided the property and the partnership was dissolved. He then became associated with Otto F. Von Dorsten in orcharding, and they own a splendid orchard on Foxworthy road and a large orchard on Almaden road, devoted to the raising of prunes. He is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association and the California Walnut Growers' Association. Mr. and Mrs. Lester have three children: Edith Annette, Fred Raymond, and Marjory Alice. In politics Mr. Lester is a Republican, and he belongs to Fraternity

Charles L. Burdick

Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., of San Jose, and with his wife is a member of the San Jose Chapter No. 31, O. E. S., and both are members of the First Congregational Church of San Jose.

CHARLES L. BURDICK—Among Santa Clara County's retired ranchers, in whose life the word success is spelled by far-sightedness and perseverance is Charles L. Burdick, who is numbered among the G. A. R. veterans of San Jose, with a proud record for service in the stirring days of the Civil War. Charles L. Burdick was born in Warren County, New York, near Athol and not far from Warrenburg, the county seat, on June 6, 1847, and was the son of David and Polly (Fuller) Burdick. The father was a farmer and a lumberman and his birthplace was at the same place as that of Charles. David Burdick was also a bridge and barn builder and Charles learned the business under the instruction of his father. The Burdicks trace their family back as far as 1653, when Robert Burdick came over from England and settled at Rutherford, Connecticut. His great-great-grandfather Burdick died in battle during the Revolutionary War, fighting under General Sullivan.

When Charles was eight years old, he came with his parents to Lake County, Illinois, settling near Waukegan, but the family lived there only a year, when they went to Minnesota where his father took up a timber claim in Blue Earth County near Mankato, Minnesota. However, he did not like the new country and there were no schools, so they moved back to Lake County and here Charles made his home until the War of the Rebellion broke out. In February 1864, when he was past sixteen years of age, he enlisted at Chicago, Illinois, in the Thirty-ninth Illinois Infantry, serving under General Butler in the Army of the Potomac at Richmond and was at Bermuda Hundred. He served in the army until December, 1865, having been at Appomattox Court House when Lee surrendered. He was also one of the soldiers at Norfolk, Virginia, when it was under martial law, and Colonel Mann was the mayor of the town and his forces policed the town and kept order; in all he spent four months in this city, having also been stationed in Richmond. He participated in five of the largest engagements of the war. In 1869, his father moved to Iowa, and in November, 1870, took up government land in Sioux County. Charles followed his father and took up 160 acres of land during the year 1871. It was here that David Burdick served as township assessor in Lincoln township, and Charles Burdick was his assistant; his father also served as justice of peace of Lincoln township and at that time Charles Burdick served as clerk of the same township. David Burdick also served on the school board, and having the interest of the community at heart, he served in these different positions faithfully.

Charles Burdick's marriage, which occurred March 16, 1869, in Cypress, Wis., near Kenosha, united him with Miss Annie Lowe, who was born in Lake County, Illinois, and was the daughter of Warner and Frances (Bell) Lowe. Her father was a native of Pennsylvania and the mother was born in Ohio. Mr. Burdick and his young wife drove from her home in Illinois to Iowa, across the country in a wagon and a span of colts; arriving at his father's home in Floyd County, they spent the winter of 1871 there and then went on to Sioux County and took up government land and lived there until 1878, when he disposed of this property and came to California, settling in Monterey County, nine miles from King City, and preempted 160 acres of hill land. Here he engaged in raising stock and hay and in December, 1888, he came to San Jose, and took up the business of contract building, specializing in first-class dwellings and continuing in this business until he retired in 1920. He is now spending his days very comfortably, helping others to strive for and gain the success that he has worked so diligently to obtain. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick were the parents of four children and also are the grandparents of five: George B. resides in San Jose and is in the employ of Richmond-Chase Company. He married Agnes Ferguson and they are the parents of three children—Donald L., Kenneth D., and Muriel; Belle became the wife of A. E. Reynolds and resides on a farm near Kings City in Monterey County and she has one son, Harold; Maud married A. O. Kent, a plumber of San Jose, and they are the parents of a son, Keith Kenneth Kent; Frank B. is a butcher by trade, single, and living in San Jose. Mr. Burdick has lived in East San Jose since 1893, locating there when there were very few homes in that vicinity. He is very popular and influential in the city of San Jose; in 1906 he was one of the organizers and member of the first board of trustees of East San Jose; served a number of years on the school board in Iowa and in Monterey County; is a member of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., of San Jose, and during the year 1901 was its commander, and since 1905 has been a member of the cemetery committee of this post and its secretary since 1911. In national politics, he is is a stanch adherent to the views of the Republican party. Mrs. Burdick is a member of the Ladies of the G. A. R.

MRS. ELLA S. PARKHURST—Since 1878 Mrs. Ella S. Parkhurst has made her home in San Jose and as one of the honored pioneer residents of the city she enjoys the unqualified esteem and regard of a large circle of friends. She is a native of Michigan, her birth having occurred about ten miles from Ann Arbor, and her parents were Thomas and Susan (Whitehead) Featherly. Her family originally settled in New York State, whence her father removed to Michigan and for sixty years operated a farm in that state, passing away there when eighty-two years of age. He was an honored veteran of the Civil War, in which he served for four years in Company G, Third Michigan Cavalry.

The sixth in a family of eight children, consisting of four sons and four daughters, Ella S. Featherly attended the grammar schools of Whitmore Lake, Michigan, and in 1875, when twenty-one years of age, she came to Marysville, California, being accompanied by her oldest and youngest brothers and one sister. For three years she remained at Marysville and then came to San Jose, where she was married October 10, 1878, to Lorenzo Dowe Parkhurst, who was born near Montpelier, Vermont, and came to California in the '60's. He became the owner of several hundred acres of land in Sutter County, while later he conducted a large general merchandise store at Yuba City and also engaged in the grain business. Possessing marked executive ability, his interests were most capably and successfully managed and after coming to San Jose he lived retired until his demise, which occurred September 10, 1888, when

he was forty-five years of age. In 1881 he built a large residence at the corner of Lincoln and Willow streets, in which Mrs. Parkhurst now resides. He was of English parentage and in his passing San Jose lost one of its valued citizens, his associates a faithful friend and his family a devoted husband and father.

Mr. and Mrs. Parkhurst became the parents of a daughter, Veda G., now the wife of George Moore, who was formerly engaged in merchandising in this city, and they have a son, Kenneth Parkhurst Moore. Mr. Parkhurst was a Mason of high standing, having membership with the order at Marysville, and Mrs. Parkhurst is a member of the Eastern Star; the woman's auxiliary of the Maccabees; the San Jose Circle, Ladies of the G. A. R.; and the Loyal Workers of San Jose, which is a branch of the Woman's Relief Corps; and for twenty-five years has been an active member of the local Grange, manifesting a keen interest in the development, upbuilding, and progress of Santa Clara County.

GIACOMO PEIRANO.—A progressive and influential Italian-American who will long be remembered for his usefulness to his fellow-countrymen in the Golden State and his successful efforts to help develop this promising portion of the great Pacific commonwealth, was the late Giacomo Peirano, who was born near Genoa, Italy, on November 26, 1853, and when sixteen years old crossed the ocean to America. He came on West, and in 1870 arrived at Sonora, in Tuolumne County. There he joined his brother, who had come here some years before and was running a market garden for the miners, and for a couple of years he remained in his employ.

In 1872 he came to San Jose and started a grocery at the corner of Market and Saint Augustine streets; and there he was in business for five years. On November 25, 1877, he was married at San Jose to Miss Anna Savio, a native of Torino, Italy, whose father had died when she was a baby, so that she was adopted by a Mr. and Mrs. Giraud, with whom she came to America by way of the Horn when she was ten years old. They stayed a short time in San Francisco, and then moved inland to San Jose, where Mr. Giraud was the gardener at the College of Notre Dame. Miss Savio attended school at Notre Dame, but when she was twelve years old her adopted mother was taken ill, and after that she had to work to care for the invalid. The old Giraud home was on South Market Street, opposite the Columbia Hospital, and there Mr. Giraud continued to live until he was eighty-two years of age.

In 1880 Giacomo Peirano went into the commission business, and bought and sold grain, hay, fruit and farm products. His sons, Aldo and Paul Peirano, joined him, and they had a store at 73-75 North Market Street. In 1907 he sold out and went to Seattle and there conducted a commission business until 1910, at which time he returned to San Jose, leaving Aldo and Paul to run the business. In 1911 Aldo returned to San Jose and Paul took in a partner, but in 1914 he sold out and worked for other Seattle firms. In 1919 Paul returned to San Jose and opened the Seattle Grocery at the corner of River and Santa Clara streets. On December 8, 1919, Giacomo Peirano passed away, the father of six children: John died when he was eight years old; Mary lived for only four months; Aldo is at home; Paul is the well-known merchant; Joseph and Vera are both dead. Mrs. Giacomo Peirano continued to live at the old family home—31 South River Street, which they built about 1900.

Paul Peirano attended the common schools in San Jose, and when old enough he began to help his father in business. At San Jose, on Easter Sunday, 1908, he was married to Miss Clara Solari, a native of Murphy, Calaveras County, Cal., who passed away in 1911. On June 6, 1915, Mr. Peirano was again married, this time to Miss Mildred Stingley, the daughter of William P. and Celia Anna Stingley, and a native of Kansas. Her father came to California by way of the Reno route when she was a little girl, and in later years he and his faithful wife were farmer folk, although at first, as an emigrant traveling in a prairie schooner, he had the mining fever. Mr. and Mrs. Paul Peirano and their family are all Democrats; and he is a member of Eagles No. 1, at Seattle. His father, Giacomo Peirano, was president of the Italian-American Society for a number of years, and also head of the building of the Italian Church in San Jose.

JUDGE T. H. MILLER.—Prominent among the most popular Federal officials in Santa Clara County may well be named Judge T. H. Miller, the efficient postmaster at Morgan Hill. He was born at Woodstown, N. J., on July 1, 1863, a son of Anthony and Anna (Hudson) Miller, who came to America from Ireland, a newly-married couple. His father was a native of Germany, but his mother was born in Ireland; she was a sister of the late Rev. Father Hudson of St. Mary's Parish, Gilroy.

In 1867 the Miller family came to California and located in San Francisco, and at the age of nine T. H. went to Gilroy and made his home with his uncle, Father Hudson. Here the lad grew to young manhood, enjoying an excellent public school education; and on graduating, in 1880, he entered the employ of the Machado Rancho Company, near the present site of Morgan Hill. In 1888 he acquired, by purchase, a ranch of fifteen acres on the Watsonville road, near the State Highway, and there he continued farming successfully for twenty years.

For the last ten years, Judge Miller has lived at Morgan Hill; in 1902 he was elected justice of the peace for Morgan Hill Township, and for twelve consecutive years he served in that responsible office. He resigned, in fact, only because, in 1914, President Wilson appointed him postmaster at Morgan Hill, an office he has conducted to everybody's satisfaction ever since. He owns the Post Office building on Monterey street, having erected it in 1908. Two good rural free delivery routes have been built up since 1914, and this may be one reason why, although the Judge is a Democrat, he has been retained by the present administration. He is a member and past officer of the American Yeomen.

At San Jose, Cal., on April 8, 1888, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Clara Vandervorst, the daughter of Henry and Johanna Vandervorst of San Jose, where she was both reared and schooled. Four children make up the family: Thomas J., has a wife and one son, and resides at San Jose; Harry V., who is now pursuing the electrical engineering course in the University of Santa Clara, saw service in the late World War as first lieutenant in the U. S. Army; Frank I., is employed by James Slavin at Tres Pinos; and

Jacob P. Fulmer
Jennie E. Fulmer.

Albert J., is a student at the Live Oak High School. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church of St. Catherine Parish; the Judge is a member of the I. O. F. and the American Yoeman.

JACOB P. FULMER—An honored veteran of the Civil War and now retired from active business cares, Jacob P. Fulmer is enjoying the fruits of years of toil, content to spend his remaining days in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley. He was born in the town of Steuben, Oneida County, New York, November 12, 1843, a son of David and Mary (Schell) Fulmer, of old Knickerbocker stock on both sides, the father following the occupation of farming. They were the parents of three children, two boys and a girl. On account of having to assist with the farm work, the schooling of Jacob P. was very meager, with no opportunity of attending school after he was twelve years old. September 6, 1862, he enlisted, with his father's consent, for he was under age, in Company I, One Hundred Forty-sixth New York Infantry under General Warren; later being under General Jenkins and General Grinnley. The first battle that his company engaged in was at Fredericksburg, Virginia. Following is a list of the battles in which he was engaged: Bristow Station, Rappahannock, Mine Run, Wilderness, Weldon Road, Chapel House, Hatcher's Run, White Oak Road, Five Forks and Appomattox Court House. In the battle of the Wilderness, he was wounded in the right arm and started for the hospital at Washington, D. C. He left by the steamer "State of Maine" but before he reached the hospital, gangrene had set in and his sufferings were intense. At the time of his injury he was a corporal, the bullet piercing his chevron. He remained in Washington only four days, when he was removed to Baltimore, as the wounded were coming in so rapidly that those who were able to be removed were taken away to make room for others. He was able to rejoin his company in 1864. His corps was the last to be mustered out at Arlington, Virginia, and he returned to Syracuse, New York, and was discharged as a sergeant July 16, 1865. After his discharge from the army, he returned to his father's home and remained for eight years.

The marriage of Mr. Fulmer at Booneville, New York, in 1869 united him with Miss Sarah Hurlburt, a daughter of Francis and Sarah (Beardsley) Hurlburt. Her parents were farmers in Ava, New York, where Mrs. Fulmer was born and reared. One son, Francis B., who now resides in Oakland, was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fulmer. Mrs. Fulmer passed away at the family residence at Oneida Castle, New York, in 1883. The second marriage of Mr. Fulmer, November 11, 1885, united him with Mrs. Jennie (Bristol) Austin, a daughter of Alfred and Sarah Bristol. She was born and reared in Oneida County, N. Y., and taught school two years before her first marriage. Her father was a carpenter by trade, following it for years while residing in New York. By her first marriage Mrs. Fulmer had two children, Nellie, Mrs. Haskins of Madison, Wisconsin, and Winfield, who is a cheese buyer in Green Bay, Wisconsin. In 1881, Jacob P. Fulmer took up the trade of cheese making in Oneida, New York, and was thus engaged for ten years. Then he removed to Byrds Creek, Richland County, Wisconsin, and opened a cheese factory, which he conducted for eight years. In 1901 he sold out his interests in Wisconsin and removed to Corning, Tehama County, California, when he was engaged in fruit packing. In 1912 the family removed to San Jose and have continuously resided there since, with the exception of one year when they lived in Santa Clara.

Mr. Fulmer is prominent in G. A. R. circles, being past commander of the Maywood post at Corning, and is at the uresent time, junior vice-commander of the Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, of San Jose. Mr. Fulmer owns considerable real estate in San Jose, among the more valuable being a half-interest in an apartment house located at 247 West San Carlos Street. Politically, he is a stalwart Republican, adhering strictly to the principles as advocated by their platform. With his wife he is a consistent member of the Centella Methodist Episcopal Church of San Jose. Mrs. Fulmer is a member of Sheridan-Dix W. R. C. No. 2, San Jose, being past president of Maywood Corps. Mr. Fulmer has led an upright, honorable and useful life in which he has ever displayed unfaltering loyalty to high standards of citizenship.

GASTON R. FONTAINE.—A competent and trusted employe of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company who has also demonstrated his ability as a rancher, is Gaston R. Fontaine, the son of the well-known nurseryman, Henry Fontaine, and his wife, who was Miss Fannie Plausa before her marriage. Gaston was born in Paris, France, November 9, 1883, the second of a family of seven children, his elder brother, who died at the age of thirty-eight, having been Henry Fontaine, Jr. Maurice and George live at San Jose, Jennie is now Mrs. Phillips and lives at Oakland; Raymond is with his mother, in San Jose; and Carmen has become Mrs. Hubbard, and lives near her sister, Jennie.

In 1893, Henry Fontaine, Sr., came to Kansas City, and having found a good location about three miles out of Kansas City, he established himself in the nursery business, and went in for specializing in ornamental stock. Thus it happened that Gaston commenced his schooling at Kansas City and finished at San Jose, where his father removed in 1898, when he purchased two acres of land on North Thirteenth Street, and continued handling fancy stock. He built a greenhouse on his little ranch, and successfully developed his enterprise, so that when he died at San Jose in 1904, he was accounted a worthy citizen, whose services had been of real benefit to the community. For a number of years, Gaston worked with his father, and then he left home to accept a post of responsibility in the service of Mr. Meyers, who had a fine nursery at Burlingame. At the end of three years, the offer of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company drew him into that corporation's service, and he has been with that concern at San Jose ever since 1907.

At Redwood City, on October 6, 1914, Mr. Fontaine was married to Miss Elizabeth Sprugasci, the daughter of Angelo Sprugasci, a native of Biasca, in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, who had married Miss Louise Vanina; he was a carpenter and had the following children: Dorina, Mose, Elizabeth, Adele, Veronica, who fell a victim in 1919 of the influenza; and Antonio. When she was twenty-three years of age, Miss Elizabeth came alone to California, and settled in Santa Clara County. Mr. Fontaine has purchased a prune and apricot ranch of three acres on North Thirteenth Street, near his

mother's place, and there he has just finished a modern bungalow home. A naturalized citizen, he endorses the platforms of the Republican party, and under the banners of that great organization seeks to march to civic victory.

Gaston Fontaine's brother, Raymond Fontaine, served in the World War, entering into service on November 2, 1917. He trained at Camp Mills, N. Y., and in March, 1918, was sent to France with the Intelligence Department of the Eighteenth Infantry, First Division. He was in many severe battles, including the Aisne, Marne, St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne, and the great defensive sector. He was once gassed with chlorine, but he survived to be one of twenty-five men who took a strong point in the lines near Soisson,—the service being estimated by his superiors as of such hazard and value that he and his comrades were awarded a medal for distinguished bravery. He also was awarded the bravery shoulder cord by the French government. This redoubt was located on Hill No. 204, and the place and act are now historic.

MRS. MARIA FARRELL.—A woman of strong character and much business ability is Mrs. Maria Farrell, the superintendent of Calvary Cemetery, on Alum Rock Avenue, San Jose. She was born in County Kildare, Ireland, a daughter of William and Mary (Sex) Black, the Sex family being represented in this history in the biography of James Patrick Sex. William Black was an extensive farmer in Ireland, owning 150 acres of land, which was considered a large farm in that country, and here the parents resided until their death.

The next to the youngest of their four children, Maria Black attended the national schools of County Kildare, and in 1888 came to California, locating at San Jose. The following year she was joined by her sister, Julia Black, who has made her home with her ever since. On January 31, 1894, she was married to Thomas Farrell, the ceremony taking place in San Jose. Mr. Farrell was born in County Langford, Ireland, a son of Patrick and Mary (Farrell) Farrell, but while they had the same family name they were not related by consanguinity. They were tillers of the soil and a fine family. Thomas Farrell left his home in Ireland to come to America, settling first in the vicinity of Boston, Mass., where he engaged in farming until he came to California in 1885, locating in the Laurelwood district of Santa Clara County, where he farmed until March, 1894, when he was appointed superintendent of Calvary Cemetery, a position he filled ably and well until his death, on February 11, 1912, a good man, who was well liked and esteemed by all who knew him, and a popular member of the Hibernians.

After Mr. Farrell's death, Mrs. Farrell was appointed superintendent of Calvary Cemetery in his stead, as it was but natural that the board of trustees should turn to her, knowing full well that she was better qualified and more familiar with the work in connection with the work of the cemetery than any one else. She has demonstrated her ability and business acumen in connection with her position to the satisfaction of both the people and the trustees. Mrs. Farrell is a Democrat in national politics, but is inclined to be nonpartisan in local affairs. She is a member of the Young Ladies Institute in San Jose, and a woman of much native ability, she is well liked and favorably known.

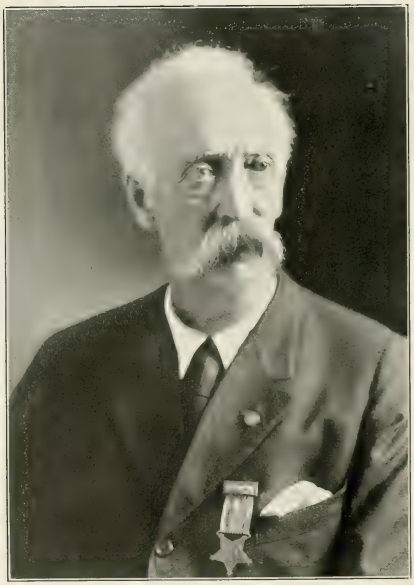
JOHN LINDSLEY WALLACE.—Now residing at 6 Mayellen Avenue, San Jose, was born at Winnebago City, Faribault County, Minn., on February 12, 1883. He is the oldest son of the union of John Stower Wallace, a pioneer of Minnesota and Emma Forbes, another early resident of that state. Mrs. Wallace vividly remembers the incidents of the rush to forts and cities for protection following the news of the great New Ulm Indian massacre. A brother, Robert Lee Wallace, now a construction engineer of Los Angeles, is the only other issue from that marriage. By a former marriage J. S. Wallace had a daughter, Bertha L., now Mrs. Farrant Putnam, of San Jose. Both Mr. and Mrs. Wallace trace their ancestors back to pre-Revolutionary days.

John S. Wallace was a prosperous wood, coal and lumber merchant in Minnesota, but having made a couple of visits to California, decided to forego the discomforts of the severe winters and disposing of his business interests, came to California in 1895 to make Santa Clara Valley his permanent home. Being interested in agricultural pursuits he purchased seventy acres of orchard property near Cupertino; and so it happened that although he had commenced his schooling in Minnesota, John L. Wallace completed his elementary schooling in the Lincoln District School. This was supplemented by two years' attendance at the San Jose high school, followed by a business college course at the Pacific Coast Business College and further supplemented by a couple of terms in the James Lick Polytechnic High of San Francisco.

Following the school work he labored on his father's ranches until January 1, 1906, when he opened a small automobile repair shop at 255 South Market Street in partnership with Mr. A. C. Hardy. A year of close attention to business built up such a promising patronage that larger quarters were necessary and with the assistance of his father the property at the northwest corner of Market and St. James streets was purchased and a large building erected especially planned for the requirements of the automobile business. This at that time was the largest and best garage in California. At this time Mr. Hardy retired and Mr. Wallace's brother took his place, the business then being run under the name of Wallace Bros., until their interests were sold in 1914. They were early day agents for the following cars, namely: Rambler, Regal, Hupmobile, Oakland, Chandler and Hudson. As an item of interest it might be stated that their garage was a relay point for the first transcontinental and around the world automobile races.

Subsequent to the automobile business Mr. Wallace and his brother took up the development of a large tract of land in Arizona; he returning in 1916 to become general ranch development superintendent of The Lewis Company, which connection he continued until July, 1920. At this time he resigned to enter the employ of Wallace & Bush, construction engineers. Upon the removal of their office to Los Angeles Mr. Wallace entered the employment of the Rice-Greisen Company, brokers.

At Franklin, Sacramento County, on October 7, 1907, Mr. Wallace was married to Miss Helen G. Holman, a native of California and the daughter of pioneer settlers; her mother coming to California via ox emigrant train in the early fifties and her father by boat from Chile where he was born, the



Henry H. Burton.

son of a Scotch building contractor. Seven children have come to Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, five of whom are still living. Vivian Marie died at the age of three and Mabel Virginia, when five. The others are, Olive Corrine, Raymond Kenneth, Laverne, Hugh Lindsley and Floyd Holman. Mr. Wallace belongs to Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. Elks, and has always registered as a Republican.

HENRY HEBER BURTON—Everything stirring, forceful and vital that is contained in the meaning of the word pioneer finds its exemplification in the life history of Henry Heber Burton. There is no phase of western development with which he is not familiar and his memory forms a connecting link between the primitive past and the progressive present. For many years he was prominently identified with cattle and ranching interests in the West, but is now living retired in San Jose at the age of seventy-eight years, enjoying a well-earned rest. He was born November 2, 1843, on the Pacific brig Heber, of Baltimore, while the family were en route from Australia to Oregon, just as the vessel was crossing the equator, this being in the vicinity of the Marquesas Islands. At Honolulu, the ship completed its voyage and while the parents were awaiting the arrrival of a schooner to convey them to their destination in Oregon the babe was christened by the American consul, being named Henry in honor of the captain and Heber for the brig.

His father, John James Burton, was a native of London, England, and when a lad of nine years went with his mother to Australia. The paternal grandfather, James Burton, was a sea captain. He was captured by the French and held as a prisoner of war for seven years, being liberated after the battle of Waterloo. He again took up his seafaring life, which he continued to follow until his demise, which occurred in Cuba as the result of an attack of yellow fever. The great-grandfather in the maternal line, Mr. Linnor, was also a native of England and was conscripted by the British government and forced into military service. He was sent to America to fight the Continental troops in the Revolutionary War, but at Philadelphia, Pa., deserted the British forces and espoused the cause of the colonists. He enlisted in General Greene's army, with which he remained for seven years, or until Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, Va., on October 17, 1781. He also defended American interests in the War of 1812 and after its close he deemed it safe to return to England, which he had been obliged to leave without the opportunity of bidding farewell to his wife and family, who were residing in Lancashire. It was not until 1816 that he again had the opportunity of seeing the shores of his native land and he died shortly after rejoining his family.

Owing to the favorable reports of America handed down to posterity by Mr. Linnor, John J. Burton decided to visit this country. In New Zealand he had married Margaret W. Watson, and they went to Australia, and it was while they were making the trip from that country to Oregon that the subject of this review was born. In March, 1844, their ship, which was commanded by Captain Couch, crossed the Columbia River bar, and it took three weeks to get up the river before a landing was made at the present site of Portland. The father selected North Yamhill, in Yamhill County, as his place of residence, there taking up a donation claim of 640 acres in 1844 and locating the boundaries of his land by stepping it off. He was the first to locate in that region and this section became a landmark, the other settlers who followed in his wake using his land as the starting-point from which to measure their claims. Many years afterward when the government surveyors came to Oregon it was found that in locating his land he had only exceeded the correct measurements by fourteen acres, and they afterward used this section as the point from which all other claims were surveyed. At that early period the only settlement of any size in the state was Oregon City, which had been founded by the Hudson Bay Company, of which Dr. John McLoughlin, who became known as "The Father of Oregon," was the head, the legal tender at that time being a bushel of wheat. Mr. Burton engaged in stockraising in Yamhill County until 1848, when he left his family on his claim and made his way to California, locating on the north fork of the American River. There he engaged in placer mining, in which he was very successful, the miners in those days taking out about $100 a day. Having accumulated a good-sized stake, he returned to his family at the end of seven months. During his absence four or five other settlers had located in the community and Mr. Burton began the erection of a home, for which he purchased a small stove, paying for this luxury the sum of eighty dollars, as it had to be shipped there by way of Cape Horn. He also bought a wagon and devoted his energies to the cultivation and improvement of his land, which he at length converted into a valuable and highly productive property. He endured all of the hardships, trials and privations of those early days and was numbered among the pioneer builders of the state. In the family of Mr. and Mrs. Burton were eight sons and seven daughters.

Henry Heber Burton, the third child and the eldest son in the family, was nine years of age when he attended his first school, in a log cabin which was open for but three months each year, in the winter season, and in order to reach the school he was obliged to walk two and a half miles. During the summer he drove an ox team and assisted his father with the farm work. Mr. Burton remained at home until his twentieth year, when he went to the Orofino district of Idaho, working in the placer mines there until September, 1864. He reached home in October of that year, in time to cast his first ballot for Abraham Lincoln. The Civil War was then in progress and on the 1st of December, 1864, he enlisted in Company B., First Oregon Infantry, under Capt. Ephraim Palmer and Colonel Curry. He was kept under heavy drill at Fort Hoskins, in Linn County, Ore., for a time and was then ordered to Vancouver, Wash., expecting to be sent east in the spring of 1865, but his regiment went instead to Idaho and Utah, where it was split up into companies, which were used in fighting the Indians. Mr. Burton's company was first stationed at old Fort Hall, near the present location of Pocatello, Idaho, and detachments ordered to various locations, guarding emigrants from depredations by the Indians. He received his discharge at Vancouver, Wash., on December 4, 1865, after a year's service.

Returning home, Mr. Burton engaged in farming for a year and then attended school at Forest Grove, Ore., for nine months, after which he went to Eastern Oregon, in Umatilla County, where he became identified with the sheep business driving in 1,000 head, and when he sold out his interests four years later and went to Texas he had about 3,000 head. He first went by team to Denver and from there took the Pecos route to Texas, being for a distance of ninety miles without water while going from the Pecos River to the head waters of the Concho River. From Concho he proceeded to Houston, Texas, but the cattle in that section did not meet his requirements and he went north to Austin, where he purchased a thousand head, driving the herd north through Indian Territory, following the Chism trail to Caldwell, Kans., and passing through that state, struck the Arkansas River at Great Bend. He continued along the Arkansas River to Colorado and spent the winter on the state line which divides Colorado from Kansas. Later he engaged in speculating, buying and shipping cattle to Chicago from Colorado, Kansas and Texas, and for three years was thus occupied. In the panic caused by Jay Cook in 1873 he suffered severe financial losses and was obliged to again build up his business. Going to Missouri, he engaged in buying and selling cattle, hogs and sheep in small quantities, shipping them to Chicago, and gradually retrieved his losses. He then purchased 1,000 head of sheep in Macon County, Mo., driving them into Colorado, where he had formerly wintered his cattle. At the end of two years he sold his sheep and drove overland to Fort Worth, Texas. There he conducted a livery stable and wagon yard until the death of his wife, in 1877, when he rented the wagon yard and was on the police force for two years.

Subsequently Mr. Burton disposed of his interests at Fort Worth and returned to Yamhill County, Ore., where he farmed four years, at the end of which period he sold his property there and went to Portland. He became connected with the Northern Express Company of that city and for twenty-eight years remained in their employ, doing faithful and efficient work. He then came to California, reaching Gilroy in January, 1912, but at the end of a year purchased a small ranch at Old Gilroy, upon which he made his home until December 12, 1918. He then sold the property and took up his residence in San Jose, where he has since lived retired.

Mr. Burton has been married twice. His first wife was Miss Lizzie Scott, whom he wedded in Macon County, Mo., in August, 1873. She was born near Peoria, Ill., and as a child removed with her parents, Solomon and Martha (Davis) Scott, to Macon County, Mo., where she grew to womanhood. Following her demise he was married at Barnum, Texas, to Mrs. Mary F. Davis, who by a previous union had become the mother of five children: William, Leona, Etta, Harold and John. She was born in Pike County, Mo., a daughter of Franklin and Nancy Robb, who were of Scotch descent and became residents of Adams County, Ill. Three sons of Mr. and Mrs. Robb defended the Union during the Civil War, while two others were soldiers in the Confederate Army. After reaching mature years Mrs. Burton removed to Fannin County, Texas, where she was married to the subject of this review. On December 13, 1918, she suffered a paralytic stroke and on February 14, 1920, she passed away. Mr. Burton's son, Harry Elmer Burton, born in Yamhill County, Ore., June 10, 1881, is now assistant superintendent of the San Jose branch of the Peninsular Railroad. He was married at Gilroy to Miss Bertha Fine and they have become the parents of four children: Harold Heber, Raymond Dwight, Elmer De Forest and Adda Frances. One grandson, Harry Davis, participated in the World War, serving in the Marines, and two nephews, Walter B. Anthony serving in the Aviation Corps, and Harry Williams was in the Infantry.

Mr. Burton is a stanch supporter of the principles and candidates of the Republican party, with which he has been identified since age conferred upon him the right of franchise. He is a valued member of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., of San Jose, and is now serving as its commander. His has been an eventful life of varied experiences, and his course has been characterized by integrity and honor in every relation, commanding for him the respect and goodwill of all with whom he has been associated.

JAMES WILSON.—An estimable pioneer of the Santa Clara Valley, James Wilson has spent nearly fifty-six years of his life here, coming to California with his parents, William and Mary (Scott) Wilson, both natives of England, in 1866. They made the journey by way of Cape Horn in a sailing vessel, it requiring six months to complete the journey to San Francisco, and soon after landing there the family came to Santa Clara County, where the father secured employment in the New Almaden mines. While employed at his labor he lost his life by a cave-in; the mother also met an accidental death through a fall, and when she died, left four boys to mourn her loss, James, William, Joseph, now dead, and Robert, born in California, and the three live in Santa Clara County.

James Wilson was the oldest of the family and was born in Yorkshire, England, April 13, 1859. He attended school a short time in his own country and finished his school days in the public schools at Almaden. His first work was on a ranch; after that he went to Oregon, hoping to take up Government land, but did not like the climate, but meanwhile he made seven trips on a coastwise steamer between San Francisco and Portland, Ore., as a fireman. During the time he was in Oregon the first rail was laid for the Oregon Short Line railroad; also the Oregon City locks were built. Another frontier experience was his participation in the Modoc War. He was making a trip on horseback from Albany, Ore., where he made headquarters for two years, to Goose Lake, Cal., and he and his companion were surrounded by Indians; they had to protect themselves, and so joined the settlers and remained in the fight until the Redmen were subdued and the chieftains captured. Mr. Wilson received two bullets in his left leg during the encounter. After he left the sea he worked again on a ranch here, then was employed as hoisting engineeer, helping in the construction of the State Asylum at Agnew, also at the building of the San Jose State Normal School. Later he became a teamster and hauled all the sand rock from the quarry at Almaden to the railroad in San

James Wilson

Phillippa Wilson

San Jose that was used in building the Union League Club building in San Francisco.

It had always been Mr. Wilson's plan to have a ranch of his own and in 1906 he was able to buy a place on McClellan and Regnart roads, and to this he has added until he now has fifty-one acres of fine orchard, prunes, apricots, peaches and a vineyard, having set out the trees and vines with his own hands and carefully tended them until now he has one of the best producing ranches in the county. He is a thorough and competent orchardist, studying the best methods of getting the most out of his land; and has put all of the improvements seen on the place after his own ideas of comfort and convenience. He is a charter member of the California Prune and Apricot Association; is always ready to assist every worthy cause for the betterment of local conditions; supports vigorously the good roads movement and other transportation facilities; believes in maintaining the schools to their highest efficency and is counted a man always to be relied upon at all times as a good citizen, friend and neighbor. In 1922, Mr. Wilson added to his holdings twenty acres of land adjoining his home place, set to prunes and apricots, and considered one of the best ten-year-old orchards in the county. This gives Mr. Wilson seventy-one acres in a body, excepting the right-of-way for the railroad.

The marriage of James Wilson, on May 1, 1884, united him with Miss Phillippa Tucker, who came from her native country, England, to California when she was a child. They became the parents of three children: Thomas, Mary and Richard, all born, reared, educated and living in Santa Clara County. Mrs. Wilson and her husband shared their joys and sorrows together during the many years they were spared to each other, and her passing on January 9, 1914, was a severe loss to family and friends. Mr. Wilson has taken two girls into his home to rear and educate. In politics he is a Democrat in national affairs, and fraternally is a member of the Odd Fellows and of the Woodmen of the World. Besides his ranching interests he is also a stockholder in the Cerro Gordo Gold Hill Mining Company. It has been his privilege to witness the great transformation in Santa Clara County, and in fact the entire state, since his first settlement here fifty-six years ago. A loyal citizen, no one can say that James Wilson has ever shirked a duty and he has a host of friends throughout the entire county.

MATTHIAS KNOEPPEL. — Faithfulness and reliability have been the factors in the life of Matthias Knoeppel which have finally resulted in his present responsible position of trust. He was born at Trier in Rhine Province, Germany, February 13, 1864, the son of Bernard and Maria (Linn) Knoeppel, farmers in their native land. Matthias was educated in the public schools of Germany, with no chance of a college education, his spare time being spent in helping with the work on the farm, being the eldest of a family of four. Thus he was employed until he was old enough to enter the army of his country and for three years, from the time he was twenty until twenty-three he served in the German army. In 1888 he came to the United States and for two years he worked in the rolling mills of Pittsburgh, Pa., then went to Chicago and worked in the stockyards for a year and a half. In 1891 he came to California, settling in the Santa Clara Valley, and for fifteen years was with the Santa Clara Valley Lumber Company, meanwhile residing on North Seventeenth Street continuously. He then was employed as superintendent of the Glenwood Lumber Company's yards on North Third Street, San Jose, and has continued with them up to this time. In September, 1905, he purchased a two-and-a-half-acre place on Jackson Avenue on which he constructed a comfortable and commodious residence.

Mr. Knoeppel's marriage occurred in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 18, 1890, and united him with Miss Louisa Barth, also a native of Germany born in Wurtemburg, whose people also were farmers. She came to the United States in 1887 alone and worked in Pittsburgh until her marriage. They are the parents of four children, Matthias Jr., Lewis, Mary and Emma. Matthias Jr. married a Miss Ruby Eley and they have a son, Ross. Mary is now Mrs. Lawrence Henericks. Politically Mr. Knoeppel is a Republican. He takes great pride in beautifying his home place and the family enjoys the products of a fine home garden.

FRANK E. CHAPIN.—An experienced, conscientious and far-seeing railroad man who is able to make the rare and proud boast that during years of varied administration, he has never had a railroad strike to contend with, is Frank E. Chapin, the general manager of the Peninsular and the San Jose railroads. Fortunate at the very beginning of his career in first seeing the light in California, he was born in Tuolumne County on January 28, 1857, the son of Edward R. Chapin, who married Miss Ann Keech. They both crossed the Isthmus of Panama, and settled for a while in Tuolumne County, where Mr. Chapin established himself as a mining engineer, and when he removed to San Francisco in 1864, he soon made a name for himself as a building contractor. He died in 1869, highly esteemed for his progressive methods and his unfailing integrity; and his devoted widow has since passed away, beloved by all who knew her womanly virtues.

Frank profited from his public school and business college training, and in 1874 entered the service of the old Market Street railway system. Removing to Stanislaus County, he was employed by the La Grange Hydraulic Ditch Mining Company for four years, and when he came back he joined the California Street Railroad Company in 1879 as a conductor and also a grip-man. In time he was made starter and then assistant superintendent, which office he held from 1882 to 1904; and in that year he came to San Jose as general manager of the San Jose and Los Gatos Interurban Railroad. This was incorporated into the Peninsular Railroad and then the company purchased all the city lines of San Jose and incorporated them under the name of the San Jose Railroad. Now Mr. Chapin is general manager of both corporations, and an honored member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, of the Rotary Club, and of the Commercial Club.

Popular as a fraternal fellow, Mr. Chapin holds membership in the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows, the Encampment, the Elks and the Native Sons of the Golden West. He takes a deep interest in the welfare of the men under his employment and authority, and never lets an opportunity escape him to improve their situation and prospects; with the

natural result that no railroad manager in all the world could enjoy a more grateful or heartier support from the employes. This is a fortunate circumstance for the public and may account for much of the excellency in the service afforded steadily by the two corporations mentioned.

Mr. Chapin was united in marriage in San Francisco to Miss Josephine Walsh, daughter of Hon. Thos. Walsh of Eureka, Cal., where she was born. Mrs. Chapin passed away on March 26, 1922, having been in ill-health for the past two years.

ALPHONZO M. KELLEY.—Although not a Californian by birth, Alphonzo M. Kelley has spent so much of his life in this state that he is thoroughly acquainted with its possibilities and intelligently conversant with its history. He was born near Clinton, Ill., on January 5, 1860, and is the son of Dr. Thomas Kelley, whose long and useful life was spent in alleviating the sufferings of others. His grandfather, Alexander Kelley, was born near Barboursville, Ky., a son of James Kelley, who immigrated from Ireland in an early day and settled in Kentucky, but later removed to Illinois, and he passed away in Clinton. The farm of Alexander Kelley was located six miles southeast of Lincoln, near Two Mile Grove, in Logan County, Ill., and there his oldest child, Thomas Kelley, was born September 18, 1836. In 1841 the family removed to Dewitt County, Ill., where grandfather Kelley engaged extensively in farm pursuits until his death. His paternal grandmother was Miss Lucinda Anderson before her marriage, who was born in Ohio. Her father was Joel Anderson, a native of Pennsylvania, of Scotch descent, and was a farmer by occupation. At twenty years of age Thomas Kelley began to teach school in Dewitt County; later he took up the study of medicine under Dr. John Wright. On August 24, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company K, Forty-first Illinois Infantry, and at Bird's Point, Mo., was mustered into the army of the Tennessee, with which he participated in the battles of Forts Henry and Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Shiloh, Hatcher's River, Coldwater, Miss.; siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss.; and the Georgia campaign from Resaca to the fall of Atlanta. While on the Jackson battlefield, Mr. Kelley was promoted to be first lieutenant of Company K, and there too he was wounded in the right thigh; he made his escape from the field and after his recovery rejoined his regiment and remained at the front until the expiration of his term of service and was mustered out at Springfield, Ill., October 8, 1864. He then engaged in farming and continued his medical studies under Dr. Wright and in 1868 entered Rush Medical College from which he was graduated in 1871; in the fall of the same year he came to California and settled in the Santa Clara valley. In 1875 he became a partner of Dr. Benj. Cory, a pioneer physician of San Jose, and remained with him for sixteen years. Most of his time was devoted to his professional duties, but he found time to engage in the fruit industry. He purchased a tract of 150 acres in Tulare County, which was planted to orchard and vineyard, but was later sold. He married Miss Alice Leeds, a native of Batavia, Ohio, and she died in Illinois during the war. Our subject is the only son of that union. Dr. Kelley's second marriage united him with Mrs. Sarah A. Watkins, a native of Ohio, who passed away in 1902 in San Jose. Three daughters and one son were born to them: Mrs. C. H. Leadbetter, of Portland, Ore.; Mrs. B. B. Alexander, of San Diego, Cal.; and Mrs. F. A. Towner, of San Jose. Dr. Kelley was active in county and committee work of the Republican party, and during the administration of President Harrison, in 1891, was appointed postmaster of San Jose and held the office for over four years; he served as county physician and was engaged as surgeon to the O'Connor Sanitarium. He was made a Mason in Illinois. He passed away at the age of sixty-seven at the family home on Third and William streets, San Jose, on February 14, 1906.

Alphonzo M. Kelley was educated in the schools of San Jose and in 1884 received his A. B. degree from the College of the Pacific and his A. M. in 1886 from the same institution. During his father's incumbency he served as assistant postmaster of San Jose. For a number of years he taught in the public schools of the county, and also was city editor of the Mercury during the last year of the ownership of Mr. Owen. In 1898 he purchased a tract of 160 acres situated on the Llagas road and has resided there since 1900.

Mr. Kelley has been married twice. The first marriage, in October, 1893, united him with Miss Meggie L. Robb, well-known as a teacher in the high school of San Jose. She died in 1898, and the second union occurred on March 21, 1907, and united him with Miss Janet Whitehurst, a daughter of the late A. Whitehurst, banker and lumberman of Gilroy, Cal. Politically Mr. Kelley is a Republican and has been on the county central committee from his district. His culture and social qualities draw to him many lasting friendships, and he is esteemed and respected for his true worth.

PONTUS OSTENBERG.—Among the alert young business men of San Jose is numbered Pontus Ostenberg, who is conducting one of the leading industrial enterprises of the city, being associated with his brother in the manufacture of deep well pumps, and although recently established, the business has already assumed large proportions. Mr. Ostenberg was born in Des Moines, Iowa, June 3, 1886, a son of John A. and Amelia Ostenberg, who reared a family of five children. One of the sons, Zeno Ostenberg, is a graduate of Leland Stanford University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was a lieutenant in the World War, being in the Naval Aviation service, and was stationed successively at North Island, San Diego, and Pensacola, Fla. The father is a master mechanic and for several years was prominently identified with business interests of San Jose but now lives in Los Angeles.

Pontus Ostenberg remained in his native state until eight years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Vermont, where they resided for four years. When he was twelve years of age the family home was established in San Jose and he here attended the public schools. On laying aside his textbooks he began working for his father, who was engaged in the building of engines, manufacturing the Ostenberg motor and also being the inventor of the Victory oil motor. His brother Neroy, who is also a native of Des Moines, Iowa, enlisted on June 27, 1917. He became a member

Thomas Kelley

of the Naval Reserve and for thirteen months was in training at the camp at San Pedro, Cal. He then went to Mare Island, where he remained for a short time, after which he was stationed at the submarine base at San Pedro. He entered the service as a second class machinist, and was furloughed to the Reserve on June 25, 1919, as a first class machinist.

In 1919, in association with his brother Neroy, Pontus Ostenberg opened a shop on West Santa Clara Street in San Jose, where they have since engaged in the manufacture of deep well pumps. Both are expert mechanics, having inherited their ability along this line from their father. They manufacture the Ostenberg deep well pump, which they have protected by patents. From its inception the business has been a success and their present yearly output is thirty pumps, which they expect to increase to 100 in the near future. In the conduct of his interests Mr. Ostenberg displays sound judgment, enterprise and marked administrative ability and success in substantial measure is rewarding his efforts.

MRS. MELINDA C. PLANK.—A highly-esteemed woman who is particularly interesting as a successful manager of large affairs, is Mrs. Melinda C. Plank, who was born in Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, on October 12, 1847, the daughter of Charles Rich Conant, a native of Pittsford, Va., where he was born on December 5, 1807 a lineal descendant of the celebrated Roger Conant, the founder of Salem, Mass., and the first governor of that colony, continuing in office three years as stated in the Conant genealogy. Roger Conant was born in Devonshire, England, on April 9, 1592, and our subject is of the eighth generation of Conants in America. Roger was married in London, England, in November, 1618, and came out to Massachusetts in 1623 on the vessel named "Anne." Fort Conant, now known as Stage Fort, was named after him. In time, Charles Rich Conant moved to Putnam, Ohio, with his parents, and came in 1830, with the David Crockett party to Texas, later coming to Mexico, traveled through Sonora and at Buena Vista, in 1840, he married Miss Simona Maldonado, then settled at Guaymas. He became interested in both lands and mines in Sonora, Mexico, but in 1849 he rushed north to California at the news of the discovery of gold, returning the next year to Mexico to bring his family to California. He and his wife had six children, and they were named Charles, Thomas, James Francis, Mary Melinda,—the subject of our review; Simona Frances and Joseph Benjamin.

Charles R. Conant and his family settled at Stockton in the spring of 1850, living on the vessel Attila, which he partly owned, and for a short time the prospects were satisfying, and then he went to Stanislaus County and there built a dam on the Stanislaus River, intending to use the water for irrigating land. But just as the dam was about completed, a freshet washed it away in 1852. He then came back to Stockton and bought an interest in a foundry, which he conducted for years. He was really a physician by profession, as his father before him had been, although he was interested in these various enterprises, and for sixteen years he had practiced medicine before coming to California, and during the early cholera epidemic he and Dr. McLean were the only doctors to fight the epidemic in Stockton. He had an interest in mines at Copperopolis, Cal., but he died eventually near Alamas, Mexico, in 1863. His wife had died there eight months previously.

Miss Melinda Conant was married at Alamos, Mexico, on July 25, 1868, to Frederick Plank, a native of Cold Springs, N. Y., where he was born on November 2, 1843 the son of Philip and Mary Plank. Philip Plank, a mechanic by trade, spelled his name Planque; and in 1851 Frederick accompanied his parents from New York to California by way of Panama, and later he and his father went to Sonora, Mexico, where Dr. Plank became interested in mining in the Alamos district. At the time of their marriage, Dr. Plank's father was chief engineer of the Mint at Alamos, Sonora, Mex., and he also was interested in mines in Chihuahua. After their marriage, Dr. Plank continued mining very successfully, in Baucari, and located many valuable claims, but in 1884, the couple moved back to California and lived at San Francisco until 1888, when they removed to San Jose. While here Dr. Plank bought the David Spence property on the Alameda, and also bought lots and several orchards, improved them and sold at a profit. Later still, they moved back to Lower California, engaged in mining near Los Angeles Bay, and stayed there until 1906, when they returned to San Jose. Dr. Plank then bought the Rudolf Spence home on the Alameda, and there the family lived until 1920, when they moved to 326 North Sixth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Plank had a family of seven children: Frederick died, aged twenty-eight; William, at home; Francis died, aged thirty-one, leaving a son, Frederick Edmund; Amelia, Mrs. C. C. Coolidge of San Jose and mother of four children, Eleanor, Frederick, Adele and Claire; Adela, wife of J. W. A. Pearson of Mexico City; Charles at home, and Mary Lucy who died in infancy. Dr. Plank passed away while in San Francisco on December 29, 1911, and is buried in San Jose. Mrs. Plank still has extensive mining interests in Lower California and lands in Sonora, Mexico, and still retains the old hacienda at Baucari.

WILBUR H. DRAPER.—A successful career is that of Wilbur H. Draper, a native son of San Jose, who has worked his way steadily upward until he now occupies the position of manager of the George B. McKee Paint Company and is most capably discharging the responsible duties which now devolve upon him. He was born August 2, 1887, a son of Edwin W. and Martha J. (Beck) Draper, the former a native of Jackson, Mich. In 1863 the father crossed the plains to California, first going to San Francisco, where he lived for two years. He then removed to Livermore, purchasing a 200-acre farm in the Panoche Creek country and devoting his attention to the raising of grain and stock. For eight years he operated that place, which he then sold, and coming to San Jose, he engaged in threshing grain for many years, having a Minnesota Chief thresher. He became well known in that connection, operating in the San Joaquin and Santa Clara Valleys, engaging in threshing in the former locality for ten successive seasons and also going as far south as Salinas. In Centerville, Alameda County, he married Miss Martha J. Beck, a native of Missouri, and purchasing a five-acre tract in San Jose, he there made his home until his demise on December 24, 1918, this ranch being now occupied by the subject

of this review and his mother. In the family were three children: Wilbur H.; Edwin A., in The Willows; and Mrs. F. E. Whipple, who is residing in East San Jose.

Mr. Draper attended the grammar and high schools of San Jose and the Cox Business College and for four years assisted his father in threshing. In 1907 he entered the employ of the George B. McKee Paint Company, starting in as an apprentice and steadily advancing through merit and ability until he is now serving as manager. He thoroughly understands all phases of the business and this practical knowledge, combined with his keen insight and sound judgment, has enabled him to so manage the affairs of the company that its trade has shown a steady growth. In his political views Mr. Draper is a Republican and is a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S.

ELIJAH M. SALEEBY—The vicinity of San Jose and surrounding country are fortunate indeed to have as able and conscientious a druggist to care for the physical welfare of its citizens as is found in Elijah M. Saleeby, who is the proprietor of the University Drug Company, located at 50 East Santa Clara Street. Mr. Saleeby was born in Mt. Lebanon, Syria, on April 8, 1878, and was the son of Mitry and Helena Saleeby, the father being the superintendent of schools of Mt. Lebanon. The Free Church of Scotland had sent ministers and missionary teachers to these schools to educate the youth, and Mr. Saleeby's father, who was an educator, had the direction of these schools in his hands. The father lived to be an old man, having attained the age of eighty-two years when he passed away in 1920, his wife having preceded him many years ago.

Elijah Saleeby attended the public schools and the high schools in Mt. Lebanon and then entered the American College of Pharmacy in Beirut, graduating at the age of twenty-two years with the degree of Ph. M. During the year 1901 he went to Egypt and took a position, where he worked for a period of two years, and then came to New York in 1903. He did graduate work in New York College of Pharmacy and spent four years in New York City as a pharmacist, after which he voyaged to the Philippine Islands, became the chief pharmacist in the U. S. Civil Hospital for a short time, and then was the chief pharmacist of the Philippine General Hospital for two years. He then left the government work and opened a drug store at Zamboanga, in the Philippines, which he conducted for eight years, and disposing of this business he became the manager of the Martini Drug Company at Manila, P. I., at which place he stayed for one year. The year 1919 marks the returning of Mr. Saleeby to the United States, at which time he made an extended trip; starting from San Francisco, he traveled via Los Angeles, Denver and Washington, D. C., to Pennsylvania, visiting his wife's people, who lived at Altoona, Pa., and also visited his friends in New York, and returned to California, this time settling in San Jose. He arrived during the month of July, 1919, and in August of the same year he purchased the University Drug Company of San Jose, which he has since conducted with gratifying success.

Mr. Saleeby's marriage, which occurred on December 27, 1917, in Manila, P. I., united him with Miss Laura Teeter, who is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born near Altoona, the daughter of Andrew and Katherine Teeter, and they are the parents of one son, Charles. Mr. Saleeby is a very public-spirited man and is interested in the progressive development of the country; is very popular in the San Jose Progressive Business Men's Clubs and is an active member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. He is also a Mason, having taken the thirty-second Scottish Rite degrees, and is a member of Nile Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at Seattle, Wash., and he is also a member of the Sciots and Eastern Star and of the Alameda and Santa Clara County Pharmaceutical Associations. In national politics his inclinations favor Republican principles.

ORA P. MILLS.—In each community are found men of business enterprise whose particular line of work has made them real builders of the prosperity of the county, and among them is Ora P. Mills, well known in business circles as a pump and irrigation expert. A native of California, he was born in Yolo County, at Cache Creek, in March, 1862, a son of E. and Millie Mills. In the early '50s his father crossed the plains to California and engaged in the cattle business on an extensive scale. Subsequently he purchased 640 acres near Vallejo, Cal., upon which he continued to reside until the sixties, when he left that locality owing to Indian troubles, and returned to Yolo County. In 1873 he removed to San Jose, and soon afterwards removed to Santa Maria Valley where he resumed his operations in the cattle business, winning a substantial measure of success in the conduct of his interests along that line.

After completing his grammar school course, Ora P. Mills yielded to the fascinations of circus life and ran away from home, concealing himself in one of the show wagons after the evening performance. He was not discovered until they had proceeded some distance from San Jose and the foreman of the canvas men at first threatened to send him back home, but speedily changed his mind when Ora displayed his skill as a tight rope walker in walking up one of the guy ropes on the tent. He was but thirteen years old at the time he joined the circus, which was known as the Montgomery Queen Circus, and during that season they exhibited at Gilroy, Salinas, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Santa Paula and Los Angeles, going up the San Joaquin Valley to Sacramento. Subsequently Mr. Mills toured the entire Middle West with the circus, leaving the outfit at St. Louis, Mo., to accept a more attractive salary offered by the manager of the Forepaugh Show. He was an expert performer and was the first performer to walk the tight rope from pole to pole without a balance rod. For six years in all he remained in the business and then having had his fill of circus life, returning to his home in San Jose, which he had visited twice during that interval.

After returning to San Jose, Mr. Mills purchased a lot on the corner of Santa Clara and Orchard streets, which he has since owned. Going to Redwood City, Cal., he worked as a machinist and car repairer for a time at that place and then made his way to Sacramento, where for some years he was employed in the shops of the Southern Pacific and later in the San Jose yards, remaining with that company until the time of the strike. He then purchased a ranch of thirty-three acres at Evergreen, which he set to orchard and devoted his time to the

E. M. Saleeby

raising of prunes, apricots and peaches, but was compelled to give up the place owing to his inability to secure water for irrigation, the efforts of three drilling crews having proved fruitless. He then decided to enter the drilling and pump business and has since been active along this line, in which he has become recognized as an authority in the Santa Clara Valley. He handles all kinds of deep-well pumps, including centrifugal, turbine and lift pumps. In 1888 he brought in a well on a ten-acre ranch belonging to his mother's estate and it proved so successful that a number of farmers in the vicinity were able to obtain a supply of water from it. He has made an exhaustive study of irrigation and has been very successful in his horticultural operations. The fruit from his ten-acre farm in The Willows was the finest in size and flavor delivered to the East Side Dryer in which he was a stockholder. He has the credit of being among the first to establish an irrigating system in the valley.

In San Mateo City, Cal., June 10, 1889, Mr. Mills was married to Miss Della F. McElhany, a native of Willitts, Cal., and a daughter of James M. and Mary (Ford) McElhany. The family name was originally Fore, of French origin, and was changed to Ford. Mr. McElhany was of Scotch-Irish and Knickerbocker stock and settled in California and became a pioneer rancher of Mendocino County, subsequently he engaged in merchandising at Santa Maria. He built the first store, first hall, owned and operated the first newspaper, the Santa Maria Times. Both parents are still living. Mrs. Mills was educated at Healdsburg, Cal., and by her marriage she has become the mother of four children: Eldon Cecil, a resident of San Jose; Mrs. Lulu Maxey, also of San Jose, has three children, Zola, Junior and Kathleen; Delora W. is Mrs. Taylor of Berkeley and has one child, Naomi G.; and Ora P., Jr., who is attending San Jose high school. In his political views Mr. Mills is a stanch Democrat and fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen, being a member of the lodge of that order at San Jose.

MRS. DELIA VOLKERS.—Coming to San Jose a half century ago, Mrs. Delia Volkers has been an interested witness of the growth and development of this section of the state and her reminiscences of the early days are most interesting and instructive. A native of the East, she was born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., her parents being James and Mary (McGann) Linehan, who were born in County Clare, Ireland. They came separately to the United States and were married in New York State in about 1848 and were engaged in farming in Rensselaer County, N. Y. In 1870 they came to San Jose, where they established their permanent residence, the father passing away in his eighty-fourth year, while the mother's demise occurred when she was seventy-six years of age. They reared a family of nine children, of whom the subject of this review was the second in order of birth.

Mrs. Volkers attended the public schools of New York until ten years of age. As a child she recalls the Civil War, with its harrowing experiences, and also the death of Lincoln. She came with her parents to California in 1870 the journey being made by way of the Isthmus of Panama. She continued her studies in San Jose, becoming a pupil at the old Thirteenth Street School and then at Notre Dame College, and continuing at home until April 12, 1883, when she was married at the Santa Clara Mission to August Henry Volkers, a native of Nienburg, Germany, and a son of William V. and Sophie Volkers, the former a butcher by trade. When a youth of fourteen years he came to the United States, crossing the continent to California on an emigrant railroad train. Previous to his marriage Mr. Volkers worked on various farms and afterward he removed with his bride to Edenvale, where he was connected with the raising of grain and stock. About 1887 they took up their residence at 448 North Tenth Street, in San Jose, where they continued to make their home for twenty-seven years. Mr. Volkers was made collector for the Commercial Bank and remained in the employ of Mr. McLaughlin for several years. After this Mr. Volkers became manager of the Auzerais estate, of which he had charge for twenty-five years. When he resigned they presented him with a silver service as a testimonial of his years of faithful service. He was next made superintendent of the First National Bank Building and was occupying that position at the time of his death, which occurred on September 6, 1916, when he was fifty-two years of age.

To Mr. and Mrs. Volkers were born eight children. Fred, a gas and steam fitter by trade, resides at Vallejo, Cal.; he married Miss Eva McIntyre, of Castroville, this state. Alice, who resides at home, is bookkeeper for the Normandin-Campen Company; Mary, also at home, is bookkeeper for the Mission Motor Company; Leo, who is a rancher at Marysville, married Anna Sullivan of San Jose, and they have two children, Thelma and John Raymond; Aileen is the wife of A. J. Crabb, an automobile merchant of Milpitas, Cal., and they have become the parents of three children, Madeline, Helena and Raymond Alexander; William Keith, who is connected with the Standard Oil Company at San Jose, married Violet Martella. On May 1, 1918, he entered the U. S. service and was first sent to the Santa Clara training school, under command of Colonel Donovan, going from there to Camp Fremont, where he remained for six weeks, and on to Camp Taylor, Ky. He was commissioned a second lieutenant and was stationed at Camp Jackson, S. C., being attached to the field artillery. There he received his discharge about December 15, 1919, reaching San Jose just before Christmas of that year. Raymond and George died in infancy.

Mr. Volkers was a stanch Republican in his political views and Mrs. Volkers is also an adherent of that party. Fraternally he was identified with the Woodmen of the World at San Jose and he was also affiliated with the United Workmen of America during the existence of that order. He was a great lover of flowers and trees, with which he beautified his home, in which he took great pride. Mr. and Mrs. Volkers were members of the Second Ward Improvement Club that built the pergolas at the Grant School and planted trees on Empire Street from Fourth to Seventeenth streets, a great improvement for this section. Mr. Volkers found his greatest happiness at his own fireside and was a devoted husband and father, and he left behind him a memory that is cherished by all with whom he was associated. For the past five years Mrs. Volkers has resided at No. 129 North Thirteenth Street.

where she has an attractive little home. Like her late husband she is very fond of flowers and trees and takes great pleasure in seeing things grow and it is her delight to care for her flowers and shrubbery.

CHARLES M. LORIGAN—An enviable record of duty and service is the story of the life of the late Charles M. Lorigan, who was born in New South Wales, Australia, on January 14, 1861. His father was B. W. Lorigan, a native of Ireland, who went to Australia, was married there, and removed with his family to California in 1862, in which year he settled in Santa Clara. He has been a successful diamond miner in Australia, but was cheated out of what should have been abundant riches by fraudulent dealers.

Charles spent his boyhood in Santa Clara and attended the University at that place; and in 1882 he was duly graduated with honors. Five years later he entered the law offices of S. F. Leib; and in 1889, upon successfully passing the examinations of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to practice at the Bar in California. He then formed a partnership with Mr. Leib, and until Mr. Lorigan's death, they maintained the most cordial and helpful relations. He was twenty-five years in active service in probate and office work, enjoyed a large clientele, and not only was very highly esteemed for his knowledge of the law, but had the confidence of all who had come to know him as practitioner.

On November 3, 1903, Mr. Lorigan was united in marriage with Miss Eugenia E. Bohlmann, a daughter of Frank Bohlmann, one of the well-known pioneers of California, and a native of San Jose; and they were blessed with the birth of one child, Lorraine M. Lorigan, now a student at Notre Dame. Mr. Lorigan did not enjoy the most robust constitution, and his inability to partake of the more strenuous life was amply compensated for by the comforts and joys of his beautiful home, made so attractive through his devoted and charming wife and daughter. He passed away, to the heart-felt regret of a wide circle, on September 24, 1920, at his residence at 235 South Tenth Street. The funeral took place from St. Patrick's Church, which was filled by mourning friends, members of the Bar Association, leaders in many corporations, churchmen and churchwomen, and people from throughout the state; on which occasion a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Collins, pastor, as celebrant, the Rev. T. J. Murphy, S. J., president of the University of Santa Clara, as deacon, the Rev. J. Collins, S. J., as sub-deacon, and the Rev. William M. Boland, S. J., as master of ceremonies. A large number of the Sisters of the various Catholic orders of the county were present, including many from the O'Connor Sanitarium, in which the deceased was keenly interested; and he was laid to rest in the family plot in Oak Hill Cemetery by six nephews—Frank Lorigan, Jr., of San Francisco, and Sidney K. Lorigan, Charles K. Lorigan, B. W. Lorigan, E. L. Nicholson, and G. A. Nicholson, all of San Jose. In delivering a splendid eulogy to the life and character of the deceased, the Rev. Father Collins said:

"Mr. Lorigan's public and private life was his own eulogy. Blessed by God with a good mind and an intrepid spirit, he stood before the public as an example of the perfect Christian gentleman. To him all men were equal, and neither wealth, nor power, nor promise could sway him in a just judgment, nor was anyone so poor and lowly to be beneath his reverence and service. As a Catholic, he was a perfect example of Christianity. He measured all his judgments and actions as if conscious of the ever-present, all-seeing eye of God. He was proud of the dignity of being a true Christian, and his daily life was an example of it."

Nicholas Bowden, on behalf of the Bar Association, also delivered a eulogy before the Superior Court of Santa Clara County on Friday, October 8, 1920, in which he said:

"The life and character of Charles M. Lorigan deserve more than passing notice. For thirty years, and until the beginning of his last fatal illness some months ago, he was a conspicuous and familiar figure in the courts and in this community. Early in his career as a lawyer, he made warm and lasting friendships, and quickly secured the confidence and respect of client and citizen. To these friends, and to this confidence, he was ever and always true and loyal. He was an alumnus of the University of Santa Clara. His Alma Mater endowed him with a liberal and Christian education. It was a rich endowment. It was the foundation of his professional success and a sure and safe guide in all the relations of life. Handicapped by physical affliction, Charles M. Lorigan radiated sunshine and happiness. His affliction walked with him through life. It was with him in his comings and goings. It stood beside him at his hearthstone. He knew that most of the activities and pleasures of youth and manhood were forever denied him, and this fact was graciously accepted without a murmur, never a complaint. Two other of Charles M. Lorigan's distinguishing characteristics were his open-hearted candor and his unimpeachable integrity. No whisper of suspicion was ever breathed against his name. The record of his life is the record of duty and service."

DAVID WIGHT.—A pharmacist of wide experience, whose close application to work during many years enabled him to retire in comfort is David Wight, a native son, who was born in Vallejo, on February 5, 1860, the son of David Wight, an honored pioneer who passed away in San Jose on May 25, 1919. He was reared and schooled in Glasgow, Scotland, the city of his birth, and he became an engineer, coming to California as first assistant engineer of the steamer Fremont around Cape Horn to San Francisco in 1851, following his trade after he came to California for about three years on the Pacific Mail Steamer. He married Miss Nicholas Douglas, who was also born in Scotland, and she passed away on June 18, 1920, at her home on Willows Street. They had six children, all of whom are still living, and among them our subject was the fourth. David Wight became well-known as an engineer in the Bay City, and in 1854 he removed to Vallejo, and assisted in the great work of constructing the Navy Yard. Indeed, to him belonged the distinction of having driven the first pile needed in that pretentious work. At the conclusion of his service, he returned to San Francisco and there founded the California Iron Works. The year 1870 brought severe reverses to the family, and they then removed to San Jose. David Wight, Sr., took charge of the iron foundry, owned by John and Donald McKenzie, and located at the corner of First and

Cecil Lonigan.

San Antonio streets, San Jose; and he also invested in a small home-place in The Willows. Later, he became manager for Joseph Enright, who was engaged in the manufacture of straw-burning threshing engines. Mr. Wight lived to the ripe old age of eighty-nine.

David Wight, Jr., had the advantages of the public schools of San Jose. In 1876, at the age of sixteen, he entered the employ of Rhodes & Lewis, pharmacists on South First Street, San Jose, and began the study of pharmacy; he then entered the California College of Pharmacy, and was graduated by the University of California in 1882. After serving as a pharmacist in various cities in California he became the manager for Grenell & Beaumont, continuing in that capacity for five years, and there he was one of the organizers of the McKenney Drug Company and established a pharmacy on South First Street. He was vice-president and director and continued to give his services as pharmacist to the business until they sold out to the Wolfe Drug Company in 1898. Since he quit his profession he is engaged as horticulturist. In San Jose in 1886 Mr. Wight married Miss Susie E. Cottle, the only surviving daughter of the late Ira Cottle, the pioneer and orchardist, who came to California in 1854. Mr. Wight is a member of Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., and is a member of San Jose Consistory of Scottish Rite, is a member of the O. E. S.; he is also a member of the Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs; and Mrs. Wight belongs to the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. Mr. and Mrs. Wight have built for themselves a beautiful residence on a fine portion of the Ira Cottle estate, which they retained, while they disposed of the rest of the choice prune orchard at the corner of Minnesota and Lincoln avenues in the Willow district, and out of this has been created the handsome Lincoln Park.

MILDRED P. HANSON.—Prominent among the best-trained, most successful teachers, whose popularity, extending through Santa Clara County, has been clearly due to hard, efficient work coupled with the influence of an attracting personality, is Miss Mildred P. Hanson, who resides at 774 South Eighth Street, San Jose. A native daughter proud of her heritage, she was born at Sonora, in Tuolumne County, Cal., and her father was Jesse Kimball Hanson, a member of an honored New England family of farmer folk. He came out to San Francisco in '49, sailing around Cape Horn to get there, and from San Francisco he hurried into the southern mines of Tuolumne. He was not particularly successful, however, and instead of pinning his faith to the digging for gold, he opened a book store, where he also sold Chinese curios. He also managed the telegraph station at Sonora, for he was an expert operator. He was a well-read man, and found a worthy, inspiring companion in his wife, who was Miss Annie E. Patrick before her marriage, the member of a family that had migrated in 1760 to South Carolina from French Lorraine, and which eventually became represented in North Carolina, Tennessee and Northern Alabama. Miss Patrick's father made his way to California for the first time via the Isthmus of Panama, after which he returned to the East by the same route; then he brought his family across the great plains, and once here he became a member of the State Legislature, and for many years he was sheriff of Tuolumne County. Mr. and Mrs. Hanson removed to Fresno County, where the mother died in 1870; the father continued in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, whose service he had entered, being stationed at Tehachepi and Tulare. When the private line was built from Goshen to Visalia he became station agent at Visalia. In 1878 he, too, passed away, honored by all who knew him as a progressive, dependable pioneer citizen.

Miss Mildred Hanson was graduated from the San Jose high school in 1883, and eighteen months later received from the State Normal School at San Jose her certificate for teaching. The first school to which she was assigned was in the Elbow Creek district, where she was in charge of some thirty-five pupils for a year; and then she spent a year and a half in the public schools of San Luis Obispo County. After that, she moved north to Washington, and for a season taught at Waitsburg, getting a good idea of the conditions of life in that locality, and so enlarging her knowledge of Pacific Coast geography. In the fall of 1889, she came to San Jose and entered the Willow Glen School as a primary teacher, becoming the fourth teacher on the staff for that season; and at the beginning of the school term in 1908 she was appointed principal, and then there were six teachers. Ever alert and untiring in constructive work and desirable legislation, and the building up a fine elementary school, Miss Hanson has kept abreast of the times, and now a new and handsome school edifice is being erected to accommodate the increasing number of pupils there. The coming year Miss Hanson is to continue as the vice-principal of the school, although for some time she has contemplated retiring from active professional duties. For years she has been a member of the executive committee of the Santa Clara County Teachers' Association, in which her influence has always been wide and helpful to every important interest, and in support of the worthiest movements.

With her sister, Miss Margaret Hanson, who is vice-principal of the Visalia-Jefferson Grammar School, Miss Hanson owns the residence at 74 South Eighth Street, San Jose, which has been their home for some years; another sister is Mrs. C. L. Witten, the wife of Judge Witten of San Jose. History and ancestry, both recalling the fine old days of early California and New England, as well as Southern, are subjects of attraction to these ladies, for their forefathers were among the Kimballs and Hansons who settled in New Hampshire as early as 1640, became prominent professionally, and figured in Colonial history and the building of the nation. These forebears also included Maj. John L. Patrick and his brother, Capt. George W. Patrick, whose reputation for prowess in another part of the United States was equally enviable. They have good reason, therefore, to be proud of their ancestors, as they are of the great Pacific commonwealth in which they themselves have had their part in social and educational formations, and Santa Clara and Tulare counties may well be congratulated upon securing such pedagogical talent as that of the Misses Hanson.

HAROLD L. FATE.—A native son of California, Harold L. Fate is now identified with the Associated Oil Company of San Jose and is an alert young business man who is making the most of his time, talents and opportunities. He was born in Santa Cruz, Cal., February 28, 1896, a son of Lewis and Mary Fate. His father was a native of Ohio and as a child was taken by his parents to Danville, Ill., where his youthful days were spent. In 1890 he made his way to the Pacific Coast, first establishing his home in San Francisco, and later removing to Santa Cruz, where he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. In 1899 he came to San Jose as an employe of that road and resided here until 1903, when he went to Salinas, where he remained until 1907, during which period he continued with the railroad. In the latter year he returned to San Jose where he has since lived.

In the public schools of San Jose and Salinas, Harold L. Fate acquired his education and on starting out in the business world he obtained employment with the firm of Popp & Hogan, job printers, for whom he worked as pressman for fifteen months. He then secured a position with the S. H. Chase Lumber Company of San Jose, with whom he remained for a little over two years, and then was wood turner for the Hubbard & Carmichael Company of this city for seven years. He next became connected with the Associated Oil Company, but at the end of twelve months left that firm and returned to the Chase Lumber Company, with whom he continued for a year and a half. Leaving San Jose, he went to Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands, and there was occupied in planing mill work for about eight months. Upon returning to California he resumed his former connection with the Associated Oil Company and has since continued in their service, proving a faithful and efficient employe.

Mr. Fate is independent in his political views, casting his ballot in favor of the candidate whom he deems best fitted for office, regardless of party ties. He is a member of the Pastime Social Club, of which he has been treasurer and a trustee and is now president. He is also connected wth the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Eagles and the Good Fellows Lodge of San Jose, being a past exalted director of the last named organization.

DAVID HAROLD CRAMER, Ph. B.—The vicinity of Campbell and the surrounding country are fortunate indeed to have as an able and conscientious man to care for the educational welfare of the children of the citizens of that locality as is found in Prof. David Harold Cramer, an eminent and experienced teacher who is now the principal of the Campbell Union high school. Professor Cramer is a native of Bloomdale, Ohio, and was born November 12, 1881. He is the son of David L. and Alice S. (Lesher) Cramer, both natives of Pennsylvania. David L. Cramer is a carpenter and he and his wife are now residents of Fostoria, Ohio.

David H. Cramer received his education at Bloomdale grammar school, Fostoria high school and Wooster College, all in the state of Ohio. He was graduated from Wooster College in 1906 with the degree Ph. B. and for the next two years he was science teacher at Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, high school and the following two years he served as principal of the same school. In the spring of 1910 he came to California, and that fall he took a graduate course in the University of California, majoring in mathematics. Then going to Globe, Ariz., he was employed in the offices of the Old Dominion Copper Mining Company for a while, coming to Campbell in the fall of 1912. He became the vice-principal of the Campbell high school and continued in that position for a period of eight years, when he was elected as principal. The Campbell Union high school has had a good growth having now about 170 students and eleven teachers.

Professor Cramer's marriage, which took place at Lake Geneva, Wis., united him with Miss Florence Davidson, who was born in Nevada, and reared in Wisconsin, the daughter of Ebenezer and Eleanor (Stevens) Davidson. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer are the parents of two children: Harold D. and Hugh G. Mr. Cramer is a Knights Templar Mason. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and in religious faith, he and his family are active in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Campbell.

ARTHUR T. BRITTON.—An experienced and enterprising business man whose success represents the Twentieth Century spirit, is Arthur T. Britton, the owner and manager of the busy automobile-machine and repair shop at South First Street, San Jose, noted for its modern equipment and its ability to turn out work of almost any kind within that field of industry. A native son, he was born at San Diego in 1880, the son of William and Laura A. (Inman) Britton, who came early to California, were married at San Jose and lived here for some years, and then removed to San Diego. Mr. Britton had come across the plains in 1854, while Mrs. Britton came by the Isthmus. Arthur attended the usual grammar schools, but profited most, later on in life, in the great school of practical experience.

He learned the blacksmith trade and came to San Jose in 1910, when he worked at his trade in the employ of others for two years. Then he opened what was the beginning of his present undertaking, equipped the shop in every respect for first-class work, so that now he is able to keep busy a score or more of skilled workmen. He manufactures the W. & B. cylinder grinder, and Britton's auxiliary air valve for motorcycles, and ships his products all over the United States.

When Mr. Britton married, on September 18, 1908, he took for his wife Mrs. Flora (Kifer) Morton, a native of San Gregorio, San Mateo County, and the daughter of S. H. and Isabelle (Smith) Kifer, and they have had one son, Jack Arthur Britton. Mr. Britton likes to fish, and he is also fond of motoring, in fact he and his wife revel in California's outdoor attractions. He endeavors to remain independent in national political affairs, and is thus able to work more freely for what he believes to be the best man and the best measures. During the Spanish-American War he served in Company B, Eighth California Regular Infantry, and served until he was mustered out with his regiment in 1899. He is a member of Wheaton Camp, Spanish-American War Veterans, and of the Chamber of Commerce.

J. H. Adams

JOHN HICKS ADAMS.—Among the notable California forty-niners resident in Santa Clara County who have joined the silent majority of that adventurous host and found homes in yet fairer golden lands than those to which they struggled amid countless hardships in 1849, John Hicks Adams deserves especial mention in any historical record annalling the affairs of Santa Clara County, since he was a real pioneer in that county. On September 4, 1878, the county and that section of the state was called upon to mourn the taking off of a true and worthy man, one who had been true to his own ideals and convictions, and who by his large life work conferred benefit upon hundreds of his fellow citizens who of necessity shared in what he accomplished toward the material progress and upbuilding of his community. While on his way from his mine in Arizona to Tuscon he was killed by Mexicans in ambush. He was born at Edwardsville, Ill., June 13, 1820. His father, John Quincy Adams, (named for the president) who had been a resident of Illinois since 1816, was engaged in wool carding and in the manufacture of woolen goods. In 1822 he commenced raising the castor oil bean, having obtained a few seeds from the East Indies. In 1823 he gave seeds to his neighbors, who put in crops, and their returns ran as high as one dollar per bushel, paid them by Mr. Adams, who had erected a factory that season where he made castor oil to supply the market. This was the beginning of this industry in the state of Illinois.

In 1823, Mrs. John Q. Adams died and the son, John H., our subject, was sent to school at Shurtleff College, in Upper Alton, and remained there two years. In the meantime his father had married a Miss Gordon, then John H. returned home and assisted in his father's factory and store. On the night of April 12, 1838, the castor oil mills, five in number, with 20,000 bushels of beans and fifty barrels of oil, were completely destroyed by fire, there being no insurance, the loss being something like $45,000. This was a severe loss, but they immediately set about erecting another building and continued their business. In 1838 John Quincy Adams was elected county sheriff and his son, John Hicks, was appointed a deputy and looked after collection of taxes and court business. During the winter of 1838 a bold jail break was effected by two men and, as Sheriff Adams was absent, John Hicks took full charge of the pursuit and after several days captured the two desperate men and returned them to the jail. On May 16, 1840, the father passed away at Edwardsville, leaving five children by his first wife and three by his second. John Hicks Adams then went into business with H. K. Eaton, and for the next two years manufactured castor oil; then he and his brother, W. R. Adams, carried on the business until low prices forced them to suspend.

In the spring of 1847, John Hicks Adams assisted in raising a company for the Mexican War and was mustered in on May 20, 1847, at Alton, Ill., in Company J, Fifth Illinois Volunteers, and Mr. Adams was commissioned first lieutenant, and at Fort Leavenworth he received the appointment of regimental quartermaster, taking charge of the government supplies, stock and wagons to cross the plains to Santa Fe, 120 wagons in all; later in July Lieutenant Adams was advanced to a captaincy, upon the death of Captain Niles, and took command at 110-mile Creek near the border, and during the march and campaign acquitted himself with honor. At the close of the war he returned to Illinois with his regiment and was discharged at Alton on October 12, 1848. During the winter of '48-'49 the news of the discovery of gold in California had reached Illinois and Captain Adams was among the first in his locality to leave. With a six-mule team and light wagon, accompanied by Allen Pomeroy, William Reynolds and Dr. C. M. Lusk, he left St. Joseph, Mo., April 8, 1849. They passed heavily loaded trains, guarded carefully against Indian attacks, were joined by several other parties, and after many hardships and deprivations from lack of water, arrived at Hangtown August 1, 1849. Captain Adams mined and ran pack trains in various camps in Northern California for two years, then went back to Illinois via Panama and arrived at Edwardsville, October 12, 1851. In the spring of 1852 he started for California over the plains with his wife and two children, and arrived in Placerville on September 6 of that year. The winter of 1852-53 was spent at Manhattan Creek near Georgetown, where his brother-in-law, Allen Pomeroy had located a claim for him and he was very successful.

In August, 1853, Captain Adams removed to Santa Clara County and settled on a farm near Gilroy, and the present Adams district school near Gilroy stands on the land which he donated to the county for that purpose in 1856. Those were wild west days, to be sure, when upon arriving at the schoolhouse in the morning, bear and lion tracks were to be found in front of the door and around the building. In 1860 Captain Adams was elected a member of the county board of supervisors to represent Gilroy and Almaden townships. In the fall of 1863 he was elected sheriff of Santa Clara County and removed with his family to San Jose; he held this office for three successive terms; again reelected in 1871-73 and retired in March, 1876. While in office he acquired a reputation as a brave and efficient officer and a shrewd detective, second to none in the state. His connection with the pursuit and capture of Vasquez, the notorious bandit of California, is well known by oldtimers and the praise he received was well deserved. To Captain Adams is due the credit for making the first exploration of Lake Tahoe. One of a company of eight men, he set out from Georgetown on May 1, 1850, in search for gold, and on May 20 he reached this now-famous lake, exploring this region extensively prospecting for the yellow treasure.

In December, 1841, Mr. Adams married Miss Matilda Pomeroy, born in Shelby County, Ky., and they were the parents of eight children: John H. died in Illinois in childhood; Mary married James Hanna and lives at Livermore and has one son living; Alice M., widow of John Gordon, resides in San Jose; Sadie married James Reed and both are dead; William H. of the Llagas district; Charles C., also on the Llagas; Abraham L. of Los Angeles has one son and one daughter; Nellie M. married George Stark and resides in San Jose and has one daughter living. Mr. Adams organized the Home Guards in Gilroy during the Civil War and was their captain; he also served as president of the South Almaden Quicksilver Mining Company. He was public-spirited in citizenship, was trustworthy in business, faithful in friendship, and in his home was most devoted to the welfare and happiness of his wife and children. Many

were his good qualities and few his faults. He loved truth and justice and represented a high type of our American manhood.

WILLIAM HUMBOLDT ADAMS.—The life which this narrative chronicles began in a tent at the Sink of the Humboldt in Nevada, on August 12, 1852, while his parents were en route from Illinois to California with ox-teams. He is the oldest living son of Capt. John Hicks and Matilda (Pomeroy) Adams, the former a sturdy pioneer who first came to California in 1849. William Humboldt Adams was reared in Santa Clara County and he attended the Adams district school and later Gates Institute and Business College in San Jose. In 1870 he was a student at the University of the Pacific, and served during 1873-76 as deputy sheriff under his father. In 1876 he went to San Benito County, where he owned a stock ranch, but the dry year broke him up; then he returned to San Jose and engaged in contract teaming until settling on his present ranch. In 1896 he removed to the Llagas district, where he had purchased eighty-five acres, twenty of which he set to prunes. When he first settled on the ranch, the land was covered with oak trees and poison oak brush, but he persevered until the tillable land was cleared and a fine orchard property was developed.

Mr. Adams' marriage on May 9, 1877, at Emmet, San Benito County, united him with Miss Nellie Ackley, a daughter of Samuel Ackley, a pioneer of San Benito County, and they are the parents of five children: Gertrude I. is the wife of Roy Ackley, an orchardist at Llagas; Harry J. is married and with his wife and two children reside on the Llagas; W. H., Jr., died at the age of thirty-five, survived by his widow and five children, who reside in San Francisco; Earl S. is married and has two children and resides at Gilroy; Ruby M. is the wife of Wesley W. Burden; they have two sons and Mr. Burden is manager of the Adams home place. Mr. Adams is an active member of the California Prune & Apricot Association and politically is a stanch Republican; for eighteen years he has served as trustee of the Llagas school district.

IRA H. GRIM.—Although one of the more recently established business enterprises of Campbell, the Orchard City Garage has already secured a large share of the public patronage, owing to the enterprising methods and capable management of its owner, Ira H. Grim. A native of West Virginia, he was born March 10, 1887, and in the public schools of that state he acquired his education. While in Columbus, Ohio, in 1908, he enlisted in the U. S. Army and spent three years in the Coast Artillery. Coming to California he was stationed first on San Francisco Bay and then on the Mexican border and at the expiration of his enlistment he was honorably discharged from service as a corporal. Liking the Pacific Coast region he decided to cast in his lot with Californians, and engaged in the automobile business at Los Banos. He went from there to San Francisco, being for three years in the employ of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and while residing in that city he was also connected with the Ford Motor Company. In 1914 he went to Rhode Island in the interests of the American Automobile Protective Association and during the World War was a government employe. In 1918 he arrived in Campbell, becoming connected with the automobile industry, in which he has since continued actively. He established the Orchard City Garage which was located on Dillon Avenue, until the new garage on Campbell Avenue was completed for him and here he carries a full line of automobile parts, accessories, and is equipped to do all kinds of repairing, employing three men to aid him in his operations. He is an expert mechanic and owing to the first-class work turned out of his garage it has found favor with automobile owners, his business having already assumed large proportions. Enterprising and progressive, he is a member of the Campbell Improvement Club, the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, California Auto Trades Association, Orchard City Garage, and a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club.

In Oakland Mr. Grim married Miss Mary Downey, a native of England, and they now have three children: Robert, Arnold and Betty. He supports the platform and candidates of the Republican party and in public affairs has always taken a deep and helpful interest. He is a capable and enterprising young business man who is contributing to the commercial development of his community.

EUGENE D. WEBSTER.—Born in the town of Sylvester, near Albany, Green County, Wis., June 12, 1846, Eugene D. Webster is a son of Benjamin and Laura A. (Babcock) Webster, both parents natives of New York state, of an old New England family who migrated west to Wisconsin during the year of 1844, where they followed farming. In 1862 Benjamin Webster enlisted in the service of his country in the Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, but on account of poor health was mustered out a few months later. When Eugene D. Webster was but a young boy of sixteen, he enlisted and entered camp at Racine, Wis., later being sent to Kentucky in Company I, Thirty-first Wisconsin Volunteers, and was engaged in forty-two battles and skirmishes. He took part in the battles before Atlanta, and was under General Sherman in his famous March to the Sea; was at the taking of Savannah, Ga.; then in the battles of Goldsborough, Raleigh and Bentonville until Lee's surrender. Later, as one of Sherman's men, he took part in the Grand Review in Washington, and was honorably discharged at Madison, Wis., on July 24, 1865. During the war his parents had removed to Jackson County, Wis., whither he followed. Upon his return to civil life, he engaged in the hotel and livery business and was very successful. He was united in marriage January 7, 1877, with Miss Mary Rogerson, a daughter of John and Harriett Rogerson, pioneers of Madison, Dane County, Wis. They are the parents of two sons, Albertus R., and Thornton D., both of San Jose. For many years Mr. Webster followed his chosen line of work in Neillsville, Clark County, Wis., becoming prominently identified with the affairs of his local community, serving as councilman for a number of years. Having sold his business in Wisconsin, Mr Webster came to San Jose, Cal., July 12, 1902. He purchased a ranch west of Santa Clara consisting of forty acres planted to prunes, peaches and walnuts, and was active engaged in horticulture pursuits until 1915, when he sold his ranch and erected a residence on Minnesota Avenue; later this was sold and his present residence was built at 11 South Lincoln Avenue. He is a Republican and is

a prominent figure in G. A. R. circles, being a past commander of Bacon Post G. A. R. in Neillsville. Fraternally he is a member of the Neillsville Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is also a member of Liberty Lodge No. 299, F. & A. M., Santa Clara, and is a Scottish Rite Mason.

HON. JAMES R. WELCH.—A jurist of state wide reputation, Hon. James R. Welch has been on the State Superior Bench since 1904, in Santa Clara County. He has frequently been called to other counties of the state to sit in important cases and has also sat as Justice pro tem in the Appellate District Court. Santa Clara County being one of the busiest counties in the state in legal matters, Judge Welch, during his occupancy of the bench has disposed of many large cases of statewide interest. He presides over Department One of the Superior Court, and is the senior member of the bench in and for Santa Clara County. He stands amongst the foremost thinkers and jurists of the state.

He was born February 2, 1860, near Plainview, Macoupin County, Ill., where his father was a well to do farmer, stockraiser and owner and operator of a flour mill. In 1866 his father moved to Missouri where with his family he resided a short time. The family suffered great monetary loss in the financial depression in the '70s, and when a lad of fourteen, young Welch was thrown on his own resources. He set about deliberately and persistently to get an education. He crossed the plains in a prairie schooner in 1877 and located in Boise City, Idaho, where he succeeded in preparing himself to enter the highest public school of the capital city. At the age of twenty years, he became a teacher there in a position next to that of the principal.

In the Indian outbreak in the late '70s he entered service under Capt. Maxon against the depredations of the Indians. This old soldier did not raise his company to stay at home, but went out on the sage brush plains and drove the marauders into the mountains of Montana. Mr. Welch came to San Jose in 1882, and has since resided here. He entered the University of the Pacific in 1882 and graduated in 1887 with the Ph. B. degree. Three years later the degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater. During a vacation period while he was a student at the university, he graduated at Heald's Business College, and throughout his entire college course, was principal of the commercial department of the university. Upon graduation he took up the study of law alone and was admitted to the bar by the Supreme Court of the state in 1888. The legal records of Santa Clara County would not be complete without a reference to the Union Savings Bank, California Cured Fruit Association and the Tarpey-Nicholson 40-year old litigation, as well as many other important cases in which Judge Welch successfully participated before he went on the bench. During the fifteen years as an attorney, his rise was rapid and sure. He was city attorney of San Jose from 1894 to 1897, when he resigned to devote his entire time to his private practice.

Judge Welch's family consists of a wife and four children—three daughters and one son. He is a Mason and an Elk, and also a member of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. He registers as a Republican. In addition to his official duties he takes an active interest in public and civic affairs. He is a fruit grower and at the present time a member of the voting board of the California Prune and Apricot Growers Association, and is ardent in the cause of the growers of the state in successfully marketing their fruit cooperatively. He has also espoused the cause of Santa Clara County and the State against the city of Santa Cruz in that city's endeavor to divert the Skyline Boulevard from the Summit Ridge of the Santa Cruz Mountains to a canyon route. He has recently present arguments before the State Highway Commission in favor of retaining and building the Skyline drive along the crest of the Mountains, as a great scenic trunk line, for the use of the whole state. Before many chambers of commerce, civic and commercial organizations of the state, he has been untiring in his advocacy of this highway and its routing along the skyline of the mountains.

ALVA CURTIS KEESLING.—Among the early settlers of Santa Clara County, no name is more familiar than that of Keesling, and the subject of this sketch, Alva Curtis Keesling, is a worthy representative of that honored name. He was born near Lake Minnetonka, Hennepin County, Minn., on November 8, 1857, the son of Thomas Bulla and Elizabeth (Hasty) Keesling, who came to California in 1873 and settled in The Willows and became one of the most successful fruit growers in the county. The father was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1824, his father, John Keesling, a native of Wythe County, Va., and his wife, Melinda (Bulla) Keesling, a native of North Carolina, having moved into Ohio in an early day. The family removed to a point near Newcastle, Ind., where the father went to school and worked on his father's farm. The father was commissioned postmaster of Mechanicsburg, Ind., in 1848 by President Tyler and he held that position for eight years, meanwhile conducting a general store and a sawmill, the postoffice being in his store. He heard as a boy many and wonderful tales of the great West beyond and resolved to some day cast his fortunes in this land of greater opportunities, so in 1856 he removed with his family to Minnesota and settled where Minneapolis now stands. At that time there were but few shanties on the west side of the river, although on the east side was the town of St. Anthony's Falls. He bought twelve acres of land now in the center of Minneapolis, and remained there for sixteen years, during which time he was employed in a sawmill and at gardening. Having always had a fondness for horticulture, which was unsatisfactory in Minnesota owing to the intense cold, he made a trip to California, settling in the Santa Clara Valley in 1872. In 1848 he married Miss Elizabeth Hasty, a native of Preble County, Ohio, her parents also removing into Indiana during its early settlement. Her parents were Thomas Hasty, a native of Kentucky, and Anna Raper, a native of Virginia. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Alva Curtis is the fifth.

He was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Jose; then went to work for his father on his ranch. In 1883 he purchased a ranch on Fruitvale Avenue; then in 1906 he purchased his home on the Los Gatos and San Jose roads, consisting of ninety-six acres, mostly in fruit; he has erected a fine residence, commodious and modern in every respect. He has been secretary and manager of the

Campbell Telephone Company since its organization in 1906. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

The marriage of Mr. Keesling united him with Miss Edna Hobson, the daughter of Stephen Hobson, and they are the parents of five children: Mildred C. is the wife of George L. Husted of Campbell; Rollo H. and Mervin are at home, Mervin being associated with his father and has an interest in the home place; Audrey A. is the wife of Dr. E. A. Abbott of San Jose and Wana is attending Stanford University. There are seven grandchildren. In local affairs, Mr. Keesling has served his community as school trustee; also has been master of the Orchard City and Pomona Grange. In national politics he is a Republican, and is a stanch supporter of prohibition. He is one of the most substantial citizens in the county and never fails to support all measures for the advancement of the county.

WILL GREEN HARTON.—Among the native sons of California, Will Green Harton is achieving prominence in a business way in San Jose, and well deserves the success that is the reward of strict integrity and a firm determination to progress. He was born in Fresno County, Cal., December 12, 1889, an only son of Charles Harton and Lulu (Green) Harton, the latter a daughter of Gen. Will S Green, an early settler of Colusa County. He landed in Colusa on July 6, 1850, piloting the new steamer Colusa up the Sacramento River, and for five years more than a half century he was a citizen of that town, of which he first saw the site from the pilot house of the pioneer steamer.

Early in his experience in the Sacramento Valley, General Green saw that to reach their highest productivity there must be a drainage of the rich bottom lands, for protection against floods, and irrigation of the rich plains for protection against the normal drought of the dry season. He was one of California's first apostles of agriculture, and land was the text of all his epistles. As an engineer, he surveyed the land. As a legislator, he drew the land code of the state. As surveyor general of the United States, he protected the public domain for the settlers who would till it. As treasurer of the state, he conserved and economized the taxes paid by the owners of the land. As the foremost editorial writer of the state, he considered the land as first material object of human interest. He developed the first plans for irrigation and drainage of the Sacramento Valley; and though high-salaried engineers have wrought upon the same problem, his plans stand unimpeached. On account of the vastness of the great work which he conceived, he came to be the final authority upon more things of vital concern to the state than any other man in California. This is but a brief resume of the important things for which he gave the best years of his life.

Mrs. Harton passed away when her infant son was only one year old, and he was given into the care of his illustrious grandfather. When he had reached the age of fourteen, he was sent to Bingham Military Academy at Asheville, N. C., a preparatory school for Webb's Training School, located at Bellbuckle, Tenn., from which institution he graduated when twenty years of age. General Green passed away in 1905, and Mr. Harton was thrown upon his own resources. He spent several years in various parts of the Middle West, working at whatever he could find to do to earn an honest living. At the outbreak of the World War in 1917, he was a resident of Southern California and he enlisted in the navy at San Pedro in the submarine service. He was immediately put into an officers' training school, receiving actual experience on submarine chasers, and thus twelve months were spent up and down the coast. At the close of the war he was released from active service, but is subject to call at any time. He removed to San Jose during the year of 1919 and was employed as sales manager of a local automobile firm; later he established his own business, selling used cars. With a small capital he began business and in 1921 Dr. F. B. Pierce was taken into the partnership and the Harton-Pierce Motor Company was formed, Mr. Harton taking full charge of the business management. The company has the exclusive sale and service for the Oakland car, specializing on the "Oakland Sensible Six." The company realizes that their patrons' interests are a part and parcel of their success and that their business depends upon thoroughly satisfying their customers.

The marriage of Mr. Harton in January, 1920, united him with Miss Muriel Warner, a daughter of John Warner, a pioneer merchant of Santa Clara Valley. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons, Elks and American Legion, as well as of the N. S. G. W. Upright and honorable in every relation of life, Mr. Harton has won the esteem and respect of business associates and counts his friends and acquaintances by the score.

ALBERT H. CURTNER.—A worthy native son whose memory will long be cherished by a wide circle of friends who were indebted to him for something that made life more attractive and inspiring, was the late Albert H. Curtner, who was born on the Henry Curtner estate, at Warm Springs, in Alameda County, on October 7, 1878, next to the youngest son of Henry and Mary (Myers) Curtner, now also deceased—honored pioneers and citizens of California. The mother died when Albert was about five years old; he was of a studious disposition, and the preparatory work of his schooling was completed at Washington College, near Irvington, in his sixteenth year. At seventeen he entered Leland Stanford University. In time, he majored in higher mathematics and electrical engineer, and he became a student fellow. Then he took up the intensive study of economics and sociology; becoming deeply absorbed in his work.

On October 24, 1900, Mr. Curtner was married to Miss Amy E. Welch, the daughter of the late Lorenzo Welch, the farmer and honored pioneer of Contra Costa County. As a child of twelve years, he came out to California with his parents by way of the Isthmus of Panama, and when twenty-six years of age he was married to Miss Sarah Frances Howard, whose father had crossed the plains in 1850. She was born in California. Her father tried his luck in finding gold, and eventually he settled in the San Joaquin Valley, in Contra Costa County. Miss Amy was next to the youngest of her family, and she was attending the University at Palo Alto, and should have graduated with the class of '03 if she had not married. Five children blessed this happy union. Dorothy and Alberta are students at Mills

John Stanfield

College; Virginia, Evelyn and Albert H., Jr., are at home carrying on their school work. Mrs. Curtner and her family attend the Christian Church.

Mr. Curtner acquired by gift from his father a ranch and orchard near Sunnyvale, which was the family residence up to the time of his premature death; although he was temporarily living in Southern California when he died on March 17, 1915, failing health having led him to seek the higher altitude at Monrovia. He was always a Republican, but he never aspired to public office. Just before his death he sold the ranch, and now Mrs. Curtner lives at 75 South Thirteenth Street, San Jose, where she dispenses a generous hospitality.

JOHN J. STANFIELD.—A man of enterprise and much force of character who left an indelible impression on the business and horticultural interests of the Santa Clara Valley, was the late John J. Stanfield, a native of Belfast, Ireland, born August 12, 1834. His parents were born in Scotland and England and he was reared and educated in the schools of the city of Belfast. He started out for himself and going to Liverpool he was employed there until he got the gold fever and came in a sailing vessel around Cape Horn, landing in San Francisco in 1858. However, he did not go to the mines, but remained in San Francisco. He was in the employ of Dr. Woodard in the What Cheer House for three years, when he came to Santa Clara County and purchased 260 acres of land in the Union district. He engaged in farming and later set out orchards and a vineyard, becoming successful in the field of fruit raising. He was one of the organizers of the Bank of Los Gatos in which he was director and vice-president, was an organizer and director in the Farmers' Union in San Jose and interested in other enterprises that his influence helped build up.

In San Francisco, Mr. Stanfield was married to Margaret Cairns, also born in Belfast, who made the six months' journey around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel, to join her fiance in San Francisco, where they were married upon her arrival in 1860. They became the parents of three children, the eldest being twins; James J. is a banker and horticulturist of Los Gatos; Phoebe J. died aged fifty-eight, while Sarah H. died in 1898. Mr. Stanfield and his wife were members of the Episcopalian Church and he was a strong Republican politically. He died in July, 1894, while his widow survived until 1908. John J. Stanfield was one of the very earliest settlers in the Union district of Santa Clara County, having located there while it was a wild country, covered with oak and brush and tanglewood, which he cleared from his land by himself and made it into a productive grain farm. He was truly one of Santa Clara County's first and foremost men.

RALSTON ALISON.—In financial circles of Santa Clara County Ralston Alison is well and favorably known as manager of the Campbell branch of the Garden City Bank and Trust Company, in which capacity he is controlling one of the sound moneyed institutions of this part of the state. He was born in Marshall, Mo., June 11, 1878, and is a son of W. H. and Susan (Brown) Alison, who since 1904 have made their home in San Jose, Santa Clara County, the father now living retired from business activities.

Reared on a ranch, Ralston Alison pursued his education in the grammar and high schools, while later he completed a course in the Mason City, Iowa, business college. Coming to California in 1901 he spent some time in San Francisco and in 1904 he arrived in Santa Clara County, where he devoted his attention to orcharding. In 1910 he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Bank of Campbell, which was later consolidated with the Garden City Bank and Trust Company,—his trustworthiness and capabilities winning him promotions from one position to another of greater importance and responsibility until he was made manager in February, 1920. He is now the incumbent in this office and the policy he follows is such as carefully safeguards the interests of depositors and at the same time promotes the success of the institution.

Mr. Alison married Miss Etta Conway, also a native of Marshall, Mo., and they now have two daughters, Lucille and Helen. The family are members of the Methodist Church and in his political views Mr. Alison is a Republican, but has never allowed himself to be bound by the narrow ties of partisanship. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order and is a Knight Templar and Shriner. He is also a member of Orchard City Grange and the Campbell Improvement Club, and for recreation he turns to tennis and fishing. He is deeply interested in everything that pertains to the welfare and progress of his community, county and state and is recognized as an able financier whose present success is directly attributable to his enterprising spirit and keen business sagacity.

MRS. AMELIA D. GEORGE.—Among the prominent and highly respected residents of San Jose is numbered Mrs. Amelia D. George, who is a native daughter of California and has spent her entire life in this state. She was born near San Rafael, November 29, 1859. Her father, H. M. Bentley, was born in the state of New York in 1811 and came to California by the Isthmus route, arriving in San Francisco in 1849, when the gold excitement was at its height. He married Miss Pauline Corey, who bore him five children, and in order to provide a livelihood for his family he engaged in farming and merchandising.

The daughter, Amelia D. Bentley, was reared and educated in Dixon, Solano County, Cal., and in 1880 was united in marriage to Edwin A. George, who was born in Michigan, October 25, 1852. In 1855, when he was but three years of age, his parents, William H. and Frances Harriet (Harden) George, crossed the plains to California, locating near Hamilton, where the father became interested in the stock business. Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin A. George took up their residence in San Benito County, Cal., where he followed the occupation of farming and also engaged in the stock business. Through the capable management of his interests he won a substantial measure of success and the esteem and good-will of all who knew him. He passed away on October 8, 1919, and in his demise the community lost a valued citizen, his associates a faithful friend and his family a devoted husband and father.

Mr. and Mrs. George became the parents of eight children, five sons and three daughters: Frances H. is the wife of F. H. Herrman and they have four

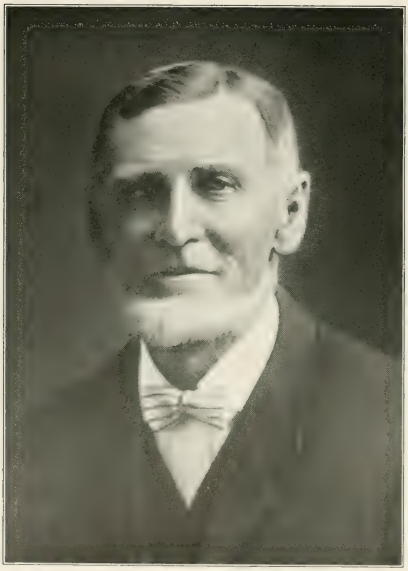
children; Herbert H. resides at Hollister, in San Benito County, he is married and has two sons; Walter H. is now married and is operating a ranch near Hollister; Hiram C. enlisted in the U. S. Army during the World War; Reuben L. is a veteran of the World War, in which he made a brilliant record serving overseas. He was a corporal in Company A, Fifty-ninth Infantry, Fourth Division, and received the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action on September 20, 1918. After his platoon had became badly disorganized under heavy fire and all the sergeants had been killed or wounded, Corporal George took charge of the platoon, reorganized it with great courage and initiative and led it on in the attack against hostile machine guns. He was wounded shortly afterwards but remained throughout the night where he had fallen, refusing to be moved till all the other wounded had been cared for. This was the fourth engagement he participated in. Returning home after over two years' service, he now owns 640 acres of good grazing land in San Benito County, upon which he has proved up since his discharge from the service in 1919; Ernest, a well known rancher of Newman, Cal., is married and has two children; Ethel is the wife of George Bennett, of Oakland, Cal., and they have a daughter; Elinor married Charles Mills, who is also an ex-service man, having served in an ammunition train for fourteen months overseas.

Mrs. George has reared her family so that all have become useful members of society, early impressing upon their minds the value of truth and honor, and she may well feel pride in the result of her teaching. She is still the owner of the ranch in San Benito County, but since 1916 has made her residence at 435 South Second Street, in San Jose. Her life has been an unselfish one, devoted to the welfare and happiness of her family, and her many admirable traits of character have won for her the admiration and esteem of all with whom she has come in contact.

ALBERT LESTER HUBBARD.—A highly respected representative of important commercial affairs, whose wide and varied experience enables him to serve his fellow-citizens with signal ability in public office, is Albert Lester Hubbard, member and manager of the well-known firm of Hubbard and Carmichael Bros., dealers in lumber, and one of the supervisors of Santa Clara County. Fortunate in his birth as a native son, Mr. Hubbard was born at Woodland, Yolo County, on May 20, 1872, the son of Thomas B. Hubbard, a native of Missouri who crossed the plains to California in 1852 with his parents when he was a boy of twelve years. His father resided for some years in the mining region in Placer County, where Thomas Hubbard grew to manhood. Starting out for himself, he went to Woodland, Yolo County, where he farmed until 1874. Coming to Santa Cruz County in that year, he was associated with the Union Lumber Company, this concern having several sawmills in the county. In 1884 he opened a lumber yard in San Jose for this company and he then moved his family here. In 1887 he resigned his position with the Union Lumber Company, after a long term of faithful service, and organized the firm of Hubbard & Carmichael Bros. They engaged in the manufacture of lumber, having their mills in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and in 1892 they opened a lumber yard in San Jose, later starting a planing mill there. Mr. Hubbard remained in control of the business until his death on November 23, 1917. He was at one time supervisor of Santa Cruz County and while in that office made a reputation for progressive views and acts and unquestioned probity. His marriage had united him with Miss Sierra McKoy, a native daughter of Placer County, whose family were old pioneers there, and she still makes her home in San Jose, the mother of three children, the eldest being Albert Lester Hubbard, of this sketch.

After the family took up their residence in San Jose in 1884, Albert L. entered the public schools there, graduating from the San Jose high school in 1892. He spent his summer vacations at the company mills in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and after his graduation he entered the business in San Jose, and under his father's guidance he learned every detail of its operation. It was not long before he was placed in charge of the lumber yard and soon became an able assistant to his father, so that many years ago when his father gave up the active management of the business he was well equipped with his thorough training to take charge of it, and since that time he has displayed marked executive ability in the conduct of its affairs. After the death of Thomas B. Hubbard the business was incorporated as Hubbard & Carmichael Bros., with A. L. Hubbard as president and manager, continuing the business at 384 West Santa Clara Street, where they occupy 258 feet frontage on both sides of the street. There they have built up a large manufacturing plant, having one of the largest planing mills in the valley, a busy, profitable concern giving employment to seventy-five men. Thus it will be seen that Mr. Hubbard has more and more identified himself with the city of San Jose and the surrounding territory. This live interest in the future of San Jose and its wonderfully favored outlying sections led rather naturally to his participation in the government of the county. After having served for two and a half years, out of the four for which he was elected, as city councilman, he was elected supervisor in 1904, and since then he has been elected four times,—in 1908, 1912, 1916 and 1920, and is now serving his fifth term or eighteen year; he has been a leader in all progressive movements, such as the paving of the county highways and the replacing of wooden bridges with concrete. Mr. Hubbard belongs to the Republican party, but he is too broad in his views to allow partisanship to bias or hinder him from community cooperation.

On January 11, 1898, Mr. Hubbard was married at Sacramento to Miss J. Josephine May, a native of New Jersey who was reared in California; an accomplished woman, she presides gracefully over his home, which has been blessed with the birth of five children: Thomas Lester; Wilbur, Alberta, Wesley, and Grace. Mr. Hubbard is a Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner, being a member of Islam Temple, of San Francisco, and he also belongs to the Modern Woodmen, Odd Fellows, Native Sons of the Golden West, the Elks, the Hundred Per Cent Club, Lions Club, and is a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club. A strong, capable man of pleasing personality, a tireless and energetic worker, Mr. Hubbard is never satisfied except to do things thoroughly and well, giving much study and



J. A. Hemp

thought to the business which he has learned from the ground up. With his natural ability and valuable years of training he has built up the plant until it is second to none in the valley and his many friends are naturally proud of the success of their fellow-townsman.

JAMES A. HUFF.—Among the most influential and best known of the men who devoted many years of their active lives to the agricultural enterprises of the Santa Clara Valley, was the late James A. Huff, who, from 1864, was a successful farmer and fruit grower of Mountain View. He was an Ohioan by birth, born in Butler County, February 21, 1832, the second in a family of nine children born to Amos and Margaret (Case) Huff, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a carpenter by trade and left his home section to live in Ohio in 1835, subsequently removing to Cass County, Mich., where he purchased a farm. Devoting his time assiduously to his trade as carpenter and builder, the farm work was left to his sons, six in number, and they cleared and cultivated the land for him. The later years of his life were spent upon this place and he reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years; his wife also died there.

Owing to the unsettled condition of the country to which his parents had removed and scarcity of schools, Mr. Huff's education was exceedingly limited. He worked upon his father's farm until attaining the age of twelve, then for a neighbor for six and one-half years, afterward spending three years more on the home place. He then bought a farm of his own and shortly afterward, January 28th, 1857, married Emily E. Gard, the second daughter of Jonathan Gard, a wealthy pioneer of Cass County, Mich. On April 6, 1863, with his wife and two children, he started overland to California, the trip being made by means of horse teams and covering a period of six months. The two children were buried on the way, one in Omaha and the other on the banks of the Platte.

The party of which Mr. and Mrs. Huff were members settled in Napa Valley, but they continued to the vicinity of Mountain View, where they arrived September 6, and began farm pursuits upon a farm where the water works in Palo Alto is now situated, harvesting a crop from about 200 acres in the fall of 1864. Later in the same year, Mr. Huff bought his first farm in California—ninety-seven acres about a mile and a half north of Mountain View. Successful as a farmer and stockraiser, he branched out into the seed, fruit and berry business, adding more acreage as his industry demanded, until his holdings consisted of 460 acres.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Huff in this third California home, of whom five are living at this time: Henry, an orchardist near Mountain View, is an extensive grower of walnuts, apricots and prunes. Active in church, civic and agricultural progress, he was a clerk in the Indian Service for a number of years, and later a bookkeeper for the Renton Clay Works at Seattle, Wash., before deciding to give his whole time to horticulture. Frank L., the postmaster at Mountain View, is represented elsewhere in this work. Emily Lozetta, died when seven years old. William E., deceased, conducted a meat market at Palo Alto. He died when twenty-eight years old, after marrying Miss Gertrude Bubb, of the pioneer Bubb family of Mountain View. His widow now resides in Palo Alto. Their one child, Lucile, a graduate of Stanford, married Dean Buchan, vice-president of the First National Bank of Palo Alto, who served as first lieutenant, Q. M. C., in the late war, and is now vice-commander of the American Legion in Palo Alto. J. Arthur is an orchardist on a part of the old Huff home place near Mountain View. Charles A., for many years employed in the Post Office Department at Washington, D. C., is now engineer for the Scotia Lumber Company in Humboldt County. Alpheus E., commonly known as Bert, is also an engineer with the Scotia Lumber Company of Humboldt County.

In politics, Mr. Huff was a Republican, but preferred to exercise his right of franchise as an American citizen in private life free from the entanglements which usually beset the office seeker. His chief activity centered in his farm. Although hay, grain and stock were at first his chief products, he later gave much attention to the fitness of various soils to the growth of seeds, berries and trees. His experiments along these lines were necessarily extensive and carried over long periods of time. Although they were sometimes very expensive and, of course, attended with many individual failures, they ultimately had much to do with his individual success, and were of inestimable value to the community. He was a pioneer in what is now one of the greatest berry and fruit sections in the world. Although exceedingly busy on his farm, he was not uninterested in public affairs. He was always active in church and school matters as well as an active director in the Farmers' and Merchants' National Bank of Mountain View. During nearly the whole period of his life in the vicinity of Mountain View, he was a clerk of the board of trustees of the little country school near his farm, and a worker in the Christian Church of which he and his family were members.

Mrs. Emily Huff died in March, 1890, and in 1906 Mr. Huff married Mrs. Emma Ball, a lady from his old Michigan home, an accomplished and charming woman, acquainted with many of the friends of his youth who helped much with his many friends and his sons to keep his old age active and cheerful. She is now living in Mountain View. His death, which occurred on October 8, 1915, left a vacancy in the citizenry of his community hard to fill.

ERNEST P. LION.—A worthy representative of a pioneer family, Ernest P. Lion, vice-president of the L. Lion & Sons Company, was born and reared in Santa Clara County. He first saw the light of day April 11, 1865 at the family home in San Jose, adjacent to St. James Park, the son of Lazard Lion, who had come to California as early as 1852. His sketch appears on another page.

Ernest P. Lion began his education in the Gates private school, later completing his studies by taking a business course in the Garden City Business College. He left school at the early age of fourteen and entered his father's store and at nineteen took an active part in the business, first as secretary and now as vice-president of the company. He was assistant manager of the Los Angeles branch of the business, from 1886 to 1890, when he was associated with his brother, Gustave F., and also was employed by him in his San Jose store.

Mr. Lion was united in marriage in Los Angeles in November, 1888, to Miss Clara Jobson of San

Francisco, and their son Paul L., who was born there, is actively associated in the extensive business in San Jose. Politically Mr. Lion casts his vote for the Republican candidates, and fraternally he belongs to the B. P. O. Elks and the Native Sons of the Golden West, while locally he is active in the affairs of the Rotary Club, Commercial Club, and the Chamber of Commerce, also the San Jose Golf and Country Club.

CHARLES BRANDT.—A prominent, influential citizen of the Milpitas district who has earned the right to leadership is Charles Brandt, a native of the Laguna district, just east of Milpitas, where he was born November 22, 1867, the son of Frederick and Euphemia (Palmer) Brandt; the former a native of Konigsberg, Germany, came to California in 1864, and settled in the hills east of Milpitas. Three children were born to this worthy couple: Edward, Charles and Euphemia, who became the wife of James Hansen, and died in 1917, and whose portrait appears elsewhere in this work. Frederick Brandt died when only forty-five years of age, while his devoted widow survived until 1906, when she passed away at the age of seventy-five.

Charles Brandt attended the grammar school in the Laguna district, although he also had to help with the farm work, commencing to milk when he was only seven years old. By the time he was fourteen he had become so experienced and capable that he left school to help his widowed mother, who had 160 acres of land taken upon a squatter's claim, devoted to grain and stock, and she also bought additional land. The year after her death Charles Brandt bought a farm of 140 acres on Capitol Avenue about one-fourth mile north of Cropley Avenue, whither he removed, and in 1907, his mother's estate was distributed. In that year Mr. Brandt built his home and farm buildings, and now he has six acres of prunes, while the rest is leased, and devoted to market gardening. In 1913 Mr. Brandt purchased an additional ranch of seventy-one acres on the Silver Creek Road, devoted to the growing of hay, but this fine place he sold in 1920. He has two wells, one of ten-inch bore and the other of fourteen-inch bore, which furnish an abundance of water, also an electric turbine pump capable of throwing an unusually large stream. Mr. Brandt also became the owner of twelve acres on Calaveras Road, adjoining Milpitas on the east. The Western Pacific bought five acres of this land in 1920; that company completed its new depot and laid out the Milpitas station yards early in 1922.

A stanch Republican, but properly nonpartisan in local affairs, Mr. Brandt served for thirteen years as a member of the school board in the Laguna school district, prior to his removal to Capitol Avenue. He is a representative man of affairs, enjoying the respect and confidence of rich and poor alike. While he leases out most of his land, he continues to be a hard worker, and farms thirty acres himself. Although independently well-to-do, he continues to do personal work on his farm from day to day, being ably assisted by his loyal wife and helpmate. He has made a success of everything which he has undertaken ever since he was a boy. He is the secretary of the board of directors of the Bank of Milpitas, which institution he was monumental in starting; he was a prime mover in its organization in 1911, and was a member of its first board of directors, and was serving as such when it threw open its doors for business on the second day of January, 1912. He was appointed secretary of the board in 1918, serving continuously ever since.

At San Jose on April 27, 1912, Mr. Brandt was married to Miss Emma E. Katz, a native of San Francisco and the daughter of Alexander and Charlotte Katz. The father came to San Francisco in 1852 and for a time engaged in mining, and shortly after he returned to the Bay City where for ten years he was employed as foreman in the Pioneer Flour Mills. He removed to Santa Clara County in 1875, having the foresight to see the future prospects of this section, and settled on Capitol Avenue, at the corner of Cropley Avenue, and there they reared a family of seven children: Charlotte, Alexander, Emma, Gustave, Robert, William and Albert. Gustave and Charlotte are living on the home place, and Gustave is road superintendent of District Number Three, Santa Clara County, while he is also cultivating fifteen acres devoted to prunes. Robert and William live at Salt Lake City and Albert is at Stockton. Mrs. Katz passed away a number of years ago, Alexander Katz surviving until 1910. A son of honored California pioneers, Mr. Brandt stands in the line of preferment, belonging as he does to Santa Clara's first generation. He grew up under conditions of self denial, diligence and frugality to become the successful and upright man that he is. Our commonwealth is honored by such native sons, and stands in need of men of his honesty, mental calibre and strength of character.

ISAAC OBERG—In the annals of Santa Clara County no more worthy name can be found than that of Isaac Oberg, an honored resident of the county, now retired from active service. He is a man of sterling character, possessing in a high degree those traits that command respect and gain esteem, and his life record is such as to reflect credit on the community in which he resides. He was born at Luled, Sweden, on March 4, 1857, and was educated in the public schools of his native land and at the age of fifteen was confirmed in the Lutheran faith. He was reared on a farm owned by his father and there acquired lessons of thrift and industry. Possessing a roving disposition and having a desire for adventure, he joined a party of young men in 1880 bound for America. Landing at New York they proceeded west to Colorado and located at Leadville and engaged in mining; he remained there for two years and his operations were successful; then he came to San Francisco but was there only a short time when he went to Montana, then to Arizona and later to Mexico and stayed there for awhile working in the mines, a foreman for a mining company at Cananea, and from there went to Calaveras County, where he was foreman and superintendent ten years. In 1898 he purchased nine acres near Morgan Hill and added to this until he has fifty-eight acres, which he has developed.

The marriage of Mr. Oberg occurred in Arizona in 1892 and united him with Miss Matilda Peterson, a native of Stockholm. They are the parents of three children: Alvin, born in Bisbee, Ariz., but schooled and reared in Santa Clara County, engaged in mining several years; he married Miss Venley Benson and they have two children, Alice May and Roy Alvin; Harold was also born in Bisbee, Ariz., and married Miss Mabel Horton and

Charles Brandt

Emma E. Brandt

they have two children, Harold Jr., and Ellen Lucille; Clarence assists his father in the management of the ranch. All the sons live on the ranch near Madrone. Mr. Oberg received his final U. S. citizenship papers at Tombstone, Ariz., May 13, 1895. In politics he is a stalwart Republican, and fraternally has been a member of the Odd Fellows for thirty years. From 1912 until he resigned in 1921 Mr. Oberg served as trustee of the Live Oak Union high school. Besides being an expert rancher, Mr. Oberg is an authority on mining and locating rich deposits of ore. Thirty years of practical mining has given him a fund of information not to be gained in any other way and it is a real pleasure and a liberal education to listen to his stories of adventure and experience of the years spent in the mines of several states. He has spent many years in the study of the geological formation of various sections of the earth and is thoroughly convinced that he holds the correct assay that will solve the problem of the remarkable "sunshine meteor" which fell in Arizona many years ago, causing a depression 630 feet deep and one mile across the brim, with an area of 120 acres at the bottom; this has given rise to many questions and many scientists of note have journeyed to Arizona in the hopes of solving the problem. Mr. Oberg has never failed to accomplish the duties nearest him and with untiring energy laid hold of any opportunity for advancement which presented itself to him.

THORNTON DELOS WEBSTER.—Business enterprise and progressiveness find manifest expression in the career of Thornton D. Webster, who is the assistant manager of the People's Finance and Thrift Company, a wage-earners' bank, operated on plans similar to the "Morris" plan. Born in Neillsville, Wis., on November 5, 1889, he is a son of Eugene D. and Mary A. (Rogerson) Webster, both parents being natives of the state of Wisconsin, their biographical sketch appearing elsewhere in this history. The boyhood of Thornton D. Webster was spent with his parents in Wisconsin, removing in 1901, with his parents, to the Pacific Coast, settling in San Jose, and where the home was established. Here Mr. Webster attended the grammar and high schools of San Jose, graduating from high school in June, 1909; the following year he took a post-graduate course and upon finishing, entered the employ of the J. H. Rucker Realty Company in the department of insurance and collecting. He was soon advanced to the position of manager of the department of insurance, which steadily grew under his able management from year to year. Later when the insurance and rental business of Jos. H. Rucker & Company was taken over by the Rucker-McChesney Company he became financially interested, continuing as insurance manager, and is now secretary-treasurer of the company. Upon the formation of the People's Finance and Thrift Company, his services were solicited and he became a stockholder and assistant manager for the company.

Fraternally Mr. Webster was made a Mason of Liberty Lodge No. 299, F. & A. M., Santa Clara, of which he is a past master. He has the unique distinction of having raised his father to the sublime degree of master mason. He also has the honor of being one of the youngest men in California to serve as master of a Masonic lodge. He is also a Scottish Rite Mason, and is past patron of Santa Clara Chapter O. E. S. He was united in marriage to Miss Annie E. Jorgenson, born in Idaho, who came to the Santa Clara Valley in 1912. Mr. and Mrs. Webster are the parents of one child John Delos. Mrs. Webster is also an active member of the Santa Clara Chapter of the Eastern Star. They have a delightful suburban home at 44 North Lincoln Avenue in the Willows district. Mr. Webster also owns an eighty-acre tract near Irwin City, Merced County, which was purchased in 1914, which is steadily advancing in value each year.

SOL JACOBS.—A native son of California and a member of one of its honored pioneer families, Sol. Jacobs has charge of important interests as superintendent and manager of the Campbell plant of the California Canneries Company, and for over sixty years the family name has been one of prominence in connection with the fruit-packing industry in this state. He was born in San Francisco, August 15, 1873, of the marriage of William and Bertha (Wiener) Jacobs, the former arriving in that city in 1851 and the latter five years later, both journeying across the plains. The father at first devoted his attention to mining and in 1860 he engaged in the fruit-canning business, in which he acquired a position of distinction, being a prime mover in organizing the Packers Exchange of San Francisco, serving as its first president, a position he filled for over ten years. He passed away in 1884 and the mother's demise occurred in 1900.

In the grammar and high schools of his native city Sol. Jacobs acquired his education and as a young man became connected with the fruit-packing industry, upon which he has since concentrated his attention, not only in the management of canneries, but also in building them, and as early as 1900 built the cannery on Monterey Road, San Jose. On May 13, 1919, he came to Campbell as superintendent and manager for the interests of the California Canneries Company at this point, the business at that time being conducted in a very small establishment. He at once set to work to build a thoroughly modern plant, which began its operations in the latter part of June of that year. He gives his close personal attention to every detail of the business and that the position is one of large responsibility is indicated in the fact that during the busy season employment is furnished to over 300 persons.

Mr. Jacobs gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and is a member of Mission Parlor No. 38, N. S. G. W. of San Francisco, of which he is a past president. Fraternally he is identified with the Masonic order, being a Scottish Rite Thirty-second degree Mason and a member of Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco. He is also a member of the Sciots in San Jose, as well as San Jose Lodge of Elks. He is fond of travel and has not only traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada, but has visited many of the interesting countries in the Orient as well as the Occident and thus has added greatly to his store of knowledge. He is a veteran of the World War, enlisting at San Francisco, and as a member of the Canadian Expeditionary Force was sent overseas. He was attached to the infantry and participated in many major engagements, being wounded and confined in a hospital for four months. He was in actual service for two years and ten months and was

discharged with the rank of sergeant. Throughout his business career he has devoted his attention to the fruit-packing industry and is proving a worthy successor of his father, displaying the same enterprising spirit and executive ability which characterized the latter, and in every relation of life he measures up to the highest standards of manhood.

ALBERT SYLVESTER BACON.—A citizen of San Jose who was loved by every one who came to know him for his true worth as a man, was the late Albert S. Bacon, founder of the establishment conducted under the firm name of A. S. Bacon & Son, dealers in footwear of all kinds. Albert S. Bacon was born at Pitcairn, in the Adirondack Mountains in Northern New York, on December 27, 1854, the son of Albert and Angeline (Burt) Bacon, both of English descent. On the paternal side he was connected with the illustrious family of General Warren.

Albert Sylvester was educated in the Gouverneur Seminary in St. Lawrence County, N. Y., completing his course at the age of eighteen. He went to Baraboo, Wis., taught school and worked in the wheat fields for one year, then returned to New York and took up the study of law in the office of Judge E. H. Neary, at Gouverneur, continuing for one year. Evidently the life of a professional man did not appeal to him and he went to New York City in 1874 and was employed by a mercantile concern there, later embarked in business for himself, in the old Fulton Market, for five years. After that he moved to Potsdam and spent thirteen years in the shoe business, and while there he served on the village council and always did his part to assist all movements for the benefit of the people and the town. While living at Potsdam, N. Y., he was united in marriage on December 27, 1879, with Miss Mary Lord, born in New York State and an able helpmate to this ambitious man. They became the parents of six children: Sanford L., a partner and manager of the A. S. Bacon & Son Company in San Jose, who became a member of the firm in 1906 and who has ably assisted in building up a prosperous business. Cora, married Eugene C. Howe, an instructor at Wellesley College; Ruth Lord died in infancy; Albert Sylvester, Jr., employed by the A. S. Bacon & Son Company. These children were born in New York. Ruth is the wife of Robert K. Vickery of San Jose; and Bruce Bacon is also employed in the shoe store. The last two were born in San Jose.

In 1892 A. S. Bacon and his family migrated to California and settled in San Jose where he embarked in the shoe business and as the city grew, he developed a business widely known throughout the whole county for its dependable goods. In 1906 he took his son, Sanford L., in as a partner and ever since the firm has been known as A. S. Bacon & Son and is located at 74 South First Street. Mr. Bacon could always be depended upon to do his duty by his fellowmen, aided in all civic movements for the good of the town and county, became prominent in social, business, political and church work. He was a Royal Arch Mason; was a Democrat in national politics, though broadminded and nonpartisan in local affairs; he served as a member of the county and state central committee of his party and under its banner rendered all possible aid to elevate the standard of citizenship. He served as a director of the Chamber of Commerce and as president of the Merchants Association of San Jose. But his greatest work was in connection with the Y. M. C. A., in which he was a director and also president of the board of directors for some years, and Trinity Episcopal Church, where he served twenty-two years as a vestryman and almost twenty years as senior warden, taking part in all church activities and giving hearty financial support to all programs of the church for many years. He lived a Christian life and was a faithful friend to all who knew him and worked with him in carrying out the precepts of his creed, and at his passing on May 23, 1921, at San Jose, the city lost one of her most ardent workers for every good project for the elevation of social and moral standards.

ALFRED B. SMITH.—One of the highly respected citizens of San Jose; and formerly a prominent rancher, Alfred B. Smith is known by his friends in Santa Clara County as an upright, honest man of sterling worth. A typical representative of those sturdy Easterners he has witnessed the wonderful changes that have taken place here during the last twenty-nine years, and in its transformation has been an important factor. Born near Clinton, Oneida County, N. Y., January 11, 1837, he is the son of John N. and Mary Ann (Beebe) Smith. When Alfred B. Smith was eight years old his parents removed to Janesville, Wis, going by train to Buffalo, N. Y.; thence crossing the lake, where severe hardships were encountered, but their destination was finally reached. Upon arrival in Wisconsin, the father purchased forty acres for the sum of fifty dollars and built a log cabin. Mr. Smith has in his possession a letter dated June 14, 1845, written by his father to an uncle living in New York state, the postage on this letter being twenty-five cents. Alfred B. Smith obtained his education by attending school only through the winter months, as his summers were spent in helping about the farm work, and going to Milwaukee with their produce, seventy-two miles away from the home place. In 1859 Mr. Smith with courage and determination, set out for himself, removing to Filmore County, Minn., where he purchased 160 acres, and continued farming.

The marriage of Mr. Smith occurred in March, 1860, and united him with Miss Sophrona Boynton, a native of New York, born in 1846, but who had resided in Minnesota since 1859. Mr. Smith enlarged his holdings and became a very successful farmer, but when the Civil War broke out, he disposed of his fine property, and left his family in his brother's home near by and offered his services to his country, enlisting in Company E, Eleventh Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, as a private. On September 20, 1864, the Eleventh was sent to Fort Snelling, thence to La Crosse, Wis., and then by railroad to Chicago, Ill., where they were detained for one week, then were moved to Nashville, Tenn., where they camped under the guns of Fort Negley and did guard duty about three weeks, later the companies were distributed along the L. & N. Railroad, doing guard duty, Company E at Gallatin, where regimental headquarters were established, and they remained until the close of the war. He was honorably discharged June 26, 1865, and settled in Waverly, Bremer County, Iowa, served as street commissioner two years and also farmed. During the year 1873, he removed with his family to South Dakota and for nineteen years was a very successful grain and stock

A. S. Bacon

farmer in Turner County. He served as county commissioner of Turner County for two terms, and was a prominent factor in all movements for the advancement and prosperity of the community in which he resided. In politics he is a stanch Republican.

In 1892, desiring a milder climate, Mr. Smith and family removed to San Jose, and invested in a twenty-acre ranch in the Valley View district, and in a few years he developed his land to be one of the finest orchards in this section of the county; here Mrs. Smith passed away on June 19, 1914. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smith: Frank C. married and with his wife and seven sons are prosperous farmers of 480 acres in eastern Arkansas; Clara I. is an orchardist in the Mountain View district, and owns and operates one of the finest cherry orchards in the county.

The second marriage of Mr. Smith united him with Mrs. Elizabeth Ann (Veatch) Magee, who was a native of Davis County, Iowa, born March 22, 1848, who came to San Jose in 1896. Her parents were pioneer farmers of Iowa. Her father, Elias Veatch, born in Sangamon County, Ill., was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and her mother was Miss Sarah A. Cole, a native of Kentucky of Scotch and German descent. Mrs. Smith is an active member of the W. R. C. of California and Nevada department of the G. A. R., and gives of her time and influence to the advancement of this organization, and she is an active member of Circle No. 1, Ladies of the G. A. R., has held various minor offices and was twice president. The home at 10 Brooks Avenue was purchased by Mrs. Smith in 1913, and it is here that Mr. and Mrs. Smith still reside. Although Mr. Smith disposed of all his holdings and retired from active work in 1918, he is still a man of sound judgment and keen understanding, and with a progressive and public-spirited nature he lends his best efforts towards the promotion of movements calculated to improve the general condition of the community. He has been a prominent member of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., for almost twenty years.

CHARLES C. RIBBLE.—A highly respected citizen of Santa Clara County who has lived a long and useful life is Charles C. Ribble, who takes an active interest in the activities of the local G. A. R. Born in the rural district adjacent to Chicago, Ill., April 27, 1844, he is a son of John T. and Antha Jane (Robison) Ribble, early settlers of Kane County, Ill. The father was engaged in farming, having acquired his land by homestead and purchase; he was also a carpenter by trade, possessing much natural ability in a mechanical way, which proved of great advantage to him. The family removed to Linn County, Iowa, near Cedar Rapids, when Charles was three years old, and here he was reared. He attended the district school, but opportunities for schooling were extremely meager. When the Civil War broke out, he entered the service of his country August 9, 1862, and was mustered into the service at Davenport, Iowa, in Company I of the Twentieth Iowa Volunteers, serving under Captain Cook, Colonel William McE. Dye, commanding. This regiment was the first to respond to the call of President Lincoln for 300,000 volunteers. The regiment was removed to Clinton, Iowa, serving under Major William T. Thompson for a short time; then they were returned to Davenport, Iowa, August 31, remaining there until September 5, when the regiment was sent to Benton Barracks, St. Louis. During the months of October and November, 1862, the regiment marched 500 miles. The regiment was assigned to the First Brigade, Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and later on in the war was transferred to the Thirteenth Army Corps. On December 4, the regiment was ordered to reinforce General Blunt at Prairie Grove, a march of 118 miles, which was accomplished in three days of hard marching. Without any time for rest, the battle of Prairie Grove was fought December 7, the regiment doing gallant service during the battle. Mr. Ribble was painfully and seriously injured in the left breast, from which he suffered intensely, but he never left his command, and within a few months, was able to do active duty with his regiment at Vicksburg, Miss. thence to Yazoo City and joined in the march to the Black River, returning to Vicksburg July 22, 1863. A few days later the regiment was transferred to the Gulf Army, encamping at Port Hudson; later being removed to Carrolton, La., and on September 6, 1863 went to Fort Morgan, La., returning to Carrolton October 10 of the same year. Two weeks later the regiment was sent to Brownsville Texas, doing garrison duty on Mustang Isle for seven months, until July 29, going to New Orleans August 2, 1864; then were ordered to Fort Gaines, Ala., taking part in the seige and bombardment of Fort Morgan. On January 8, 1865, they were removed to Kennerville, La., and the following February they embarked for Florida, encamping at Florida Point until the campaign of Mobile, in which they took part, capturing Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. On July 8, 1865, Mr. Ribble was mustered out at Mobile, Ala., returning to Clinton, Iowa, remaining on the old home place for several years.

The marriage of Mr. Ribble occurred on March 20, 1867, at Bear Grove, Iowa, uniting him with Miss Amanda M. Welch, a native of Kane County, Ill., a daughter of William P. and Jerusha R. Welch. A farm property of 160 acres was purchased near Bear Grove, Gutherie County, and for four years, Mr. Ribble was engaged in farming, and then he moved to Vinton, Benton County, and followed the building business and farming. He came to San Jose, Cal., in 1908. Mr. and Mrs. Ribble are the parents of eight children: Rosina, Mrs. William Short, residing in Iowa, and the mother of Harry, Clair, Ray, Stella, Nellie, George and Esther; Addie A. is the wife of Calvin R. Thompson, living in San Jose, and they are the parents of three children, Cadie, Pearl, and Carl; Eleanor Clarinda, now Mrs. Melville Smiley, living in San Jose and is the mother of five children, Harold, Herbert, Helen, Esther, and Arthur; John W. was married to Miss Clara Monroe, and with their three children, Charles, Bernice, and Edwin, lives in Des Moines, Iowa; Richard Herbert died in infancy; Horace Oscar married Miss Bonnie W. Stockdale and they reside in Colfax, Cal., and are the parents of two children, Dolores and Douglas; Rubie Matilda, now Mrs. Clarence Soden and the mother of Theo and Floyd, resides in Iowa; Charles Henry, residing in San Jose, married May Bowers and they have two children, Harry and Marian. Mr. Ribble has three great-grandchildren. Mrs. Ribble died at the age of thirty-three years, in 1883, at Bear Grove. Mr.

Ribble was a charter member of Shelsburg (Iowa) Post, G. A. R., and after it disbanded he became a member of the Union Veteran Legion. After coming to California he joined A. J. Bennett Post No. 162, G. A. R., in which he is an officer. While all the days of his career have not been equally bright, his resolute spirit and energy have enabled him to overcome obstacles and difficulties and steadily advance on the road toward prosperity. He has a large circle of friends throughout this part of the state, enjoying the high regard with whom social or business relations have brought him in contact.

JAMES F. McCAULEY.—Although one of the more recent additions to the building contractors of San Jose, James F. McCauley is rapidly developing a good business, for long experience has given him an expert knowledge of this branch of activity and the excellence of his work commends him to the confidence and support of the general public. A native of Ireland, he was born in County Tyrone, November 5, 1877, his parents being Patrick and Margaret (Harrington) McCauley, the former of whom was a member of the British Embassy, being attached to the secret service. In 1883 the father was sent to Perth, in the province of Ontario, Canada, in connection with the work of that department, and there the family resided for one year, after which they crossed the border into the United States, taking up their home in Milwaukee, Wis. James F. was seven years old when he came to Milwaukee, where he attended thet public schools.

When fourteen years of age he started out in life for himself, serving an apprenticeship to the carpenter's trade with the Abbott Manufacturing Company of St. Paul, Minn. He remained with that company for six years and then went to St. Louis, Mo., where for two years he was connected with the Selden-Breck Construction Company as foreman. The next seven years he spent as a journeyman, following his trade in many states of the Middle West. In the spring of 1912 he went to Chicago, Ill., where he entered the employ of the John M. Griffith Company, working on the construction of their large office building and foundry, and in the following year he came to San Jose, arriving in December, 1913. He opened the Grand Restaurant on Lightston Street, which he conducted for two years, but the business did not appeal to him and he secured construction work with the Twohy Brothers, with whom he remained until 1917, when he took a position as carpenter, aiding in erecting the buildings at Camp Fremont, Cal. In May, 1918, he became assistant superintendent of the Producers Warehouse Company of San Jose and in 1919, when this firm was absorbed by the California Cooperative Canneries, he was made superintendent of plant No. 1. At the end of the 1919 packing season he took charge of the construction and maintenance work on the canneries for this company at San Jose, Modesto and Visalia, remodeling the former and building the last two. In September, 1920, he severed his connection with that company and embarked in the general building and contracting business in San Jose. In his building operations he uses only the best of material and employs the most skilled workmen, while in the execution of contracts he is prompt and reliable, hence his business is rapidly increasing.

In San Rafael, Cal., on August 28, 1915, Mr. McCauley was married to Miss Beatrice George, a native of California, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth George. Her parents came to this state about 1880, settling in Santa Clara County, where she acquired her education. In 1919 Mr. McCauley erected an attractive residence on Menker Street and the hospitality of their home is often enjoyed by their many friends. He has had broad experience in a business way and in the management of his interests he displays sound judgment and marked executive ability. Starting out in the world when fourteen years of age, he has steadily worked his way upward through close application and persistency of purpose and his progressiveness and strict integrity have won for him the unqualified respect of all, with whom he has had business dealings.

DAVID P. FOUTS.—In various ways David P. Fouts has been identified with the development and progress of San Jose, and while now retired from active business life, he is still interested in the progress and welfare of his community. Born in the vicinity of Wooster, Wayne County, Ohio, January 19, 1835, he is the son of Henry and Fannie (Gable) Fouts, the two families originally coming from Pennsylvania and were early settlers in Wayne County. They were the parents of nine children, David P. being next to the oldest. The father was a farmer in Wayne County, and David helped his father with the farm work. The father passed away when David was a boy of fourteen, leaving a large family.

David P. Fouts began his early education in the common schools of Wooster; later attending Otterbein University at Westerville. After leaving college, he spent several years in teaching school in Wayne County. On September 19, 1862, he enlisted for service with Company C, First Ohio Cavalry. His company was sent to Washington, D. C., and entered upon the Gettyburg campaign, as an escort to General Kilpatrick, who was in charge of three brigades in the campaign. On July first and second the companies were in battle at Hanover Courthouse, Pa., with Stewart's cavalry, and the following night again encountered him at Hunterstown. Following this, General Kilpatrick received orders to join General Meade at Gettysburg, and was in the battle from July 3 until General Hood was defeated; on the morning of the Fourth of July, General Kilpatrick captured a rebel wagon train in the Blue Ridge Mountains at Monterey. The following spring David P. Fouts was granted a two weeks' furlough, at the end of which time he was to report back to General Kilpatrick, but the general was so badly wounded that he was disabled for active service, so his company reported to General Wilson at Nashville, Tenn., where he remained all summer. On September 19, 1865, he was honorably discharged, having served for three years. After the close of the war, he removed to Schuyler, Colfax County, Neb., taking up a homestead. During the year of 1874 he sold out and removed to California, settling in Fresno and was engaged in following his trade, that of painting, and was thus engaged for twenty years. He returned to Ohio during the summer of 1886 on a visit with relatives and friends.

The marriage of Mr. Fouts occurred in November, 1886, uniting him with Miss Mary Siler, a daughter of John and Mary Siler, early settlers and one of

the founders of Muscatine, Iowa. Mrs. Fouts was educated in the public schools of Muscatine. She came with a sister and brother to California in early days. In 1904 the family removed to San Jose, where Mr. Fouts engaged in the contracting business until about five years ago, being nearly eighty years old when he retired from his activities. Mr. and Mrs. Fouts are the parents of one daughter, Florence, the wife of Mr. Ogier and they have one daughter, Dorothy, the family residing at Pacific Grove. Mr. Fout's course in life has been upright and honorable in every relation, winning him the confidence, good will and high regard of all with whom he has been associated. He is prominent in G. A. R. activities and was quartermaster of Atlantic Post at Fresno when it was organized, and afterwards was chaplain. He is now a member of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, San Jose. Politically, he is a stanch Republican, and has ever believed in constructive measures.

JAMES FERRELL.—A self-made man who has become well known as a cement contractor of Santa Clara County is James Ferrell, having resided in San Jose for the past twenty years. Born at Morton, Delaware County, Pa., August 6, 1851, he is a son of James and Sarah (Coats) Ferrell. The father was a butcher by trade, serving at his trade in Philadelphia, but living nine miles in the country at Morton. James Ferrell is the third child of a family of eight. He attended grammar school, but the opportunities for an education were very meager, as he was able to attend but three months each season. When he was eleven years old, he started out to earn his own way working on farms. In 1868 he removed to Rock Island, Ill., where he remained for a short time; he continued west until he came to El Paso, Texas, then to Phoenix, Arizona, then to Yuma, and on to California in 1871 remaining in Los Angeles but a short time. He then left the Southland and journeyed as far north as Lake County and for several years was engaged in driving a stage from Calistoga to the Big Geyser Springs in Lake County from the fall of 1871 till 1876. From Lake County he went into Humboldt County and drove a logging team in the lumber camp of John Vance on Mud River at Arcata. He then drove a logging team on the Salmon River at Table Bluff for Mr. Jones. In 1881 he came to San Joaquin County and engaged in ranching, raising grain, beans, and potatoes on the river bottom lands in San Joaquin County. He lived for a time in Stockton and did teaming between Stockton and the mining camps in the Sierras. In 1901 he removed to San Jose and engaged in cement work, doing sidewalk, curbing, concrete foundation and tiling. Mr. Ferrell was married in Vallejo February 14, 1884 to Miss Frances Rule, a native of Vallejo, a daughter of Samuel and Isabel (Moffat) Rule, her father a pioneer of 1850 arriving in California after a long and hazardous journey around Cape Horn. He was engaged in the building business for the government at Vallejo and Mare Island. He passed away in 1883. Frances Rule Ferrell was educated in the public schools of Vallejo. Mr. and Mrs. Ferrell are the parents of nine children; Isabel, now Mrs. Harris, resides in Oakland; Samuel married Ethel Lee and they live in San Jose, where he is engaged in paving work; Sarah, a graduate of San Jose State Normal, is a teacher in the Oakland schools; Margaret died in infancy; Frances, also a graduate of San Jose State Normal, is a teacher at Willow Glen; Lydia, now Mrs. Adoradio, resides in San Jose; James, now ranching at San Jose, was in an officers' training camp at Stanford University until taken sick with influenza; Charles is employed by the Bethlehem Steel Works, Oakland, as mechanic; Kenneth is a student in the high school in San Jose. The family have resided at 882 East Julian Street for the last seven years. Mr. Ferrell was bereaved of his wife October 6, 1915, a sad blow to the family and their many friends.

FRANK A. VON DORSTEN.—An experienced, efficient official is Frank A. Von Dorsten, the supervising foreman of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, with headquarters at San Jose, who is a native of Colusa County. He was born in Colusa on December 12, 1872, the son of Henry August Von Dorsten, who was born on February 17, 1832, and started to come to California in 1849 but was compelled to delay his journey until the fall of 1851. He first tried to cross the great plains in an ox train, and in doing so underwent some very severe hardships. The Indians broke up the emigrants' outfits, and they were compelled to return home; and when they got through Mr. Von Dorsten made for the mines in Shasta County. There he was employed in a grocery store, and then he hauled supplies between Benicia and Shasta. He bought the oxen himself, and ran between the mines and Benicia. He leased sheep land near Stony Corrall west of Maxwell, and followed sheep raising for some years, and then he took up land and engaged in the growing of grain, adjoining Maxwell on the west. He then removed to Oakland, where he spent two years, and in 1884 he came to San Jose. In 1888 he engaged in orcharding, and having sold out his interests in Colusa County, he continued to specialize in his new field until his death on October 15, 1915. He was a member of the Masons, and was buried with Masonic honors.

Mr. Von Dorsten had married Miss Frances Dunlap, born at Concord, N. H., on August 13, 1836, who came to Colusa County in the early days, and she died on January 10, 1875, beloved by all who knew her. They had another son, Otto F. Von Dorsten, born April 16, 1867, and he is still living on the home ranch in Santa Clara County.

Frank A. enjoyed all the local educational advantages and attended first the grammar and then the high school, in San Jose, and after that he followed with success the courses of the San Jose Business College from which he was graduated in 1891. Then he joined his father and brother on the home ranch in 1891 and remained there until June, 1895, when he entered the service of the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company, then the Sunset Telephone & Telegraph Company. He has been with this concern ever since, and has occupied his present position for the past eight years. With his brother he owns the old Van Dorsten home ranch of 100 acres devoted to raising prunes and they are members of the California Prune and Apricot Association, and Mr. Von Dorsten is also vice-president and director of the Home Union and a stockholder in the Security Bank. In San Jose, on January 29, 1902, Mr. Von Dorsten was married to Miss Bessie Dungan Rutherford, a native of Little Rock, Ark., and they have one child living, a daughter named Frances.

He is a member of Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., San Jose Council No. 20, R. & S. M., San Jose Commandery No. 10, and with his wife is a member of San Jose Chapter O. E. S. He is also a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco, and is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E., and he also belongs to the Telephone Pioneers of America.

Mr. and Mrs. Von Dorsten are fond of motoring and each summer they take long trips with their car enjoying the scenery of the Pacific Coast states, each year going into the high Sierras, where they have great pleasure and enjoyment in hunting and fishing.

FRANK ABERNATHY.—A representative orchardist of Santa Clara County, Frank Abernathy was for twenty-one years the capable and efficient manager of the Sorosis Fruit Company, becoming well and favorably known as a horticulturist and manager of large affairs but is now looking after his own properties. He was born in Iowa in 1876 and is the son of William Watson Abernathy, a native of Ohio, born in 1851. The paternal grandparents were Samuel and Lydia Abernathy and were farmers. His father was also a farmer and when William was twelve years of age, moved to Indiana and he lived there until he was twenty-one years old, when he returned to Ohio where he worked in a tile factory for two years. In 1873 William W. Abernathy was married to Miss Sarah E. Hodgell, a native of Ohio, born in 1853, and in 1880 they removed to California, and after residing in different parts of California, finally settled in San Jose in 1901. Mr. Abernathy was in the fuel, feed and delivery business for several years and then he purchased his present place on the Saratoga Road, where he and his wife now reside. They are the parents of two children: Minnie, the wife of Frank R. Forrest, and Frank is the subject of this sketch.

Frank attended the public schools of Jewell, Kans., and then entered the State Normal at Emporia; later he taught school for two years in Jewell County. In 1901 he removed to California and entered the employ of the Sorosis Fruit Company, owned by F. M. (Borax) Smith, and in 1908 became the manager for the company and occupied that responsible position for six months after Mr. Smith sold it to the new owners. Wishing to give all of his time to the management of his own orchards he resigned this position in January, 1922. Since 1908 Mr. Abernathy has owned orchards, adding to his holdings by the purchase of full-bearing groves from time to time, until he now owns five different orchards in the vicinity of Saratoga, embracing 143 acres, devoted principally to raising prunes, although he also grows apricots, peaches, and pears. On his ranch at Congress Junction he is also engaged in raising White Leghorn poultry, having modern and well equipped yards for the purpose. His home ranch, known as the Bonney Orchards, is located on the heights above Saratoga, commanding a beautiful view of the Valley. His dry yards are located at the Congress Junction ranch, where he cures all of his fruit from the various orchards.

Mr. Abernathy's marriage united him with Miss Nettie Melone, a native of Illinois, and they have two children, Florence and Frances. Fraternally Mr. Abernathy is a Modern Woodman, and with his wife is a member of the Christian Church of San Jose, being a member of the official board.

ADA SCOTT MORTON, M. D.—Prominent among the distinguished members of the medical profession in Santa Clara County, Dr. Ada Scott Morton is a well-known surgeon of San Jose, who has been able to exert a helpful influence in the advancement of the practice of surgery. A native daughter, she was born at Stockton, a member of a family of physicians. Her maternal grandfather, a native of Alabama, was Dr. John Ferguson, and he was widely known in both Alabama and Arkansas as a successful practitioner. When he passed away, he also enjoyed the prestige as owner of an extensive plantation. Her paternal grandfather was Dr. Thomas Scott, and he lived and died in Kentucky. Her father, Richard Scott, was born in Kentucky, was married in the East and crossed the plains in 1849 in a wagon train, locating at Stockton. He brought mules and cattle across the plains, as well as a large freighting outfit; and engaged in freighting between Stockton and the mines, as well as into the upper San Joaquin Valley. His brother, Dr. David Scott, and relatives, crossed the plains in 1857 and were killed in the Mountain Meadow massacre. Dick Scott, as he was familiarly known, was successful as a freighter. He went through some hazardous and harrowing experiences in those early days, having been held up and robbed more than once. Later on he engaged in ranching and became the owner of several farms and after he retired, leased them. He always made his home in Stockton until he came to San Jose, where he spent his last days with Dr. Morton, passing away in 1919. Her mother, who was born in Alabama, where she was reared and educated at a female college, is a cultured and refined woman, who makes her home with her daughter, Dr. Morton, at her home in Linda Vista, aged eighty-four. Dr. Morton's brother, Dr. C. L. Scott, is a practising physician at Hanford; another brother is Dr. W. P. Scott of Bakersfield.

The twelfth child in a family of thirteen, Ada Scott grew up in Stockton, where her father operated as a large grain farmer. She was born in Stockton, March 17, 1882, and graduated from the Tulare high school in 1900, and then took, first a pre-medical, and then a medical course at the California Medical School at San Francisco, after which she entered the medical department of the University of Illinois at Chicago. She was graduated on June 4, 1907, with the degree of M. D., and in the same year began her active practice, associating herself with her brother, Dr. W. P. Scott, at Bakersfield. At the end of the year, in May, 1908, she removed to San Jose and practised until 1911; then, during 1911-12, she pursued post-graduate work for eleven months at the Mayo brothers' celebrated clinic at Rochester, Minn., and each year she spends a month or two among Eastern clinics. Just before the outbreak of the World War, she joined the clinical congress of surgeons of the world in London. In January, 1914, Dr. Morton went to England and France, and while there attended clinics under different surgeons, among them being Drs. Warterhouse and Lane in the former country, and Hartman and Tuffier in the latter; and she was in France when war was declared; in fact, was in a surgeons' meeting, standing by the side of Dr. Tuffier when he received the message that war

Frank Abernathy

was declared. When she was ready to return, their ship was chased by submarines.

In the early part of 1913, Miss Scott married Dr. A. W. Morton of San Francisco, whom she later divorced, and from three to four years she practised in San Francisco as surgeon for the Santa Fe Railroad Company. On May 8, 1919, she was married to her present husband, Robert H. Frederick, popularly known in athletic circles, where he is famous as an athlete and wrestler, as Ed. "Strangler" Lewis, and they are the parents of one child, Bobada Lewis. He was born at Sheboygan Falls, Wis., in 1890, of German extraction, is six feet one and one-half inches tall, and weighs 240 pounds. He was educated at Louisville, Ky., and was the athletic instructor there. He offered his services to the U. S. government, was stationed at Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill., and taught the soldier boys hand-to-hand fighting. He is now the world's champion wrestler. Dr. Morton retains her former name for professional reasons, and she enjoys an extensive practice as a surgeon.

CURTIS ELDEN HANGER.—Coming to California and the Santa Clara Valley in 1883, Curtis E. Hanger is counted among the successful horticulturists of the county. He was born near Lafayette, Ind., on October 5, 1855, a son of M. M. and Ann (Ellis) Hanger. The father was born in Augusta County, Va., and came with his parents to Tippecanoe County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm. In 1850 he came via Panama to San Francisco and followed mining for a couple of years then returned East again by way of the Isthmus. He was married in Indiana to Miss Ann Ellis, the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Stoner) Ellis, of English and German descent, respectively. The Hanger, Ellis and Stone families were all pioneers of Indiana when there were Indians all around that part of the country. M. M. Hanger and his family came to California in 1881 and in 1883 they settled in Santa Clara County, where they bought and improved an orchard at the corner of the Union and Los Gatos roads. Here the mother died in October, 1900, Mr. Hanger passing away in September, 1902. They were the parents of four children: Curtis E. of this sketch; Edward E. lives in Indiana; Elizabeth died at the age of seven; Fred G. of this place.

Curtis E. received his preliminary education in the schools of Indiana; later attended the Wabash College and the Purdue University and Northern Indiana State Normal. Before coming to California, he had worked on a ranch, and after arriving here was with his father on the ranch in the mountains near Wright's Station. He then removed to his present location on Union and Los Gatos roads, where he has since engaged in horticulture. He has also done his part in developing orchards here, for he bought thirty-five acres of stubble which he planted to prunes and brought to a high state of cultivation before he disposed of it.

The marriage of Mr. Hanger occurred at Campbell, in March, 1902, and united him with Miss Rose E. Kimber, born in Brighton, England. Mrs. Hanger was the daughter of David and Elizabeth (Perrin) Kimber, born at Brighton and Cambridge, England, respectively. The father was a machinist until he retired and they still make their home at Brighton. They are the parents of seven children, five of whom are living, Mrs. Hanger was the eldest of the family and the only one in California. In September, 1896, she came to California to visit friends who were living in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and it was while here that she met Mr. Hanger. Mr. and Mrs. Hanger have no children of their own, but have adopted an orphan niece of Mrs. Hanger's, named Olive Hanger, now attending Campbell high school. In national politics, they are Republicans, and Mr. Hanger has been a trustee of Cambria school district. The family are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Campbell, while Mrs. Hanger is a member of the Ladies' Aid and the Country Woman's Club and Pundita Club. In 1904 Mr. and Mrs. Hanger made a trip abroad, visiting Mr. Hanger's old home, Brighton, England, and also traveling into different parts of England as well as on the continent, and on their return home they visited the large cities of the East and Canada.

HARRY BARNES.—Although of English birth, Harry Barnes has spent practically his entire life in the United States and has thoroughly identified his interests with those of his adopted country, being now numbered among the leading orchardists of the Santa Clara Valley. He was born in London, England, May 13, 1882, a son of William and Alice (Stroud) Barnes, who came to the United States in 1887, settling in southwest Texas. At the time of the Galveston flood in 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes and their six children were residing in that city. Harry was the oldest and had left Galveston for Dallas, the night before the storm. The rest of the family all perished excepting the father, who escaped miraculously and now lives in Ft. Worth. In the schools of the Lone Star state Harry Barnes acquired his education and on starting out in life for himself entered the employ of the firm of Stone & Webster, Engineering Corporation of Boston, Mass., becoming superintendent of power house construction, which position he continued to fill for ten years, his work in that connection taking him all over the southern portion of the United States. He was likewise identified with the agricultural industry, being engaged in raising stock, grain and fruit, having a thirty acre orchard of peaches, pears and plums. He continued in Texas for nine years and then decided to locate in California, having been very favorably impressed with this region during previous visits to the state, having first visited the Santa Clara Valley twenty years ago. Disposing of all of his interests in Texas, he came to the Santa Clara Valley in February, 1921, and purchased a tract of eleven acres on the corner of Casey Road and Union Avenue, near Campbell. He specializes in the raising of prunes, in which he has been very successful, for he believes in advanced methods and keeps abreast of the times in every way.

Mr. Barnes was married in Dallas, Texas, July 31, 1905, to Miss Marie Brundrett, a native of Texas, and they now have a daughter, Harriet Brundrett Barnes. Mr. Barnes is a member of Orchard City Grange and the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc. He finds recreation in hunting and fishing and is nonpartisan in his political views, placing the qualifications of a candidate above all other considerations. In the management of his business affairs he has been progressive, energetic and capable and in the discharge of his duties as a citizen has at all times been actuated by patriotic principles.

HENRY B. FISHER.—A man of high standing in his profession who has been identified with the county of Santa Clara since 1893, is Henry B. Fisher, surveyor and civil engineer, with offices in the Growers Bank Building, San Jose. Mr. Fisher is a native of Wisconsin, having been born at Port Washington, on September 17, 1866, a son of William F. and Emeline (Beach) Fisher; the father, who served during the Civil War, passed away while the family were still residing in St. Paul, Minn.; the mother made her home with her son in San Jose until her death, August 31, 1921.

Henry B. Fisher attended the public schools of St. Paul, Minn., and also had the advantage of a course in a St. Paul business college. Later he took a course in the International Correspondence School, in civil engineering. He first worked in St. Paul as deputy county surveyor of Ramsey County, Minn.; later as assistant engineer of construction of the Woods Harvester Works, and still later served one season in the river and harbor work of the U. S. War Department. In 1893, he came to California and settled in San Jose, where he has established himself in business, and here he has been very successful, each year widening his circle of influential friends and clients. He is city engineer for the towns of Santa Clara, Gilroy, Morgan Hill, Alviso, and Carmel-by-the-Sea.

Mr. Fisher's marriage united him with Miss Laura Lacey, a native of Wisconsin, and they are the parents of three children: Raymond W., Helen, and Florence. Mr. Fisher is popular in the fraternal and business circles of San Jose, being a Scottish Rite Mason, a member of the Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World, Sons of Veterans and Royal Arcanum. Mr. Fisher and his family are active workers in the Congregational Church, and in national politics he is a Republican. He is a lover of outdoor life, is very fond of baseball and spends his leisure time during that season watching that interesting sport on the diamond.

HOWARD S. WALTZ.—A prominent builder and contractor of San Jose who is contributing to the upbuilding of the Garden City by the attractive homes he is erecting for others as well as those he is building and selling himself, is Howard S. Waltz, proud of his heritage as a native son of California, having been born in Oakland, on August 30, 1888. He is the son of Dr. George and Gertrude (Smith) Waltz; the father, who was a dentist, came to California in the early '80s and settled at Walnut Creek, where he resided at the time of his death; the mother is still living and makes her home in San Jose.

Howard was educated in the public schools and having come here in 1895, he took the high school course in San Jose. For six years he was in the employ of Frank Wolf as an architectural draftsman and later served one year as head draftsman of Wright and Kimbrough at Sacramento, Cal., later returning and engaging in contracting, taking contracts for such buildings as the George Glendenning home, the Horace Keesling home, Dr. H. B. Reynold's residence in Palo Alto and others there, also the home of H. C. Phillips in Los Gatos. He is now building and selling homes himself, in which undertaking he has been very successful.

Mr. Waltz's marriage united him with Miss Gladys Trimble, who is a native of California, having been born in San Jose, and they are the parents of four children: Dorothy L.; William Howard; Betty Jane; and Jean Eleanor. Mr. Waltz is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, also the Builders' Association and the Woodmen of the World. In national politics, he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party. In his youthful days, he was a devotee of bicycling and attained considerable reputation as a racer, and he still keeps up his interest in out-door sports by camping trips in the mountains.

JOHN MOSSI.—A successful rancher who is a strong advocate of cooperation among farmers, is John Mossi, the vineyardist who resides on the Watsonville Road, eight miles northwest of Gilroy. He was born at Buenos Aires, in the far-away Argentine Republic, on October 18, 1872, although his father, John Mossi, was a native of Canton Ticino, Switzerland. He was a remarkable man, and when twenty-two years old, in 1852, he made a trip to South America, taking over a year in a sailing vessel to make the trip, to locate and establish a packing house for the handling of tallow and hides; he resided many years at Buenos Aires, where he became well-to-do; and when he sold out, he returned to Switzerland. During his stay in the Argentine Republic, he was for four years consul from Switzerland; and he made numerous trips from South America to Europe, and also became well known in New York, where, for eleven years he was proprietor of one of the highest-class restaurants, which he had established. He also opened a restaurant at San Francisco, and when he was eighty-six years old, he retired and returned to Switzerland, where he died October 18, 1921. Mrs. Mossi is still living, enjoying good health at the age of eighty.

John Mossi accompanied his mother, in 1876, from Buenos Aires to Switzerland and was there reared and educated in a fine private academy. When he was eighteen years old, he crossed the ocean to America and followed his father to San Francisco, a year after he had gone hither; and in 1891 he went to work on a ranch near San Luis Obispo for a Mr. Farrey. At the end of six months, he removed to the Santa Clara Valley; and he soon became foreman of the vineyard and orchard development work on the Bander ranch in the Morgan Hill Valley. In 1894 he leased the John Wise ranch and orchard, and at the end of six years rented the P. H. Cordes Vineyard, where he then lived for eleven years, engaged as a vineyardist and wine-maker. In 1910 he acquired by purchase some forty acres of barren land on the Watsonville Road, and this he has since developed into a fine vineyard and orchard.

At Gilroy, in January, 1898, Mr. Mossi was married to Miss Rosie Mautino, the daughter of Frank Mautino of Gilroy, a talented woman who presides over her home gracefully. Two children have sprung from this happy union, Artillo and Modesta. Mr. Mossi was made a citizen of the United States at San Jose in 1896, and since then he has voted the Republican ticket. He is a member of the Gilroy lodge of Odd Fellows, and Mrs. Mossi is a member of the Rebekahs. He is always public-spirited, and has never failed to help the development of worthy public enterprises.

Henry B. Fisher

AUGUSTUS A. SCHOENHEIT.—An old pioneer family is worthily represented by Augustus A. Schoenheit, who was born in Santa Clara County in the Cupertino district August 31, 1872, the son of Augustus and Julia A. (Lutz) Schoenheit. The father was the discoverer and manufacturer of the famous Schoenheit remedies, and he was also the founder, in the pioneer days, of a drug business in San Jose. Born in the midst of the Thuringian Forest, in Saxony, Germany, December 12, 1827, his earliest youth proved a keynote to his novel and out-of-the-ordinary career. He was born in a humble mountain home, in a region offering great inducements to his father, John Schoenheit, a civil engineer and surveyor. Left an orphan when three years old, while still a small lad, Augustus Schoenheit removed to Moscow, Russia, where he lived with his eldest sister and there he attended the gymnasium, and later pursued his studies in a similar institution in St. Petersburg. He remained in Russia until he was sent back to Germany for military service, when he enlisted in the Third Jaeger Corps of the German army and advanced to first lieutenant before his twenty-first year. From 1848 until 1851 he saw service in the Schleswig-Holstein war. After completing his military service he spent two years in the University of Gottingen, and there met Prof. William Seelig, his lifetime friend. In 1853, Mr. Schoenheit sailed from New York for California, crossing the Isthmus of Panama on foot. He suffered great privations on this trip, and after arriving in San Francisco mined at Coloma, in the Sugar Loaf district, in Sonora and Big Oak Flat, in the latter place hearing from the Indians that there was a place where the water came pouring down from the sky. Knowing that the Red men meant to describe a valley, accompanied by three companions, they proceeded in the direction indicated by the Indians. Going through a forest of big trees and wading through grass as high as man and beast, they came upon the great Yosemite Valley from the Big Oak Flat side, and were overwhelmed by its vastness and grandeur. With the exception of Hutchinson, who had been there a few days before, they were probably the first white men to enter this now famous valley, and they may be said to be the first discoverers and practical explorers, for they brought back the first description ever given of one of the greatest wonders of the world. This was in 1854. Returning to San Francisco, Mr. Schoenheit soon afterward came to San Jose and became a clerk in the first drug store in California, founded in 1849 by an Italian by the name of Davini. Some years later it was sold to Dr. Van Cannigan and Dr. Lee, under whom Mr. Schoenheit worked as a druggist. Eighteen months later he purchased the business, located on North Market near the corner of Santa Clara Street, the present site of the Rea Bldg. In 1858 he moved to Santa Clara Street, where the Smout building now stands, and in 1878 he moved across the street at the corner of Lightston Alley and Santa Clara Street. Mr. Schoenheit made a trip to Europe, traveling extensively in different countries, where he continued his studies of chemistry and pharmacy in the great centers of learning, and experimented with certain remedies which he desired to place on the market. In 1898 the business was removed to the Letitia building at 72 South First Street, and he continued to manufacture his remedies. His liniment gained for him a world-wide reputation, as well as his other remedies. He married Miss Julia Lutz, a native of Hartford, Conn., and two children were born to them, Augustus A., of this review, and Sophia, Mrs. Geo. E. Merrill of Santa Rosa, Cal., a graduate of Stanford University. Mr. Schoenheit passed away in 1906; and his widow now resides at Santa Rosa.

Augustus A. Schoenheit's early education was obtained in the grammar schools of San Jose, when he entered Santa Clara College, on completion of which he attended Heald's Business College in San Francisco, where he was duly graduated. In 1893 he took active management of his father's drug business. Many improvements were made and the capacity of the manufacturing plant was increased and newer and more modern methods were adopted. In 1907, one year after his father's death, he sold the business and took a position with the Security State Bank; starting at the bottom he worked his way up until he is now paying teller. In 1912 he bought a thirty-six acre ranch on the Stevens Creek Road between San Jose and Cupertino and two years later moved on to it; he built a beautiful bungalow residence, and laid out spacious lawns. For irrigating his orchard he has a pumping plant with a capacity of 1060 gallons of water per minute.

On June 5, 1901, Mr. Schoenheit was united in marriage with Miss Winifred MacLeod, a daughter of Edward and Elizabeth MacLeod, born at Somersville, Cal. Mrs. Schoenheit received her education in the schools of Santa Clara. They are the parents of one daughter, Helen Marr. In politics he is a Republican; he belongs to the Presbyterian Church, and is a member of San Jose Lodge, B. P. O. Elks.

JULES EMILE RISPAUD.—A native son, Jules Emile Rispaud, was born at Long Bridge, two miles above Saratoga, May 25, 1884. His father, Joseph Rispaud, was born in Hautes-Alps, France, and came to San Francisco, Cal., in 1866 and soon afterwards located in Santa Clara County and in time he bought 320 acres on Campbell Creek in partnership with Maurice Garcin, another old pioneer. Later they divided this ranch, each retaining 160 acres. Mr. Rispaud improved the place and built his residence and set out orchards when he had cleared the land. Here he reared his family and resided until his death, in 1910, aged sixty-three years. He was clerk of the school board in Booker district for over twenty-five years and was then succeeded by his son Jules. Mrs. Rispaud was Elizabeth Calpin, a native of Belgium, and their marriage occurred in California. She passed away over twenty-five years ago. Of the seven children, five are living: George, of San Jose; Jules, the subject of this review; Mary is Mrs. Albert Athenour of this county; Henry is deceased; Louise is Mrs. Leon Athenour, also of this county; Joseph lives in San Jose; Louis is deceased.

Jules Rispaud attended the public school in the Booker district meanwhile from a lad made himself generally useful on the ranch helping to improve it and set out the orchard and vineyard. After his father's death he purchased the home ranch and has since engaged in fruit raising and general farming. He was married in San Jose, January 1, 1914, to

Miss Rose Corbella, who was born in San Jose a daughter of Louis and Margaret (Serra) Corbella, natives of Tornio, Piedmonte, Italy, who were married in San Jose, and were farmers on the Quito Road until they sold the place in 1921 and now are living retired. Mrs. Rispaud, their only child, received her education in the Boulder Creek school. Mr. and Mrs. Rispaud have one child, a daughter Julia. When Mr. Rispaud's father retired from the school board, he was elected trustee of Booker district to succeed him, and he has held the position ever since, covering a period of fifteen years. Mr. and Mrs. Rispaud are liberal and hospitable and are much esteemed and highly respected.

THOMAS LOFTIN BLANCHARD, M.D.—A distinguished member of the medical profession in Santa Clara County to whom the Golden State is indebted for some of its reputation as one of the most desirable corners of the earth in which to live, is Dr. Thomas Loftin Blanchard, of San Jose, in which progressive city he is both familiarly and agreeably known, and his offices in the Bank of San Jose building have become a Mecca to those seeking the benefits of the last word of science. Dr. Blanchard was born in Missouri on July 17, 1886, the son of George B. Blanchard, a lumberman and stockraiser who came from Missouri to California in 1893 and settled in San Jose, where he established the largest wholesale hay business. He married Miss Emeline Payne, and they resided at 875 University avenue. Thomas L. attended the public schools at San Jose, and also Santa Clara, finishing there the high school course, and then he studied at the Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, and was graduated therefrom in May, 1909, with the M.D. degree.

For a couple of years Dr. Blanchard practiced in Campbell, after which he took a trip to Europe and studied at both Vienna and Berlin, doing post-graduate work. On returning to America, he opened an office in San Jose, and there he has since practiced, making a specialty of surgery. He joined the staff of the O'Connor Sanitarium, and when the world conflict called for such professional services as his, he became a first lieutenant and served his country and humanity for seventeen months.

On October 28, 1913, Dr. Blanchard was married to Miss Mariam A. Harris, a native of California, a gifted lady, well fitted to be his helpmate. He is a Mason and belongs to the Consistory, in which he has risen to the thirty-second degree, and to the Commandery. Dr. Blanchard's status as a skillful surgeon and a thoroughly up-to-date practitioner is reflected in his election as president of the County Medical Society, and his activity in both the State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. A Democrat in respect to his preference for party platforms, he is ready at all times to cast aside partisanship when a nonpartisan support will elect or adopt those persons or measures which would be most desirable for the community. He is fond of gardening and the other diversions of outdoor life, and as this is one of the garden-spots of the world, is deeply interested in Santa Clara County, its past and its future. On July 6, 1922, Dr. Blanchard returned from his second trip to Europe, having spent five months in London, Paris, and Vienna hospitals, studying surgery and women's diseases. From the University of Vienna he received his diploma for post-graduate surgical work.

CARLO PANIGHETTI.—Many of the sons and daughters of Sunny Italy have aided in the development of the orchards and vineyards that have made the Santa Clara Valley and Santa Cruz Mountains famous, and among them none have done more than Carlo Panighetti and his estimable wife who with pride can point to their six sons and three daughters who have also aided them in accomplishing the development of one of the valuable vineyards in this mountain region. Carlo Panighetti was born at Romianca, Province of Novara, Italy, February 19, 1856, a son of John and Theresa (Franchioli) Panighetti, of an old family there. The father worked in mines in Italy, Switzerland, France and Germany. He died in Neufchatel and the mother died at the old home. Of the seven children, Carlo was the second oldest, and only two are now living. He was reared on the home farm to habits of industry, at the same time he attended the local schools. However, at the age of fourteen years he struck out to paddle his own canoe, going to Neufchatel, Switzerland, where he was employed in an asphalt mine for twelve years. During this time he made several trips to his old home and on one of these visits he was married, on New Year's Day, 1883, to Miss Marie Perone, who was born in the same vicinity. She is the daughter of Vincent and Josepha (Rossetti) Perone, farmers there, and the second oldest of their eight children. After leaving the asphalt mines Mr. and Mrs. Panighetti spent a short time in France, and then, in 1885, came direct to the Santa Clara Valley, Cal., a step they have never regretted.

Mr. Panighetti worked on farms and in orchards and vineyards and in time became foreman. Having accumulated sufficient means to engage in agriculture on his own account, he purchased his present ranch, in 1893, comprising eighty acres. There was very little improvement, so he set to work, clearing, grubbing and breaking the soil, and faithfully set out and cared for the vineyard until today it is a splendid property with thirty-five acres of bearing vineyard and orchards, the latter being devoted to raising prunes and cherries, apples and pears. His buildings are comfortable and in keeping with the prosperous condition of the ranch. He also owns an eighty acre ranch, purchased 1909, located two miles below his home, on the Bear Creek Road, both lying on the Santa Clara side of the Summit. On this ranch he also cleared much of the land and set out orchard and vineyard until he now has all of thirty-five acres in a high state of cultivation to which he and his family give splendid care.

Mr. and Mrs. Panighetti's union was blessed with eleven children, two of whom died in infancy before they emigrated to California; but nine grew up and are living, to whom they have given the best education within their means and trained to habits of industry and good American citizenship. The eldest, John, who served in the U. S. Army in the World War, is married to Pearl Cushing and resides in Los Gatos; Mrs. Delphine Scilini, of Alma; Mrs. Emma Pianto, of Los Gatos; Carlo Alphonso, who married Miss Camilla Tonini, is ably assisting his father to

W. G. Lorigan

care for the orchard and vineyard. Then there are Marie Alvera, Noah, Albert, Charles and Salvatore, who are also assisting their parents and attending school. Mr. Panighetti is interested in the cause of education, being a member of the board of trustees of Brown school district, having served for some years as clerk of the board. He is proud of his American citizenship and casts his vote under the banners of the Republican party. Mr. Panighetti gives no small credit to his estimable wife, who has stood shoulder to shoulder with him in accomplishing their aim of a well earned competency.

JUDGE WILLIAM G. LORIGAN.—An eminent jurist of the State of California, and a man of brilliant mental attainments, Judge William G. Lorigan ever wore the stainless ermine of judicial integrity, displaying in his rulings a quick perception of the principles of justice and a deep and discriminating study of the precedents and precepts of law applicable to every case, bearing himself always with a lofty impartiality toward the parties and the interests involved. In his bearing toward the bar he was distinguished for the courtesy accorded to every member, and the esteem, confidence and veneration in which he was held will continue to make fragrant his memory through the years to come.

The parents of this distinguished jurist were both natives of Ireland and came to the United States in their early youth, settling in Ohio, but in 1852 they removed from Cincinnati to the gold fields of Australia, and during their temporary residence there William G. Lorigan was born in 1855. Five years later his parents returned to America, and coming to California, settled in Santa Clara County. Here the son passed his youth, taking up his residence in San Jose in 1884. His education was obtained at Santa Clara College, and at St. Vincent's College at Cape Girardeau, Mo. Early in life he began the study of law, and after a thorough course of preparation with the firm of Moore, Laine, Delmas and Leib, at San Jose, he was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court in 1879, when only twenty-three years of age. He immediately engaged in practice in partnership with Harry Benson, and it was not long until he became recognized as one of the best lawyers in the city. An interesting coincidence of this early partnership is the fact that his associate became Justice of the Supreme Court of Oregon, while Judge Lorigan rose to the same distinction in California

Judge Lorigan was elected twice to the now extinct office of justice of San Jose, and in the fall of 1890 to the office of Superior Judge of the county. He was reelected to the Superior Bench twice and immediately after being chosen for the third term he was appointed by Governor Gage to the Supreme Court of the state to fill a vacancy caused by death; he was elected again and again to this high position until he retired in the fall of 1918. A man of deep convictions, Judge Lorigan was greatly impressed with the responsibilities imposed by the judicial office entrusted to him under our system of government, and for a judge to "play the political game" was in his eyes beneath the dignity of the Supreme Court.

The bench and bar of the community had great admiration for the ability of Judge Lorigan, and at his passing, Justice John E. Richards of the District Court of Appeal, said: "I regard Judge Lorigan as one of the ablest jurists who ever sat on the bench in the State of California. From the time of his admission to practice in the early '80s he displayed the possession of a fine legal and judicial mind to a marked degree. He was selected as a member of the Supreme Bench of California among many aspirants, and from the time of his first appearance on that tribunal he ranked among the most capable of the men who have sat upon it during the long term of his service there. He was particularly marked for his great industry and for his intense and constant love of justice in the concrete and for his knowledge of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the State of California. His opinions were always full and able, especially those in the domain of criminal law, in which he excelled. He contributed to the body of our substantive law a large number of very able opinions and the law as he declared it in these opinions will be cited by lawyers and jurists with special reference to himself during all the state's subsequent history."

The following tribute is from the Modesto Herald: "Some twenty years ago, Judge Lorigan, then of the Superior Court of Santa Clara County, was by mutual agreement of the anti- and pro-irrigationists called to Modesto to decide a case. Judge Lorigan listened very patiently to the attorneys on both sides for about a week and promptly decided that the anti-irrigationists were in the wrong and the pro-irrigationists were in the right. Immediately thereafter the pro-irrigationists took heart, the irrigation bonds rose from nominal to a comparatively fair valuation, and the Modesto and Turlock Irrigation districts came into the developing stage. These bonds are now above par, and upon the development of these districts and their bonds many other irrigation districts of California are based. Stanislaus County, in particular, and the ever-increasing irrigation districts, owe more to Judge Lorigan's decision in the cases in which he sat in Modesto than to any other influences that have ever been exerted. And Judge Lorigan's decision in this case was so comprehensive and complete that appeal was never contemplated."

Judge Lorigan was in failing health for about two years and he passed away at San Francisco, where he had been making his home, on April 2, 1919, at the age of sixty-four. He was survived by his widow, Mrs. Annie F. (Burgis) Lorigan; a son, Barthol W. Lorigan, a real estate dealer at San Jose; a daughter, Mrs. Burgis Lacoste of San Francisco; and three brothers, Henry F. Lorigan of Oakland, Frank V. Lorigan of San Francisco, and Charles M. Lorigan of San Jose; the latter has since passed away. A deceased sister, Minnie, was the wife of George Nicholson of Alviso. Mrs. Lorigan was a native daughter, born in San Francisco, whose father, Capt. Robert Berseford Burgis, a native of England, was a sea-captain. His wife was Anne Picking, also born in England, and they were married in Christchurch, New Zealand. In the early '50s Captain Burgis took up his residence on Rincon Hill, San Francisco, but continued to follow the sea until his death. Mrs. Lorigan completed her education at Williams' Young Ladies' Academy. Judge Lorigan was an influential member of the Young Men's Institute, the Foresters and the Elks. Rising by native force of character to

an eminence of distinguished usefulness, his career commands the admiration of all classes of society, and should especially excite the young men of today to an imitation of the virtues of his exemplary life.

EDWARD NOBLE WILLIAMS.—A resident of California since 1875, Edward Noble Williams was born in Burlington, Iowa, July 28, 1858. His father, J. M. Williams, was born in New Jersey and was a pioneer of Burlington, engaged in contracting and building. The family moved to San Jose in 1875, when the mother died. His father spent his last days on our subject's ranch, passing away at the age of eighty-five. Edward N. was the youngest of four children born of this, his father's second marriage, being educated in the grammar and high school in Burlington until his junior year, when he accompanied his parents to San Jose in 1875. His brother, B. F. Williams, was a surveyor, and Edward worked under him as a surveyor until Black's store was opened, when he became a clerk in this store. Four years later he resigned to begin ranching on the Summit, having purchased sixty-five acres from the Burrell ranch about forty-one years ago, which he immediately began clearing and setting to orchard and vineyard, and now has one of the fine places in the Burrell district, the orchard being in prunes and plums.

Mr. Williams was married in the Burrell district to Mary E. Pratt, born in Marysville, Cal., where she was reared and educated. Four children have blessed their union: Hattie B., E. J., A. B. and Marian E.; E. J. served overseas for about two years during the World War. Mr. Williams has served acceptably as trustee of Burrell school district for twelve years. Fraternally he is a member of Soquel Lodge of Odd Fellows.

HERMAN SUND.—One of the oldest settlers of Los Gatos who has had much to do with the growth and development of the city, as well as shaping the destinies of its civic and municipal government is Herman Sund, who is highly respected and greatly loved and esteemed by everyone in this beautiful city. He is a native of Sweden, born at Venesburg, in December, 1844, a son of Herman and Margaret Sund. He was reared in his native place, had the advantages of the excellent schools for which Sweden is famous, and when fifteen years of age he left home and apprenticed to the carpenter trade. When twenty-three years of age he shipped aboard a vessel as a carpenter and sailed to different countries including Europe, West Indies, North and South America. In 1865, having quit the sea, he came to the United States and followed his trade in different Southern states and in Kansas until 1873, when he came to California. Locating in Oakland he worked at his trade in San Francisco. As foreman of carpenters he assisted in building the First and Second street cable roads in that city, on Clay and Geary streets.

In 1881, Mr. Sund located in Los Gatos and bought a ranch in the city, adding to it until he had forty-one acres. He engaged in contracting and building, and also established a lumber yard in 1884, which he ran for many years in connection with his building business, and being very active and energetic he built up a great portion of the city. He also improved his ranch with orchards, and since the city has grown he has laid out a portion of his land which he has sold to builders of homes. When Los Gatos was incorporated in 1887 he was elected a member of the board of trustees and reelected to the office. He took an active and prominent part in shaping the destiny of this beautiful foothill city, being now the only one living of the original charter board he is not only referred to as the father of the town but as the grandfather of the town.

Mr. Sund's first marriage was in Kansas, when he was united with Josephine Peterson, who died leaving three children. After coming to Los Gatos he was married to Miss Louise Schrepper, born in Glarus, Switzerland, a well-educated and cultured lady who came to San Francisco when twenty-two years of age and to Los Gatos in 1883, so she has also seen the growth of this pleasant city. Mr. Sund is a splendid specimen of the upbuilders and supporters of worthy measures, and a believer in protection for Americans, he is a stanch Republican.

CHARLES GAGLIASSO.—An energetic man who did much to improve Santa Clara County and make of it the garden spot of today was the late Charles Gagliasso, who was born in Monforte, Piedmonte, Italy, October 15, 1864, where he was reared to habits of industry and received a good education in the common schools of his native place. He was married at Alba, Piedmonte, January 5, 1885, being united with Miss Margherita Lora, who was born in Guarena, Piedmonte, in 1865, and grew to womanhood in that interesting country in Northern Italy. In 1887 the young couple came to Santa Clara County, Cal., and located in the Montebello district. Mr. Gagliasso became foreman on Dr. Peroni's ranch and cleared and set out the Peroni vineyards, as well as superintending the building up of the winery on the place, and after ten years had 100 acres of the place in vineyard. He then purchased 160 acres of land on Table Mountain at the head of Stevens Creek and proceeded to clear the land and set out vines, in time having a vineyard of over 100 acres, and improved the place with residence and suitable buildings. Later he purchased the Dr. Hillman ranch, afterwards known as the Trout Farm, and proceeded in the same energetic way to improve it. However, these two ranches was not the limit of his capabilities for he also leased the Doyle ranch of 600 or 700 acres and operated it in connection with his two ranches until he passed away, March 4, 1911, leaving his widow and eight children and numerous friends to mourn his demise.

Since her husband's death, Mrs. Gagliasso took over the management of their ranches and with the aid of her children continues to care for and operate the properties. She sold the Trout Farm and purchased a splendid thirty-acre orchard at Campbell and a twenty-acre orchard on McLellan Avenue, near Cupertino, where she makes her home. Their eight children are all living and proving themselves worthy sons and daughters of a pioneer couple. Joseph assists his mother in the management of the different ranches; Anne, is the wife of H. W. Regnart, a horticulturist of this district; John, also assists his mother; Angelina, is Mrs. Conrote of Gilroy, but now traveling in Europe with her husband; Charles, is also assisting on the home farm; Onorina,

is the wife of Boze Kriletich, and resides in San Francisco; Fiurivanti and Michael are at home. The children have been given a good education and are a credit to the parental training they have received. Mrs. Gagliasso is an interested member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association and with her family is a member of St. Joseph de Cupertino Catholic Church.

ALFRED WASHINGTON ELLET.—Since coming to Palo Alto, Alfred Washington Ellet, the efficient vice-president of The Stanford Bank, has lived so quietly that few of his acquaintances have even guessed at his exceptional technical knowledge of the banking business. The old adage of "poets being born, not made," applies equally to banking as Mr. Ellet has clearly proved by many years of successful work in this intricate and interesting business. Mr. Ellet is the son of Edward Carpenter Ellet and a grandson of Brigadier-General A. W. Ellet of national fame. He was born at El Dorado, Kan., August 15, 1871. His childhood was spent in El Dorado until he was sixteen, when he entered Swarthmore College where he followed the general college course, and by his close application to his studies laid the foundation for the remarkable success which has attended his business career. At the age of nineteen he entered the master mechanic's office of the Union Pacific Railway at Ellis, Kans., where he remained for six months, and then held a position with the Gille & Van Peyma Wholesale Hardware Company of Kansas City, Mo., for three years, after which he became a clerk in the National Bank of Commerce of said city, where he remained for a period of twenty-five years, perfecting himself in the work of all departments.

At the end of a quarter century in the bank, Mr. Ellet was appointed deputy bank commissioner for the State of Kansas, and for seven years was an honored and most efficient member of the State Banking Department of that state. He was widely quoted as an authority on banking and has made its every detail a close study. After resigning from the Bank Commissioner's office, he was made vice-president of The Stanford Bank which was then being established at Palo Alto, and by his keen judgment and personal oversight, as well as his great experience, he has placed the venture upon a firm basis, and made The Stanford Bank one of the solid institutions of the valley. Although holding the office of vice-president of both the Palo Alto and Mayfield branches of the Stanford Bank, he personally attends to all the details of the business of the two establishments and closely oversees the work of his carefully trained assistants. Every day finds him at his desk and his office hours are the same as those of his employes. The new, handsomely furnished home of the Stanford Bank in Palo Alto owes its inception to him. Without doubt Mr. Ellet is among California's most proficient bankers, having gained his knowledge by close and thorough study in all lines of the business from the days of his earliest manhood, and has perfected himself in the mysteries of finance and banking as carefully as astronomers or other men of science study their art. The growth of The Stanford Bank has been steady and healthy. On May 31, 1918, it opened with total assets of $210,352.18, and on June 30, 1922, its sheets showed $503,773.58, and this is mainly due to the clever management of its skilled vice-president.

On September 29, 1898, Mr. Ellet married Lida Anna Lewis of Kansas City, Mo., a charming and popular girl and the daughter of William H. and Mary F. (Doggett) Lewis, a well-known wholesale shoe dealer of Kansas City. Mrs. Ellett's grandfather, the late Rev. W. H. Lewis, of Missouri, was a prominent minister in the Methodist Church, South. He was the author of the History of Methodism in Missouri, was a frequent contributor to the Christion Advocate and the founder of the Young Ladies Seminary at Independence, Mo.; he lived to reach the age of ninety-six years.

Mrs. Ellet's ancestors trace back to the Spottswood family of Virginia, of which Alexander Spottswood was governor in Colonial days, and to the old Burwell stock one of whom, Lewis Burwell, was a colonel during the Revolution. One of her ancestors, Anna Spottswood, was the heroine in the famous novel "The Virginian," and the "Anna" in Mrs. Ellet's name comes from her.

Mrs. Ellet is thus entitled to membership in all the leading patriotic organizations, the Daughters of the Revolution, Colonial Dames, and the Society of Colonial Governors. Mrs. Ellet was born at Chillicothe, Mo., but when she was seven years of age removed with her parents to Kansas City. She was educated at the Central Female College in Lexington, Mo., a school of the Methodist Episcopal Church. She is a very gifted woman, generous and beloved by all who know her. Coming as she does from distinguished southern blood, she is an unswerving Democrat, and laughingly refers to their marriage as the union of the "Blue and the Gray."

STILLMAN H. BENNER—Prominent among the young business men of San Jose is Stillman H. Benner. His untiring energy, his indomitable will to succeed, has been the means whereby he has gained the respect and confidence of the community in which he lives. He was born at Rocky Ford, Colo., February 13, 1890. His parents, Stillman M. and Flora H. (Sheldon) Benner, moved to the state of Washington when Stillman H. was but a year old, his father being an orchardist. In 1893 his parents removed to Campbell, Santa Clara County, Cal., and it was here their son attended the grammar and high schools. When but sixteen years of age, Stillman H. started out to make his own way in the world. His first experience at wage earning was with the Western Union main office at San Jose.

Having determined to make a place for himself in the music business, Mr. Benner entered the employ of the Eilers Music Company, where he remained for one and one-half years. The next year and a half he spent with the Sherman Clay Music Company. Following this, for four years, he was with the Brown Music Company. Leaving the employ of the latter firm, he accepted a position with Allen's Emporium at an advanced salary. He remained with them until February, 1920, when he definitely decided to open up a business for himself, naming his place Benner Piano Hospital, at No. 33 East San Antonio Street. He deals in new and second-hand pianos, is an experienced piano tuner, and a piano repairer, and gives it his personal supervision, and he

is already taking his place among the live young business men of San Jose.

On January 1, 1910, Mr. Benner was married to Miss Mignonette F. Capien, a native of Akron, Ohio, the daughter of J. H. and Lilly M. Capien. The family came to California when their daughter was eleven years old. Two children, Lester and Fay, have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Benner. Having obtained a thorough experience in the art business at Allen's Emporium, Mrs. Benner has opened an art department in connection with her husband's music business, known as Benner's Art Shop. Mr. Benner is a member of the W. O. W. of San Jose.

JOSE J. BERRYESSA—A family with a most interesting history is that of Jose J. Berryessa, who was born in the old Mission of San Jose on November 9, 1842, the son of Carlos Antonio Berryessa, who had married Miss Josefa Galindo. Nicholas Berryessa, the great-grandfather of our subject, came from Spain around Cape Horn about 1765 and settled in Old Mexico—that is, he tried to settle there, but found that he could not do so with advantage, on account of the wild tribes there. He therefore pushed north into California, and pitched his tent in the Santa Clara Valley. Grandfather Berryessa was also named Nicholas, and was born in this county and died here. Juan Crisostomo Galindo, the maternal grandfather, who died in 1877 at the age of 106 years, was born in Santa Clara County, the great-grandfather having migrated to California prior to the founding of the Missions in this county, when the inhabitants were Indians and wild animals roamed the plains and mountains. Mr. Berryessa remembers when stock became so numerous that they had to gather them in corrals to be killed for the hides and tallow so as to give feed for the remainder. After coming here, the Berryessas and the Galindos acquired large portions of land, section after section, in fact all the land that lies between the present eastern limits of San Jose and the mountains to the east, and as far north as Milpitas. In after years, this great area was designated in a Spanish grant; but when the Easterners came to California, the Berryessas lost out through the treachery of one of their family. Carlos Berryessa then bought some of the same land, and later still about one-quarter of a section, from the Pueblo, and there the parents resided until they died. Don Jose is the eldest of their family of eight children, five now living.

Mr. Berryessa was reared to farm life and stock-raising, one result of which was that his schooling was entirely neglected. This deficiency he partly made good in after life. He remained at home with his father until he was thirty-one years of age, although he was not satisfied with the life of a farmer. Then he engaged in other pursuits, and among them he took up the threshing of grain; and by his industry and economy, together with his acquired business habits, he was able to purchase a threshing machine, engine, etc., and for many years he has been actively engaged in this line of work. He owns thirty-six acres of the old Berryessa land, which he bought from an uncle, devoted to the cultivation of prunes and general farming, and in 1908 he removed from this ranch to San Jose and retired, and now rents his ranch. He used to raise fine Norman horses and roadsters on these trim thirty-five acres, and with the little ranch are interwoven cherished memories.

At Berryessa, on November 1, 1873, Mr. Berryessa was married to Miss Helena Agnes Davis, born in San Francisco, the daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Herron) Davis. Her father was a native of England, but at the time of her marriage, he resided in Virginia City, Nev. Her mother, who died when Mrs. Berryessa was only three years old, was of Irish descent. Helena Agnes received her education in the convent in Santa Clara. Eight children were born of this union: Josephine Agnes became the wife of Walter Schlosser, a government electrician living in the State of Washington; they have one child, Mildred. Mary Catherine is Mrs. J. E. Tetrault of Porterville; Mary Elizabeth is Mrs. Martin Haley, of Berryessa; she is the mother of one girl, Catherine; Frederick married Miss Lillian Williams, a San Jose girl, and the daughter of Michael and Anna (Farrell) Williams, who came to California in 1870 by way of the Isthmus of Panama route, from Dubuque, Iowa; Frederick is in the laundry business in San Jose, and he and his wife have two children—May Edith and James Lochr. Arthur was in the U. S. army during the war, but now employed at Mountain View; Walter is married to Edna Stackhouse. They live in San Francisco and have one child, Eugenia; Neva is living at home, and Albert is at San Jose. The Berryessas are of especial interest, perhaps, because they are among the few California native families to thoroughly Americanize themselves, so that they have long taken an active part in politics. Mrs. Berryessa died March 17, 1902, mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Berryessa is a Republican, and under the banners of that party has sought to do what he could to effect civic reforms. He is a member of Santa Clara County Pioneer Society.

ALBERT E. MORRELL.—A native son of California, Albert E. Morrell was born on the Morrell ranch on the Summit, Santa Clara County, October 8, 1874. His father, H. C. Morrell, a native of Maine, came via Panama in 1853. His mother, Clarissa Burrell, was born in Ohio. Grandfather Lyman J. Burrell came to California in 1849, crossing the plains in an ox-team train. He returned East for his family in 1852 and brought them around Cape Horn and located in Santa Clara County. He purchased land in the Santa Cruz Mountains, being about the fourth or fifth to locate on the Summit, residing there for many years until he retired. Clarissa Burrell came to California when six years of age.

Mr. and Mrs. Morrell engaged in farming and improved the Morrell ranch, now one of the best fruit ranches in the district. Some years ago they retired to San Jose and there Mrs. Morrell died in February, 1922, at the age of seventy-six years, while her husband survives her aged eighty-seven years old. Their family comprised five children: Lizzie, Mrs. H. D. Norton, of Grants Pass, Ore.; H. C., Jr., and J. B., of San Jose; Minnie, Mrs. W. W. Thompson, of San Francisco, and Albert E., who received his education in the local school and at Los Angeles. From a youth he learned horticulture under his father on the home place. In 1908, with his brother J. B., he leased the Morrell ranch until 1911, when he bought his brother's interest and the partnership was dissolved, and he continues to lease the 3000 acre ranch and cares for the 150 acres of orchards on the place, devoted to

Mr and Mrs J. W. Forward

prunes, plums and pears, being considered among the finest in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

In San Jose Mr. Morrell was united in marriage with Edith Hammon, who was born in Oregon but reared in California, this union having been blessed with three children, Dorothy Claire, Edwin Albert and Shirley Mildred. Mr. Morrell is keenly interested in the county where he has spent his entire life, and he has become a well-informed horticulturist. Fraternally he is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. Elks, in which he is a popular member.

JAMES W. FORWARD.—An alert and far-seeing dairyman who is striking into new paths in the interest of the patronizing public, is James W. Forward, whose ideal dairy ranch is on the Brokaw Road, northwest of San Jose. He was born near Spokane, Wash., on January 29, 1884, the son of J. A. Forward, a native of Montreal, Can., and a carpenter and builder. He married Miss Edna Walker, a native of Bloomfield, Cal., and a member of the Walker family who were early pioneers at that place, being a daughter of Alonzo and Elizabeth (Peters) Walker. J. A. Forward took up a homestead in Washington, and later came to Santa Rosa; but he remained there for only a short time and then moved back to Washington. In 1891 he came to San Jose; and here James W. Forward attended first the grammar and then, for two years, the high school long such a credit to the city.

When he started out for himself, James W. Forward worked for one year in the mills of the Santa Clara Valley Mill & Lumber Company, and after that he learned the carpenter's trade under the direction of his father. Later, he took up a course in drafting and from that he passed on to architecture, which he used in connection with contracting, in which he engaged in for eight years. Next he went to British Columbia and acquired a tract of land, but after three years he returned to San Jose, where he again engaged in contracting; but in 1914 he bought twenty acres of land on the Brokaw Road, northwest of San Jose, and thereon he has since built his home. He planted the land to alfalfa and started a dairy. He commenced in a small way, and at present he has forty cows, to which he will add from time to time. He sells all the milk direct to the consumer, and under his unique method of handling the milking, he has evolved the highest-test milk in the vicinity of San Jose. The cows are milked with machinery, and after passing through a pipe line, the milk is cooled to a very low temperature and deposited in a large tank from which it is bottled, the milk at no time coming in contact with the person handling it. The machine and pipe line are taken apart every day and washed and sterilized. Mr. Forward has two feeding pens, each with a feeding capacity for thirty cows; these pens face each other, so that all the cattle can be fed from the same carrier. Mr. Forward has a separate milking pen where the cows are taken to be milked, and this pen has a capacity for thirty cows. All that is necessary to increase the capacity of his plant is the addition of another set of feeding pens; the one milking pen will suffice for as many cows as he cares to handle. He also has special cooling rooms and milk rooms.

At San Jose, on June 27, 1909, Mr. Forward was married to Miss Leola Lyth, the daughter of Frank and Prudence Lyth who came out to California from Nebraska when she was three years old. Mr. Lyth was a contracting builder. Miss Lyth went to the grammar and the high school, and the San Jose Normal; she then taught school for a short time previous to being married. Two children have been born to this union, Frances and Robert.

HENRY C. HOGG.—Among the prominent citizens of Santa Clara, who was well known and loved by all, Henry C. Hogg still lives in the hearts and memories of his family and numerous friends. He was born in Letcher County, Ky., January 29, 1836. His father, Hiram Hogg, was a native of Culpepper County, Va., and removed with his parents in 1802, when two years old, to Kentucky; there he married Miss Levina Polly, a native of Kentucky, and reared a family of eleven children. Mrs. Hogg passed away in 1846. Hiram Hogg afterward married Miss Polly Roark, and they were the parents of seven children. He passed away in 1863 and his wife in 1884. Henry C. Hogg, the youngest living son of the first family, made his home with his parents until he was nineteen years of age. He was educated principally in Lee County, Va. At the age of twenty-one he studied law and was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Perry County until September, 1861. He volunteered his services in defense of the Union and enlisted in Company D, Nineteenth Kentucky Infantry, as a private. On February 5, 1863, he was commissioned first lieutenant and March 10, of the same year, received his commission as captain. He was at Cumberland Gap in 1862, and in December went to Vicksburg with General Sherman, and remained there until after the surrender of the city. From Vicksburg his regiment was sent to New Orleans, where he served under General Banks until he was mustered out, January 28, 1865. He then located at Booneville, Ky., opened a law office, and also engaged in general merchandise. Living there until 1885, when he sold out and came to California. He had made a previous visit to the state in 1884, and purchased a ranch near Saratoga on the road leading from Saratoga to Mountain View, consisting of some forty acres of highly improved orchard.

The marriage of Captain Hogg occurred in Booneville, Ky., April 16, 1867, and united him with Miss Martha A. Marion, a native of Booneville, Owsley County, Ky., a daughter of Matthew and Rebecca (Kelley) Marion, who moved from Virginia to Kentucky in 1850. Grandfather Marion was a cousin of General Marion of Revolutionary fame. Her father was a farmer at Booneville, Ky., and they came to California in 1888 and resided at their ranch near Saratoga. The father died twenty years ago after that the mother made her home with Mrs. Hogg, passing away 1915, at eighty-six years of age. Captain and Mrs. Hogg were the parents of five children: Charles H., resides in San Francisco, and is an attorney; Cora E., is now Mrs. Arthur L. Johnson, and resides in Providence, R. I.; Raymond C., is a rancher in Saratoga; Carry V., is the wife of H. F. Stout of Saratoga; and Elton M., is in business in Honolulu. Captain Hogg was prominent as a Republican and fraternally was a member of the Masons and G. A. R. Finding

no Methodist Church in the district in which he located, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg set about to establish one and were always prominent in the affairs of this organization; both were trustees and Mrs. Hogg is still on the official board, an active member of the Eastern Star and the Woman's Relief Corps, and superintends the home place, taking an active part in the progressive movements of the community. Captain Hogg died February 5, 1912, a highly esteemed man, and was buried with Masonic honors.

HERBERT WILLIAM REGNART.—A native son of Santa Clara County, Herbert William Regnart was born on Regnart Avenue, near Cupertino, January 26, 1877, a son of William and Agnes (Gregory) Regnart, natives of England, who located in California over fifty years ago, along with his brother. After following mining for a short time they located in Santa Clara County, where Mr. Regnart became a successful orchardist. He first set out an orchard on Regnart Avenue, which was named for the family, and also with the aid of his son Herbert cleared and improved an eighty acre orchard in Regnart Gulch, 2½ miles from Cupertino. His wife died in 1881, and he was married a second time to Margaret Watts, who was born in Scotland.

By his first marriage he had two children: Jessie, the wife of Robert Regnart, and Herbert W.; and by his second three children: Virginia, the wife of John Montgomery; Douglas, and Marjorie, all of Cupertino. William Regnart passed away in 1917, a truly worthy upbuilder who had done his share in contributing to the prosperity of the country.

Herbert William Regnart grew up in the environment of his birth place, obtaining a good education in the Lincoln public school. From a lad he was kept busy assisting his father, and from the time he was twelve years old he made a hand in clearing and breaking the land, getting it ready for the crops as well as helping in setting out the vineyard and orchards. The former died from the prevailing grape disease and the forty acres was set out to orchard. He owns forty acres of the eighty acres he helped to improve and has also purchased their original twenty acre orchard place which his father at one time disposed of. The two orchards are devoted principally to prunes, to the cultivation of which he is bringing into use the most scientific methods of care and the latest modern machinery for the cultivation of the soil. Mr. Regnart's success has not been accomplished without expending much energy and thought in his chosen line of work for he has applied himself closely to his task and by incessant labor and forceful application has accomplished his ambition. He has had his ups and downs having sold prunes as low as $25.00 a ton, but also as high as $250.00 a ton. He is an enthusiastic member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, and also of the Fruit Growers of California, Inc.

The marriage of Mr. Regnart was celebrated in San Jose, March 7, 1908, when he was united with Anna Mary Gagliasso, who was born in the Montebello district, Santa Clara County, a daughter of Charles and Margherita (Lora) Gagliasso, natives of Piedmonte, Italy, who were early settlers of Santa Clara County, where Mr. Gagliasso was foreman for Dr. Peroni in the improvement and setting out of the Peroni vineyards, after which he purchased 160 acres and improved vineyards and orchards on Table Mountain, and later bought and improved the Trout Farm. He died in 1911, survived by his widow and eight children of whom Anna is the second oldest. Mr. and Mrs. Regnart have five children: Margaret, Hazel, Eva, Alice, and Herbert William, Jr. Mr. Regnart gives no small degree of credit to his accomplished wife who has assisted and encouraged him in every way to accomplish his ambition. He is a member of the Woodman of the World and politically is a Republican. Enterprising, liberal and progressive, Mr. and Mrs. Regnart are well and favorably known and much esteemed in their community.

JAMES HANSEN.—A rancher whose splendid success has been attained through his years of industry, a self-made man in the true sense of the word, is James Hansen, who is located about four miles east of Milpitas, on the Calaveras Valley Road. He was born in Denmark, September 23, 1865, the son of Frederick and Maria Hansen, the eldest of their three children, the others being Mary C. and Johannes Christian; the latter fought all through the World War in the German Army but was never wounded; he now lives in Schleswig-Holstein. The father served in the Danish Army during the wars of 1864 and 1870, and he, too, came through without any injury. Mrs. Hansen passed away in May, 1873, when James was not yet eight years old, and after his father's second marriage he remained at home only seven months, starting out at the age of nine to make his own way in the world, and he has done so ever since. He was confirmed in the Lutheran Church when he was fourteen and that ended his school days, as two weeks later, on April 18, 1880, with his few belongings packed in a bundle, he bade good-bye to his grandmother, Maria C. (Ferdinand) Hansen, who had shown him many kindnesses, and started on his voyage across the Atlantic. Landing at Castle Garden, New York, after a two weeks' voyage, two days later he started for California, reaching San Francisco on May 18, 1880, just a month after leaving his home. Here he was met by his uncle, Lawrence Martin Hansen, who had generously sent him the money to make the trip, and the same day he accompanied his uncle to the latter's ranch near Milpitas, in the Laguna Valley.

Here he attended school and worked on his uncle's ranch for two years to pay back the $110 his trip had cost. Later he was employed on other ranches in the neighborhood and then he rented his uncle's ranch of sixty-one acres at Milpitas during the years 1888-1890. Afterwards he rented the 500-acre stock ranch owned by his uncle and which was located two miles above Alum Rock Park; here he engaged in stock raising on shares and was so engaged at the time of his uncle's sudden death, in 1890. James Hansen was appointed administrator of the estate, and when the sixty-one acre ranch was sold to pay the indebtedness of the estate, he bought it in, the 500-acre stock ranch going to Lawrence M. Hansen's mother, the grandmother of our subject.

It was on this sixty-one acre ranch that Mr. Hansen got his first real start. He farmed it to hay and grain and by his good management and industry he began to accumulate a competence, purchasing several ranches, until he became the owner of 720 acres

James Hansen

EUPHEMIA B. HANSEN

on the Calaveras Valley Road, part of which he has already given to his two sons, both of whom are very capable in all kinds of ranch work, as well as blacksmithing, horseshoeing and machinery repairing, Mr. Hansen having always maintained a machine and blacksmith shop on his place. In 1894 he was married to Miss Euphemia Brandt, a sister of Edward and Charles Brandt, and a member of a pioneer family that settled near Milpitas in 1863, and there she and her brothers were born. She was a beautiful and talented woman, and her death on February 3, 1917, brought the deepest sorrow to her family and a large circle of friends, who will ever remember her as a true wife and loving mother, a kind neighbor and a noble woman. She left three children, the eldest being Lawrence J., who married Miss Lucile Heine, and they have three children—Carol Mercedes, Marie and Catherine Phyllis; he is the owner of a prune orchard on Cypress Avenue, four miles west of San Jose; Edward C., who runs the home place of 720 acres, rendered valuable services to his country during the World War as an instructor in the government horseshoeing school of the Three Hundred Thirty-second Field Remount, and was stationed at Camp Fremont when the armistice was signed; Myrtle Mary, called Mabel, is the wife of Herman J. Dunkel, a prosperous raisin grower near Fresno, and they have a son, Darmon Edward.

On October 21, 1919, Mr. Hansen's second marriage occurred, when he was united with Mrs. Mary E. (Smith) Papson, who was born near Middletown, Lake County, Cal., a daughter of Nathan and Julia (Stephens) Smith; the former, who was born in Ohio, came as a boy to California with his parents, James Hartford and Elizabeth (Tribby) Smith. Mrs. Hansen was reared near Upper Lake, Lake County, and there she was first married to George W. Papson, who was born near Berryessa, Santa Clara County, a son of William and Matilda A. (Freer) Papson, very early settlers of this county. By this marriage she became the mother of five children, four now living: George Raymond, a rancher in Santa Clara County; Verona K.; Ina A., the wife of F. M. Vermillion, has one child, Evelyn; Earl W. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen now make their home on a fruit ranch of thirty-three acres one mile south of Berryessa, on Capitol Avenue, where they have a comfortable country residence. They are members of St. Mary's Catholic Church, San Jose, and are held in high respect by their many friends. Mr. Hansen has indeed made a wonderful success and he is now enjoying the rewards of his well-spent years.

MRS. GRACE C. MILLER.—Born in Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Grace C. Miller was in maidenhood Grace Clark, the daughter of James T. Clark, a newspaper man who was foreman of the Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Later he removed to New York City, where he was with the Evening Post in the same capacity. In 1908 he came to San Jose, where he engaged in the real estate business with James Clayton, the firm being James A. Clayton & Company, being thus engaged until his death, 1915. The Clark family are of English descent, Grandfather Thomas Clark coming from England to Rochester, N. Y., where he was a merchant tailor. Mrs. Miller's mother was Mary Bosworth, a native of Batavia, N. Y., whose father, William Bosworth, a Vermonter, became a farmer at Batavia. Mary (Bosworth) Clark traces her lineage back to seven Mayflower ancestors, and is a charter member of the Mayflower Society of California. She resides in Oakland and is now compiling the Bosworth geneology.

Grace Clark was the third oldest in their family of five children and spent her youth in Rochester. After graduating from the Rochester public schools she completed her education in the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. She was married in San Jose to James B. Miller, who was born in Altoona, Pa., a son of John G. Miller, who served in a Pennsylvania regiment through the Civil War, being mustered out as a sergeant. James Miller is a monotypist, and is now in charge of the monotype department of the University of California. Fraternally he is a Mason. On account of her daughter's health, Mrs. Miller came to Los Gatos in 1921, and wishing to occupy herself she leased the old Riddle residence on Bayview street, at the head of Main street, and converted it into a family hotel, naming it Hillside Villa. In her religious belief Mrs. Miller is a Congregatonalst.

JAMES W. SHEPHERD.—A worthy representative of some of the earliest settlers in Andrew County, Mo., James W. Shepherd, the rancher of the Rucker district in the vicinity of Gilroy, was born about twenty-five miles north of St. Joseph, on February 4, 1861, the son of James and Mary Jane (Conner) Shepherd, well-to-do farmers of that section, who removed to McDonough County, Ill., in 1863, and five years later returned to Missouri. They located this time in Cooper County, and engaged in the raising of mules, horses and stock. Mr. Shepherd also became an extensive grain-buyer, and operated throughout Missouri and Kansas. In 1870, the family removed to California, and located in Calistoga, Napa County, but in 1876, they bought a ranch in Santa Clara County; later they located at San Jose, where Mr. Shepherd died at the age of fifty-six years.

James W. Shepherd attended both the public schools and the Garden City Business College at San Jose, and near that city he entered into grain-farming with his brother, John L. Shepherd, with whom he continued for many years on leased land. In 1895 he removed to the Rucker district from San Jose, and here acquired five acres, where he set out an orchard. This in itself was an interesting pioneer movement, for he planted his orchard just as quickly as the Catherine Dunne rancho had been subdivided and sold, he being one of the very first to buy property. He was successful from the beginning, and little by little added to his holdings, until now he has some sixty-three acres of peaches and prunes. Until 1908, Mr. Shepherd was the superintendent of the Dunne ranch—an important period, for the trees were then coming into bearing.

When Mr. Shepherd married in November, 1883, in San Jose, he chose for his bride Miss Flora Lanz, who was born near Alliance, Ohio, and when seven years old accompanied her mother, two brothers and three sisters to California, when they settled at San Jose. Her mother, Mary Lanz, passed away at San Jose in 1895, beloved by all who knew her. Three daughters have honored this union. Mabel has become the wife of B. H. Franklin, the rancher at Rucker, and they have one son, William L.; Alma is Mrs. A. W. Chesbro, and she resides at Gilroy with her husband and two children—Helen and Elizabeth; Maude mar-

ried W. E. Keltner, and they reside near Manteca. She is a graduate from the art department of the University of the Pacific, and the manual training department of the State Normal at San Jose, and for six years successfully followed teaching in Stanislaus and Santa Clara Counties. Mr. Shepherd, who is a Democrat in matters of national political moment, rendered the Rucker district long and able service as a member of the local school board. He also belongs to the Fraternal Aid Union and the Redmen and he is a charter member of the California Prune & Apricot Association.

MRS. MARY E. HANSEN.—Representing the third generation of California pioneers, Mrs. Mary E. Hansen can well be proud of her ancestry and the honored part they have played in the progress and advancement of the Golden State. Her maternal grandparents were Robert A. and Mary (Tye) Stephens, the father's birthplace being on the English Channel, while Mrs. Stephens was a native of Connecticut. They were married in New York City and in 1852 came to California by the way of the Isthmus. Robert A. Stephens was a soldier in the U. S. Army and while en route to the Pacific Coast his ship was wrecked but he was among those saved. After arriving in California he was stationed at Fort Redding to guard the immigrants from the depredations of the Indians, and here his wife, who had received a good education in her native state, was engaged by the government to teach the Indians the ways of civilization, but notwithstanding all her efforts she met with the same discouragement that many other benefactors of the race have experienced owing to the Indian's untoward nature.

On February 16, 1863, while Mr. and Mrs. Stephens were still stationed at Fort Redding, the first of their nine children was born, a daughter, Julia, who became the mother of Mrs. Mary E. Hansen, our subject. When Julia Stephens was a babe of two years, her parents removed to Santa Clara County, settling at Santa Clara in 1855, and here she was reared and educated. In 1875 she was married to Nathan Smith, at San Jose; he had come to California as a boy with his parents, James Hartford and Elizabeth (Tribby) Smith, who were pioneer settlers of Lake County, Cal., and shortly after his marriage, Nathan Smith settled in Lake County with his bride and this remained their home until Mr. Smith's death in 1909. Four children were born to them. Frank Smith, a resident of Milpitas; one child died in infancy; Mary, now Mrs. James Hansen of Milpitas; William, a farmer in Lake County, died in 1919 and left three children. There are nine grandchildren and one great-grandchild. At San Jose, in 1920, Mrs. Smith was married to Douglas Gifford of Lake County, where he is a large ranch owner in Cobb Valley. Mrs. Gifford is also the owner of valuable property in San Jose and San Francisco.

Mary E. Smith was born on the Smith homestead in Cobb Valley, Lake County, and here her girlhood days were spent until her first marriage which united her with George W. Papson, who was born near Berryessa, Santa Clara County, his parents being William and Matilda A. (Freer) Papson, very early settlers and ranchers of Santa Clara County. Mr. and Mrs. Papson became the parents of five children, four now living as follows: George Raymond, a rancher of Santa Clara County; Verona K.; Ina A., the wife of F. M. Vermillion, has one child named Evelyn; Earl W. Mr. Papson passed away on October 23, 1915, and on October 21, 1919, Mrs. Papson was united in marriage with James Hansen, a highly-esteemed resident of the Milpitas district, whose sketch also appears in this history. Mr. Hansen has been a resident of this section for more than forty years and has made a splendid success both as a rancher and as an orchardist. Mr. and Mrs. Hansen now make their home on a fruit ranch of thirty-three acres south of Berryessa on Capitol Avenue, where they have a cozy country residence. Liberal and kind-hearted, and a woman of much capability, Mrs. Hansen has entered heartily into the life of the community and has in every way demonstrated her worthy heritage as the descendant of her honored pioneer forebears.

GEORGE E. ABEL.—A very successful and influential rancher who has remained in the vicinity of his birth and become more and more identified with that region, is George E. Abel, a native of Milpitas, where he was born on January 3, 1882, a son of Henry and Margaret (Mulhern) Abel. In pioneer days, Henry Abel set out from Wisconsin for California, and he chose Milpitas as the best place in which to found family and fortune. He became a retail meat-dealer, and continued in that important trade for forty years. His shop stood on the same spot on which now stands the home of our subject, on the main street of Milpitas, south of the Catholic Church. When he quit his butcher shop and business, Mr. Abel went into farming, and he acquired a farm of 500 acres on the Trimble Road, southwest of Milpitas. Mr. and Mrs. Abel had a family of four children, and our subject was the youngest. William H., the first-born, resides on the Abel ranch in Nevada, near Winnemucca. The daughter, Miss H. Gertrude, lives at Milpitas. Arthur F. Abel is on the same stock-farm with his brother William. Henry Abel was an active member of the school board in Milpitas, and in that capacity served his fellow citizens faithfully.

George E. Abel attended the public school at Milpitas, and then pursued a general course at the Santa Clara College, spending about fifteen years, in the meantime, with his father in the butcher business, and then following his father to the ranch. Henry Abel passed away on January 29, 1917, four years after the death, on September 29, of his devoted wife, and since his death, George Abel has been managing the Milpitas portion of the Abel estate. The 500 acres are devoted to grain, hay, vegetables, and fruit, thirty-five acres being in pears, and the ranch is irrigated by artesian wells.

While at Winnemucca, Nev., George Abel was married to Miss May Staunton, the ceremony taking place on September 29, 1914. The bride was the daughter of Michael and Jennie (Melarkey) Staunton, her father was one of Nevada's earliest pioneers who mined for years throughout California and Nevada, and later became a merchant in the Sage Brush State. They had four children, Michael D; Edward W; May and another daughter, Josephine, who became Mrs. T. P. Keating, of San Francisco. Mrs. Abel attended the public schools at Winnemucca, and later the Alameda high school, and finished her studies at Mills College, in Oakland. Two children have

Mary E. Hansen

blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Abel, George Staunton and Margaret. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church at Milpitas, and in that town recently Mr. and Mrs. Abel built their attractive home. In national politics a Republican, he is a member of the Knights of Columbus of San Jose, and a charter member of the lodge.

GEORGE WEBSTER TURNER.—A far-seeing, experienced official who has amply demonstrated exceptional executive ability is George Webster Turner, the president of the Los Gatos Telephone Company. He was born at San Francisco on November 25, 1860, the son of Cephas Turner, Jr., a native of Hampden, Me., who had married Miss Vienna Bell Webster, a native of Sanborn, Me. One of the paternal ancestors, John Turner, a native of England, came on the Mayflower, in 1620, to Plymouth, Mass., and founded the family that have since become prominent and leading citizens in every walk of life throughout the entire United States. On his maternal side, George W. Turner is descended from Major Samuel Nasson, who was of French Huguenot origin, and the family were also early settlers of New England, some of whom served in the Colonial wars, while Major Nasson served in the Revolution as major of a Maine artillery regiment.

Cephas Turner Jr., was one of the argonauts that left New England in 1849 for the California gold fields, coming as a passenger on the sailing vessel Harriette Rockwell, around Cape Horn, arriving at San Francisco in February, 1850. After following mining with varied success, he located in San Francisco, where he rose to business prominence and became one of the leading manufacturers. In 1858 he returned to Maine by way of the Isthmus of Panama, where he married Miss Webster, and returned with his bride to San Francisco, where he resumed his business. He was prominent in civic and social affairs in the early days of San Francisco and was a citizen highly esteemed and much loved by all who knew him. He passed away about twenty years ago. His widow is still living, at the age of eighty-nine, and makes her home with and is tenderly cared for by her son, George Webster Turner.

Mr. Turner attended both the grammar and the high schools of San Francisco, but because of trouble with his eyesight, he was compelled to give up studying. He then engaged in the insurance business in San Francisco, and he has been active with insurance and real estate since 1876. In this field he has made an enviable reputation, both for valuable experience and integrity and dependability, and he has done what he could to stabilize insurance and realty in the Golden State. In 1908 he came to Los Gatos to make his home, and for the past eleven years he has been associated with the local telephone company, while for ten years he has been, as he now is, president. He served on the city council for four years, and for two years he was chairman of the board, and it was during his term of office that the city hall and the sewers were built, the streets paved, and many improvements effected.

At San Francisco, November 9, 1887, Mr. Turner was married to Miss Harriette B. Chapman, a native daughter, born in San Francisco, the daughter of Henry F. and Ann E. (Seed) Chapman, natives of Connecticut and Yorkshire, England, respectively. The Chapman family were among the earliest families of Connecticut and some of Mr. Turner's ancestors served in the Revolutionary War. Henry F. Chapman was a '49er, locating in Sacramento until the flood of 1863, when he moved to San Francisco. He was a naturalist and was one of the founders of the Academy of Science in that city. Mrs. Turner was a graduate of the San Francisco high school. Two children have come to bless their union: Enid is the wife of Dr. Hans Lisser, a practicing physician in San Francisco and instructor in the Medical Department of the University of California. Ruth Bell Turner is at home. Mr. Turner was made a Mason in Occidental Lodge No. 22, F. & A. M., at San Francisco, thirty-three years ago, and is a past master of the lodge, as well as one of its oldest and most honored members. He is also a popular member of the San Jose Lodge No. 522, Elks, and the Royal Arcanum, and of California Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, San Francisco, and was formerly a member of the Bohemian Club. He is proud of being a native son and deeply interested in preserving the old historical and pioneer landmarks in the state. Having accumulated a competence, he spends much of his time in scientific research and is particularly a student of ethnology.

WILLIAM EDWARD FOLEY.—Prominent among the attorneys of pronounced ability of Santa Clara County, whose reputation for fidelity to the best interests of his clients has become a valuable capital in itself, may well be mentioned William Edward Foley of San Jose, in which city he was born, a native son, on December 12, 1879. His father, John Foley, came to the United States from Ireland in 1850, and for a while lived at New Orleans and worked on the steamboats plying on the Mississippi. Then he joined the U. S. Cavalry and saw service on the great plains for five years. After that, for two years, he was a pony express rider from Box Elder to Salt Lake City, and finally, in 1860, he came to California. Until 1863 he was at Virginia City, and on his return to San Jose, he sailed in steamer service from San Francisco to Panama. He married Miss Honora Fleming, an accomplished lady, the mother of our subject. John Foley died in December, 1916, but his devoted widow is still living. They had two boys and two girls, and one of the latter died in 1894. A brother and sister are living on the old home place with their mother, the lot of which was purchased by the wide-awake father in early days in the trade of a saddle horse.

The youngest of the family, William E., attended the local schools, and finally matriculated at Santa Clara College; but just as he was about to graduate, he had to give up his college course on account of a broken leg. Then he worked for the Farmers Union for eight months, and after that was in the real estate office of Jas. W. Rea & Company. Then, forming a partnership with Jas. W. Rea, he was for several years a member of the firm of Foley & Rea, widely known for their operations in realty. At first, Mr. Foley studied law privately, and in 1914 he was admitted to practice in the California courts. He was associated with Ed Rea in the practice of law for two years, and he then established himself in private prac-

tice, which has grown rapidly and become notable in the history of the Santa Clara Bar. In national political affairs a Democrat, Mr. Foley has done good work as secretary of the Democratic County Central Committee for the past six years.

On October 22, 1910, Mr. Foley was married to Miss Alma Brelle, a native of Philadelphia, Pa., who was reared in Humboldt County, and their union has been blessed with two sons, James William and William John. Mr. Foley is a charter member of the Commercial Club.

CHARLES O. SMITH.—A prominent representative of most important industrial interests in Santa Clara County whose marked business ability and strength of character have made him well qualified for the position he holds and contributed to render him affluent and independent, is Charles O. Smith, of the Smith Manufacturing Company of San Jose. He was born in Truro, Nova Scotia, on November 12, 1878, the son of John S. Smith, whose native town was Wentworth, Nova Scotia. He was a piano maker and he married Temperance E. Fillmore, who was born at Amherst, N. S. They were of Scotch and English descent, their ancestors early coming to New England; but being United Empire Loyalists, they removed to Nova Scotia and naturally helped to build up that prosperous country. In 1888, however, John S. Smith came into the States and brought his family out to California and Los Angeles; and a year later they migrated north to New Westminster and Chilliwack, British Columbia, where he engaged in manufacturing until 1900, when he returned to California and settled at San Jose. In 1903 he commenced to manufacture supplies for orchardists and canneries, on West Santa Clara Street, and understanding both the science and art of manufacturing, he turned out only excellent machinery and appliances. His business grew steadily, and from time to time he had to enlarge his plant. His son, C. O. Smith, joined him, and he continued in business until he retired in 1921, when our subject took over his important interests.

The eldest in the family of one son and seven daughters, C. O. Smith, from a lad, assisted his father in manufacturing, meanwhile himself attending the schools of his locality. In 1900, he came to San Jose with his father, when they started their factory; but in 1906, when the mining boom struck Nevada, he determined to join the gold-seekers at Tonopah, afterwards going to Globe, Ariz., and thence to Sonora, Mexico, where he was with a land development company for three years. In 1912, he returned to California and became sales manager for the Patterson Ranch Company, owners of the Patterson Irrigated Farms, and he saw, as well as aided in the building up of Patterson, now a garden spot in the San Joaquin Valley. He continued in charge of their sales department until 1915, when he resigned, to again enter into business with his father, in the Smith Manufacturing Company, started in 1903. Beginning with a capital of $200, they manufactured machinery for packers, canners and fruit growers, and as the business grew gradually, step by step, they enlarged it from time to time, until in 1916 they purchased their present location, 170 feet front on Stockton Street, at the corner of Alameda, where they have three large buildings, giving 51,000 square feet of floor space. The shops are well arranged. There is a large wood-working department, a machine shop, a metal shop, a foundry, a pattern shop and a boiler-shop, and plans are under way to add some 19,600 square feet of floor space within the year 1922. Each shop and department is equipped with the latest machinery and devices for the manufacture of their different lines of products, 70 per cent of which is shipped outside of and beyond the valley, to domestic and foreign trade. Their goods are shipped to the Orient, South America, South Africa, Australia and the Pacific Islands, as well as to Europe.

As has been stated, Charles O. Smith in 1921 purchased his father's interest; but a year later, wishing still further to enlarge the enterprise, he formed the Smith Manufacturing Company, Inc., with a capital stock of $500,000, and he is the president and manager. Under his able direction the business has grown to be one of the largest in California. At San Jose, in October, 1905, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Julia S. Paige, a daughter of Elgin W. Paige, a pioneer rancher in this county. They have been blessed with three children: Alice Dione, Oliver Paige and Lois.

DAVID GARROD.—A well educated gentleman who spent about a quarter of a century as an educator is David Garrod, a native of England, born at Halstead, Essex, November 14, 1846, a son of Richard and Emma (Staines) Garrod of Halstead. The father was with "Courtaulds," a manufacturer of silk crepe of that place, for fifty-four years. David Garrod, the eldest of a family of eight children, was educated at Trinity Training School, at Halstead, after which he entered Battersea College, London, where he was graduated with honors, winning a Queen's scholarship, after which he became principal of schools. He was married in Petmarsh, England, August 20, 1878, to Miss Sophia Ann Creffield, born at the family home "Brookehouse," Petmarsh, Essex, England, the place being still in the possession of a member of the family. She was the second child of eight children born to Thomas and Jennina (Sycamore) Creffield, farmers, who spent their entire lives in their native place. Sophia Ann was educated at Trinity Training School, Halstead, then passed the examination in London and received a teacher's certificate after which she followed the profession of teaching until her marriage.

Mr. Garrod served as principal of schools in different parts of England and Wales until 1892. His health becoming seriously impaired, he was advised to seek a milder climate. Arriving in Santa Clara County, Cal., in May, 1892, Mr. Garrod located on the San Jose-Los Gatos Road, in the Cambrian school district until the fall of 1893, when the members of the family purchased the present ranch, four and one-half miles northwest of Saratoga. Here he and his son, Ralph W., have set out orchards and improved it until they have a splendid full bearing orchard of a variety of fruits, principally prunes. He has built a comfortable residence on a knoll overlooking the southern portion of the Santa Clara Valley. Mr. and Mrs. Garrod have three children: Ralph Vince, who is managing the Garrod ranch and orchards, is president of the state division of the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union of America, who, by his union with Emma Stolte has three children—

Louise Sophia, Vince Stolte and Richard Ralph; Mary Creffield, a graduate of San Jose State Normal, is the wife of Henry Pfeffer, an orchardist, at Castle Rock Ridge on the Twenty-seven Mile scenic drive, and they have two children—Rose Mary and Dorothy. The youngest child, Harold, is in the importing department of the Santa Fe Railroad Company, with headquarters in San Francisco; he married Hazel Collins of Santa Cruz and has two children—Olga and Harold David.

Mr. Garrod took a prominent part in and was secretary of the Men's Village Club in Horringer, and was a member of the Odd Fellows at Benwick, Cambridgeshire. Mr. and Mrs. Garrod are members of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Garrod was for fifteen years organist at Horringer and Ickworth.

WILLIAM DENNIS TAYLOR.—A man who left an enviable record as a progressive and enterprising native son was the late William Dennis Taylor, who was born on the Summit, Santa Cruz Mountains, January 18, 1864, the adopted son of James and Margaret (Higgins) Taylor, born in Providence, R. I., and New Jersey, respectively. William Dennis Taylor's father was William Dennis, and his mother was Ann Tillman, early settlers of the Santa Cruz Mountain region, but the mother died when William Dennis was born, leaving this infant son and an older son, John, who resides in Oakland. William Dennis was adopted by James Taylor and his good wife, who reared the boy with tender care and showered their affections on him as if he were their own child, and William Dennis in turn loved them as a father and mother and would never leave them. James Taylor was born January 19, 1825, the son of James and Margaret (Ellen) Taylor, natives of Ireland and Scotland. When sixteen years of age James left home and began life for himself. In 1852 he started for California, leaving New York, February 2, on the clipper ship Kate Hayes, commanded by Capt. Moran, and sailed around Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco, July 3. He followed different occupations in that city until 1856, when he purchased a small farm in The Willows, near San Jose. In 1857 he sold it and located in the Santa Cruz Mountains, where he owned three different ranches before he purchased the place the Taylor family still own. He moved on this ranch in 1864, and with the aid of his family he set out orchards and vineyards. In 1854 he married Margaret Higgins, who was born and reared in New Jersey. She crossed the plains in an ox-team train in 1845, consuming seven months en route. James Taylor and his wife were highly esteemed and his passing away in 1889 was a distinct loss to his family and to the community; his widow survived him until March 30, 1898.

William Dennis received a good education in the public schools and aided in cleaning and improving the orchards. On the death of his parents he inherited the Taylor ranch and engaged in orcharding.

He was married in San Jose, April 6, 1891, to Miss Anna Marie Biller, who was born in Kongsvinger, Norway, a daughter of Anders and Anna (Johansen) Biller, the father being a watchmaker and jeweler, and both spent their days in the native land. Of their seven children, six came to the United States. Mrs. Taylor received her education in the excellent schools of Norway. She came to Wisconsin in 1887 and there became acquainted with Mrs. Nielsen, from Wrights, Santa Clara County, Cal., and she accompanied Mrs. Nielsen to her home, and it was there she met William Dennis Taylor.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Taylor continued in horticultural work, and in time came to have splendid orchards. Deeply interested in having good educational advantages for the children, Mr. Taylor served acceptably as trustee and clerk of the Summit school district for many years. In 1912 his health failed to such an extent he turned the management of the ranch over to his son, William A., and located in East San Jose. He passed away March 25, 1919. He was a member of Ridgeley Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F., at Los Gatos. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor were the parents of four children: William A., is operating the home ranch; Clarence J., resides in Alameda; Carl E., resides in San Jose; Ida Margaret, is with the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association in San Jose. Mrs. Taylor continues to make her home in San Jose and there, surounded by friends, is looking after the interests left by her husband. She is a member of the Swedish Mission Church in San Jose, as well as the Ladies' Aid, and like her late husband she is a Republican.

F. H. HOLMES.—A successful, influential business man and rancher is F. H. Holmes of Morrill Road, two miles to the northeast of Berryessa. He is a native son and was born in San Francisco, March 15, 1865. His father, A. Holmes, a native of Maine, came to California and married Emily C. Foye, also a native of Maine. A. Holmes was the first principal of the State Normal at San Francisco. Going to Rio Vista to farm when a boy, Frank H. Holmes started his big collection of birds and skins. In 1886, he moved to San Jose to farm his uncle's ranch which consisted of 160 acres which he developed to prunes and apricots. He was married to Hattie Lake in 1890 in San Jose, a native of the Golden State and the daughter of an Argonaut. His mother is still living in Palo Alto at the age of eighty-two. In 1899 Mr. Holmes owned his first automobile, a Stanley Steamer, one of the very first in the valley. It was in this machine he made the first trip into Yosemite Valley, the first machine in and out under its own power. In 1905 he started to manufacture Sunset automobiles in San Francisco. Being burnt out by the 1906 fire he moved his factory to San Jose, the latter being sold in 1912. In 1892 he started in the fruit packing business, increasing his business each year until in 1917 he packed out as many as 160 carloads of fruit from the packing house during a season. Though leading a busy life as a rancher, manufacturer and packer, he devoted much of his time to collecting birds and to fishing, being a great lover of outdoor sports.

His two sons, William Roy and Ellis Holmes were born in 1892 and 1894, respectively. William Roy went first to Berryessa grammar school, then to San Jose high school and was graduated from the University of California in 1906 with a degree in pomology. Ellis Holmes went first to Berryessa school, then to Lick Polytechnic in San Francisco and later spent a year in Santa Clara College, finishing off his

course of study in the agricultural school of the University of California at Davis. Now he and his brother are the owners of a ranch of 160 acres near Fresno, 120 acres of which is being set to table and raisin grapes, while forty acres are in fig trees, all being sixteen years old. The brothers alternate in assuming the executive or superintendents offices. They also manage the orange grove at Terra Bella in Tulare County, owned by their uncle and father, consisting of fifty acres in Navel and Valencia oranges eight years old. They are also silent partners of the W. J. Benson Company auto distributors of the Stephens automobile for Northern California, Nevada and the Islands. Both are Elks, William Roy Holmes belonging to San Jose Lodge No. 522 and Ellis Holmes to Fresno Lodge No. 437. William Roy is also a Mason.

JOHN W. DINSMORE, D.D., LL. D.—A prominent minister of the Presbyterian Church and one of the most distinguished alumni of Washington and Jefferson College, Rev. John W. Dinsmore, D. D., LL. D., died at Los Gatos, April 2, 1922. Dr. Dinsmore was born on the Dinsmore farm in Canton township, Pa., (now the residence of the sixth generation of the Dinsmore family), March 13, 1839, a son of William and Rebecca (Anderson) Dinsmore. He received his academic education at Crossereek Academy, was graduated from Washington College in the class of 1859, and from the Western Theological Seminary in Allegheny in 1862. He was licensed by the presbytery of Washington, April 25,, 1861, and ordained June 28, 1863, by the presbytery of Winnebago. He was stated supply at Cambria, Wis., for one year; pastor at Prairie-du-sac, Wis., 1864-1870; Bloomington, Ill., 1870-1891; San Jose, Cal., 1891-1901, and retired from the active pastorate in 1901. Dr. Dinsmore was moderator of the synod of Illinois, 1883; synod of California, 1904; a member of ten Presbyterian general assemblies; chairman of the general assembly special committee on judicial commissions, which framed the constitutional articles providing for the supreme court of the Presbyterian Church in U. S. A.; was chairman of the permanent judicial committee; organized the effort, in conjunction with Archibishop Riordan of the Catholic Church and bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and secured the passage of the law exempting churches of all denominations in California from taxation; was an original member of the board of aid for colleges and academies of the Presbyterian Church, and member of the executive committee; director of McCormick Theological Seminary of Chicago; director of San Francisco Theological Seminary; and member of the board of visitors to U. S. Naval Academy and U. S. Military Academy. He had written much for the press, and was the author of the well known work "The Scotch Irish in America," a valuable historical work, the researches of whose author added materially to the knowledge of this important part of our population.

Dr. Dinsmore came of the stock of the early settlers of Western Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, James Dinsmore, and his brother, Robert, came from Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania, and settled at Millers Run in Allegheny County, in 1774. There James Dinsmore took out a patent for 300 acres of land, which farm, after various changes of ownership, has now for the third time come into the possession of the Dinsmore connection, being the farm on which the Maud mine of the McClane Mining Company is now located.

Dr. Dinsmore was married to Miss Adeline Vance, a daughter of Isaac Vance, December 22, 1852. She was born on the farm which is now the site of Marshalsea, in Allegheny County. To this union were born six children, four of whom are still living: William V. and Paul A. Dinsmore, of Oakland, Cal.; Dudley F. Dinsmore of San Jose, Cal., and Mrs. Margaret Dinsmore Bachus, whose present residence is in Alaska. Dr. Dinsmore was twice married, his last marriage being with Miss Alice Blackford, in 1919. Previous to her marriage Miss Blackford had been a teacher under the care of the Women's Board of Home Missions. Dr. Dinsmore's late home was in Los Gatos, where his wife survives.

Dr. Dinsmore was a man of large mould and vigorous personality, a preacher of great power, and a man who always took a foremost place in the assemblies of the church. He was a man of genial personality and a delightful companion. He contributed much to the life and guidance of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, having been chairman of the permanent judicial commission, and largely instrumental in the formation of that and other agencies of the church, as above noted. He was a leader in the civic reforms of every community in which he had his residence and was a man of courageous speech to defend what he deemed were needed reforms.

EMILY JOSEPHINE COLOMBET.—Prominent among the influential and highly-esteemed women of San Jose whose family associations are of especial interest may well be mentioned Mrs. Emily Josephine Colombet, who is living retired at her comfortable residence at 225 Vine Street. She is the eldest daughter of the late Wayne Butler Rogers, who had married Miss Sarah Borgrove, and she was born at the Rogers home, on the Rancho de Santa Teresa, south of San Jose. She attended the local Oak Grove School, and during the session of 1867-68 was a student at the College of the Pacific; and now she is an honored member of the Emendia Society, the oldest college society on the Pacific Coast. On March 2, 1876, she was married to Charles Thomas Colombet, now deceased, son of the late pioneer, Clemente Colombet. Charles Thomas Colombet, was born at the Mission San Jose on November 23, 1852, and was reared in Santa Clara County, where he attended the University of Santa Clara. He became a prominent stock dealer, and used to operate very extensively in California, Nevada and Arizona. Three children were born to the worthy couple. Clementina J., now the wife of F. C. Struven, a merchant of San Francisco, has one daughter, Bernice. Charlotte is the bookkeeper for Armsby & Co., at their office in San Jose, and Charles Wayne married Miss Florence Campbell, who is a daughter of the late Edward Campbell, an honored pioneer of Santa Clara. In 1916, due to frail health, Charles T. Colombet retired from active business and enjoyed the quiet of his San Jose fireside; and on January 27, 1921, he passed to his eternal reward. He was held in high regard by all of his fellow-citizens, and was

a member of the Fraternal Aid. Mrs. Colombet, also has been fortunate in enjoying the same complimentary esteem from all who have known the Rogers and Colombets. She is among the interesting members of the Pioneer Sons and Daughters; she has done good work in the Trinity Guild of San Jose, of which she is an active member; and she belongs to the Flower Lovers' Club.

One of the most interesting events in the annals of the family occurred on June 11, 1917, when Mrs. Wayne B. Rogers, Mrs. Colombet's mother, celebrated her ninetieth birthday anniversary at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. J. Brandon, at 1037 South First Street, San Jose. There was no attempt at a formal affair, says the San Jose Mercury Herald of June 17, but scores of friends remembering the significant date, called upon the beloved little gentlewoman, bearing good wishes and tokens of their affection. During the course of the afternoon, she was presented with twenty beautiful bouquets. Two large birthday cakes, also, one lighted with ninety pink candles, the other ornamented in lavender and bearing ninety lighted candles, were the center of attraction at the buffet luncheon throughout the day. Mrs. Rogers is a native of Baden, Germany, and came to this country when a baby with her parents and grandparents. The families settled in Ohio, and it was in Bucyrus on April 23, 1849, that Miss Sarah Borgrove plighted her troth to Wayne B. Rogers, a prominent pioneer of Santa Clara County, born in Bucyrus, Ohio, January 31, 1827. His father, Ichabod Rogers, was born in New York and later removed to Bucyrus, Ohio, where he was a miller and farmer. In 1849, he came across the plains to California but remained only a short time, returning to his home in Ohio, where he spent the remainder of his days. His wife, Lucy (Widger) Rogers was also born in New York and passed away in Ohio at the age of ninety-seven years. When she was seventy-five years old she visited California, making the journey alone.

In 1852 Mr. and Mrs. Wayne B. Rogers started to California. They were five months en route across the continent in their "prairie schooners," enduring many hardships, and arrived at the Santa Teresa rancho on Christmas Day, 1852. For fifty-eight years Mr. and Mrs. Rogers lived in the same house on the Santa Teresa, and there all but two of their eleven children were born, six of whom are living: Mrs. Emily J. Colombet; Mrs. Amanda C. Brandon; Mrs. Ida R. Connell; Mrs. Lillie M. Odlin; Mrs. Adella S. Lester, and George L. Rogers, all of San Jose. Mr. Rogers was active in aiding the settlers to get deed to their land on the Santa Teresa rancho, and made several trips on horseback to Stockton for that purpose. In 1856 he returned East and bought a drove of horses, intending to bring them across the plains, but on account of the Indian uprising he sold them and came to California by the way of Panama. Mr. Rogers passed away December 6, 1909, other pioneers of the famous old rancho passed on, and on June 11, 1917, at the age of ninety, Mrs. Sarah Rogers was the sole survivor of the early settlers on the grant. She was also the oldest member in point of years and membership in the First Methodist Church of San Jose. Until a few months before this ninetieth birthday celebration, Mrs. Rogers enjoyed excellent health and was able to be up and about the house and garden at Mrs. Brandon's home, where she resided; she passed away December 3, 1919. This loveable woman, remarkably young in appearance, considering her age, approached the sunset of life with a grace and gentle dignity that marked her as a philosopher and true disciple of the Great Teacher, who dealt most kindly with her during the passing of the years.

PATRICK MURPHY.—An old resident of the Santa Cruz Mountain region is Patrick Murphy, a native of Wicklow, Ireland, born October 10, 1854, the youngest of three children born to Edward and Bridget (Lawler) Murphy. He was brought up on the farm in Ireland, at the same time attending the public schools of his locality. In 1875 he emigrated to Herkimer County, N. Y., being employed at farm work until 1879, when he came to California. After a year spent at Lodi he came to the Santa Cruz Mountains, being employed at logging in the sawmill of Mr. McKoy at Felton for a couple of years, then a short time for Tom Hubbard, after which he was with Hubbard & Carmichael Bros Company, logging and swamping, continuing with them until they closed their mills from the lack of further available timber. Since then he has continued to work for the Carmichael brothers on their ranches in the Saratoga district, except a short time for Mr. Rodvin, the contractor. Mr. Murphy now makes his home in Saratoga; he is a great lover of the great outdoors and enjoys hunting and fishing, and in the early days on holidays he could be often seen with his rod and gun wending his way over mountain and stream, enjoying nature to the fullest. Fraternally, he is a member of the American Foresters at Saratoga.

P. MILTON SMITH.—One of the well known journalists of Central California, P. Milton Smith during the decade or more which has marked his connection with the Register Leader of Mountain View, he has always been a vigilant champion of any cause he believed to be right. While employed by the Palo Alto Times, he was called "Unshakable Smith" and the name seemed to suit him. His great-great grandfather, James T. Smith, with his young wife left Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century and settled in Virginia, where founded the family. Many brainy and noted men and women sprang from this sturdy Scotch pair, one of whom was General Kirby Smith. The Smiths lived in Virginia for several generations, but all of them abhorring slavery, they finally moved to Pennsylvania before the emancipation period.

P. Milton Smith was born February 19, 1869, on a farm in Pulaski County, Ind. His father, Harvey H. Smith, was a country school teacher, and taught and farmed all his life. His mother was Sarah Ann Curry, a Pennsylvanian of Scotch-Irish descent and of strong Presbyterian faith. They were the parents of nine children, four of whom were stricken with scarlet fever, and passed away in one week. Those now living are Eugene E., a farmer in Pettis County, Mo., Mrs. Ella Dunn of Versailles, Mo., and P. Milton Smith of Mountain View, Cal., the subject of this sketch. One sister, Carrie, the wife of S. A. Webb of Mountain View, died in 1899, leaving no children. Milton was the youngest child of the family. When

he was one year old, his father removed to Missouri, where they located near Booneville. There young Smith followed the usual life of a country boy, hunting, boating and fishing in the river, attending the country school and working on the farm. To have an education was his major ambition, and knowing that if he gained it he would have to work hard, he chopped wood, farmed and hustled in every honest way possible to get clothes and books. When he was seventeen he entered Clarksburg College and followed the classical course for two years, when, owing to lack of funds he was obliged to leave and go to chopping cord wood, which was the most remunerative work he could find. At twenty he started out and taught school for two years, and then re-entered college, filled with hope that now he could complete a full course. Finally he began work as devil on the Clarksburg Collegian and later was made editor.

In 1893 and 1894 in connection with John W. Holst, now a professor at the University of Montana, he started the Populist at Versailles, Mo., and made it a lively sheet. In the fall of 1894 he went to St. Louis and found work on the Evening Chronicle, the first penny sheet published west of the Missouri River. He remained with the Chronicle three years and then went to Kansas City doing city reporting, and worked in any capacity on the Kansas City Star. In the spring of 1900 he came to Portland, Ore., where he worked on the Oregonian and also on the Portland Evening Telegram. In the spring of 1901 he came to San Francisco where he worked on a little journal called the Western Oil News until the demise of the sheet that fall. Then he began reporting for the San Francisco Chronicle. He left the city in the spring of 1902 on account of bad health, and following medical advice, came to the Santa Clara Valley where he has found life fairly prosperous and has excellent health. In Palo Alto he found a place on the force of the Times, and on July 1, 1902, he set one galley of the first issue of the Daily Times. He remained with the Times two years and then located in Mountain View, where he has followed a successful journalistic course.

Mr. Smith owned the Mountain View Leader from 1905 to 1910, when he sold it, and his successor attempted to merge the Leader with the Register which was the first paper to be established in Mountain View, it having been started in 1888 by Frank Bacon, the well-known actor and playwright, and Harry A. Johnson, now deceased. The Leader was a younger venture, being established in 1903 by H. G. Copeland. In 1905 Mr. Smith bought out Copeland and the Leader, and in 1910 the two papers were merged into the Register-Leader. Since 1912, when Mr. Smith took over full control, the paper has been one of the fearless friends of all that its owner thought to be right and fair, and has never missed an issue. He has been an earnest worker in the temperance cause, and even when his frankly expressed opinions might cause him financial loss, he never hesitated to voice them.

In 1909 Mr. Smith married Miss Ara V. Copeland, a sister of his former business associate, H. G. Copeland, and has three children, Phyllis, Jean and Audrey. That he has prospered is evidenced by his well-equipped office and his pretty home on Oak street. But his present well-earned good fortune does not mean that Mr. Smith is not a purely self-made man who has obtained his education by very hard work while he was striving to overcome almost unsurmountable obstacles. Always poor during his early life, he still had his heart and mind set on the time far ahead when he would be a strong factor in the work of moulding public opinion; and the years devoted to wood chopping, farming, working at poorly paid jobs on newspapers never daunted his purpose. Even the awful experience in Missouri, while he was yet a lad, failed to starve his ambition even if it did nearly starve his body. Grasshoppers, the fatal plague which more than once devastated the Middle States, paid an autumn visit to his locality, quietly deposited millions of eggs in soil which had been fallowed for winter wheat. With the first warm breath of spring, when grain grew green, the hoppers hatched in swarms and soon devoured every vestige of growing things. Not a leaf was left on tree or vine, and poverty of the most awful type settled over the entire region. But neither hoppers nor the pangs of hunger could long keep down the lean, lank youth who has now developed into the Santa Clara Valley "Unshakable Smith."

OTIS BLABON.—One of the early settlers of Santa Clara County is Otis Blabon. A native of Maine, he was born June 20, 1840, the son of Otis and Mary Blabon. The father came around the Horn from Boston to San Francisco, landing July 4, 1849. In the spring of 1850 he removed to Santa Clara County and located on a ranch near San Jose on the Stevens Creek Road. In the early sixties he returned to Maine and remained there for some years, returning to California and settling at Saratoga in 1870. He lived to the good age of ninety-nine years. The mother had previously died in Maine.

Otis Blabon, at the age of twelve, ran away from home to go to sea. During the first year he was twice shipwrecked and was then willing to remain at home and work on the farm in Maine. However, his desire to see the world became so strong that in 1856 he left for San Francisco, removed to Santa Clara Valley and engaged in farming with his brother for six years. His next removal was a trip to the Sandwich Islands, where he remained for a year; then to Idaho for six years; then he returned to Saratoga and teamed for two years and then engaged in the livery business and ran a stage from Santa Cruz and Congress Springs to Santa Clara for a number of years. He spent five years camping from Oregon to Mexico, finally locating permanently in Saratoga and engaging in the harness business, which he has continued to the present time.

Mr. Blabon's marriage united him with Miss Adie Carroll and they were the parents of two children, one of whom, Charles, is living and resides in Riverside County. Mrs. Blabon died in Oregon, and Mr. Blabon was married to Mrs. Lucy (Berry) Verrie, and she died in San Jose five years ago. They had one child, Mark, killed while fireman for the Southern Pacific Railroad at Sargent Station, when he was twenty-four years old. Mr. Blabon is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party and belongs to the Santa Clara County Pioneer Society.

Emil Meyer

EMIL MEYER.—A very enterprising viticulturist who is proud of being a native son is Emil Meyer, who was born in San Francisco, September 1, 1871. His father, Ernst E. Meyer, an early settler of California, was born at Denmark in 1843, a son of Judge Andreas Meyer, an attorney and judge who attained to prominence in his day and became one of the leading men in Hadesleben. Ernst E. received a good education, completing the polytechnic school, majoring as a draftsman, after which he served in the German navy during the years of 1863-64. Then he was engineer on the Hamburg-American line between Hamburg and New York, quitting the sea to locate in San Francisco, in 1868, where his brother, William, was a wholesale and retail florist on Geary Street, and there he continued in business until 1884. Meantime he had purchased four and one-half acres on Stanyan Street, at the Golden Gate Park entrance, and established the Eureka Nursery, and was the first to subdivide and lay out lots in that district. Running through this property were Penoches Avenue, Gratton Street, Stanyan Street, and others. This was accomplished in 1883-84. As early as 1881 Mr. Meyer had purchased 1700 acres of land in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and on November 26, 1884, he located on the place and started the Mare Vista Vineyards. Between 1881 and 1884 he sold off fourteen different tracts to people who improved the lands. The Meyers built over thirteen miles of road at their own expense, and later on these roads were given over to the county. They cleared the land and set out vineyards and built a winery and cellars.

Ernst Meyer was married in San Francisco in 1870 to Maria Detje, born in Hamburg, Germany, whose father, Martin Detje, was a musician. She came to San Francisco with her sister, and thus the acquaintance that had been formed in Hamburg was renewed in the metropolis of the Pacific. Mr. Meyer died April 8, 1918, survived by his widow and two sons: Emil, the subject of this review, and Arthur, who is president of the Michaletschke Company, wholesale cigars and tobaccos in San Francisco; he is widely traveled and was one of the early salesmen in his line for the Alaska trade. The mother, who did her share in making Mare Vista Vineyard a success, still makes her home on the ranch with her son.

Emil Meyer attended the public schools of San Francisco until thirteen years of age, when he came to Mare Vista Vineyard, after which his education was in private schools. From a lad he learned viticulture under his father's guidance and in time became associated with him in the business. Since the death of his father he has taken over the business and is manager of the Mare Vista Vineyards, comprising 500 acres of land—eighty acres being in different varieties of wine grapes. He has a bonded winery but is now specializing in the manufacture of unfermented grape juice. At Wright's, in 1904, Emil Meyer was married to Miss Anna J. Matty, born in San Jose, a daughter of Antoine Matty, a pioneer of San Jose, otherwise represented in this work. To them have been born two children: Arthur K. and Alice Marie. Mr. Meyer is interested in the cause of education and is a trustee of Wright's school district. He is also greatly interested in the good roads movement and is an advocate of the Skyline Boulevard from San Francisco to Woodwardia and continuing to Watsonville and the Southland, a much-needed thoroughfare. He has faithfully attended the meetings and given his influence for the fulfillment of the project, well knowing, after it is completed, the lateral roads will fall in.

Enterprising and progressive, Mr. Meyer can always be counted on to aid and give his influence towards worthy movements that have for their aim the building up and improving of this favored garden spot of the world. Politically, he is a decided Republican.

CHARLES EDWARD BARNS.—Santa Clara County, famed the world over for landscape beauty, climate, fruit and intelligent, progressive and kind-hearted people, is also known, to those familiar with the real California of today, as among the leading shires in the Golden State for attracting those so distinguished in the world of science, art or letters that any section of the country would feel itself honored in their residence. Prominent among such eminently desirable citizens to whom this favored portion of the coast has made an irresistible appeal, and who, in turn, have conferred something upon life here of exceptionally high value, is Charles Edward Barns, the astonomer of Morgan Hill, known to the scientific world as a fellow-scientist, to the literary world as an inspiring writer, and to the world of art as the genius presiding over the Diana Printery, which bids fair to rival, in genial fame, the renowned Walpole Press of old Strawberry Hill.

Mr. Barns was born at Burlington, Wis., on July 23, 1864, the son of Caleb P. and Elizabeth A. (Eddy) Barns, who were both natives of Northern New York. They migrated westward, and became sturdy pioneers in the Badger State, where Caleb became a banker, and thus it happened that Charles Edward attended the excellent Wisconsin schools, where the processes for stimulating the curiosity of a lad are properly appreciated and used by the pedagogues, and then, at the academy at Racine, he prepared for college. In 1884, he entered Columbia University Law School, and soon after was busy studying the natural sciences and high mathematics. He also became a special writer on the staff of the New York Herald.

Later, when only twenty-three years of age, Mr. Barns made a tour of China, Japan and India, primarily to recover shattered health; but he also acquired a wealth of material, fact and local color, which he applied to excellent advantage in his work in fiction during the next eight or nine years, most of which time, after his return to New York, were spent in the service of the New York Herald. It was his fortune during this period to make a trip to Continental Europe, and he spent two years in extensive travels in France and Italy, stopping a good part of this time at Venice and Florence. Such a man, with an unusual head upon his shoulders, and something very unusual therein, could not lie around idle; he was, in fact, in constant demand by Eastern publications.

For many years, Mr. Barns had been associated, as a friend, with Charles Keilogg, the naturalist, and having visited his home near Morgan Hill in 1915, he was greatly impressed with the natural resources and the beauties of the Santa Clara Valley. He resolved to locate here some day; and in 1918 he made

good his resolution and removed with his family to California. Now he has a comfortable home in a handsome orchard of twenty acres at Morgan Hill, in which he has erected a dwelling house, a study and an observatory; for he was busy with astronomical work for many years before coming to California. He is a member of the American Astronomical Society, which includes representatives of every department of astronomy, and is a charter member of the Association of Variable Star Observers. He is a thoroughly modern scientist, and looks forward confidently to a complete revision of the rules governing experimental astronomy.

A most interesting evidence of Mr. Barns' intense and unselfish devotion to the cause of astronomical science is afforded in the learned publications, issued from time to time in the form of very neatly-printed booklets, from his own private press known as the "Diana Printery." Such an one is the little volume entitled, "The Practical Observing of Variable Stars," a series of timely essays on this most fascinating field of practical astronomy, wherein Edward C. Pickering wrote upon "Organized System," and other scholars discussed the "Conversion of Calendar Date to Julian Days," the "Variable Stars for the Amateur," "The Variable Star Problem," "The Spectrum of Variable Stars," "The Overcoming of Initial Difficulties," "Charts and Their Uses," "Method in Observing," "Conditions in Observing Faint Stars," "The Subject of Personal Equation," and "The Plotting of Light Curve," and there is much good matter by the secretary. The work is well illustrated, and is serviceable as well as entertaining. In some respects a more important issue of these brochures is that devoted to a "Memorial to Edward Charles Pickering," whose life stretched from 1846 to 1919, a memorial of the American Association of Variable Star Observers. Besides an excellent portrait, and the well-written tribute, there is a lengthy poem entitled, "Translated," by Charles Edward Barns, which well reveals the author's depth of thought and sympathy of heart, and is a graceful and worthy addition to the great mass of Pickering In Memoria. Particularly suggestive, in the light of recent world-events, is the content of the last admirable verse:

> Monarchs maintain and pass, forsooth—
> The exiled kings, unsceptered czars;
> But who adds one cosmic truth,
> He shall be deathless as the stars.

At Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1884, Mr. Barns was married to Miss Mabel E. Balston, the daughter of James P. Balston, a native of Fredricksburg, N. S., and their union has been blessed with three children: Cornelia has become the wife of Arthur Garbett, the composer and writer, for several years associated with the title department of the Victor Phonograph, they have one child, Charles Richard; Fred B., who is an electrical engineer and graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, served in the United States Army during the late war, and while in France for two years was commissioned first lieutenant, he is married, and resides in New York City; and Miss Anne Barns was formerly of the traffic department of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Barns is a Blue Lodge Mason.

HERMAN W. HOBSON.—San Jose is indeed fortunate in having the life and property of its citizens safeguarded by one so trustworthy as the present chief of the fire department, Herman W. Hobson. A man of great energy, intensity of purpose and strong convictions, he was born December 17, 1872, a native son of San Jose. He is the son of Thomas M. and Sarah (Calaway) Hobson, who came to the Golden West in early pioneer days. The father was first engaged in brick making, but later was engaged in farming and was for many years a successful orchardist; in later years he retired from active life. He passed away several years ago, but his wife is still living, and makes her home with her son in San Jose.

Herman W. Hobson was educated in the public schools of San Jose. After leaving school he entered the employ of the Santa Clara Valley Lumber Company and became an efficient workman in the sash and door department. In the year 1908 he entered the service of the city fire department as lieutenant on Engine No. 1 and in 1910 he was advanced to the position of captain. In 1915 he became assistant chief and three years later, in 1918, he became chief of the San Jose Fire Department.

Mr. Hobson's marriage in 1898 united him with Miss Mary J. Boyer, who passed away in 1914. One daughter, Marion, survives her mother. He is an upright, agreeable, and generous man, contributing to worthy causes, and making his influence felt in Republican circles, and general city government, having taken an active interest in his community's welfare. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Moose, Eagles, and Garden City Parlor No. 22, N. S. G. W. He is a member of the National Association of Fire Chiefs and the Pacific Coast Fire Chiefs Association. When enabled to do so, he spends his leisure hours in the mountains or at the seashro.e

PETER NELSEN.—An energetic and industrious rancher is found in Peter Nelsen, who came to America in early manhood. He was born and grew to manhood in Skane, Sweden, his birth occurring at Christianstad, February 28, 1846, and was the son of Nels and Carste Pearson, farmers in Sweden. He is next to the youngest in a family of five children, namely, Edna, Hans, Bettie, Peter, and Batilda. The father lived to be an old man. Peter attended the public schools of his native land until he was eight years old; then he started to work on a farm; as soon as he was old enough, he learned the plasterer's and bricklayer's trade and worked at it for three years in Sweden before leaving for America. In 1869 he started on his long journey for America and going directly to Chicago, he worked for four years there at his trade; and was there at the time of the big fire in 1871 and helped rebuild many of the buildings. In 1875 he removed to Oakland, Cal., and followed his trade until he began contracting plastering and continued there until 1909.

The marriage of Mr. Nelsen occurred in Oakland, in the spring of 1892 and united him with Miss Hilda E. Samuelsen, also a native of Sweden, a daughter of Charles Samuelsen. She was educated in the schools of her native district, and on reaching young womanhood came to America and for a few years lived in the Eastern States before coming to California. Mr. and Mrs. Nelsen have two children living, Charles Albert, living on a ranch on the Home-

A J Campbell

stead Road, and Lolo, now Mrs. Frostholm, who lives at home most of the time, her husband being a mechanical erecting engineer on ships. During the year of 1909, Mr. Nelsen removed to Santa Clara County, and purchased an eight-acre ranch on the corner of Fremont and Hollenbeck Avenue. This ranch was devoted to the growing of prunes and was in fine shape when he disposed of it after keeping it three years. In 1912, Mr. Nelsen bought a twenty-acre ranch on the Saratoga and Mountain View Road about three quarters of a mile from Cupertino. This place is well irrigated and is set to prunes, and the buildings are substantial and attractive. Fraternally he belongs to Berkeley Lodge No. 270, I. O. O. F.

ANDREW J. CAMPBELL.—A native son of California, Andrew J. Campbell was born on the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains, October 16, 1865. His father, Wm. J. Campbell, was born in Ohio of Scotch descent. He married Miss Celinda Braffett, also a native of the Buckeye State, who was of French descent. In 1851 they started across the plains for California, making the journey of six months in an ox-team train to Placer County, where Mr. Campbell followed mining until about 1857, when he located on government land which he cleared, improved and engaged in stockraising; later he set out orchards and vineyard. In time he sold this place and purchased another which he also sold and in this way he owned several ranches. He died on his ranch in Highland district at the age of forty-eight years, leaving his widow and nine children. The mother sold the ranch and purchased another in the Summit district, where she reared the family, giving them the best school advantages within her reach. She was a splendid woman of strong character and when she passed away in 1915 at the age of seventy-eight years, she was deeply mourned by her family.

Andrew J., the sixth oldest of the family, attended the local schools and assisted on the home farm. After his father died he continued to aid his mother until he was twenty-one, when he began for himself, engaging in teaming, hauling lumber and wood from the mountains to Los Gatos, using a six-horse team. He continued in this line for about fifteen years, when he quit to engage in orcharding, being employed on the Burrell place since 1907, and he has lately leased this place. The fifty-five acres is devoted to raising prunes, pears, plums, cherries and grapes, and with the care he gives it, is an excellent producer. He is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association. In his political views he gives his support to the Republican party.

THEODORE C. LUNDIN.—Businesslike, alert, energetic and genial, Theodore C. Lundin is engaged in the lucrative business of merchant tailor, with attractive rooms in the Bank of San Jose building. He thoroughly understands his business, having had many years of practice in his chosen line of work. He was born in Alameda County, near Fruitvale, a son of Theodore C. and Anna C. Lundin, and attended the grammar and high schools of San Francisco. In 1886 he took up the tailoring trade at the John J. Mitchell Cutting school in New York City, and ten years later he removed to San Jose and entered the employ of Springs, Inc., having charge of their tailoring department until 1907. He then took a post graduate course with John J. Mitchell in New York, after which he returned to San Jose and opened up for himself, his business steadily increasing year after year.

The marriage of Mr. Lundin occurred in San Francisco, February 22, 1894, uniting him with Miss Kitty Roberts, a daughter of William and Sarah Roberts. Her father was a native of England, coming to California and settling in San Francisco in an early day. He was also a merchant tailor and was for years located in the Palace Hotel. Mrs. Roberts is deceased while Mr. Roberts is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Lundin are the parents of two children, Almer Roberts, and Dorothy Kitty. Almer Roberts enlisted for service in the World War, March, 1917, training at Camp Kearney and Fort Scott in the Fortieth Division of a sanitary train, going to France. For three months he served with the English forces. While in France he served in the One Hundred Fifty-ninth Infantry under Colonel Farrell, seeing thirteen days of heavy fighting on the Somme. He returned to America by the way of Saint Nazaire arriving at Hoboken, N. J., he was sent to the Presidio, San Francisco, and was discharged in May, 1919. He then took a course at the University of California agricultural school at Davis and on completion of his course in 1920 took charge of the twenty-one acre property in the Almaden district adjacent to San Jose, planted to apricots and walnuts.

Fraternally, Mr. Lundin is a charter member of the Elks of San Jose; also a member of the Masons, being a Knight Templar. He is active in the Rotary Club of San Jose. Politically he is a stalwart Republican. He works for the best interest of the commonwealth with the same thoroughness that he manifests in the conduct of his business affairs and in both has made substantial progress.

TOM D. ANDERSON.—One of the well-known business enterprises of San Jose, Santa Clara County, is that conducted under the firm name of T. D. Anderson, manufacturers of awnings and tents. Mr. Anderson is well known as the originator of the collapsible auto-tent and bed, called the Campo Comfy Camp, which has become so popular with tourists and campers, and has made a specialty of catering to the needs of campers. He manufactures a tent that can be attached to an auto by straps which pass over the top; also manufactures beds and mattresses and many different styles of tents used by campers on vacation trips. These camping articles have become so popular that Mr. Anderson ships them to all parts of the United States, Canada and even to the Orient. He maintains his factory at 246 West Santa Clara street and enjoys a very lucrative business.

Tom D. Anderson was born July 28, 1887, at Devils Lake, N. D., a son of H. D. and Amalia B. (Peterson) Anderson, who came to California in the year of 1900; both parents reside in Los Angeles at the present time. Mr. Anderson received his education in the grammar and high schools; upon leaving school he was taken into the business of his father, that of manufacturing awnings and tents. His inventive mind has revolutionized the vacation problem and through his invention, campers may now enjoy many of the comforts of home. His great love of the outdoors led him to manufacture those things which make life in the open even more desirable and pleasurable.

Mr. Anderson's marriage April 8, 1906, united him with Miss Ethel M. Bradly of San Jose. To them have been born two children, Maurine and Leola. Politically he is a supporter of the principles of the Democratic party and is active in all affairs pertaining thereto. His course has been directed and governed by a public-spirited and unselfish policy, and he has never hesitated to condemn reprehensible schemes in municipal life or to encourage movements whose tendency has been toward the elevation of the moral and industrial status of the community.

WILLIAM E. AUSTIN.—An experienced, wide-awake leader in the musical world who has been working hard and successfully, with stimulating foresight, to help bring San Jose into the forefront of California musical centers and to raise the standard of music in Santa Clara County, is William E. Austin, the efficient manager of the Wiley B. Allen Company, dealers in musical instruments. He was born in Tennessee on February 24, 1881, and first came to California in his thirty-sixth year.

He attended the common schools of his locality, then pursued the high school courses, and for three years was a student at Holly Spring College. Next he busied himself in various fields of activity in West Virginia, and in the Western, Middlewestern and Northwestern states, and after that sailed on coastwise boats. This varied occupation added materially to his experience, especially with human nature, and experience that is always an asset. In 1907, Mr. Austin came to California, and for nine months he was with the Columbia Phonograph Company in San Francisco. Then he made three trips on the transport Sheridan to Manila and back, and at the end of that engagement received the highest credentials from the captains of the vessels.

On returning to Oakland in 1909, Mr. Austin entered the service of Messrs. Eilers in that city, with whom he remained for two years. In 1911 he became connected with Wiley B. Allen Company and in 1913 he was rewarded by advancement to his present responsible position. He employs eighteen people to discharge the ever-growing business of the firm, and in the shop alone he has supervision of five expert workmen. The local store enjoys an enviable patronage in Alameda, San Mateo, San Benito, Monterey, Santa Cruz, San Luis Obispo and Santa Clara counties, and bids fair to extend even this extensive territory, so great is the demand for their goods, and so well satisfied are most folks with their painstaking efforts to please as well as serve. In this great work the Wiley B. Allen Company and Mr. Austin are constantly effecting an educational influence of the highest order and the most lasting, as well as far-reaching, in the great work of upbuilding and uplift in new communities. Mr. Austin's honesty and frankness have commended him to strangers, who soon come to place implicit confidence in both his judgment and his integrity, and often allow him carte blanche in the selection of the musical instruments they need.

At Thanksgiving, 1909, in San Francisco Mr. Austin was married to Miss Louise Glasson, a most attractive lady, a native of Michigan, who has lived in California since she was one year old. She has entered heartily into Mr. Austin's ambitions, with her talents and companionability, and also enjoys with him the great outdoors. Mr. Austin belongs to the Lions Club, the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and is a Mason of the Eighteenth degree. During the World War, both Mr. and Mrs. Austin were active and helpful in all the war drives.

FREDERICK LEE HIATT.—A member of one of the prominent families of the Union district, Frederick Lee Hiatt is well know in Santa Clara County as an enterprising horticulturist. He was born in San Francisco, July 21, 1896, and is a son of Levi and Marie (Edwards) Hiatt. The father is also an orchardist and for the past thirty-two years has engaged in raising prunes, cultivating a tract of sixty-five acres in this locality. In the acquirement of an education Frederick L. Hiatt attended the grammar schools of Santa Clara County and high school at Campbell, but owing to illness was obliged to discontinue his studies before completing his course. On choosing an occupation he decided to follow in the footsteps of his father and has also proven his ability as an orchardist, cultivating choice varieties of prunes and apricots on his eighteen-acre ranch in the Union district. He carries on his operations along the most modern and progressive lines and success is rewarding his efforts.

Mr. Hiatt was united in marriage to Miss Glee Hageman, of San Jose, Cal., a member of one of the pioneer families of Santa Clara County, and they have become the parents of a daughter, Jean. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he finds diversion in hunting. He is a representative of a family that for over thirty-two years has contributed to the prestige of Santa Clara County along horticultural lines and in the development of his talents he has already won a well established position among the progressive orchardists of this part of the state.

JOSE C. ANGELO.—Without any one to assist him in securing a start in the business world, and without the aid of fortuitous circumstances, commonly known as "good luck," but by persistent labor and the constant exercise of frugality, Jose C. Angelo has brought himself to the position where he possessed the means necessary for the purchasing of land. He now resides on the place of ten acres, near Cupertino on the Doyle Road, which he purchased twenty-eight years ago and set to orchard. Mr. Angelo was born in the Azores Islands, in the year of 1861, and was the son of John and Mary Angelo, who were also natives of Azores, and coming to the United States, they were for many years engaged in farming near Half Moon Bay, Cal. Mr. Angelo's father lived to be eighty years of age, his demise occurring in 1918, his wife's death occurring some years before.

Jose C. Angelo came to the United States at the age of sixteen and landed at New Bedford, Mass., in 1877, and for the next six years followed the life of a sailor. After returning from a trip back to his native land, he came to California and settled in Santa Clara County in 1883, bringing with him his bride, whom he had married while he was in his homeland. Mrs. Angelo's maiden name was Mary Vieria and she was also born in the Azores Islands. Mr. and Mrs. Angelo became the parents of a family of twelve children: Joseph served in the One Hundred Fifty-eighth U. S. Infantry; after training at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearny was sent overseas and served in France during the late war; he is now a rancher at Sunnyvale; Mary is Mrs. Martin of Santa

C R Rocliffe

Clara; Anna is Mrs. Adrian of San Jose; Antonio aided the cause of the Allies by giving his services to the U. S. Navy; Manuel, Frank, Rose, Peter, Enos, Carl, Phillip, and Jesse are all at home. Politically, Mr. Angelo is a Republican.

CHAS. ROBERT ROCLIFFE.—A resident of Santa Clara County since 1893, and owner of the Giant Oak ranch in Saratoga district, Charles Robert Rocliffe was born in Easingwold, Yorkshire, England, January 24, 1860, a son of John and Kate Jepson, farmer folk in Yorkshire, where they spent their entire lives. There were five children in their family of seven that grew to maturity, two of whom reside in California, Thomas Clough Rocliffe of Orosi and our subject, who is the eldest living child. He was brought up on the Yorkshire farm where he received a good education in the public and private schools.

When eighteen years of age, Mr. Rocliffe migrated to Canada, where he became messenger for the Canadian Express Company, running out of Montreal to Quebec and Toronto, from 1878 until 1893, when he came to the States, stopping in Chicago for the World's Fair, thence on to Denver, Colo., for a short time and in the fall of 1893 came to San Francisco. His brother was living in Santa Clara County, so he took up his abode here. He was employed on the Simons & Chipman ranch for about a year and he then purchased his present place of twenty acres and named it Giant Oak ranch because it has a majestic white oak spreading its giant limbs over his residence, probably the largest tree of its species in California, measuring twenty-two feet in circumference. Mr. Rocliffe improved the ranch, getting the soil in condition and set out an orchard of prunes and apricots which he has faithfully cared for until now they are full bearing and yielding a satisfactory income.

Mr. Rocliffe is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association. He joined the Odd Fellows in Montreal and was a member of the order for many years and is a member of the American Foresters at Saratoga. He has a great love for the outdoors and spends much time hunting with his pack of fox hounds he keeps especially for the chase. He has the finest bred hounds in the country, being of the same splendid stock that Isaac Branham had—and it is a great pleasure to enjoy this interesting gentleman's description of the chase. Mr. Rocliffe is a life-long Republican and he did his bit during the World War in supporting the various drives.

FRANCIS JAMES HAMBLY. — Prominent among the attorneys of Santa Clara County whose scholarly knowledge of law and ethical practice have reflected distinction upon the California Bar may well be mentioned Francis James Hambly, who was born at Belleville, Canada, on April 21, 1874, and who there received his early education in the excellent schools for which the great Dominion is noted. His father was James Hele Hambly, a distinguished chemist, who married Miss Emma L. Roblin, a daughter of David Roblin, M.P.P., of Napanee, for many years the representative of the Counties of Lennox and Addington in the Dominion Parliament, known throughout Canada as one of her ablest men prior to Confederation. Mr. Hambly's father died in Canada in 1880, but his mother, a gifted and accomplished lady, is living and resides with our subject. After coming to California in 1891, Mr. Hambly studied law in the offices of Messrs. Morehouse & Tuttle, at San Jose, being admitted to the Bar by the Supreme Court of California in April, 1895. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in the office of Senator Morehouse, the firm of Morehouse & Hambly coming into existence in 1897, and continuing until 1900, when the senior partner moved to San Francisco and later to Nevada. Since that time Mr. Hambly has been actively engaged in practice on his own account, and he has a large and representative clientage. A Republican in matters of national political moment, but broadly nonpartisan in his support of whatever seems to him best for the community, Mr. Hambly served his fellow-citizens as Police and Fire Commissioner for terms under Mayors George D. Worswick and Henry D. Matthews, and while in that office made an enviable record. Decidedly a progressive thinker, he has never failed to participate in all that might make for the advancement of the community.

RONALD G. STEWART.—Among the young progressive, and successful lawyers of Santa Clara county is Ronald G. Stewart, a native son of San Jose, born October 24, 1896, a son of William R. and Magdalena (Schilling) Stewart. His mother is a daughter of the old pioneer family of Schillings, prominent in the early history of California.

His preliminary education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of Oakland, where he graduated in 1913; he then entered Santa Clara College, where he obtained his A. B. degree in 1917; in 1918 he returned for a post-graduate course and received his J. D. degree, and the same year was admitted to the bar. He spent a short time in San Francisco, and in the year 1919 he established his law business in San Jose. He now occupies the position of professor of law in Santa Clara College, a signal honor for one of his years, and a recognition of his grasp on matters of jurisprudence.

Politically Mr. Stewart is not a member of any party, preferring to support the man he deems best fitted for office. He is ever ready to assist in anything that tends for the betterment of his community, and is regarded as a man of strong character and sterling worth, a good citizen and a successful man in his profession.

CHARLES EDWARD HOWES.—Among the active, successful men of important business affairs in San Jose today is the well-known realtor, Charles Edward Howes; and none, it is safe for those to say who are familiar with his common-sense, dry humor and skill as a raconteur, can prove more entertaining in the narrative of a life-story. He was born at Downieville, Cal., on August 23, 1859, the son of Sam P. and Laura B. Howes, and the latter is still living. His father, now deceased, was a searcher of records, nor was there one more expert, in this day, in all the state.

After Charles declared himself graduated from the grammar schools of Downieville he got to work, not at all ambitious for college and losing no sleep about degree. He put in four days at carriage painting, when he was declared N. G.; then he worked for a month as a printer, or until the foreman passed upon him the same eulogy; after that he dried fruit for a night, but did not stop to learn what the fruit owner though of his incapability, and eventually he searched records for ten years, abstracting from them every-

thing that any wight could expect to find. More eventually he got into real estate, and there he has been ever since, so that today he and his family are in comfortable circumstances, and he doesn't owe a farthing to anyone. He still works hard, enjoys the leisure hour when it rolls around, and never worries about an ancient past and a genealogical record with crests and coats of arms, being mighty thankful—and why shouldn't he, in the light of modern events—that he is "just here."

At Pleasanton, in 1885, Mr. Howes was married to Miss Kate Farr, and their union was blessed with the birth of one child, Charles E. Howes, Jr., the genial manager of J. E. Sloan at San Jose, himself the father of two children, of whom his granddad is properly proud. Mr. Howes is a member of the Elks, in which fine organization he has managed to become a natural leader without having the trouble to fill any office; while in politics he is, to employ his own characterization, a free lance. He was born a Democrat, but jumped the party when Bryan first ran; and he kept on opposing him until he at length found himself within the pale of the Republican party. "I am the political boss of the first ward," he says very solemnly, "and prefer to handle the officers when once they are elected. I have no military record, very naturally, for I never did believe in fighting; I am too fat to run, and must halt the enemy to argue. Of course I believe in churches—when they are subject to police supervision and control; and as for San Jose and Santa Clara County, who ever lacked faith in them when once they had seen the most promising city and environs in all the Golden State?"

CHARLES E. HOWES, JR.—An experienced and highly efficient business man who has repeatedly demonstrated exceptional executive ability, is Charles E. Howes, Jr., the general manager for J. E. Sloan; a native son, having first seen the light at San Jose on January 24, 1888. His father is Charles Edward Howes, the well-known real estate expert, who was born at Downieville, Cal., in 1859, the son of Sam P. Howes, in his day highly-esteemed as a very conscientious and thoroughly dependable searcher of records. In 1885 Charles E. Howes married Miss Kate Farr, by whom he had one child, the subject of our sketch.

Charles E. Howes, Jr., finished with the grammar schools of his district, and then attended the high school of San Jose, from which he was graduated with the June class of '05. He then worked for his father for a couple of years, and next put in a year in the lumber business. Then he was assistant credit man in a large department store for a year, and after that he was accountant for the P. G. & E. at San Rafael.

In 1914 Mr. Howes came back to Santa Clara County, and associated himself with his present concern as a demonstrator; and the following year he became manager. In the handling of the Buick car and the White truck for both Santa Clara and San Benito counties, he has been more than successful, and the prospects are that with each year the establishment under his excellent leadership will do an ever-increasing business.

At San Rafael on October 21, 1912, Mr. Howes was married to Miss Aida M. Duffy, of that attractive place, a gifted lady rich in friends; and their wedded life has been blessed with two children—Gordon and Allen. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Howes is a Republican, and he belongs to the Elks and the Olympic Club, as well as a charter member and director in the Commercial Club, and holds membership in the Chamber of Commerce, in all of which flourishing organizations he enjoys an enviable popularity.

EDWARD HALEY.—Among the native sons of California, who have given of their best energy and ability, as well as the best years of their lives in the service of the community is Edward Haley, who was born in San Jose, Cal., on May 5, 1858, the son of Martin and Bridget (Gallagher) Haley, natives of Ireland, where they grew up and were married. The young couple came to New York City and the father came to California in the year of 1851 coming around the Horn, the mother following a year later by the same route. Martin Haley at first engaged in mining and settling in San Jose about 1853, was employed by the Cottrell Bros. distillers. Later he engaged in farming and also in freighting between San Jose and Alviso which was the shipping point to San Francisco and receiving point for San Jose until the Southern Pacific was built into San Jose. In time he came to own and improve several ranches. He died on his ranch on Storey road in 1907, his wife having preceded him many years, passing away in 1864, leaving him six children, four of whom are living, Edward being next to the youngest.

Ed. Haley, as he is familiarly called, was reared in San Jose and educated in the public schools, after which he assisted his father for a few years. He then learned the trade of painter and decorator under Mr. Hogan and followed this line of business until 1895, when he was elected constable and re-elected to the office, resigning in the middle of his second term to accept the office of chief of police of San Jose in 1901. One year later, however, he resigned to engage in business for himself as contractor, decorator and painter, continuing for six years. In 1907 he was again appointed chief of police, efficiently discharged the duties of that office for four years, when he resigned in 1910 to accept the office of chief of the fire department of San Jose to which he gave all of his time as head of the department until 1919, when he resigned to engage in ranching. He owns a twenty-two acre prune orchard on the Monterey Road nine miles south of San Jose. This he improved from stubble and set out the orchard, which is now full bearing. Since 1919 he has also been the manager of the American Dairy Company, the largest wholesale and retail dairy in the county. He makes his home at 187 South Market Street where he resides with his family. Mr. Haley from a boy served in the fire department; he was in the volunteer department with engine No. 1; then became a driver in the organization of the paid department, and drove a hose cart for eight years up to the big fire of 1892, when he resigned. During these years he was offered the position of chief at different time, but would not accept.

Mr. Haley's marriage occurred in San Jose in the year 1883, and united him with Miss Mary Cobb, who is also a native of California, having been born in San Jose and coming from one of the earliest families to settle in this city. Her father, Sam Cobb,

L. H. Elmer

came here in an overland ox team train the first wagons to come through by the southern route; they started in 1848 and arrived in 1849. After mining they located in San Jose becoming large farmers, owning a ranch known as the Cobb ranch. Mr. Cobb passed away in May, 1906, at the age of ninety-two. His wife, Mrs. Mary Cobb, passed away in 1868, leaving three children, two girls and one boy. William Cobb resides on the home farm; Mary is Mrs. Haley and Eliza is Mrs. Weaver of San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Haley are the parents of one daughter, Leta M. Mr. Haley is a member of the San Jose Parlor, N. S. G. W., in which order he takes an active interest. In national politics, he is an adherent of the Republican party. He is very fond of the outdoor life and takes delight in hunting and fishing, spending his leisure time in this way.

L. H. ELMER.—Among the California industries that have won world-wide fame are the nurseries owned by Elmer Bros., located at 78 South Market Street, of which L. H. Elmer is one of the owners and general manager. He was born on July 15, 1888, at Midland, Mich., the son of A. J. and Louvisa (Avery) Elmer. A. J. Elmer and his family came to California in May 1889, and soon after engaged in the nursery business which he continued here until 1906, when he retired.

L. H. Elmer received his education in the grammar schools and San Jose high school, which was supplemented with a course at Heald's Business College in San Jose. After graduating from that institution, he immediately selected the nursery business for his life work. He had been familiar with it from the time he was a youth, having assisted his father from the time he was a mere boy and thus he had acquired the experience and knowledge of propagating, grafting and caring for trees. In 1911 he started in business with a capital of sixty dollars and as the business grew he gradually branched out so it took in every department of the nursery business. In 1913 his brother, Walter M., joined him in the partnership of Elmer Bros., and since then they have worked harmoniously together, each having explicit confidence in the other, and they have built up five large nurseries, three being located in Santa Clara County and two at Loomis, Cal. During the busy season they employ 500 men and their stock is shipped all over the world. They have the largest budded rose nursery in the world and they handle several million fruit trees a year. Elmer Bros. Nursery is conceded to be one of the most valuable assets of the county and they are frequently spoken of as the nursery that made Santa Clara Valley famous. This success has been accomplished by persistent effort, close application to their task and honest and fair dealing. The original nursery was started with a capital of sixty dollars, so it is readily seen what a wonderful growth has been accomplished by these two energetic and conscientious young men, all their trees being propagated from selected buds. They introduced the apricot known as the Losse Blenheim, which has had a large sale. All their new varieties of fruit trees, as well as roses are tested out on their own experimental grounds before they are placed on the market. All of their new varieties of roses are imported from all parts of Europe and are of the finest stock obtainable. Their headquarters and offices are located at 78 South Market Street where they own 68x210 feet and here they are planning to erect a large office building. The enterprise of these young men places them in the front rank of the upbuilders of the county.

Mr. Elmer's marriage united him with Miss Edith M. Ames, and they are the parents of one child, Ames Elmer. Mr. Elmer is very popular in all the bigger undertakings for the betterment of both San Jose and Santa Clara County, and took a very active part in all of the war drives during the World War. Mr. Elmer is a past president of the 100 Per Cent Club and was chairman of the 100 Per Cent Industrial Exposition held in San Jose in 1920, which was a record breaker for being the largest ever held here. He is vice-president of the International 100 Per Cent Club and is charter member and director of the San Jose Commercial Club. Mr. Elmer is also a member of the Country Club and is past president of the Hester Improvement Club, and he is very active in the movement to make San Jose double its population. He is decidedly enterprising and progressive, and he is an enthusiastic member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. Fraternally, he is a member of the San Jose Lodge No. 522 B. P. O. Elks, and in national politics gives his allegiance to the principles of the Republican party. The family reside at 75 Hanchett Avenue.

JOHN JACOB WAGNER.—A resident of Santa Clara County for over forty years, John Jacob Wagner lives on a highly improved ranch on the Calderon Road, near Mountain View, and is strong, bright and interesting at the age of eighty. He was born at Trevis, Germany, July 4, 1842, a son of Mathias and Anna Maria (Crondhaver) Wagner, both natives of the same kingdom of Prussia. The father was a farmer and mother passed away in 1854, aged forty-three. They were the parents of six children, John Jacob being next to the oldest. The only member of his family who came to America, he embarked from Havre, France, early in 1859 and landed at Castle Garden, March 28, 1859. He stopped in New York for a short time, then started on his western journey, working and traveling until he reached Texas in 1863, but the following August of the same year he removed to Helena, Mont., and was employed in the gold mines there. On July 5, 1871, he left Montana and on March 2 of the following year he arrived at Gold Run, Placer County, Cal. Here he mined for five years when he took a trip back to Germany and remained there on a visit until March 25, 1878, when he returned to California, and went direct to Nevada County, where he worked in the placer mines.

Mr. Wagner's first marriage united him with Miss Lucy Strupp, a daughter of Peter Strupp, also born and reared in Germany. His second marriage occurred in Nevada County, and on March 5, 1885, with his wife and five children he came to Mountain View. He bought land, set it out to orchard, also worked in the lumber yards at Mountain View at different kinds of work. He first bought three acres and established his home, and it is still his home; later he bought five acres and improved them, but finally sold them. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner are the parents of seven children: Lucy, died when two years old; Jacob, married Miss Teressa Hinch of Eureka, and they resided in Berkeley until his death three years ago; Annie, is now Mrs. Herbert G. Harvey, living at Grand Forks, N. D., and they are the par-

ents of four sons; William, is married and resides in Stockton, employed by the Southern Pacific railroad; Lewis, is a druggist and proprietor of Wagner's Drug store, the leading drug store in Mountain View; Frederick, served in the late War in France and is now at home; Francis, died at the age of twelve years. Mr. Wagner is a naturalized citizen and is thoroughly American; he has led an industrious, useful and honorable life and has reared his family so that they are highly respected in the localities in which they reside.

MRS. SIERRA NEVADA HUBBARD.—A native daughter, Mrs. Sierra Nevada Hubbard was born in Mt. Gregory, Eldorado County, Cal. She is a daughter of Hubbard and Betsey (Newhall) McKoy, natives of Vermont of Scotch and English descent. They removed to Wisconsin and from there Mr. McKoy crossed the plains in an ox-team train in 1849, his wife with her two children coming via Panama to join him in 1852. Mr. McKoy first followed mining at Mt. Gregory, then was in the hotel business in Georgetown, after which he returned to Mt. Gregory and engaged in sawmilling until 1868, when he moved to Santa Cruz and engaged in the hotel business. Again he began lumber manufacturing and had a sawmill at Felton until he sold his lumber interests and retired. He passed away at Felton aged seventy-three. His widow made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Hubbard, but while on a visit to Santa Cruz she died, lacking only three days of being eighty-eight years old. She was active, hale and hearty till the last. A wonderful woman, possessed of a remarkable memory; her narration of early events of pioneer days in California were very interesting. She was the mother of five children as follows: Daudencio Hubbard, resides in Sacramento; Lillian Betsey, is Mrs. Hayes of Oakland; Sierra Nevada, is Mrs. Hubbard; Annie L., was the wife of Joseph Ball and passed away at Ben Lomond; Norma Cecelia, Mrs. West, resides in Oakland.

Sierra Nevada was the first child born after her parents location in California, being named for the region in which she was born, and was educated in the public schools of Mt. Gregory and at Felton. She was married at her father's home in that place, July 18, 1871, to Thos. Benton Hubbard, a native of Macon County, Mo., born November 14, 1840. His father, Daniel Campbell Hubbard, was born in Kentucky and became an early settler of Macon County, Mo., where he served as sheriff for many years. They were of that sturdy type of American manhood from which came that noble race of trail breakers whose deeds are yet reflected in the progress of the state. Thos. B. Hubbard crossed the plains by wagon in 1852, when twelve years old. Arriving in Eldorado County he soon began mining and prospered. In 1858 he removed to Woodland. After his marriage, in 1871, they resided in Woodland for a short time, but soon moved to Felton, where they engaged in the hotel business, and then began lumbering with his father-in-law. Hubbard McKoy, running a sawmill. The partnership continued for a few years when McKoy sold his interest and retired. A few years later Mr. Hubbard established a lumber yard in San Jose and soon afterwards he formed a partnership with Daniel and Neil Carmichael to operate a sawmill in the Santa Cruz mountains. A mill was also erected in San Jose to do the company's city work—and they built up a big business. Mr. Hubbard was the manager of the San Jose office and yards and was kept very busy and active until his death on November 23, 1917, and since then the business has been managed by his son, A. L. Hubbard. Mr. Hubbard incorporated the Thos. B. Hubbard Corporation, of which he was president till he died. He served as supervisor of Santa Cruz County.

Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard had three children; Albert Lester, manager of Hubbard & Carmichael Bros., is also a supervisor of Santa Clara County; Irene, Mrs. Grant, resides with her mother; Susie B., Mrs. Eaton, lives at Lawrence. Mrs. Hubbard is not only a native daughter but is now also one of the pioneers of California. She is active and helpful in matters that have for their aim the building up of the valley; is a member of the Flower Lovers' Club of Santa Clara County, San Jose Chapter No. 31, O. E. S., the White Shrine of Jerusalem, and of the Red Cross. Liberal and progressive she gives generously of her time and means as far as she is able to worthy enterprises. Her daughter, Mrs. Grant, is equally interested with her in civic and social circles being worthy matron of San Jose Chapter, O. E. S., is a member of the executive committee of the local chapter of Red Cross, and is past president of the San Jose Woman's Club.

FOSTER WOODEN CHASE.—Among the old and highly respected citizens of the Summit district, Santa Clara County, is Foster Wooden Chase, born at East Machias, Me., December 4, 1848. His father, Cyrus Chase, was also born in East Machias and was a lumberman. The Chase family is traced back to England when four Chase brothers came from England to Plymouth colony a few years after the landing of the Mayflower. Great-grandfather Ephraim Chase was born in Massachusetts, and was a pioneer of East Machias, Me., locating there in 1763. He was a millwright but became a lumberman. At the Battle of Machias he commanded one of the three schooners that captured a British sloop-of-war for which he received a commission as a commander in the Navy. The grandfather of our subject was Levi Chase, a native of Maine, who married Lucy Foster, a daughter of Wooden Foster, who also came from Massachusetts to Machias, Me., where he was the pioneer blacksmith, and he, too, took part in the Battle of Machias and with his brother Jacob were the first to refuse to deliver lumber at the demand of the British sloop-of-war. Later on Wooden Foster was in the U. S. revenue service and commanded a revenue cutter.

Cyrus Chase married Sophronia Bagley, who was born at Eastport, Me., a daughter of John Bagley who came from New Hampshire and had served in in War of 1812. Cyrus Chase started for the California gold fields via Panama in 1852, but died on the way aboard ship. Later in life the mother joined the children in California, where she spent the remainder of her days.

Of their nine children Foster W. is the next to the youngest and the only one living. After completing the public schools he entered Washington Academy for a short period, but he soon began working in the sawmill in East Machias, continuing from thirteen to eighteen years of age. His brother, Joseph W. Chase,

Sierra N. Hubbard

J. B. Hubbard

had gone to California in 1859, arriving via Cape Horn in San Francisco in the spring of 1860. He had a sawmill in the Santa Cruz Mountains, so when Foster Chase arrived in 1867, having come via the Golden Age from New York to Aspinwall and the Golden Gate to San Francisco, he came to the present ranch then owned by his brother J. W. In the spring of 1868 he took charge of his brother's lumber yard at Lexington until 1873, when the distributing point was changed back to the Summit and he continued in charge until the lumber business was discontinued. Mr. Chase then took charge of the present ranch until he purchased it in 1890 and since then has made valuable improvements, having now a fine bearing orchard. He owns 180 acres on the Soquel Road, 36 acres of which is devoted to the growing of prunes.

Mr. Chase was married at Lexington to Miss Nancy Howell, a native of Missouri who crossed the plains with her parents in 1852 when eighteen years old, their union proving a very happy one until her death in September, 1904. Six children blessed their union as follows: Maude resides in Soquel; Ralph makes his home on the ranch; Charles died at eighteen months; Walter lives at Modesto; Irma is Mrs. Ringold, a resident of this county; Chester, who for years was associated with his father in improving the place, is now operating the Chase ranch on his own account. Mr. Chase has a splendid record as a citizen and neighbor; his kindness and hospitality is well known and the younger generation are also highly esteemed. Foster Chase has always been a friend to the cause of education and served as a trustee of schools for many years.

HENRY C. DOERR.—An inspiring illustration of what a man may accomplish, both during his life and in the beneficent influence which such an active, well-spent and highly-useful life may leave behind, is afforded by the late Henry C. Doerr, one of the sons of the esteemed pioneers, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Doerr, of San Jose. He was born, a native son, in San Jose, on January 6, 1871, and all his days were more or less actively identified with the growth and increasing prosperity of Santa Clara County.

Having enjoyed the usual educational advantages, Mr. Doerr grew up to engage in trade, and at the time of his death was both president and manager of the Garden City Electrical Company, and also president of the San Jose Builders' Exchange. He belonged to the Merchants' Association, in which he was an active director, and he was also a director of the San Jose Cooperative Delivery System. He ever had the interest and the welfare of both the city and county at heart, and was constantly working for the advancement of each, and was the instigator in having the car line extended to Alviso and the development of the harbor, so that his demise has been naturally very keenly felt.

Mr. Doerr was afflicted with sickness only a few weeks, and at first, in the hope of combatting his ills, he was taken to the O'Connor Sanitarium. Later, he was removed to the home of his parents, where everything possible that medical skill and professional nursing could endeavor was tried in his behalf. Death came quietly at last on April 27, 1920, at the Doerr residence at 266 South Second Street. Fond to a reasonable degree of social life and pleasure, Henry Doerr was one of the leaders in Observatory Parlor No. 177, N. S. G. W., and he also belonged to the Elks and other fraternal orders. Whoever knew him, esteemed and loved him, and his memory will long and sacredly be cherished by more than one mourning circle.

ROBERT EDOUARD REGNART.—A native son of Santa Clara County, Robert Edouard Regnart was born in San Jose, October 26, 1876, a son of Robert and Emily (Keat) Regnart, born in London, England. Grandfather William Regnart was a wholesale butcher in London; he accompanied his four sons, William, Robert, Harry and Arthur, to California in about 1870. The four brothers purchased 160 acres in the Cupertino district on what is now Regnart Road. The brothers were also engaged in mining and for a time Robert Regnart followed mining in Arizona. The grandfather and two of the brothers, Robert and Arthur, eventually returned to England, but William and Arthur remained, honored old-time residents of the county.

It was in 1880 that Robert Regnart, accompanied by his wife and two children, returned to London, where he engaged in the butcher business, meeting with success. He kept the forty acres in Santa Clara county and had about six acres of orchard on the place. His wife died in 1900. Robert Regnart now resides in Godmanchester, England. The three children, born of this union, are: Robert Edouard, of this review; Louis, who lives in London, served in the English army during the World War and was on both the Italian and Western fronts; Edwin, also served in the English army and was in the Dardanelles campaign and severely wounded—he is now in the government employ in Lancashire Hospital.

Robert E. Regnart was graduated from Tottenham College, but did not enter the university. He was employed in the offices of Hope Brothers, London, but his desire to see the land of his nativity became so strong he finally decided to cast in his lot with the glorious state on the Pacific; so in the fall of 1897 we find him again in Santa Clara County. For a time he made his home with his uncle, Harry Regnart, in Santa Clara. Then he decided to improve the forty acres owned by his father in Regnart Canyon and devote his time to horticulture. There were only six acres in trees, so he set to work clearing the balance of the land and breaking the virgin soil. He set out prune and apricot trees and now has a full-bearing orchard of thirty acres yielding a nice income; also built a comfortable residence with the necessary farm buildings, including a dryer for the curing of the fruit.

Mr. Regnart was married in San Francisco in 1903, where he was united with Miss Jessie Regnart, a native daughter of Santa Clara County, whose father, William Regnart, was an early settler and successful horticulturist in this famous valley. Their union was blessed with seven children: Stanley, LeRoy, Doris, Oswald, Bernice, Maurice, and Thelma. Mr. Regnart is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge at Cupertino and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs, and religiously adheres to the teachings of the Episcopal Church.

MRS. MARTHA B. HAMMOND.—A womanly woman, cultured and refined, was the late Mrs. Martha B. Hammond, a native daughter of Santa Clara County, who was born at "Hillside," the old home of the Snyders, on Permanente Creek near Mountain View, February 24, 1863. She was a daughter of John and Martha (Kifer) Snyder, pioneers of the county, who are elsewhere represented in this work. Of their five children, Martha was the next to the youngest and enjoyed her youth to the fullest; being fond of the great outdoors she had much pleasure as she grew to womanhood at Hillside, especially when driving over the splendid roads of Santa Clara County with her favorite horse. After completing the San Antonio grammar school, she entered the College of the Pacific, where she continued her studies with great credit to herself until just before graduating, she was married November 17, 1881, to Dr. W. H. Hammond, who was born in Ohio, but reared in Iowa. He received a good education and taught several terms in the Hawkeye State and then came to Santa Clara County, teaching in the San Antonio district, and it was then he became acquainted with the Snyder family. He had always a predilection for the study of medicine and with that end in view, he continued to teach to obtain the funds to put him through medical college. Entering Cooper Medical College in San Francisco, he was duly graduated with the degree of M. D. A post as government surgeon was offered him by the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which he accepted and soon after his marriage to Miss Snyder, they sailed for Honolulu. On his arrival he was stationed on the Island of Kauai, where he practiced medicine as well as filling the duties of his post for more than a year. While living there, their daughter, Muriel, was born. Mrs. Hammond, owing to her great love of her home, was naturally homesick and longed for the lovely Santa Clara Valley, particularly the Permanente Creek region of her childhood, with its beautiful foothill mountain scenery, so Dr. Hammond resigned his position and they returned to California, where he located in San Jose and engaged in the practice of medicine. He served ably as county physician for two terms. Having had a seige of pneumonia, his subsequent exposure in his night work forced him to retire. Mrs. Hammond had received from her father, a ranch on Permanente Creek and there they built a residence and here Dr. Hammond rested comfortably, but the disease had made too great inroads on his health, and he passed away in June, 1893, about two years after he had retired. He was a man of fine education and address, was a Mason and Odd Fellow and was also prominent in medical societies. After his death Mrs. Hammond continued the improvement of her place, setting out orchards and vineyards; later the vineyard died and she continued orcharding, having about one-fifth of her 163-acre ranch in prune orchard. The place is beautifully located, twelve miles west of San Jose, being watered by Permanente Creek, so named because it is always flowing. A ditch has been constructed to take the water out of the creek above the ranch for irrigating the orchard.

Mrs. Hammond was a great lover of nature and particularly was she fond of roses, her grounds being well laid out with an abundance of roses predominating. Her younger sister, Letitia, who had resided with her mother, had become Mrs. Kendall, so Martha Hammond took up her home at Hillside as a companion to her mother and there she was called to the world beyond January 29, 1909, her interment being at the Snyder family plot at Oak Hill Cemetery. She was a woman of affable and graceful manners, dearly loved by all who knew her, and her loss was deeply felt by all. She was a fine Christian character, although not an active member of any denomination. Her only daughter, Muriel May, owns her mother's ranch and continues the care of the place; she plans enlarging the orchards materially, and having the same love of nature, delights in caring for the roses and lovely trees of her mother's planting. She was educated at the Washburn School in San Jose, and was married in 1906 to Raymond T. Haines, an orchardist, and besides operating the home ranch he also owns a ranch at Coyote which he cares for. Their union has been blessed with one child, a daughter, Althea. Revering her mother's memory, whose earnest desire was for her daughter always to keep the ranch in the family, Mrs. Haines naturally takes much pride in carrying out her mother's plans.

WILLIAM MORRISON CURTNER.—A man of varied interests, William Morrison Curtner, son of Henry Curtner and his wife Lydia (Kendall) Curtner, was born near Centerville, Alameda County, California, February 28, 1864. When he was four years old his father moved to the Curtner Ranch at Warm Springs, where he was reared. He attended the public school and Washington College. His beloved mother passed away when he was thirteen years old. After finishing his college work he went to a cattle ranch in Nevada, which was owned by his father and William Downing. He remained there only a short time. The ranch was sold, and William Downing having purchased a part of the Curtner Ranch, he entered into partnership with him in the cattle business. He remained in the cattle business three years, then sold his interest in cattle and removed to Irvington where he was engaged in farming for several years, then sold his land at Irvington and came to the ranch on which he now lives. This ranch is located on the southern end of the Curtner Ranch and is in the northern part of Santa Clara County. This ranch he has developed by conserving its water supply and planting orchards. The hill part of the ranch is devoted to raising early vegetables and is tenanted. After coming to this ranch he had charge of his father's land interests for ten years, and a part of it until his father's death. He also owned stock in the Abel Curtner Land & Livestock Company of Nevada of which he was secretary. He has varied interests outside of his ranch, but the home place is where he has spent the most profitable and pleasurable part of his time. The home is located on an interesting spot, chosen three times as a place of abode. The veil of time has hidden the story of the first dwellers. Only as excavating is done is their presence shown by the finding of interesting Indian relics. Then it was chosen by the early Spanish settlers as a site for a hacienda, being a part of the Rancho Aguas Calientes. They built the adobe buildings, which are now on the property, planted the old fig and pear trees, and the cacti fence which at this time are more than 125 years old. Their whispering leaves tell again of a period in the Santa Clara Valley before the ad-

Martha B. Hammond

venturer and the prospector came. The old adobe still echoes the clanging of spurs and merry clatter of horses feet as their riders gather under the trees—the days of boundless hospitality that fled when the "etranjero" came. By the side of the old, old trees the olive, orange and lemon, the chestnut, walnut, almond and fruits of all kinds thrive, making a present-history as interesting as the past.

Mr. Curtner is a director of the Security State Bank in San Jose. In politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Sierra Club, the San Jose Country Club and the Commercial Club, and he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He married May L. Weller, daughter of Joseph Rush Weller and his wife Marion (Hart) Weller. He has two children, William Weller and Marion Lucy, now Mrs. Theodore Warford Weller of Boston, Mass. His son received his college education at Harvard University and Leland Stanford, Jr., University, receiving his A. B. and M. A. degrees at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. His daughter attended Wellesley and Leland Stanford, Jr., University, receiving her A. B. at Leland Stanford, Jr., University.

ALFRED FARLEY HILLS.—A veteran of the Civil War who has been very prominent in Educational circles in California is Prof. Alfred Farley Hills, who was born in Westfield, Vt., July 13, 1845, a son of James D. Hills, who was born in Windham, N. H., of English ancestry, his forefathers coming from England to Massachusetts in 1638. Professor Hill's mother was Caroline French, who was born in New Hampshire of an old Massachusetts family traced back to England. The father removed from Vermont to New Hampshire, where he was a farmer; he and his wife were members of the Presbyterian Church and both passed away in New Hampshire, leaving six children, three of whom are living: Mrs. Charlotte A. Abbott and Albert French, a twin brother, who served in the Civil War in the same company and regiment as Mr. Hills. When Alfred F. was a child of four years his father moved to Hollis, N. H., and there he received a good education in the public schools. Leaving his books he enlisted on September 28, 1861, in the Seventh New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry and served for three years and three months without a day off. He was at Fort Wagner, the siege of Morris Island, Olustee, Fla.; siege of Petersburg, and at Richmond. He was mustered out in December, 1864, at Concord, N. H., and honorably discharged. After remaining at home a year he engaged in clerking in Boston for a time and then entered Pinkerton Academy at Derry, N. H., where he prepared for Harvard and where he was graduated in 1872 with the degree of A. B. Coming out to Illinois he taught school at Pittsfield for two years and in 1874 removed to California. He taught school at San Gregorio and then at San Mateo for five years, after which he was principal of schools at Half Moon Bay in San Mateo County, then taught in various counties in California, with four years in Arizona and two years in Nevada.

During this time he made his home in Santa Clara County on his orchard home near Campbell, which he had purchased in 1882. About five years ago he retired from teaching and now gives his time to caring for his orchards embracing eleven acres of splendid land devoted to raising prunes, apricots and apples, his place being located on the San Jose-Los Gatos Highway.

Professor Hills was married at Idagrove, Iowa, August 20, 1884, being united with Miss Harriette G. Barber, a lady of culture who has aided him in every way. She was born at Derry, N. H., a daughter of Joseph Fuller and Nancy (Moulton) Barber. The father was born in Boston, Mass., in 1808, and the mother in Hookset, N. H., May 3, 1821. The Barbers are traced back to Samuel Barber, who came from England and was an early settler in Massachusetts. One of his descendants, Mrs. Hills' great-grandfather, Samuel Barber, served in the Revolution and was at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The Moultons are also an old New England family. Joseph F. Barber owned a wharf and was also a ship owner. After his marriage he removed to Derry, N. H., purchased a farm and was thus employed until the family removed to Woburn, Mass., where he resided until his death, while his widow died in Iowa. Mrs. Hills was educated at Adams Female Academy and the Pinkerton Academy. After teaching at Chester for a year she spent three years in Woburn, Mass., and then came out to Galva, Iowa, where her brother, Clarence Barber, was a stockman. The acquaintance with Mr. Hills back in New England was renewed and resulted in their marriage. They have one child, Ethel, the wife of Ralph E. Williams of Campbell. Mr. Hills was one of the original members of the board of trustees of Campbell Union high school. While teaching in Mono County he was president of the county board of education. He was a member of Ocean View Lodge No. 143, I. O. O. F., at Half Moon Bay, and is a member of E. O. C. Ord. Post No. 82, G. A. R., having served as commander of the post and as an aide on the staff of Department Commander Martin. Mrs. Hills is ex-president of E. O. C. Ord. Relief Corps, Los Gatos, and was secretary to the Department President, Alice M. Gillette. Prof. Hills is a member of the Harvard alumni. Well read and a ready speaker he is an interesting conversationalist.

CHARLES J. VATH.—An American by adoption who has become both an exemplary, devoted citizen and as great an enthusiast for California as any native son, is Charles J. Vath, who was born in Germany on November 28, 1869, the son of a government official, Sebastian Vath, well-known for his progressive ideas and methods. He had married Miss Barbara Geiger, an accomplished woman who, like her husband, made many friends. They provided a good home and sent Charles to the best local schools, so that he was given a helpful start in the world.

Fate provided that when only fifteen he should come out to the United States, and it also demanded that he should work hard soon after arriving here; but his ambition led him to attend night school, and in this way he overcame what might otherwise have been a serious handicap in a country to whose language and customs he was a stranger. He located in New York for five years, and then passed ten years in San Francisco in the butcher trade.

Removing to San Jose in 1901, Mr. Vath established himself as a bottler of all soft drinks. He owns the most modern of equipment, and from his well-equipped plant at Fourth and Virginia streets, he ships to Santa Clara, San Benito and San Mateo

counties. He belongs to the Rotary Club, the Elks and the Olympic Club of San Francisco; is a stand-pat Republican, and never neglects an opportunity to further the best interests of the community in which he lives and thrives.

On July 10, 1895, Mr. Vath was married at San Francisco, to Miss Frances Wrede, a native of San Francisco, and they have one child, a promising son named Herman S. Vath, who saw service with the U. S. Army as clerk of a hospital corps during the recent World War, and is now carrying on the business. He married at San Jose, Ethyl Scheele, who was then living in the Garden City.

FRANK A. HUNTER.—Among the worthiest representatives of interesting and long-honored pioneer families to be found in all Santa Clara County, handsomely maintaining the old California hospitality, are Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Hunter, progressive farmers living on the the Agnew Road, northwest of Santa Clara. Highly successful as horticulturists, they are famous for their Bartlett pears. They own forty acres of choicest orchard, a part of the old Hunter home-place. Mr. Hunter was born on the old Hunter homestead on October 8, 1860, the son of A. B. Hunter, familiarly called by his friends Gus Hunter, a native of Augusta County, Va., where he was born on November 26, 1826. At an early age, his parents took him to Illinois, and from there he and his step-sister moved to Washington County, Mo., where they went to school. A. B. Hunter continued his business in Missouri until 1849, when he set out across the great plains to California; and having proceeded to the Feather River, he remained there at Bidwell's Bar until the fall of 1850. He then went to American Valley, in Plumas County, and became one of the first settlers. In 1852 he settled for a couple of years in Santa Clara County then went to the mines but in 1855 he returned to Santa Clara County and located his farm of 160 acres west of what is now Agnew, and there erected a fine residence. He identified himself with the Santa Clara Cheese Factory, and was its treasurer.

On September 18, 1855, A. B. Hunter was married at Santa Clara to Ann Rutledge, a descendant of Edward Rutledge, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a cousin of Ann Rutledge who had the distinction of having been the first sweetheart of Abraham Lincoln; and several children blessed their union. John Finley was born on August 22, 1856, and he was accidently killed on October 29, 1881, while hauling lumber for a barn—the load falling and killing him. Minnie J. married Calvin Miller, the orchardist, operating above Alum Rock, and they reside in San Jose. Frank A. is the subject of our sketch. Carrie T. is now the wife of Grandin Bray, the retired rancher, and they live at Santa Clara. Archibald Ernest Hunter, who was born on November 26, 1874, is well established in the automobile trade in San Francisco. This chapter in the history of the family is interesting especially on account of the antiquity of the family. A. B. Hunter belonged to the third generation of Samuel Hunter, who was born in Virginia, of pre-Revolutionary stock coming from the Cavaliers who migrated from England.

Augustus B. Hunter was a prominent man of affairs in Santa Clara County for many years. He held many positions of trust, and always had the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens. In 1881 he was elected a member of the State Legislature and this office he filled for two terms. He retired to San Jose in 1882 and in 1888 he was elected councilman from the second ward and served in that capacity for several years. As a true Argonaut of the "days of '49," he named his stock ranch in Plumas County the American ranch, and from the ranch the valley was called American Valley; and at the ranch he opened a trading post or store, which he conducted very successfully. When, in the fall of 1852, he sold out, owing to impaired health, he intended to go to the Sandwich Islands, but he concluded first to visit friends in Santa Clara Valley. He found the climate so beneficial that he was soon restored to health, and he determined to buy a home near Lawrence Station, and to settle down to farm life. The cattle business was a great industry then, and this contributed to exercise his energy and sagacity. By thrift and industry he accumulated a handsome fortune, and as his children grew to manhood and womanhood, he provided generously for each of them. During the later years of his life, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Hunter resided at 86 North Sixth Street in a commodious house he had built there, and for many years he had been a prominent member of the Santa Clara lodge of Odd Fellows. The character of his life, the good he wrought, and the noble ambitions he still held out as a possible goal, make the manner and the time of Mr. Hunter's taking off a matter of the deepest sorrow and regret. On the afternoon of October 16, 1902, Mr. Hunter was killed, by accident, on the road above Alum Park. He was returning to San Jose with his wife from a visit to their daughter, Mrs. Miller, and when at a point in the road where there is a dangerous grade, the horse became frightened. Before anything could stop him, he backed the buggy over the grade, some thirty or forty feet. Mrs. Hunter was held in buggy by the top, and in some way or other protected from serious injury; Mr. Hunter, on the other hand, fell out, and either the horse or the buggy crushed him. He lived to ask his wife if she was hurt, in answer to her solicitous inquiry, but was dead when picked up by Charles Bozhe, who had witnessed the accident and gone to their assistance. When at the bottom, Mrs. Hunter, who was not badly hurt, called to her husband to learn of his injuries. "Are you much hurt?" she asked. "Yes, mother, I am badly hurt; but are you safe?" Mrs. Hunter found that her foot was caught in the buggy in some way, and that she could not release it until she unlaced her shoe, which she did, and crawled to where her husband lay; but when she reached him, he had ceased to breathe, his words of tender solicitude as to her injuries being the last he spoke. The aged couple were devotedly attached to their children, and the children reciprocated with an affection that was beautiful to see. Their very visit to the Millers was in accordance with their custom of spending a night or two with each of their children at least once a week.

Frank Hunter was reared on the old Hunter homestead and educated in the local school and in a private school in Santa Clara, and from early days he assisted his father on the farm. On December 24, 1882, he was married to Miss Lydia A. Ortley, a daughter of Captain John Jacob Ortley,

F. A. Hunter
Lydia A. Hunter.

who was born in New York City on September 14, 1827, and there resided until his eighteenth year. Having learned the sailmaker's trade, he shipped on the barque Rosina on June 26, 1845, and voyaged to South America; and he was afterward employed on the brig Don Juan, which was engaged in the slave trade. He remained with that craft only a short time, however, and once more shipped on the Rosina, where he remained for three and a half years; and then, as an able seaman, he sailed on the Union to New Orleans, and made two later trips as second mate. He then came out to California on the ship Caroline Reed, in 1849, and he was afterward in the service of different vessels on the Coast, while he for many years was proprietor of the Union line of packets plying between Alviso and San Francisco. He came to own certain warehouses in Alviso township; while in the town of Alviso he had a comfortable home and thirty-five lots, and he was a school trustee for ten years. On the day before Christmas, in 1858, Captain Ortley was married to Almira Wade, by whom he had ten surviving children: Lydia A., the wife of the subject of this story; Julia D., Lucy W., Mary L., John J., Almira L., Emily E., Oliver J., William B., and Hattie R. Mrs. Ortley died in 1907, closing a fruitful, happy life in which she had made many friends. Captain Ortley passed away in 1913. Almira Wade crossed the great plains with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wade, in 1849, and having settled near Alviso, the Wades ever afterward were identified with movements for progress in the Valley. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Hunter engaged in farming on the Hunter ranch, and here he raised alfalfa and grain, and conducted a dairy. In 1888 they became the owners of sixty acres of the old homestead; they built a new house and in connection with rairying they set out a year orchard, raising berries while the orchard was young. Three children have been born to them: A. B. Hunter, is a rancher, with a fine pear orchard in the Jefferson district, where he lives with his wife, Mary Jane Malley before her marriage, and their two children, A. B. Hunter, Jr., and Clifford B. Hunter. Elva is the wife of B. L. Ward, the undertaker at San Jose; they have two children, William B. and Frances H. Clifton married Maud M. Coyle; and they are ranching in Yuba County. Mr. Hunter is a member of the California Pear Association and politically indorses the principles of the Democratic platform.

H. J. LUND.—A horticulturist and viticulturist, located on the summit in the Santa Cruz Mountains, is H. J. Lund, who was born at Taasinge, Denmark, September 9, 1868, a son of Anders and Karen (Hansen) Lund, the father being a general contractor. The parents are now both dead. H. J. is the second oldest of their five children and he and a brother, John Lund, are the only ones in the United States. As soon as his school days were over, H. J. went to work on farms, and in 1891 he came to the United States, first locating in Washington, but remained only a short time, when he removed to Oregon, remaining a year, and then came to California in 1900. He spent two years in Oakland, and then in 1902 he located in Santa Clara County, rented an orchard and engaged in fruit raising. Later he leased a 174-acre place of orchard and vineyard.

He believes in cooperation, so was one of the first in his section to become a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association. In August, 1920, he purchased his present orchard and vineyard of twenty acres on the Summit, where he is raising prunes and grapes. It is the consensus of opinion he raises the finest table grapes in his region.

In Stockton Mr. Lund was married to Miss Hazel Smith, who was born in Los Gatos, a daughter of William P. Smith, one of the early settlers of the foothill city. There union has been blessed with four children: Kathryn, Ella, Andrew and Wilbur, the two last being twins. In politics Mr. Lund is a Socialist. He served as trustee of Lexington school district for several years, beng clerk of the board.

OCTAVE J. FRANCIS.—An early settler of California arriving here in 1862 is Octave J. Francis, a native of Canada, born at La Prairie, near Montreal, November 27, 1843, a son of Benoit and Flavy (La Fevre) Francis, natives of Canada, descended from old French-Canadian families. They removed to Malone, N. Y., in 1846, where they reared their family on the farm. Later in life our subject returned to Malone and brought his parents to his California home where they were cared for until their death at seventy-two and sixty-eight years, respectively. Octave J. was the fifth oldest of a family of eight children born to this worthy couple and from a youth learned habits of industry on his father's farm, three miles from Malone, and also attended the local public schools. When nineteen years of age he started for California, coming via Panama to San Francisco in 1862, on the old Constitution. He came immediately to Santa Clara County and followed farming.

In 1866 he made the trip back home via Panama, returning via the same route a year later. In 1869 he again returned East via Panama and the same year brought his father and mother out by rail, just after the railroad was connected at Promontory Point. Mr. Francis then purchased sixteen acres of raw land in Union district, setting out an orchard of prunes, peaches and apricots. His family made their home on this place while he was engaged in the sawmills in the Santa Cruz Mountains. In 1870 he began work in Froment's mill, and worked up to sawyer. After eight years he left, to become sawyer for Jim Cunningham, on Boulder Creek, for two years, and then with Hubbard & Carmichael Bros., with whom he was head sawyer for twelve years, continuing steadily with them until all the available timber was made into lumber and the mill shut down, when he retired to his ranch where his family had resided all these years. In 1917 he sold the ranch and purchased a residence at 26 Asbury Street, San Jose, where he now makes his home.

Mr. Francis was married in San Jose to Miss Adelaide La Montague, who was born at Malone, N. Y., also descended from an old French-Canadian family, their union having been blessed with five children: Dennis was accidentally killed in 1915 while driving in an automobile race in Fresno; Victor, Milton and Roy are engaged in the automobile and garage business in San Francisco; the latter was an aviator and was the first boy who ever flew over this county,

and during the World War he was instructor at Kelly Field, Texas, holding a captain's commission; Venia is Mrs. P. A. Jerome of Lassen County. Politically, Mr. Francis gives his allegiance to the Republican party, while, religiously, he is a member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

HAROLD J. STANLEY.—An energetic business man of progressive ideas and up-to-date business methods is Harold J. Stanley, proprietor of the Ford Garage and Ford agency at Los Gatos. He was born in Alliance, Stark County, Ohio, June 7, 1891. His father, B. T. Stanley, was born in Damascus, Ohio, while his mother was Anna Nicholson, born at Harrisonville, the same state. They were farmers there until 1904, when they brought their family to Los Gatos, Cal., where they engaged in ranching. The parents now live on San Jose Avenue.

Of their three children, Mr. Stanley is the second oldest. His first schooling was in his home district in Ohio, and after coming to California he attended the Los Gatos grammar and high school, supplemented with a course at Heald's Business College He then began the study of architecture in San Francisco, but after two years, found the confinement incident to the work of an architect too wearing on him so he turned to carpentering until 1913, when he began dairying, establishing Stanley's dairy farm supplying Los Gatos families with milk. On January 1, 1922, he sold his dairy business and equipment but retained his twenty-acre ranch on Kennedy Road, where he resides with his family. On May 1, 1922, he purchased the equipment and machinery of the Ford Garage at Los Gatos from Mrs. Hart and was also appointed the Ford agent. The garage is located on Santa Cruz Avenue, and is well equipped for complete Ford service.

Mr. Stanley was married in Los Gatos to Blanche Angel, who was born in Wisconsin, and their union has been blessed with three children, Helen, Leonard and Rachel. Mr. Stanley is enterprising and progressive and takes an interest in civic movements that have for their aim the upbuilding of the community. He is a member of the Automobile Association and politically indorses Republican principles.

WALTER ALLEN VAN LONE.—A native son who is proud of his association with Santa Clara County is Walter Allen Van Lone, who was born on the old Logan ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains half way to the summit from Los Gatos, October 12, 1863. His father, William D. Van Lone, was a pioneer of California, crossing the plains in 1854 and after mining a while came to the Santa Cruz Mountains, where he had first come as early as 1857, and located permanently in 1859. He was married here to Miss Romelia Allen, who was born near Clayton, N. Y., July 25, 1836. Her father, Thomas Allen, was born in Johnstown, N. Y., in 1807, a descendant of Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, and her mother was Anstres Cary, born in Utica, N. Y., in 1811. Three of their children grew up; James J., of Los Gatos, Elizabeth died in California, and Romelia. In 1859 with her brother, James J., she crossed the plains in an ox-team train with Zenas Sikes and his wife to California. Romelia remained with Mr. and Mrs. Sikes at Alviso for a year and then she and her brother came to the Burrell ranch at the Summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains, for a year, then she was with the Hubbard family, where there was sickness and death, and she helped them out. In 1862 she married W. D. Van Lone and they farmed in the valley for two years and then purchased a place near Saratoga, then called McCartysville. In 1869 they moved to a farm near Tracy, where they were ranching until 1875, when they returned to the Santa Cruz Mountains and purchased a ranch on Bear Creek Road, which they improved to orchard and vineyard. There they resided until November 1, 1920, when the ranch was sold and they located in Los Gatos and there Mr. Van Lone passed away May 24, 1922. Their union resulted in the birth of six children: Walter, our subject; William of Los Gatos; George of Lexington; James, deceased; Elizabeth, Mrs. Laddick of Alma; and Charles, deceased. Mrs. Van Lone's brother, James Allen, is now ninety years old; he served as postmaster at Tracy from 1906 until 1911, when he resigned and returned to Santa Clara County and makes his home with his sister in Los Gatos. Mrs. Van Lone was very helpful and capable when there was sickness in the homes of the community, waiting on the neighbors when in sickness, sorrow and need, being so well thought of for her qualities as a nurse that a physician said of her, when he came in response to a call: "You don't need me when you have Dr. Van Lone."

Walter A. Van Lone was educated in the public schools in Tracy and in the Brown district at the Summit. He followed farming, orcharding, and getting out tanbark until 1890, when he built a box mill on the home ranch and manufactured box shook from 1892 till 1896. In 1898 he began work as a tool dresser for a local oil company and in 1899 he was with the Golden Gate Oil Company in Moody Gulch. In July, 1901, he went to Santa Maria in the same capacity, for different oil companies, until 1904, when he returned home for a year. In 1905 he was with the Brookshire Oil Company and in 1907 became driller for them, continuing until 1916, when he resigned and returned to the ranch and worked for a local oil company, and since November, 1920, he has also had charge of his father's estate. In 1890 Mr. Van Lone joined Ridgely Lodge No. 294 of Odd Fellows in Los Gatos and he is also a member of the Rebekahs. He was made a Mason in Hesperian Lodge No. 264 F. & A. M. at Santa Maria, and in all of these orders he is well received and popular.

SAMUEL MARTIN.—A merchant whose well-organized, dependable service is much appreciated by a discerning public is Samuel Martin, the experienced dealer in feed and grain at 180 South Market Street, San Jose, in which city he was born December 10, 1869. His father, James B. Martin, who had married Miss Margaret Craven, came with her to California around Cape Horn from New York in a sailing vessel in 1860, landing at San Francisco. He was a stationary engineer. After leaving San Francisco he went to Monterey and where he remained until he came to San Jose in 1863, where he was engineer at Fremont's Planing Mill and when he gave up this line of work and became a merchant. In 1886 he died, highly esteemed by all who had dealt with him. Mrs. Martin, whose qualities as a good neighbor have always been appreciated, is still living and resides at Cupertino. Of their six chil-

H. J. Stanley.

dren, all of whom are living, Sam, as he is familiarly called by his friends, is the youngest.

After the usual elementary schooling, he went to work as a mere youngster, and until 1890 he followed the grocery trade with the Mariposa Store, after which he went into the grain business with his brother, H. B. Martin, of the firm of H. B. Martin & Company, and for eighteen years was with him, working from the bottom up to assistant manager. Then, in 1908, he opened a store for himself on South Second Street, and later he came to his present location at 180 South Market Street. From the beginning he has been phenomenally successful; and it is natural that he should early have been selected as a director of the Growers' Bank, of which he was one of the organizers and first vice-president. He is a member of the Merchants' Association, the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, the San Jose Progressive Club and a charter member of the Commercial Club of San Jose.

At San Jose, in 1906, Mr. Martin was married to Miss Lila B. O'Hanlon, the daughter of Robert J. O'Hanlon, a well-known pioneer of his time; she was born at San Jose and reared here and is a graduate of San Jose high school and San Jose State Normal. The union has proven a happy one, and they are the parents of two children, James Beaumont and Lucretia Birch Martin. Mr. Martin belongs to the Woodmen of the World, and he is a charter member of Observatory Parlor No. 177, of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

ALLEN R. LATHAM.—A veteran of the Civil War, Allen R. Latham is a native of New Hampshire, born at Concord, December 8, 1842. The family is traced back to William Latham, who came from England in the Mayflower in 1620. Mr. Latham's father, Allen Latham, was born in Tyme, N. H., November 5, 1818 and settled in Lamont, Ill. He practiced dentistry for fifty years and passed away November 25, 1894. Mr. Latham's mother was Clara Eastman Jenness, born in Chichester, N. H., April 9, 1820, and died in Danville, Ill., August 22, 1852. Their only child to grow up was Allen R., who came with his parents to Illinois in 1852, attended school in Danville and studied dentistry under his father until 1862, when he volunteered in Company M, Second Illinois Light Artillery, but was later placed in Company H of the same regiment. He was in the Battle of Harper's Ferry, then with General Burnsides in Eastern Tennessee and later with General Thomas at Nashville. He was mustered out at Camp Butler, Ill., July, 1865, as corporal, after two years and nine months' service. After the war he made his way to what is now Ludington, Mich., and followed sawmilling until 1872, and then located in Springfield, Ill., where he practiced dentistry and later engaged in the drug business. In 1886 he removed to Delta, Colo., where he engaged in general merchandising, including a drug department, the firm being Latham & Williams. Setting out he came to California in June, 1891, and a month later he located in Los Gatos. Finding it to his liking he engaged in the grocery trade for five years and then followed clerking in the Farmers' Union and also in A. W. Bogart's hardware store for some years. During these years he had purchased and improved a ten acre ranch to prune orchard; he cared for this orchard for many years until the work became too arduous, when he sold it. Meantime as early as 1892, he purchased his present place of two and one-half acres which he has set out to orchard.

Mr. Latham was married at Hamlin, Mich., to Emma Christina Gustafson, born in Sweden, who was reared in Michigan from the age of fifteen years. Mr. Latham was bereaved of his wife on May 15, 1919. Their union resulted in the birth of two children; Robert Allen died in August, 1917; John Edward died January 1, 1909; he had married Florence Blank, who survives him and presides over Mr. Latham's home. She has one son, Allen Emmett, a graduate of Oakland high school, class of 1922. Mr. Latham was made a Mason in Pierre Marquette Lodge, Ludington, Mich., in 1872, is a past master of Springfield, Ill., Lodge No. 4, A. F. & A. M., and is now a member of Los Gatos Lodge No. 292. He is a member of Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., and San Jose Commandry No. 10, K. T., and all the Scottish Rite bodies in San Jose. He is also a member of E. O. C. Ord. Post No. 82, G. A. R.

FRED G. MUSSO.—One of San Jose's progressive young business men is Fred G. Musso, who was born in Italy, January 14, 1888, the son of Eugene and Mary Musso, both natives of Italy; the latter with their family came to San Jose in 1892 to join the father who had preceded them by two years. Both parents are still residing in San Jose.

F. G. Musso was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Jose, later attending St. Joseph's College. He also attended night school in order to acquire a speaking knowledge of the English language. His first position was as an apprentice with a drug company and at the end of three years, he took the examination for assistant pharmacist; later taking a correspondence course and successfully passed all examinations, and at the end of five years became a registered pharmacist and for fourteen years was engaged in his chosen profession.

Desiring to own a business for himself, Mr. Musso established what is known as the Musso Outing Equipment Company, with an attractive store and factory at 190-192 West Santa Clara Street, where he manufactures the famous Musso "Auto-Home-Camp-Bed." The products of his factory are so popular that he ships to all parts of the United States; to the South Sea Islands; the Hawaiian Islands; the Samoa Islands; but his greatest field is in this state and the adjoining states of Utah and Nevada. This "camp-bed" is moderate in price, comfortable to sleep upon, and the pleasure of a camping trip is enhanced by the comforts it affords, and it is winning prosperity for its maker. He already has one patent and something like fourteen claims, with others pending. He opened his business in a very modest way, working principally among his friends, but the business has so increased, that it has become necessary to seek larger quarters. His present payroll consists of fifteen men and fifteen women constantly engaged in the manufacture of camp equipment.

The marriage of Mr. Musso united him with Miss Edith Starkey and to them has been born one son, Frederick Warren. He casts his vote with the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters; he is also a mem-

ber of the Drug Clerks' Association and the One Hundred Percent Club of San Jose. He adheres to the teachings of the Catholic Church. He is a great lover of outdoor life and finds time to take his family on hunting and fishing trips. He believes there is a great future for Santa Clara County, and is an enthusiastic supporter of all movements for the betterment of the beautiful Garden City.

DOXEY ROBERT WILSON, M. D.—The high professional attainments of Doxey Robert Wilson, M. D., have given him a place of prominence in the medical fraterntiy of San Jose, and his experience and training have well qualified him for his responsible post as superintendent and physician in charge of the County Hospital. A native of Indiana, he was born at Noblesville, on April 19, 1884, and was the son of Coleman and Mattie (Doxey) Wilson. He received his education in the public schools and Culver Military Academy of Indiana and later attended Stanford University, taking his medical work at Cooper Medical College. He received the M. D. degree in the year of 1908 and at the convocation of that college in 1920 a fellowship in the American College of Surgeons was conferred upon him. For two years Dr. Wilson served as an intern at the Santa Clara County Hospital and then devoted some time to private practice in San Jose, before his appointment in 1913, to the position of superintendent and physician in charge of the County Hospital where he has shown signal administrative and executive ability. In 1918 Dr. Wilson enlisted in the Medical Department, U. S. A., was commissioned first lieutenant and served in the orthopedic department of Letterman Hospital at San Francisco and at Camp Lewis, Washington, he received his honorable discharge in April, 1919.

Dr. Wilson's marriage united him with Miss Elizabeth Cornell, a native of San Francisco, Cal., and they are the parents of three children: John, Martha and Elizabeth. Dr. Wilson is very popular in the Woodmen of the World and the Odd Fellows lodges. He is a member of the American Medical Association and the State and County Medical Societies. In national politics, he is a Republican, but being a man above party ties, he is liberal in his views, voting for men and measures rather than party ties.

EDWARD R. POLHEMUS.—A highly progressive business man of San Jose who is doubly interesting as a representative of one of the oldest, historic families in the state, is Edward R. Polhemus, the efficient and popular secretary and treasurer of the California Plow Company at San Jose. His native city is San Francisco, where he was born on August, 1889; and his parents, now both deceased, were Edward and Eunice (Blanchard) Polhemus. As early as 1860, the father settled near Anaheim, where he had a sheep ranch; then he migrated north and spent some years in Seattle; but lured by the old spell of California, he came back to the Golden State and once more lived at San Francisco, where he passed away.

Edward R. Polhemus attended both the grammar and high schools of San Francisco, and then went to Stanford University and in 1909 he said good-bye to lecture-halls and entered the exporting trade in San Francisco. Ten years later, in June, he came to San Jose and soon after associated himself with the California Plow Company, a concern still in its infancy, but of great promise. He was made secretary and treasurer, and as he was already experienced in handling agricultural implements, and especially tractors and all that goes with that Twentieth Century device for the farmer, the development of the plow manufacturing enterprise moves steadily forward, on broad, permanent lines. In November, of 1921, Mr. Polhemus became interested in the Valley Oil Refinery, located at the corner of Polhemus Street and Stockton Avenue, San Jose. This company operates two stills and make a superior quality of gasoline; also lubricating oils, distillates and an oil especially made for spraying.

Mr. Polhemus, who is an Episcopalian, is a Scottish Rite Mason, a Shriner and an Elk, and also a member of the S. E. A., a college fraternity. He is fond of sport, and is well known is yachting circles. In political movements, he invariably assumes the attitude of the man above narrow partisanship, and his influence as a citizen is far-reaching.

CHRIS RASMUSSEN.—Since coming to San Martin in 1908, Chris Rasmussen has done much toward the upbuilding of this section, for in addition to developing his own ranch, he has done a great deal of work for others in the line of orchard planting and taking care of orchards, operating every season both with horses and Yuba tractors. Mr. Rasmussen is a native of Denmark, born near Aarhus, on May 9, 1880, his parents being R. P. and Mary (Vester) Rasmussen, both members of well-known families of that part of Denmark. The father stood high as a teacher, and he gave his son the opportunity of schooling in good educational institutions. Mrs. Rasmussen passed away in 1896, but the father is still living at Aarhus at the age of seventy-nine.

The fourth child of the family, Chris Rasmussen first was employed three years in the hardware business, after his school days were over. In 1900-01 he served in the Danish Army as a corporal in an infantry regiment, training at Aarhus. After his military training was over he decided to migrate to the United States, and in 1903, arrived in Mitchell County, Iowa, a stranger in a strange land, but ambitious to give his best efforts to making a success in the new land. For a time he worked out on farms, saving his money meanwhile, and in March, 1906, came on west to California, locating at Fresno, and for a short time worked on a ranch, and then entered the sawmill business at Shaver, then came to San Francisco. In 1908 Mr. Rasmussen came to the Santa Clara Valley, and purchased a tract of thirteen acres on Church Avenue, San Martin, which he developed into a valuable property, four acres being in Royal Anne cherries. Here he made his home for six years, until the coming of his brother, R. U. Rasmussen, to this section. Disposing of this place to his brother, they purchased a larger ranch and there the three brothers reside, as M. Rasmussen is also connected with the farm. The place consists of twenty acres on Colombet Avenue, all being set to fruit trees. Efficient and hard working, he has given his orchard the best of care and is now rewarded by its excellent returns. In 1922 R. U. and M. Rasmussen purchased a thirteen and one-half acre ranch of young orchards, on Church Avenue. A loyal citizen of his adopted country, Mr. Rasmussen received his final citizenship papers in San Francisco in 1912. He belongs to the California Prune and Apricot Association, and in politics is a Republican.

Dorsey R. Wilson.

JAMES EDWIN BLAUROCK.—A wide-awake, efficient business man of the type which always makes itself manifest in a progressive community, is J. Edwin Blaurock, the popular manager of the Pacific Fruit Product Company at San Jose. He was born in East Orange, N. J., on May 6, 1873, the son of Samuel and Hattie (Sommerville) Blaurock, worthy citizens, devoted parents and good neighbors, with a host of friends.

After leaving school Mr. Blaurock worked with his father in the plumbing business in East Orange but tiring of that he went to New York City and was employed as salesman and in other capacities until going to Colorado in 1897. He worked in the mining business, at plumbing and as salesman there,—then in 1904 went back to Chicago and was in business for himself until coming to California in 1909.

Mr. Blaurock spent two years in Sacramento and San Francisco,—in the former city with the John Bruner Company, and in the latter with the Coast Fire and Marine Salvage Company. On September 26, 1911, he came to San Jose, and he has been with the Pacific Fruit Product Company ever since, starting at the very bottom and working his way through the different departments until, since July, 1916, he has discharged the varied responsibilities of his present position.

In the busy season, the Pacific Fruit Product Company employs some seventy-five people, and they pack dried fruit under contract for the California Prune & Apricot Association. They also maintain a jam department, and put up jam of a very high quality, and they formerly packed cherries and other green fruit, selecting only the best raw materials, and preserving them in the most scientific manner. Mr. Blaurock's thorough training, partly in the common schools of the East, partly in a business college, and partly in the great school of experience, has enabled him to manage this growing business concern with the true spirit of enterprise. In national politics a Republican, he is ready at all times to cast aside partisanship and to pull a long and strong stroke in favor of the best things locally.

In 1900, Mr. Blaurock was united in marriage at Cripple Creek, Colo., to Minnie E. Largent, a native of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and they have a daughter Edna May.

Mr. Blaurock is fond of all outdoor recreations; and fraternally he joins his fellows in the circles of the Brotherhood of American Yeomen and the Woodmen of the World, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

SYLVAIN LE DEIT.—An enterprising, progressive business man who is never satisfied with the success of today but has his eye far ahead on tomorrow, is Sylvain Le Deit, of the Garden City Glass Company, at San Jose, in which city he was born on June 13, 1887. His father, Matthurin Le Deit, came to San Francisco in 1852 by way of the Horn, and for a while was a cowboy. Later in San Jose, he engaged in the poultry and butcher trade; and here he lived until his death, in December, 1907. He married Georgetta Gaire, a native daughter, who was born at San Francisco.

Sylvain attended the public schools and then worked in a mill. After that he learned the art-glass trade, beginning in 1902, and seven years later he established a business for himself, and in 1920 took into partnership Richard French, and purchased the Garden City Glass Company. Now they have the largest art-glass plant between Portland and Los Angeles. Their shop is located at 122 Lenzen Avenue, and there they employ ten men regularly, turning out everything from the plainest window glass up to the most artistic specimens, and sending their products all along the coast and the nearby western territory. Mr. Le Deit belongs to the Chamber of Commerce and never loses an opportunity to endorse and otherwise help any movement of benefit to his fellows in business as well as to himself.

At Santa Clara, in 1911, he married Miss Marcella Williams, of San Jose, and they have two sons, James and Sylvain, Jr. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church and Mr. Le Deit is a member of the Foresters of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Elks.

Richard French, Mr. Le Deit's partner, was born in England, on April 24, 1879, the son of Joseph and Frances French, who came to Pittsburgh, Pa., with their family from England in 1887 and later moved to St. Paul, Minn. Richard, who came to America in 1890, was educated for the most part in England, and for a term at a St. Paul Minn., school. In 1895, he engaged in the glass business; and on March 10, 1920, he came to San Jose and with Mr. Le Deit succeeded to the proprietorship of this company. He married Miss Stella J. Winks, and they have three children, all girls, Laura Thelma, Stella Faye, and Mary Velma. Mr. French did not take long to join hand and heart with his fellow-Americans, and he participated in the Spanish-American War as a member of Company G, Eighteenth U. S. Infantry, thereby doing his highest patriotic duty.

WILLIAM F. SERPA.—Among California's native sons, who have done their share in the upbuilding of the city of San Jose, is William F. Serpa, who is engaged as a plumbing and sheet metal contractor, having been engaged in this business for himself since the year 1914. Mr. Serpa was born on February 21, 1885, and is a native of San Jose, a son of Manuel F. and Mary (Marshall) Serpa. The father came here in 1874 and it was here that he met and married Mrs. Serpa, who was also a native of California, having been born in Placer County; her father was an early settler, coming to California during the pioneer days; Mr. and Mrs. Serpa still make their home at San Jose.

Mr. Serpa attended both the grammar and high schools of San Jose and at the age of twenty-one became an apprentice in the plumbing trade. He worked for a number of years as a journeyman in Oakland and San Jose at this line of business and, then he decided to start in business for himself, establishing his shop during the year 1914. He has installed the plumbing in many of the larger residences, and buildings, among them Mr. Schmidt's residence at Wright Station, and Mrs. Joseph's residence. Evergreen; S. H. Chase residence, R. H. Borches' residence, C. Kimberlin residence, Naglee Park; the Metropolitan Store, the Curtner-Wright Garage, the Delmas Paper Company, on North Market Street; the Montgomery Building, all school buildings in 1920, but one, and did a large amount of sheet metal work on the park and race track, and has secured the contract for all work for the Western Pacific from Milpitas to San Jose. In all his undertakings he has been very successful, and he has established a reputation for excellent work.

Mr. Serpa's marriage in March, 1907, united him with Miss Marie Ickler and they are the parents of four children: Clara, Hazel, Thelma, and Beryl. Mr. Serpa was very active during the World War in the different war drives, showing the patriotic spirit which he feels toward his country. He is also active as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and fraternally, is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and the Odd Fellows. In national politics, he casts his vote with the Republican party.

A. KIEFFER BURKETT.—In each community are found men of business enterprise and thrift whose activity and progressive ideas place them in the front rank of the real builders of our commonwealth and among these in San Jose is A. Kieffer Burkett, contractor and builder. He was born in Jefferson, Ashe County, N. C., June 16, 1882, the son of R. H. and Elizabeth (Smithdeal) Burkett. The father and grandfather were both natives of North Carolina and the mother was born in Virginia.

A. K. Burkett was educated in the grammar school of Jefferson and at the age of sixteen, he went to West Virginia and worked in the coal fields of McDowell County for a year and a half. In 1901 he came to California, located near Santa Cruz where he was employed on a dairy ranch for three years. He next was employed by the California Powder Company, which later became a branch of the Du Pont powder companies, for seven years, in time becoming a foreman in the manufacturing department of dynamite and black powder. In 1914 he came to San Jose and spent three years with L. I. Kelly, contractor, learning the carpenter trade, after serving his apprenticeship, he began contracting for himself, specializing in first-class bungalows.

On February 5, 1918, Mr. Burkett was married to Miss Stella Stowers, a native of Bluefield, W. Va., the daughter of Stewart Stowers, a successful farmer of Bland County, W. Va. Mr. Burkett is a Democrat and has been quite active in the ranks of his party; fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows. Besides attending to his contracting business, he is improving an eighteen-acre ranch on the Monterey Road. He manifests an interest in questions of public concern and he has ever held to high standards in manhood and citizenship.

LYLE R. NASH.—A successful executive who profits both by his own valuable experience and that of others, and who never fails to study environment and present-day conditions, with the result that, while seeking immediate prosperity, he is also paving the way for the attainments and profits in the morrow, is Lyle R. Nash, the efficient general manager of the Nash, Englehart, Silva Manufacturing Company, at San Jose. He was born at Monmouth, Warren County, Ill., on September 9, 1882, the son of Robert W. Nash, who is superintendent for Anderson-Barngrover Company in San Jose, and had married Miss Clara Rodgers. The family came to California in 1883, so that Lyle is almost a native son, coming here when he was a few months old.

He enjoyed all the advantages of the public school system, the San Jose State Normal and the fine courses of one of the San Jose business colleges where he was graduated in 1903, and after that he was fortunate in learning the machinist's trade in the machine shop of Anderson-Barngrover Company, at which he worked for several years. On the first of February, 1913, the Nash, Englehart, Silva Manufacturing Company was established, with the services of five men; and now, such has been the remarkable development of the concern and its flattering patronage, twenty-five men are needed to do the work in the making and repair of general agricultural and other machinery. Their plant is located at 502 to 512 West Santa Clara Street, where they have a complete machine shop and have the agency for the Fairbanks, Morse & Co.'s motors, engines, pumps and accessories. Mr. Nash belongs to the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and Merchants Association, and as a practical man of real business accomplishment is able to contribute toward whatever that excellent organization plans. In national politics he is a Republican.

At San Jose on May 24, 1905, Mr. Nash was married to Miss Dorothy V. Drinkwater, a native of San Jose and a graduate of San Jose State Normal. One child, Wilmer Westelo, has blessed their union. Mr. Nash is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. He was made a Mason in Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., San Jose, and is a member of San Jose Scottish Rite bodies and of the San Jose Pyramid No. 9 of the Sciots, and is a Yeoman and a Modern Woodman, and he is fond of hunting, fishing and the game of baseball. He is public-spirited, and has been a popular school trustee.

STANLEY BASSETT SMITH.—An enterprising horticulturist of Santa Clara County is Stanley Bassett Smith, who for the past fourteen years has devoted his energies to the operation of a desirable ranch, situated on the Los Gatos-Santa Clara Road. A native of the state of New York, he was born July 31, 1889, of the union of James and Ellen (Sawyer) Smith, the former a well-known educator, who was for ten years principal of the academic department of Grinnell College, Iowa, and after coming to California in 1888 he became prominently identified with educational interests of this state. He was one of the organizers of the Campbell Union high school and acted as its principal from 1900 until his demise, which occurred in 1912. While residing in the East he also conducted private schools and his life was devoted to the profession of teaching, in which he was very successful. The mother makes her home in Campbell.

Stanley B. Smith is one of seven children of this family, five of whom were graduated from the Campbell high school, and later he entered Leland Stanford University of this state, which conferred upon him the A. B. degree in 1911. He has since given his attention to the cultivation and development of his ranch of twenty-seven acres, which is situated in Santa Clara County, specializing in the raising of prunes and apricots. His labors have ever been of a constructive nature and intelligently carried forward.

Mr. Smith married Miss Isabel Rowell, born in Fresno, Cal., daughter of W. F. Rowell, a pioneer rancher of Fresno County, who died in San Jose. Mrs. Smith is also a graduate of Stanford, class of 1914. This union has been blessed with two children, Frances and Albert. Mr. Smith is a valued member of the local Grange, being past master, and his political support is given to the Republican party. He is a member of Charity Lodge F. & A. M., at

J. E. Teed.

Campbell. He is deeply interested in everything that pertains to the welfare and progress of his community, county and state, and is a young man of enterprise and determination, who is making wise use of his time, talents and opportunities.

JOHN E. TEED.—A veteran of the Civil War, who has been a resident of California since 1900, is John E. Teed, born in Cleveland, Ohio, March 3, 1847. His father, E. D. Teed, was born in New York, removing to Ohio. He there married Susan Gee, a native of Pennsylvania, and they were farmers in the Buckeye State until they removed to Waupaca, Wis., and thence on to Owatonna, Minn., where the father spent the rest of his days. The mother died in Cottonwood County, Minn. Of the six children born to this worthy couple, John E. is the second and grew up on the Minnesota farm from ten years of age, receiving his education in the public schools. At the time of the Civil War, his youthful soul was stirred with patriotism and he left his books to enlist in the Union Army, February 11, 1863, in Company A, Tenth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at Fort Snelling and sent to the front and under General Price he served in the battles of Tupelo, Miss., Oxford, Miss., then in the campaign after General Forrest and the battle of Nashville; thence via New Orleans to Spanish Fort, Miss., and was in the engagement of the taking of Spanish Fort; thence to Montgomery, Ala., Meridian and Vicksburg, Miss., and was then transferred to Fort Snelling, where he was mustered out in August, 1865, having just passed his eighteenth year. He resumed his studies, caught up with his classmates, and in due time he obtained a teacher's certificate. He taught school at Big Bend, Minn., and was there at the time of the big blizzard, January 14, 1872. He kept the children in the school house all afternoon and night and until four the next afternoon, using all the scantlings, benches and desks for fuel and that, too, in a newly built schoolhouse. About four o'clock the second afternoon the nearest neighbor, a physician, braved the storm and brought some food. Mr. Teed went back with him, obtained his team and sled and with it brought the children to the doctor's house. After teaching for five years, he engaged at carpentering and was a successful contractor and builder, having built many fine residences.

In 1900 he came to Sonoma County, Cal., thence he moved to Oakland and in 1901 to Los Gatos, coming here because he was suffering severely from inflammatory rheumatism. In a short time he was relieved of his trouble and again engaged in contracting and building, a business he has continued with success ever since; he has become a property owner in Los Gatos and has great faith in the future of this beautiful foothill city.

Mr. Teed was married in Owatonna, Minn., to Miss Charlotte Jones, who was born in New York State, coming to Medford, Minn., with her parents where she was educated for and followed the profession of teaching. They have two children, Mrs. Jessie Johnson, of Johnson Avenue, where her father makes his home and Mrs. Della Stoneking of Taft. Mr. Teed served as town trustee of Los Gatos for one term and is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and served as a member of the official board for many years both in Minnesota as well as here. He is a member of the E. O. C. Ord Post, No. 82, G. A. R.

DAVID WILLIAM CAMPBELL.—For decades, San Jose has been famed, among the most prosperous business centers and the most attractive home towns, for its law and order, and much of its recent enviable reputation is undoubtedly due to the efficiency and conscientiousness to duty of David William Campbell, the popular captain of police. A native of Loudoun County, Va., born near Leesburg, September 30, 1850, he is the son of Henry and Amelia A. Tarlton Campbell, both of whom are dead, the father having passed away prior to his devoted wife. Three brothers of our subject participated in the Civil War and lost their lives in the great conflict.

David attended the private schools of his locality, the public school system not having then been developed in that part of the country, and for years he followed farming in Virginia. In 1870 he moved to Clark County, Ohio, and that fall went to Springfield, Ill., where he farmed in Sangamon County until March, 1876, when he came to San Francisco, Cal., arriving March 16. Three days later he came to San Jose and here he worked on a dairy farm for five years and then delivered bread and other bakery wares for six years more and such was his fidelity and cheerful attention to the wants of his customers that he soon built up a large business.

In December, 1888, Mr. Campbell was appointed to the police force, and January 1, 1889, he began his work as policeman. At the end of two years he was elected constable for two years, and at the conclusion of the first term was re-elected for a like period. In 1895 he returned to the police force; and in 1902 he was appointed captain. Since then Captain Campbell has been very closely identified with the development of the best interests of the city. His views on civic affairs lead him to endorse, as a rule, the platforms of the Democratic party; but he is really a man above mere partisanship, and so finds it easy to pull strong and effectively with any body of local citizens for whatever is apparent to him as promising the best for the community.

In San Francisco in 1882, Captain Campbell was married to Miss Mary Welch, born in San Francisco, a daughter of John and Mary Welch, early settlers of San Francisco, and their union has resulted in the birth of two children. Eva, the elder, is Mrs. B. Henshaw of San Jose; while Ethel, who also had many friends, died in her twenty-first year. Mr. Campbell is the oldest man in service in the police department, having served a third of a century.

LOUIS F. OLDHAM.—One of the enterprising and active men in the Santa Clara County, who gives substantial encouragement to every plan for the promotion of the public welfare, is Louis F. Oldham, a native son and the son of a '49er, and he has aided materially in bringing about the prosperity all now enjoy. Mr. Oldham was born on Moorpark Avenue, Santa Clara County, December 17, 1856, where the County Infirmary now stands. He is the son of George W. and Isabelle (Sanor) Oldham, now deceased, the father, a native of Indiana, and the son of Thomas Oldham, the family tracing their ancestry back to John Scott, who fought under Lord Baltimore in Colonial days. The mother was a native of Ohio and a daughter of Michael Sanor.

George W. Oldham came to California in 1849, crossing the plains with an ox-team, and first went to Placerville, where he was for a short time in the

mines. In 1850 he came to Santa Clara Valley and took up a 300-acre tract of land, where our subject was born, and engaged in farming and stockraising. He reached the ripe old age of ninety-three years, passing away in 1917, his wife having died at the age of seventy-two years. Mr. and Mrs. George Oldham were the parents of five children: Charles F., Winfield Scott, now deceased; Louis F., of this sketch; George T., and William R. Louis F. received his education in the public schools of Santa Clara County and since making his own livelihood has spent his time in ranching and raising stock. In 1878 he started out for himself and in 1880 he moved to Saratoga, where he engaged in farming, later he opened a meat market and continued in this business for some years, till he again took up farming, making a specialty of orcharding. In 1917 he purchased his present place, a ten-acre ranch, which is mostly set to prunes, and is in full bearing.

Mr. Oldham's marriage, which occurred on August 28, 1878, united him with Fannie Jepson, a native of Fond du Lac, Wis., the daughter of Benjamin and Frances (Yates) Jepson, both natives of England. Mr. Jepson came to the United States at the age of twenty-one and coming to California about the year of 1870 engaged in farming; he served in a Wisconsin regiment in the Civil War for three years and five months under General Sherman. There were three children in the Jepson family: Sarah, deceased; Charles and Fanny. Mr. and Mrs. Oldham are the parents of one child, Le Roy. They are members of Centella Methodist Episcopal Church in San Jose. Mr. Oldham is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association.

IRVING WALTER SNOW.—No line of work is so productive of good to a community as that of the molder and trainer of the youth of the land, and Irving Walter Snow, as supervising principal of the Los Gatos schools, is proving himself a prominent factor in the educational development of the community. A native of California, he was born in the rural district near Berryessa, June 7, 1879, the son of George W. and Cora A. (Lucas) Snow, the father a prominent orchardist who came to California in 1876 and settled on the place near Berryessa, where he lived and died. He passed away in 1917; his widow survives him and resides in Los Gatos. Irving Walter received his preliminary education in the grammar school at Berryessa; then at the academy of the College of the Pacific and the College of the Pacific, graduating in 1904 with the degree of A. B. He then entered the University of California and in 1907 received his Master's degree. His first position was as assistant and vice-principal of the Campbell Union high school and he remained in this capacity until 1912, when he was elected principal, serving until 1920, when he became supervising principal of the Los Gatos schools.

The marriage of Mr. Snow united him with Miss Angeline Weaver, a resident of San Jose and a daughter of A. M. Weaver, who came from Connecticut in the '60s. Fraternally he is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and he is actively interested in the National Education Association, the California Teachers' Association, the California High School Teachers' Association, and the California Principals' Association. His political endorsement is given to the candidate best fitted for the office, rather than following strict party lines. Success has crowned his intelligently directed efforts and his years of concentration have culminated in gaining for him a position of responsibility in the intellectual and moral development of the city and county.

GILROY PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—None of the many progressive communities in California is prouder of its public schools than Gilroy, for under the able leadership of Prof. Elmer E. Brownell, the popular supervising principal, they have come to rank among the best schools in the Golden State. The grammar school is attended by Gilroy pupils only, and until lately only the youth of Gilroy have enjoyed the advantages of the Gilroy high school. On August 21, 1921, however, a change for a broader and better policy was effected. Then, on the recommendation of the county superintendent of schools and certain supervisors of the districts to be affected, the Adams, Rucker, Live Oak, Redwood, Sunnybrook, San Ysidro and Prunedale school districts were annexed to the Gilroy high school district, thereby extending widely the range of usefulness, and creating at Gilroy a union high school. This annexation was the more notable, for it was one of the first of its kind in Santa Clara County, and it was popular from the beginning, for it affords to pupils from the districts mentioned physical education, drawing, manual training, music, cooking and sewing and other advantages heretofore beyond their reach. Five motor busses are now used to transport the pupils between their homes and the high school, at a minimum cost.

Before 1911, the grammar and high schools at Gilroy occupied the same lot, in two separate buildings, but the board of trustees acquired eighteen additional acres of land, and a new high school building, erected at a cost of some $40,000, was constructed. This high school structure was formally opened in December, 1911, and according to the more extensive ground plan, the main building will be gradually surrounded by other structures, each to be practical and ornate, and to be dedicated to a particular service. A junior high school will be formed in time, and the eighth and ninth-year pupils will be segregated from the tenth, eleventh and twelfth-year pupils. In 1904 four teachers formed the staff, and today there are twelve teachers and 175 pupils. The first graduation was held in 1904, when eight students stepped forth into the world; in 1920 a class of twenty-five graduated, and in 1922, there was a class of twenty. In 1904 eight teachers taught 350 pupils in the grammar schools; in 1921 fifteen teachers had charge of the welfare of 550 pupils. On May 6, 1922, Gilroy grammar school district voted $180,000 in bonds for the erection of a fourteen-room building in the Hanna field, on ten acres of land, to accommodate a kindergarten and the first six grades; also an eight-room building on the high school grounds, to accommodate the seventh and eighth grades, and to form a junior high school.

Professor Brownell has had heavy odds to overcome, but he has always had the confidence of the citizens in his pioneering work, and that has enabled him to accomplish what he has with the Gilroy schools, in both original and permanent reforms. An evening school was organized in 1916, with regular courses of study in the commercial department, and

S. Harris Herring

with courses in mathematics, languages, etc., four teachers directing the ambitious work of from sixty to seventy-five students. A branch of the Free County Library has been installed for the use of both the students and the public, and this in itself has added to the public appreciation of the educational service at their disposal in Gilroy. Professor Brownell has his heart and soul in the work committed to his care, and it must afford him satisfaction that the board of trustees have been agreeable to all requests for advancement.

S. H. HERRING.—A California pioneer of 1856 and a veteran of the Civil War, S. H. Herring was born in the town of Poland, Maine, June 20, 1834. The family is traced back to England, and were early settlers of Massachusetts and thence removed to Norway, Maine. Mr. Herring's father, Daniel Herring married Phelanda Morey, whose father served in the Revolutionary War; she passed away in 1838. The father removed to Illinois to locate on Government land, but was taken sick and returned to Maine, where he married a second time and in 1856 the family moved out to California and here he passed away. S. H. Herring is the only one living of his eight brothers and sisters, of which he was one of the youngest. His youth was spent on the farm and he was early set to work like other farmer boys. He attended the public schools, but obtained the greater part of his education by self study, for they were a family of students, and even in those early days they received eleven different periodicals, all of them scientific. Thus he acquired habits for research work that have continued with him all through life. For a time before coming to California Mr. Herring was employed in a nursery at Brighton, Mass., so had become interested in horticulture before arriving in the Golden State in 1856, having made the trip via Panama. At first he located on a ranch six miles above Marysville and made improvements, but had to leave it on account of a defect in the title. He then removed to near Forbestown, but having contracted malaria while in Yuba County, he went into the mountains at Gibsonville, where he recovered.

In 1861 Mr. Herring volunteered in Company D, First California Cavalry, for service in the Civil War. They proceeded to Southern California, marched across the desert through Arizona and New Mexico to El Paso, Texas, and thence as escort to 105 prisoners to Fort Clark, after which they returned to El Paso. Thence he went to Fort Craig and a year later was detailed with others to escort Governor Goodwin and his outfit to Fort Whipple, Ariz., where he remained until his discharge, September 7, 1864, after which he returned to California. At first he followed orcharding in Butte County; then he began teaming into Nevada, hauling lumber to the mines, and he later helped build the railroad through the Sierra Valley; afterwards he spent some time riding after cattle and learned to handle and rope cattle. In 1871 he came to San Jose and established the California Agriculturist as a monthly and published it seven years in the interests of the farmer, standing stanchly for prohibition. He also published two different dailies, the Independent Californian and the other the Garden City Times. In December, 1878, he was taken ill and had to go to the mountains to save his life, so he sold out to the Rural Press of San Francisco. He then homesteaded on government land in the Santa Cruz Mountains, built a residence, and set out a twenty-acre orchard of apples, prunes and pears; the rest of the ranch he devoted to stockraising; later he turned the management of the ranch over to his son and for a time lived in San Francisco. Twenty-seven years ago he located in Los Gatos where he owns a comfortable home and resides with his wife, whom he married in Santa Cruz. She was Dr. Laimee (Perkins) Jewell, a widow who was graduated in medicine in New York City. She had first come to California as early as 1851, but returned East and studied medicine in New York City, after which she practiced medicine in Santa Cruz. A woman of much capability and culture, she has been a splendid helpmate and devoted wife, their union having been blessed with two children: Fred D., who is on the old home ranch, and Joe P., a taxidermist in Los Angeles. Mr. Herring is an Odd Fellow and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs and the Santa Clara County Pioneer Society. He is also a member of the E. O. C. Ord Post No. 82, G. A. R., Los Gatos, of which he is a past commander and Mrs. Herring is a member of the Woman's Relief Corps.

SIDNEY M. CUTHBERTSON.—Among the popular and efficient officials of Mayfield, Cal., Sidney M. Cuthbertson is capably filling the position of city clerk in a creditable and satisfactory manner. Besides attending to his official duties, he is active in the real estate and insurance business, and is the owner of several houses and town lots in Mayfield. He is a native son of California and was born at Manchester, Mendocino County, June 23, 1873, on the 160-acre ranch which his father had taken from the Government as a homestead. This land is still the property of the two members of the Cuthbertson family. His parents, R. H. and Grace (Grant) Cuthbertson were both natives of Scotland. His father was a weaver by trade and worked in the silk mills of his native city of Glasgow. The name Cuthbert came from St. Cuthbert, a prelate and noted Scotch divine, and the same traits and characteristics have been handed down from generation to generation, there being many public speakers and preachers in the family; also machinists and manufacturers. The mother is a distant relative of the late General U. S. Grant, and when quite a young girl was left an orphan. She came to Canada with her parents, but her father died when she was seven years old. She was bound out for seven years as was the custom for homeless orphan children, but received such ill treatment that she ran away to Detroit when nine years of age. While in the employ of the wife of a U. S. Army officer, she came to San Francisco. At Detroit she had met Mr. Cuthbertson, her future husband, and he followed her to San Francisco where they were married. They became the parents of ten children, all of whom are living and all well educated, most of them being college-bred men and women: George W. became a lieutenant commander in the U. S. Navy during the late war and is now in the commercial marine service; Harriet is the wife of Prof. R. E. Swain, professor of chemistry in Stanford University. He was mayor of Palo Alto three different times and is a very prominent citizen of that city; Robert is a broker in Los Angeles; Sidney M. is the subject of this review; Jessie is a graduate of the San Jose Normal School and is now a teacher in the grammar schools of Palo Alto; Henry resides in Palo Alto; Grace, a graduate of the San Jose Normal School and a stu-

dent of Stanford who is now the wife of Joseph H. Borden, the president of the Palo Alto Furniture Company; he is an ex-president of the Palo Alto Chamber of Commerce and is now a school trustee of the Palo Alto grammar schools; Alexander M. married Miss Irene Childs, the daughter of the ex-president of the First National Bank of Palo Alto. He is a graduate of the Stanford University and is now teaching in the Redwood City high school. He is a chemist of note, having pursued post graduate courses at Heidelberg, Germany, and at Yale. He was a trustee of the Union high school in Palo Alto and clerk of that board; Ernest J. is a graduate of the San Jose Normal school and is now the principal of the Union Grammar school at Campbell, the largest union grammar school in the county; Alice B. is the wife of Donald Steele. She is a graduate of the Stanford University and received her A. M. degree from that institution. She taught in the Mendocino high school and is an accomplished musician. R. H. Cuthbertson died in Palo Alto in 1920, at the age of eighty years; Mrs. Cuthbertson is still living and resides in Palo Alto and is hale and hearty at the age of eighty.

Sidney M. Cuthbertson began his education in the public schools of Mendocino County, and later entered the San Jose high school and has the honor of editing its first class annual, "The Blue and Silver." He also organized the Ecclesia Literary Society. He was graduated in 1895; then entered the University of the Pacific and spent one year there. He was an honor student, excelling in public speaking and was selected as the orator to deliver the address for the anniversary of the Arcania Literary Society, an honor rarely conferred on a freshman, it being the usual custom to select an upper classman. He entered Stanford University in 1896.

Mr. Cuthbertson's marriage united him with Miss Margaret Bailey, a native of Crescent City, Del Norte County, Cal., a daughter of Mrs. Mary Bailey and is a member of a large and prominent family, owners of a big ranch on the Smith River in Del Norte County. Her father died when she was ten years old but her mother is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Cuthbertson are the parents of three children: Donald is a freshman in the Palo Alto high school; was the valedictorian of his class in grammar school; Florence, and Beatrice. Before his marriage, Mr. Cuthbertson was general agent for the King, Richardson Publishing Company and was one of the prize agents of that firm winning a prize bicycle in the summer of 1896. Later he became an agent for the International Correspondence Schools at Scranton, Pa.; held agencies in California and also one in Nevada. He again distinguished himself in this capacity, collecting more money in one month than any other agent in the employ of the I. C. S. at that time (1904), winning the "Honor of the World," and Rank No. 1, and thus became known to all I. C. S. agents everywhere, the prize being a free trip to the St. Louis World's Fair, so with his bride he took in the exposition on his wedding trip. Returning to California he and his wife settled in Mayfield and in 1905 built their commodious and modern residence. He was chosen secretary of the Santa Clara County Promotion Association, and worked to organize this body into a County Chamber of Commerce. He was made secretary of the Mayfield Chamber of Commerce and was placed on the speaking force of the State Association of Chambers of Commerce at the 1915 State Convention held in San Francisco and is considered one of the best and most forceful speakers on the force and is a good booster for improvements and advancement along all lines. In politics he is a stanch Democrat and was chosen secretary of the Democratic Central Committee in 1908 and served in that capacity until 1916. He was appointed to the position of City Clerk and in 1919 was duly elected to the position for a period of four years. He is a notary public and is the Mayfield agent for the Liverpool, London and Globe Fire Insurance Company. Hard work and persistent effort in business affairs has brought him prosperity and Mayfield is indeed proud to count him among her enterprising boosters. The family belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church of Mayfield and Mrs. Cuthbertson is a member of its choir.

ST. JOSEPH'S HIGH SCHOOL.—Prominent among the institutions of learning in Santa Clara County doing so much to help make California one of the most desirable of all states in the Union for home centers and places of residence, is St. Joseph's High School, an outgrowth of St. Joseph's College, a Catholic institution, embracing a grammar school for boys and girls, and a high school for boys. The building was erected in 1906, directly after the great earthquake and fire, and in August of the following year it was opened for instruction with an approximate enrollment of 100 boys. The original faculty consisted of Brother William, who is at present the head of St. Louis College in Honolulu; Brother Adam, who is now the principal of the school, and Brothers James and Thomas. There are 250 pupils enrolled, under the direction of a faculty of eight. Brother Adam is assisted by Brother John, Brother Thomas, Brother Alexander and Brother William, and these scholarly instructors make up the high school faculty; while Brothers Aloysius, Thomas, Nicholas and Paul have charge of the grammar school. Besides these two departments, the Sisters of Notre Dame conduct the girls' grammar school department with an enrollment of 400. In addition to imparting sound learning, the greatest precautions are taken, also, to safeguard the morals of those entrusted to the authorities of the institution.

Brother Adam was born and reared in Chicago, a son of Adam and Susan Adam, and first saw the light on December 23, 1867. He came to San Jose at the commencement of the school, and since 1908 has been principal of the boys' department. He has had a wide experience in educational work, part of which was acquired at Chicago, San Antonio, Texas; Washington, D. C.; Louisville, Ky., and at Baltimore. The school offers complete grammar and high school courses, and affords facilities for the study of science, mathematics and business. Even a wireless school is conducted here under the direction of C. D. Herrold. The "get-together" spirit is fostered to a great extent by the faculty. During the past three years, since Reverend Grisez has had supervision of the school, the basement has been excavated, cement floors and partitions put in, the former covered with wooden flooring, iron supports have replaced the old wooden posts for bracing the floor above, and an adequate heating and lighting system installed. During the school season moving pictures are shown

Thos. R. Martin, S.J.

every Friday afternoon for the pupils and in the evening the program is repeated for the benefit of the grown-ups, to whom an invitation is always extended, and afterwards a dance is given, with music by the school's orchestra. Socials and business meetings are also held here. A cafeteria has been installed and a daily service is maintained at reasonable prices for the convenience of all pupils who wish to take advantage of it. The service is also in operation during the dances and social gatherings.

REV. THOMAS R. MARTIN, S. J.—A cultured and highly educated man, filled with enthusiasm for the education of boys for the priesthood, and training them to be devout and religious, Rev. Thomas R. Martin occupies the position of rector of the Novitiate of the Sacred Heart located at Los Gatos, which he is filling worthily and capably. He was born in Boston, Mass., the fourth oldest of a family of six children born to Thomas and Catherine (Kelly) Martin, natives of Scotland and Boston, Mass., respectively. Thomas was reared in the cultured environment of the Hub City and there attended the public schools. On completing the high school in Massachusetts, he came to Los Gatos, Cal., in 1902 and entered the Novitiate of the Sacred Heart as a novice where he made his classics. He then entered the House of Philosophy at Gonzaga College at Spokane, Wash. where he completed philosophy and then taught at Gonzaga College for two years; then at St. Vincent's College, Los Angeles for three years; then entered Woodstock College in Maryland, where he completed his theology and was ordained at that educational institution in 1917 by Cardinal Gibbons for the California Province. He taught one year at Seattle College, then came to Los Gatos as teacher of classics at the Novitiate of the Sacred Heart and in July, 1921, was made rector, thus becoming the head of the institution where he began his novitiate.

The Novitiate of the Sacred Heart at Los Gatos is an interesting educational institution. For many years it was located at Santa Clara and is one of several colleges on the Pacific Coast, or rather the California Province, of the Society of Jesus. The provincial headquarters are in Portland and they have colleges at Los Angeles, Santa Clara, San Francisco, Seattle, and Spokane and have churches in various places and Indian missions in Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Alaska. In time the quarters of the Novitiate at Santa Clara became too small, so in 1888 they established the Novitiate at Los Gatos. The present grounds, comprising a quarter section of land in the foothills above Los Gatos, commands a wonderful view of the Santa Clara Valley and the large and commodious buildings are erected on a natural plateau, requiring much excavation and filling for the site of the buildings. The first wing was built in 1906 and the right wing was finished in 1914, each two stories high. The class rooms, study rooms and dormitories are all equipped with the most modern furnishings and there is also a large chapel. Here the scholastics are trained in mathematics, academic and classical courses, preparatory to entering the House of Philosophy. There are about sixty young men in the institution and the faculty is composed of six Jesuit Fathers, who teach the various branches, with Rev. Thomas R. Martin in charge. Father Martin is intensely interested in the institution, where he received his instruction in classics, and leaves no stone unturned to assist the scholastics under him to advance their education and instill in them a high regard for their leading an upright and true Christian life.

WILLIAM AND GEORGE LIDDICOAT.—As partners under the firm name of Liddicoat Bros., William and George Liddicoat are running a first-class meat market in the Economy Block at 322 University Avenue in Palo Alto. Both are natives of Petwan County, Cornwall, England, where William was born February 14, 1885, and George, July 31, 1891, being the sons of William and Ellen (Wetter) Liddicoat, who are both still living at Par, England, the father being a well-known shipwright. William and George were both schooled in the grammar and high school of their native town, and both as soon as they were able to work, were apprenticed to the butcher's trade. While yet a mere lad, William was apprenticed to his uncles, the Liddicoat Brothers, prominent stockmen and meat market proprietors at Loswithel, England. He thoroughly learned every phase of the meat business, including stock-raising, feeding, butchering and retailing meat, as well as buying and selling cattle and other livestock. Thus equipped, at the age of twenty, he resolved to come to the United States, where he arrived in 1905. He worked as a journeyman butcher from coast to coast for some years, thus becoming thoroughly conversant with conditions in America before embarking in business for himself. At La Honda, Cal., he opened up his first shop and soon thereafter was joined by his brother George in 1912. Forming a partnership, they leased a 2000-acre stock ranch at La Honda and in addition to running their meat market, they engaged in farming and stockraising, feeding and finishing beef cattle for the market. The brothers were thus profitably operating a large and growing business at the time of the outbreak of the recent war, when having become naturalized American citizens, George joined the ranks while William continued to conduct the business. Joining the Three Hundred Sixteenth ammunition train, Ninety-first Division, George Liddicoat trained at Camp Lewis; he landed at Cherbourg, France, in June, 1918; was at the front for ten months, taking part in the Meuse-Argonne campaign, saw terrific fighting and bloodshed, but with the exception of a painful cut from barbwire, came home in fine physical condition. He was stationed at Cornay, France, November 11, 1918, at the signing of the armistice and spent Christmas of that year in Paris. He was then stationed at Le Mans, France, until April, 1919, when he returned to America and was honorably discharged at the Presidio, San Francisco during May, 1919. He immediately went to Mountain View and with his brother bought out Swall's meat market and together they ran it for thirteen months; then they sold out and leased their present place in Palo Alto in the Economy Store Block and opened for business July 15, 1920. William Liddicoat is the outside man, buying the livestock and superintending the slaughterhouse; while George has charge of the retail work in the market, employing four experienced butchers to take care of the trade. The Liddicoat Bros. do the largest retail business of any market in Palo Alto, having their own refrigerating system and requiring two trucks with two drivers to take care of their deliveries.

Mr. George Liddicoat's marriage occurred in 1920 and united him with Miss Mary Lennon of San Mateo and they are the parents of one child, Mary Ellen. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Pescadero, Cal., while William is a member of the Masons and Sciots. Liddicoat Bros.' latest venture is in the dairy business. They have recently started a large dairy farm on the Page-Mill Road, where they keep thirty registered Holstein milch cows. At present their product goes to San Francisco, but as soon as pasteurizing machinery and other necessary dairying equipment can be installed, it will be retailed from their own market in Palo Alto.

FRANCIS MARION RIGHTER.—A very successful horticulturist, whose attainments have encouraged others to work for higher standards and better, larger results, and who thereby has greatly advanced the science and art of California husbandry, is Francis Marion Righter, a resident of Campbell. He was born in Indiana, near Indianapolis, March 4, 1843, and is the son of George G. and Salome (Kilbourne) Righter, born in Virginia and Ohio, respectively. George G. Righter was a farmer and blacksmith and also ran a sawmill and threshing machine. He passed away at the age of fifty-four, and the mother survived him several years.

Francis M. Righter received a good education in the grammar and high school and assisted his father in operating a sawmill. After his father's death, wishing to gain a higher education, he determined to obtain the funds by manufacturing lumber. He was under twenty years of age, but arranged for backing and credit and purchased a sawmill and made a success of the enterprise. After several years he sold out, having made sufficient to pay his way at the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, after which he taught school in his native state, Indiana, and during a part of the Civil War he served in the commissary department at the front. Coming to California in 1873, he taught in the schools in different parts of the state, and then going to Southern California, he taught in the schools, now within the city of Los Angeles. After that he went to Santa Clara County and taught in the Mayfield and San Jose schools, and for a short time in Saratoga. During this time he was principal of the schools at Eugene, Ore., and the fourth ward school in San Jose.

In 1879 Mr. Righter was united in marriage with Miss Belle Lutes, a native of Ohio, who was born near Cincinnati, July 15, 1857, the daughter of Alex J. and Lavinia (Willey) Lutes, also natives of Ohio, who were farmers there. Mr. and Mrs. Righter became the parents of two sons, George Lutes and Cornelius Erwin Righter, both graduates of Stanford University, and both served in the World War. George, the oldest returning with a first lieutenant's bar. The younger son, better known as "Swede," has made a name for himself as an athlete while at Stanford, playing on the football and basketball teams. Perhaps his greatest honor came when he was selected as a member of the All-California Rugby team which represented the United States at the Olympic games in 1920. In the final game at Antwerp they defeated France and became Olympic champions, for which they were presented gold medals by King Albert of Belgium. A tour of Southern France followed the Olympic games in which the team was successful against the French. During the intervals between the games the members visited points of interest in Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Spain. Both of the boys are now engaged in physical education work in California.

In 1882 Mr. Righter purchased a ten-acre ranch at Campbell which was set out in apricots, so in 1887, when it had begun to bear fruit, he decided to retire from teaching and now spends his time in improving and taking care of his orchard, which is a model in many respects. He also owns a ten-acre prune orchard at Valley View, which is well improved. Mr. Righter has been prominent and active in local affairs, having been a director in the Santa Clara County Mutual Fire Insurance Company since its organization more than twenty-five years ago. He was also one of the organizers of the Farmers' Telephone Company of Campbell and is president of the company. He was also one of the original stockholders in the Bank of Campbell, has been an active participant in every cooperative movement in the valley, and is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association and the California Peach Growers Association. He has given many years of study to cooperative selling and, as he says: "There is but one all-sufficient cooperative law, and that is the Golden Rule. All things being equal, one must do unto others as he would have others do unto him, there being no other right basis of action. Those who accept this foundation and build their organization on it may hope to form a permanent association." Mr. Righter wrote a pamphlet on cooperative marketing of all farm products, outlining the method and showing that by this method the producer receives more for his product and the consumer pays less. The Farmers Club of San Jose published and distributed Mr. Righter's pamphlet. Mr. Nutting, living near Fresno, who had done a great deal along cooperative lines of marketing, heard of Mr. Righter's method, and after obtaining a copy of the pamphlet substituted Mr. Righter's method for his own, changing only the method of price making. Mr. Righter's method was to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the organization reserving the right to reject any or all bids. The association's method was to make its own prices without reference to the buyers. On this basis Mr. Nutting and W. H. Wrightson, with a large number of other prominent cooperators, organized the California Raisin Growers Association. It goes without saying that this association has not only brought untold prosperity to the producers, but has also greatly benefitted the consumers. W. H. Wrightson, ex-state president of the Farmers Educational & Cooperative Union of America, publicly stated at a state meeting of the above Union in San Jose that F. M. Righter has the honor of having furnished the basis of the California Associated Raisin Growers.

For over twenty-five years Mr. Righter has made a report of his weather observations to Washington, having a U. S. Weather Bureau station on his ranch—latitude N. 38° 18', longitude west 121° 57', elevation 217 feet above sea level—his station being established before there was a public station in San Jose. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and in religious faith is a member of the Congregational

D. W. Brighter

Belle L. Righter

Church. Mr. Righter has taught a Bible class for more than forty years. He has not been ill for more than sixty years and will be eighty years old on his next birthday. He has no use for pessimism, for he believes optimism is the mainspring of progress. He has always been independent in his political views, voting for men and measures rather than parties, and wielding his influence for the good of the community.

JUDGE JOHN M. HOESCH.—A public official whose record has been such as to commend him heartily to his fellow-citizens is the Hon. J. M. Hoesch, justice of the peace of Gilroy Township and police judge of Gilroy. He was born near Erie, Penn., on January 5, 1860, the son of Conrad and Barbara (Hiebeck) Hoesch. The father was a native of Germany who preferred to accept the stern hospitality of the forests of Pennsyylvania to the harsh requirements of military service, with the result that he made his way across the ocean to the Keystone State and was soon clearing away stumps and trees and establishing a home, humble but comfortable. Mrs. Hoesch proved a devoted wife and mother; but such were the handicaps confronting the parents that from his twelfth year John was compelled to make his own way in the world.

In the spring of 1884, he pushed westward to Sulphur Springs Valley, in Arizona, and in time he made several trips into Old Mexico. In the fall he arrived in San Francisco and shortly after came down to Gilroy, where he found employment on a grain ranch, working for several seasons driving a header. He had a great desire to learn, and when he was twenty-seven to thirty years old he was attending the public school in Gilroy, and, encouraged by his friends, he made rapid progress and in 1886 was the presiding officer in a debating society. In 1889 he passed the teacher's examination, but never took up the profession. For several years he has read law, preparing to practice before the California Bar. For thirty years Mr. Hoesch was connected with the Gilroy fire department, first with the Eureka Hose Company and later with the Vigilant Engine Company, and twenty-two years of that time he was engineer of the department and had charge of all apparatus; five years of that time he was also collector for the municipal utilities, and nine years in addition he was superintendent of the water works and plumbing inspector. In national politics he is a Republican, but in local matters he is decidedly non-partisan. During the World War he supported all the allied drives to the best of his ability.

In 1905, at San Francisco, Mr. Hoesch was married to Miss Minnie L. Schroeder of Amador County, and they have a daughter, Catherine Marian Hoesch. Mr. Hoesch is a member of the Gilroy Lodge of Odd Fellows and is a past noble grand, and for twenty years has been a trustee of his lodge. It was in 1918, when Gilroy was enjoying a veritable boom, that Mr. Hoesch entered the race for the office of justice of the peace of Gilroy Township and he was the successful candidate of the seven aspirants. When he took the oath of office in January, 1919, he succeeded Judge Willey, who had filled that honored office for thirty-six years. The duties of the office keep him busy and his work is characterized by honesty, energy, efficiency and economy at all times. In meting out justice he is impartial, and it is interesting to note that in none of his decisions has he ever been reversed by the higher courts.

ANTHONY GRECO.—An enterprising man of affairs, who has attained success in the canning business and as an orchardist and rancher, is Anthony Greco, of San Jose. He was born in New Orleans, La., on January 6, 1885, and is the son of Fortunato and Josephine Greco, who came to California in 1897 and located in Redwood City, where the father started a salt plant and here he is still engaged in business, now being the owner and president of the Greco Salt Works, and though well along in years, he is very active and personally superintends his business affairs. The mother passed away in 1917.

Anthony Greco received his early training in the public schools of New Orleans, later entering St. Stanislaus College at Bay St. Louis, Miss., receiving a good all-round training. In 1900 he came to Redwood City, Cal., and in 1909 located in San Jose, where he engaged in the canning business as vice-president of the Greco Canning Company. He served in that capacity for four years, or until the company was reorganized. He then engaged in business under the firm name of the Anthony Greco Cannery. The plant was located on Park Avenue in Santa Clara for one season, packing $105,000 worth of tomato paste only. The plant was entirely too small to handle the increasing volume of business, so in 1918 Mr. Greco bought the plant located at Eighth and Jackson streets, San Jose, where he carried on a very large volume of business and employed 160 first-class workmen. He shipped goods all over the United States and even to Europe, in which field he was very successful, thus spreading the fame of Santa Clara County. The business was incorporated, after they settled in San Jose, under the name of the Alba Canning Company, with Mr. Greco as president, with an every-day increase in their business, the outcome of good conscientious service, consideration and the quality of their goods, which gained prestige over some of the older brands of canned goods. In 1920 the Alba Canning Company sold out and in 1921 Mr. Greco bought 337 acres of land, known as the Sweigert Ranch, on the Sweigert Road, eight miles from San Jose; sixty acres of this land is in orchard and the balance in grain, and it is the intention to set a considerable acreage to grapes in the near future. The property has been greatly improved since Mr. Greco has taken charge and bids fair to surpass the majority of orchards in the entire valley. Mr. Greco's residence is situated on a beautiful eminence about 750 feet above sea level, from which a magnificent view of the whole valley can be obtained. This property is located in what is know as the thermal belt, where frost and its damaging results have never been known, thus making the property valuable from the standpoint of the orchardist and early vegetable growing. Numerous springs are scattered over the ranch, which furnish sub-irrigation to growing crops and from which water is secured for domestic purposes, as well as for the 150 head of stock on the place. A visit to the Alba Ranch is one of the pleasant memories of those who make the journey.

In New Orleans, on December 6, 1916, Mr. Greco was married to Miss Edna Cabirac, a native of New Orleans of French descent, and they are the parents of three children, Anthony, Jr., Alba and Adelaide.

Mr. and Mrs. Greco have made many friends in San Jose since taking up their residence here. Mr. Greco is a live member of the Chamber of Commerce of San Jose. He belongs to the Catholic Church and in national politics he is a stanch Republican.

GEORGE H. ANDERSON.—Among the men who have done much to advance the fruit interests of the Santa Clara Valley, likewise a native son of the Golden State, is George H. Anderson, of San Jose. He was born in Fairfield, Solano County, on August 17, 1863, a son of the late J. Z. Anderson and his good wife, who was in maidenhood Miss Sarah Sloan. The elder Anderson was among the early pioneers of Santa Clara County and helped to develop the fruit industry in pioneer times. He died in 1916 and was followed to the grave by his widow in 1920. A sketch of their lives appears on another page of this history.

George H. Anderson attended the grammar and high schools of Santa Clara County, supplementing his education by attending a business college. When a lad he began to learn the details of the fruit industry from working with his father, who operated when the industry was in the experimental stage, and this training has stood him in good stead in later years for he is an authority on fruit, from preparing the land to marketing the product. He owns some valuable interests in San Benito County and controls other orchard interests in Santa Clara County, besides he has been engaged in the buying, packing and shipping of fruits for several years.

Mr. Anderson has been twice married; his first wife was Miss Susie Brown, daughter of the pioneer family of that name, and she passed away on July 16, 1912, leaving three children: Howard Anderson, is an employe of the Federal Reserve Bank in San Francisco; J. Z. and Elizabeth are attending the public schools in San Jose. The second marriage united Mr. Anderson with Mrs. Clara Simpson of Santa Cruz, a lady well qualified to cooperate with her worthy husband in all his undertakings. The family home is located at 661 North First Street, San Jose. Mr. Anderson's interests have been identified with Santa Clara County for many years and he has taken an active part in all movements for the development of its varied resources, at the same time doing his part to advance civic reform under the banner of the Republican party, being elected a member of the State Assembly in 1901. He is an Elk and a member of the Saratoga, Olympic and the Commercial Clubs and of the Chamber of Commerce. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and was a member of the five-man team of trap-shooters that held the championship for Santa Clara County for several years; as an expert shot he has many trophies to show for his marksmanship. An agreeable, courteous gentleman, Mr. Anderson has won and maintained friends wherever he is known and these friends rejoice at his financial success and high standing in his community.

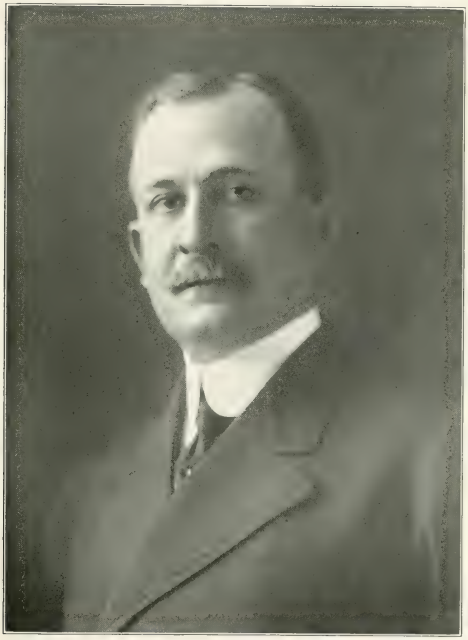
FRED B. SMITH.—An enterprising, industrious horticulturist who is successful in his efforts to help advance the best interests in his community is Fred B. Smith, who was born in Yorkshire, England, in January, 1879, the son of John and Eliza (Bilton) Smith, both natives of England. The father made the first trip to America alone and then returned for his family and brought them back when Fred was only eleven years of age, locating at Saratoga, where they have been residing ever since.

Fred B. Smith attended the public schools of his district and received a fairly good education. His marriage united him with Miss Lucy Shorrocks, who was born in Minnesota, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry A. Shorrocks. She attended the San Jose State Normal and taught for the three years following her graduation. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are the parents of three children, Doris E., Clifford F., and Kathleen Mae. John Smith is the owner of thirty-three acres of land and Fred Smith has the fourteen acres adjoining his father, and they are closely associated in the operation of their farms. The acreage is planted to prunes, apricots and cherries, and the trees are bearing splendidly. Politically, Mr. Smith is a stanch Republican. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge, and in religious faith, he and his family are active workers in the Congregational Church of Saratoga.

ED. R. GREEN.—An able financier and a man of excellent judgment, Ed. R. Green has firmly established himself as a leader in the progressive community of Gilroy since coming here in 1912 as the cashier and one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Gilroy. Mr. Green was born at Malden, Bureau County, Ill., on October 20, 1874, the son of Timothy F. Green, a prominent farmer who pioneered in Illinois, Kansas, and Nebraska. In 1880, the family removed from Illinois to Horton, Kans., and there Ed. R. Green finished his education. In 1890, they took up their residence at Audubon, Iowa, where he accepted his first position as clerk and delivery boy with a general merchandise store, which he filled to the satisfaction of his employer.

The year 1897 marked Mr. Green's entrance into the banking business, when he became associated with a private banking house at Dow City, Iowa, and he soon rose to the position of cashier, continuing there until 1901. He then removed to Overton, Nebr., where he assisted in organizing the Alfalfa State Bank of which he became cashier. Later Mr. Green became affiliated with such men as A. U. Dann, W. T. Auld and N. J. Paul, among the most successful bankers of Nebraska, in the purchase of the Alfalfa State Bank and the organization of the First National Bank of Overton, Mr. Green becoming cashier. This association was of much value to Mr. Green, in the broadening understanding and conception of the world of finance. He remained at Overton until the fall of 1911, when he came to Gilroy, Cal., through the solicitation of J. S. Adair.

In April, 1912, the First National Bank of Gilroy opened its doors, with Mr. Green as cashier, and having a capital stock of $25,000. By 1915 so successful had the organization become that it was necessary to increase the capital stock to $75,000, the officers at this time being H. S. Hersman, president; C. C. Lester, vice-president; E. R. Green, cashier; in the following twenty-eight months the business showed an increase of 578 per cent. The building which houses this successful banking house was designed by William Binder of San Jose and was erected by William Radtke, at a cost of $40,000, a $15,000 addition being erected early in 1920 to accommodate its growth. In 1918 a merger was consummated with the Garden City Bank & Trust Company of San Jose by which the Gilroy Bank became a branch of the parent bank, a move that was productive of much increased business, the deposits growing from a half



G. H. Pudersose

million to over a million dollars in a few months. The advisory board consists of E. R. Green, chairman; H. C. Hagen, Welburn Maycock, A. W. Brown, Cecil Carlyle and A. W. Chesbro, Mr. Green being manager of the bank and responsible for the direction of its financial policy.

At Denison, Iowa, Mr. Green was married to Miss Emma Downes, the daughter of Mrs. Lucy Downes, who passed away at Gilroy in September, 1920. A capable, talented woman, Mrs. Green has taken an active interest in the social and civic life of Gilroy and served as treasurer of the Woman's Civic Club soon after it was founded and is a member of the P. E. O. Society. Prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Green is a member of Keith Lodge No. 187 of Gilroy, and Howard Chapter, R. A. M., and of San Jose Commandery K. T. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church at Gilroy. A leader in all community enterprises, he gives his support to the Republican party in political affairs.

DUNCAN P. McLACHLAN.—A member of a noted family of engineers, well known in Scotland, Duncan P. McLachlan has for the past eight years been connected with the municipal public utilities of Palo Alto as mechanical engineer, and for four years he has been superintendent at the city's electric light plant, water works, pumping plant, incinerator and swimming pool, all the power machinery being housed in the fine water works plant on Newell Road. All are municipally owned, Palo Alto having made an outstanding success in the ownership of its public utilities. Mr. McLachlan was born in Dumbartonshire, Scotland, October 25, 1886, the son of George and Marian (Lockhard) McLachlan, both natives of the land of the heather, but residents of Palo Alto for a number of years. The father is a stone cutter, and superintended the stone cutting and erection of nearly all the work in the Stanford University quadrangle. He preceded the family here, being joined by them in 1900. The McLachlan family is well known in Scotland, practically all its members being machinists and engineers of note, with the exception of George McLachlan, who took up the work of stone cutting and is an expert in this line. His brother, Admiral McLachlan, was prominent in the transportation service between France and England in the late war.

Mr. and Mrs. George McLachlan were the parents of six children, five of whom are living, Duncan P. being the third child. He was only two years old when his parents came from Scotland to Toronto, Ontario, where they lived for several years, going from there to Virden, Manitoba, and then to Cincinnati, Ohio, where they lived for two years. When Duncan was eleven years old, they removed to Detroit, Mich., and there he worked in various machine shops, among them the power house of the American Car & Foundry Company. He became interested in the automobile business in its infancy, being associated with the Oldsmobile plant, and worked for the pioneer automobile manufacturer, Mr. Olds, helping turn out the first thirty of forty engines for the first Oldsmobile runabouts ever built.

In 1902 Mr. McLachlan came to Palo Alto and attended the preparatory school in Manzanita Hall for three years, and in 1905 he started the first garage in Palo Alto, located on High Street, and here he handled the Pope-Hartford automobiles, this being one of the earliest companies to manufacture cars. This building was wrecked in the earthquake of 1906, and Mr. Lachlan suffered a severe financial loss. He then went to Redwood, Cal., and for two years ran an automobile repair shop there, then took charge of three launches and three automobiles for the late W. H. Hanson at his planing mill at Tacoma, Wash., and remaining there for five years. Returning to Palo Alto in 1913, he entered the employ of the city under John F. Bixby Jr., who is still chief city engineer and head of the Board of Public Works of Palo Alto. Mr. McLachlan has helped install every engine in the city's power house, and with his usual capability, he stands high as one of the city's most efficient and trusted employees. In 1907, at Palo Alto, Mr. McLachlan was married to Miss Cornelia Ann Buckhout, a native daughter, born at Chico, Cal., and they are the parents of three children, Donald, Elizabeth and Margaret. The family home is at 1148 Bryant Street.

C. H. THOMAS.—A civil engineer of unusual ability and high professional standing, C. H. Thomas was selected by the California State Highway Commissioners to take charge of the rebuilding of the State Highway through the Mayfield district, a task that he is bringing to a successful completion. It has been a very difficult road to build on account of the nature of the subsoil. Mr. Thomas was sent here in July, 1921, and he has built a very strong and durable road, of thick concrete, doubly reinforced by steel bars and steel netting, and it is probably the best road ever built by the State Highway Commissioners, replacing one of the worst pieces of highway on the Peninsula.

Mr. Thomas was born at Toledo, Ohio, April 24, 1884, the son of Robert F. and Anna M. (Crane) Thomas, and both parents are living and make their home at Portland, Oregon, the father, being an auditor for the S. P. & S. Railroad Company. C. H. Thomas grew up at Toledo and graduated from the University of Ohio at Columbus, where he received the C. E. degree in 1902. For two years he was with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a civil engineer at Toledo, and in 1904 came to the Pacific Coast, locating first at Portland, Ore., where he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific, working on the construction of various roads and structures of this system in Washington, Idaho, British Columbia, Oregon and Montana. Resigning his position with the Southern Pacific, Mr. Thomas entered the Government service and built roads into Rainier National Park in Washington, Crater Lake Park and Yosemite Park. At the latter park he built the El Portal road in 1916, and while there the war broke out and he resigned to enlist, but was rejected on account of the rigid physical requirements in his branch of the service.

In July, 1917, he was employed by the California State Highway Commission in the capacity of civil engineer on road construction and he built the Garberville Road in Humboldt County, a difficult job, and coming to San Francisco was assigned to Division 4, in December, 1918. He completed that portion of the Santa Cruz Highway which runs from Summit to Glenwood, and the stretch of road from Novato and Petaluma, and a dozen other pieces of construction.

In Portland, Ore., in 1909, Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Rose Adeline Gaylord of that city, an accomplished young woman, who has proved herself a true companion. Many times since their marriage, Mr. Thomas' professional duties have taken him to

inaccessible places, far removed from any town, but Mrs. Thomas has always accompanied him, sharing the hardships of camp life, at times living in tents and depending on the results of the chase for game, not being able to reach any market, where they could supply their needs. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas have made many friends during their stay in Palo Alto.

FRANK DI FIORE.—A well-to-do and influential rancher and horticulturist who has done much to advance California agriculture while building a fortune for himself and near of kin, is Frank Di Fiore, a native of the province of Palermo, in Sicily, where he was born of his native land, and round about home worked on farms until, in 1883, he came out to California and settled near San Jose.

At San Francisco, Mr. Di Fiore was married to Miss Lina Lovotti, native of Buenos Aires, in South America, whose parents later removed to Italy and then continued their migrations until they reached San Francisco. Her father had been a cattleman, who had a transport company between Italy and Argentine Republic, he was a man of affairs, therefore, and something of initiative and executive talent was transmitted to his family.

Frank Di Fiore went to work as a laborer on ranches in the vicinity of San Jose, and later he engaged in the growing, buying and selling of fruit. He at first rented a fruit ranch, and then he purchased fifty-five acres near Alviso, which he devoted to the growing of prunes. He sold this ranch at a profit, and after that rented twenty acres on King Road. Next he bought fifty-five acres on Cropley and Morrill roads, set out to prunes, cherries, peaches and apricots, and this splendid ranch he still owns—one of the finest irrigated ranches in Santa Clara County. He also rented a part of the old Shaw ranch on the Berryessa Road, and later bought thirty-three acres of this ranch, all in prunes.

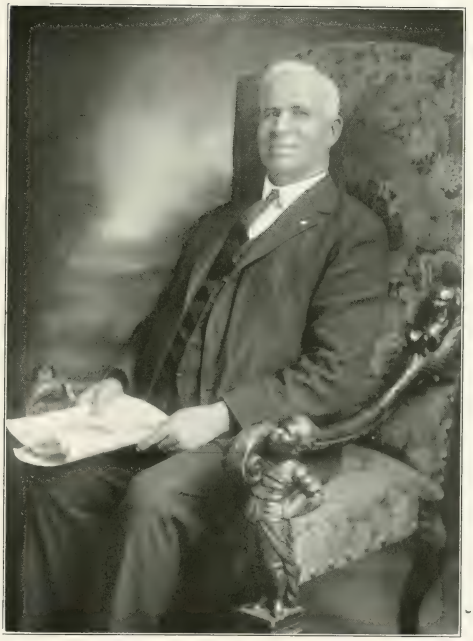
In September, 1911, fire destroyed the old home and the cook-house, and in 1912 Mr. Di Fiore erected a splendid, new dwelling, together with a new kitchen. Since then, in 1920, he has added to his new farm buildings, a modern evaporator, doing the work of evaporating in twenty-four hours. He sunk a well, and installed one of the first Layne & Bowler deep-well turbine pumps for irrigation in Berryessa, since which time the supply of water has been large. Mr. Di Fiore has also purchased the Titus ranch of sixty-seven and a half acres near Saratoga on the Prospect Road, devoted to prunes and walnuts, the house on this ranch was fifty-seven years old, and was one of the old landmarks, until it burned down in January, 1922. The eldest son, Domenic A. Di Fiore, lives on this place. Mr. Di Fiore is a trustee of the California Prune & Apricot Association and also a member of the advisory board of San Jose branch of the Bank of Italy. He was bereaved of his faithful life companion November 20, 1917, an amiable woman mourned by her family and many friends. Three sons made up the family of Mr. and Mrs. Di Fiore. Domenic A. was graduated from Santa Clara University with the Class of '12, when he received the B. S. degree and he married Miss Pennington of San Jose. Carl Frederick is also a graduate of Santa Clara University, a member of the class of 1915; and he received the B. S. degree in civil engineering. Leopold Pasqual Di Fiore was given the same degree in this subject, by Santa Clara University in 1920. Carl married a Miss Kartschoke, of San Jose, and they have one daughter, Dorothy. Leopold was a noted football player at college, and although at present at home, he intends pursuing engineering. All three of the sons were in the World War. Domenic enlisted in the aviation section of the U. S. Army, was commissioned a lieutenant and served overseas for nearly two years. Carl Frederick enlisted in the U. S. Engineers and was also commissioned a lieutenant. Leopold P. enlisted in the Heavy Artillery and served overseas until after the armistice. So not only Mr. Di Fiore, but the citizens of Santa Clara County are proud of the record of the three boys.

WILLIAM FUNKLER.—Gilroy owes much to her far-sighted, enterprising and optimistic merchants, prominent among whom is William Funkler, who came to the Golden State in the late '80s. He was born of German parentage, in the historic kingdom of Wurtemburg, on June 24, 1870, and was reared and educated up to his sixteenth year in his native land. Then, attracted by the greater individual freedom of America, he crossed the ocean, pushed westward to California, and in March, 1888, located at San Francisco. The next year he removed to San Jose and found work at the Fredericksburg brewery; and for eighteen years he was employed there, rising in time to be foreman. In 1906 Mr. Funkler removed with his family to Gilroy, and for the following four years, or until the property was destroyed by fire, he conducted a well-known hotel in the town. Since then he has acquired a very desirable ranch, a portion of the famous Miller & Lux estate, one mile to the west of Gilroy, set out as a young orchard. In 1918, he opened a popular store which has become the headquarters for the best of refreshments. In national politics a Republican, Mr. Funkler's nonpartisan support of things local has added to his popularity.

Mr. Funkler's mother died when she was eighty years old, but his father is still living in Germany, at the fine old age of eighty-three. William was married June 21, 1891, in San Jose, to Miss Johanna Ruff, a resident of San Jose since 1890, and they have had six children: Jennie has become Mrs. L. L. Whitehurst, and the mother of two children; Clara is a graduate trained nurse, in charge of Dr. Beatty's offices; Augusta is a graduate of the State Normal School and a teacher in the public school at Hilo, Hawaiian Islands; Sophie has become Mrs. Howard Steinmetz and resides at Pacific Grove; Louise, a stenographer, is an employe of the Monterey Lumber Company, in Monterey; Emma is a graduate of the Gilroy high school. The family reside at 58 Forest Street, Gilroy. Mr. Funkler is a past officer of the Druids, and he is also a member of the Moose Lodge.

H. C. SCHMIDT.—A splendid example of what a man may accomplish who works intelligently, honorably and persistently, is afforded by H. C. Schmidt, a well-known and influential citizen of Palo Alto. He was born in Baltimore, Md., January 28, 1863, and grew up in that city, and learned the plumbers trade. He then established a plumbing business in Baltimore and manufactured and sold a number of articles of his own patenting used by plumbers.

Mr. Schmidt's marriage united him with Miss Cora Belle Watts, a native also of Baltimore, Md., and they are the parents of one son, H. W. Schmidt, manager of a moving picture film exchange in San Francisco; he is married and has one child. When Mr. Schmidt



Frank Di Fiore

removed to California he first located in San Francisco and followed his trade of plumbing and many of the best plumbing jobs in the Bay City attest the fine workmanship and thoroughness which characterized his work, among them being the Butler building on Sutter Street. Owing to labor troubles in San Francisco he removed to Palo Alto in 1912 and seeing the possibilities of the moving picture industry, he bought out one of the first moving picture establishments of Palo Alto, located at Emerson Street and University Avenue. Not only did he encounter all the handicaps and perplexities incident to the experimental stage of the motion picture theater but met set-backs resulting from bitter opposition. Firmly determined to excell in his line he put all of his first four year's earnings into rehabilitating the old picture show and six weeks thereafter was burned out by a fire of undoubted incendiary origin and all of his savings went up in an early Sunday morning blaze without a cent of insurance. Undaunted he arose Phoenix-like from the ashes, and three years thereafter built the "Marquee" now known as the Stanford theater, at 217 University Avenue and ran it successfully for six years. He made a modest fortune, when he disposed of it and is now reinvesting it in the erection of the Schmidt block on Emerson Street, adjoining the postoffice. The building will be reinforced concrete and will contain three store rooms and two smaller shops in the rear. Mr. Schmidt is an able business man whose standing in the community is among the best, financially and socially. He deserves much credit for his enterprise and has absolute faith in the future prosperity of Palo Alto and the Santa Clara Valley and expects to invest all of his means in the upbuilding of Palo Alto. He owns a good residence at 313 Waverly Street and is about to erect a more pretentious one. After sixteen years experience he considers Palo Alto the best city socially and commercially in California. He and his wife are highly respected in the community.

MARK E. KENNEDY.—Numbered among the rising young men of Santa Clara County, whose good business judgment and energy are contributing largely to its substantial growth, is Mark E. Kennedy, teller of the Campbell branch of the Garden City Bank & Trust Company. He was born in Santa Clara County in 1899 and is the son of Robert W. Kennedy, who is now a retired farmer living in Campbell, a native of Missouri who crossed the plains when he was but eight years old with his parents, a good old pioneer family, who faced the hardships of an overland journey and the even greater hardships connected with settling in a new region. Robert W. Kennedy chose for his helpmate, Miss Ella Giles, a native of Shasta County, Cal., and spent an active life as one of the large ranchers of this county, and now is enjoying, in the afternoon of life, those comforts which have been justly earned by arduous effort and close application to his business affairs.

Mark E. Kennedy attended the public schools of Santa Clara County and after graduating from the grade school and high school he attended Stanford University. During the late war he enlisted in the hospital corps of the U. S. Navy, served at Goat Island, then at San Diego, Cal., and after the armistice was stationed at Ft. Lyon, where he was honorably discharged October 13, 1919, spending eighteen months in all. Upon returning to Campbell, he entered the real estate business, and had an up-to-date office where he dealt in both farm and city property, also giving considerable of his time to insurance. In January, 1921, he sold his real estate interests and June 15, 1921, entered upon his present position with the Garden City Bank & Trust Company at Campbell. Mr. Kennedy was married in Campbell, November 17, 1921, when he was united with Miss Mary Jane Conway, of Missouri, a graduate of Carrollton high school. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Campbell, and was made a Mason in Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., at Campbell.

PETER AND JEAN CASAURANG.—One of the oldest established bakeries in the northern part of Santa Clara County is that of Casaurang Bros., proprietors of the Mayfield Bakery, also known as the French Bakery, the firm being composed of Peter and Jean Casaurang. This establishment is located on Lincoln Street, Mayfield, and occupies a large lot, 100x150 feet, upon which are a number of buildings —the bakery, the flour warehouse, garages for two touring cars and four Ford delivery trucks; sleeping rooms for the help and living quarters for the families of the two partners. Both of the brothers, as well as two other men are constantly employed in conducting the steadily growing business.

These premises were leased by Peter Casaurang and Emil Claverie, in 1911; Mr. Claverie having died in 1918, the firm was changed to Casaurang Bros., and they purchased the property in 1919 and immediately set to work to remodel and enlarge it, expending the sum of $7,000. They built one new oven and relined the old one, which is now over fifty years old, being the oldest oven actually in use in the county. The premises are clean, orderly, sanitary, light and well ventilated, and their head baker is Pascal Bamerio, who is a master of the art of baking, making the celebrated French bread which has made their bakery famous. In their flour warehouse may be found at all times a stock of from one to three car loads of the best brands of white and rye flour and three auto trucks are in constant use, delivering the bakery goods to Mayfield and vicinity, Menlo Park, Palo Alto, Redwood City, Portola, La Honda and Los Altos, so that they do an extensive business.

Peter L. Casaurang was born December 13, 1888, and Jean L. on November 11, 1890, and both are natives of the Basses-Pyrenees country of France, where their parents are well-to-do and prosperous peasants, owning a large acreage which is devoted to farming and stockraising. The parents have reared a large family of children, all of whom were educated in the schools of France in the Roman Catholic Church, a faith from which they have never departed. Peter Casaurang came to San Francisco from France in 1907, and two years later he was joined by his brother Jean. Both of them worked in some of the best bakeries of San Francisco until 1911, learning every detail of the business.

Jean Casaurang was married in San Francisco to Miss Marie Hounau, who was also born in France, and they have two children, Marcella and Bernard; he was in class 4, in the late war, and the armistice was signed before he was called. Peter L. Casaurang however, served for two years and seventeen months in France, in the Third Bakery Company, which made a million pounds of bread for the army daily. On returning to the United States, he immediately resumed his work at the bakery after receiving his honorable

discharge. He was, in France, during the war, united in marriage, his betrothed being Miss Aline Houdeville, of Dijon, France. He is a member of the Odd Fellows at Mayfield, while Jean belongs to the Red Men. They take rank among the leading business firms of the north end of the county, are able, energetic and deserving of the success they are achieving.

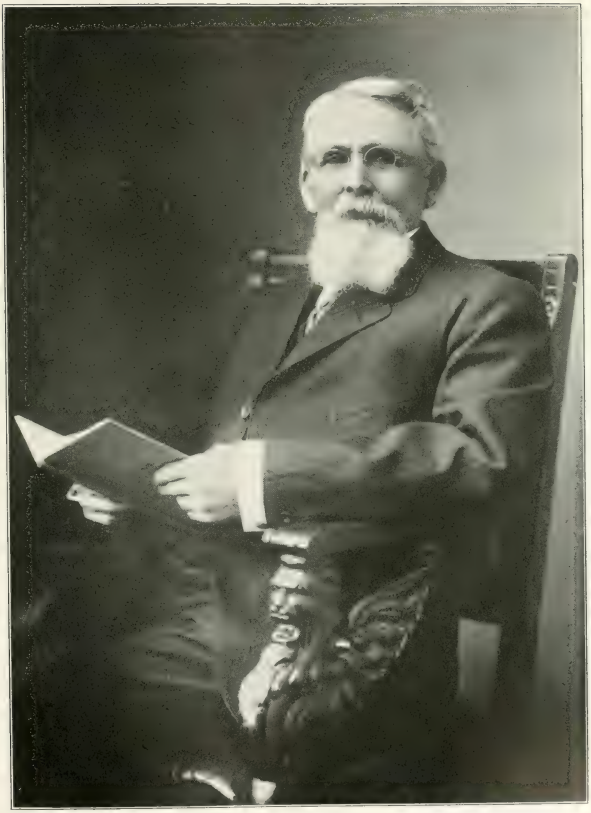
HENRY WILLIAM EDWARDS.—A resident of California for nearly all of his life, Henry William Edwards was born in Chicago, Ill., March 1, 1841. His father, Henry Edwards, a native of England, settled in Utica, Ill., where he was engaged in the stock business. He was a pioneer of California of 1850, and as early as 1853 came to San Jose and became a farmer on the Almaden Road. Henry W. Edwards came to California when a lad with his father in 1850, and was educated in the public and private schools of San Jose. In 1863 he went to Nevada and tried his hand at mining in different camps. However, he did not meet with much success, so when he returned to San Jose he had only fifty dollars as his capital when he started farming on leased land near Edenvale.

Mr. Edwards was married December 11, 1867, to Miss Alice C. Hall, who was born in Lincoln, Mo., but was from childhood a resident of California. Her father, Andrew J. Hall, born in Kentucky, settled in Lincoln, Mo., where he married Delia Cottle, a native of Missouri, a daughter of Edward and Celia Cottle. In 1850, leaving his family in Lincoln, Mo., Andrew Hall and his two brothers-in-law, Thomas and W. Cottle, came to California, engaging in mining. Andrew Hall was destined to never see his family again, for he died at Georgetown in 1851. The Cottle boys returned to Missouri, and in 1854 the Cottle family emigrated to California, coming across the plains in an ox-team train, of which Edward Cottle was the captain. They made the six months' journey safely, for Grandfather Cottle had laid in a large supply of coffee, sugar and bacon, and wisely distributed a generous portion of it at three different times to the Indians. Arriving in Santa Clara County in October, 1854, Edward Cottle purchased a portion of the Santa Teresa ranch and engaged in stock-raising, making a specialty of raising standard and thoroughbred horses, having brought some fine specimens with him across the plains. His wife passed away in 1855. He continued to reside on the ranch until his death at the age of seventy-two years. Andrew Hall's widow brought her two little children, Alice and William Hall, in her father's train to California, presiding over his home until she married a second time, becoming the wife of James McLellan, who was also a pioneer of California, and they lived on their ranch on Monterey Road, one-half mile south of the present city limits of San Jose. After Mr. McLellan's death his widow spent the last years of her life with her daughter, Mrs. Edwards, passing away at the age of almost eighty-seven years.

Alice Hall attended Miss Buckman's private school and San Jose Institute, from which she was graduated, after which she engaged in teaching for two years, until her marriage to Mr. Edwards. As Mr. Edwards prospered he purchased eighty acres, and by subsequent purchase acquired 450 acres in the Oak Grove school district, devoting his time to raising grain and stock until he began setting out orchards. He was interested in the Farmers' Union in early days and was one of the founders of the Home Union, being president of that large mercantile establishment for many years. He was also interested in banking. His ranch was well improved with a large, beautiful country residence, but it was destroyed by fire, after which he purchased a large residence on South Second Street in San Jose, where he made his home until his death, March 31, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. Edwards were blessed with two children: Mrs. Cora Conklin died in San Jose, and Wilbur J. is the president of the Security State Bank of San Jose. Henry W. Edwards was a member of San Jose Chapter No. 10, F. & A. M., and in politics he was a stanch supporter of Republican principles. He was a man of splendid judgment and an able manager, very liberal and enterprising and always ready to do his part in the building up of the county and state, and worthy objects always received his hearty support and cooperation. In his business dealings he was honest and reliable, having the confidence of all with whom he came in contact in a business way. His friendship was greatly prized, and at his passing Santa Clara County lost one of her best citizens. Since his death Mrs. Edwards continues to reside at the old home and, with the assistance of her son, looks after the large estate left by Mr. Edwards, who always gave much credit for his success to his wife, who encouraged and aided him in every way. Mrs. Edwards is now one of the pioneers and, having been very observant, she is a fund of information, and it is interesting to hear her discourse of early days in Santa Clara County. She attends the Episcopal Church.

FRANK J. MILLER.—A far-seeing, enterprising and successful business man of Palo Alto, whose success in his affairs has been due to his tenacity of purpose is Frank J. Miller, the capable proprietor of Miller's grocery, located at 203 University Avenue. He was born in Vienna, February 28, 1881, of respected parents who were in comfortable circumstances, and grew to manhood in the beautiful capital of Austria. His education was obtained in the fine schools of his native city; he gained a reading, writing and speaking knowledge of the Slavic languages, as well as German. Early in life he began working in stores and bakeries in Vienna, as a salesman, as well as baker and caterer, but desiring to better his condition, he came to America, arriving here when he was twenty-four years old, and worked in bakeries and delicatessen shops in New York, Chicago, Denver and San Francisco. He was married in San Francisco to Miss Josephine Mesenburg, a native daughter of California, born and reared in San Francisco, the daughter of a well-known business man of the Bay City, and a woman of much ability; she is truly a helpmate to her husband and he attributes much of his success to her assistance and encouragement.

Fourteen years ago Mr. Miller located in Palo Alto and started in business in a modest way. He has a thorough knowledge of the grocery business, delicatessen and bakery lines, as well as the art of catering, serving and furnishing viands for banquets, parties, etc. Since coming to the United States, he has acquired a good knowledge of the English language and of business management. He has built up a large and paying business in Palo Alto, using two auto trucks for delivery, and employs a number of bakers and clerks. Mr. Miller has built his residence



H. W. Edwards

at 115 Emerson Street, with all the comforts and conveniences of a thoroughly up-to-date American home. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of one son, Frank J., Jr., a bright lad of eleven years. Mr. Miller carries a full line of groceries, and makes all his delicatessen and bakery goods in his own shop in his building at University Avenue and Emerson Street. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have won the friendship of their townspeople and are justly popular in Palo Alto business, fraternal and social circles.

RAY MUIR.—An able business man of Mayfield who is contributing to the growth of his town is Ray Muir, a native son of California and the grandson of a pioneer who came from the East in the days of '49. Mr. Muir was born at Willets, Mendocino County, and is the son of A. J. and Laura (Bigelow) Muir. The father, who was also born in Mendocino County, was engaged for many years in farming and stockraising, and also in the meat business, and he and Mrs. Muir still make their home at Willets.

One of a family of two sons and three daughters, Ray Muir grew up at Willets, attending the public schools there and also the Santa Rosa Business College. Before attending business college however, he worked on his father's farm and at the slaughter house in connection with his meat business, and after his graduation he helped incorporate and organize the Little Lake Meat Company at Willets, and for several years acted as its secretary and treasurer. In 1919 Mr. Muir came to Mayfield, where he leased the Mayfield Cash Market and started in business, handling a complete line of fresh and smoked meats. This is the oldest market in the northern part of Santa Clara County, in fact it was established and doing business before the town of Palo Alto was in existence, and has been operated continuously as a meat market with the exception of the two years just before Mr. Muir leased it. Under his proprietorship the market is doing a prosperous business, as he handles only first-class products and gives his personal attention to every detail of the business. Mr. Muir is at present fitting up a first-class meat market in the new Allison Peacock Block at 111 Lincoln Street in Mayfield. This market will be equipped with mechanical refrigeration and first-class fixtures; and particular regard will be paid to sanitation.

At Willets Mr. Muir was married to Miss Edith Lewis, a native of Canada, and they are the parents of one son, Ray, Jr. Mr. Muir was placed in Class 4 during the late war and was not called until just before the armistice was signed. Though a Democrat in politics, Mr. Muir is not unduly partisan but takes a live interest in all public matters, giving his aid and influence to all that will aid the community.

EUGENE DELYON.—Born under the French flag, on the Island of Martinique, Eugene Delyon has had the unique experience of a four years' residence on the Island of Tahiti, in the South Seas, now the mecca of thousands of travelers whose tastes are for the far places of the earth. Mr. Delyon was born at Flor de France on July 13, 1882, and there he was educated and spent the years of his young manhood. A wish to see more of the world led him to leave his island home and his first view of the United States was when he crossed the continent on his way to the South Seas where for four years he conducted a shoe business on Tahiti.

Coming back to the United States, he located at Palo Alto and for four years was employed at Thoit's Shoe Store there. He then started in business for himself, opening up a shoe store and repair shop at Stanford University. In 1910 he opened up a second shop at Mayfield and operated them both until the late war, when for a time he was in the service of his adopted country. At this time he disposed of his Stanford University shop to his brother, who still runs it, and since returning from the U. S. service he has given all of his time to his business at Mayfield. He carries a well-selected stock of footwear and has a full complement of shoe-repairing machinery, run by electric power, and he is himself an expert in this work. This is the only exclusive boot and shoe store in Mayfield and Mr. Delyon has built up a substantial business there which bids fair to increase year by year, due to his genial personality and his up-to-date business methods.

STEVE ANDERSON.—A public-spirited official, who, as chairman of the committee on roads and highways of the city of Mayfield, is largely responsible for the excellent new reinforced-concrete highway running through this city, is Steve Anderson, a pioneer resident of northern Santa Clara County and well known in business circles as a dealer in sand, stone and gravel and conducting a general teaming business. Mr. Anderson was born near Stockholm, Sweden, March 3, 1870, the son of Anders and Johanna Person; the mother is still living at the old home place in Sweden. The father, who was for many years a carpenter, died at the age of eighty-nine years, on March 7, 1922, at his home in Sweden.

In 1887 Mr. Anderson came to America, joining his brother Peter, who had been in California some time and who is now a successful building contractor in Oakland. Another brother, Martin, died in Oakland in 1917, while a third member of the family, Anton Anderson, is a well-known resident of Mayfield, being proprietor of the Mayfield Transfer Company. When Steve Anderson first came to California he went to work for Judge Stanley on his great ranch, vineyard and orchard in Napa County. There he remained for two years, when he came to the large stock ranch of Senator Leland Stanford at Palo Alto. He went to work as a farm hand, but it was not long until Senator Stanford learned that young Anderson was an expert horseman, and so set him to work teaming, handling the big teams in the ranch work. He was soon made stock foreman and had charge of the thousand head of work and draft horses on this immense estate. He helped raise grain where the city of Palo Alto now stands, and saw Stanford University built up nearly from the beginning. Mr. Anderson continued on the Stanford ranch for many years, and in 1911 he came to Mayfield and started his present teaming business, in which he uses four draft horses, while his son drives an auto truck.

Two children were born of Mr. Anderson's marriage to Miss Hannah Anderson, Sante Howard and Mabel. Mr. Anderson is captain of the volunteer fire company, having held that post for the past ten years. In 1920 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Mayfield and as chairman of the committee on roads and highways, he has done excellent work, the new road through Mayfield being one of the best pieces of highway in the state and a credit to the town. Republican in politics, his influence and counsel are eagerly sought by the local party leaders and he is justly popular. He belongs to the Druids and the Ancient Order of Foresters.

HARRY JOHNSON.—A nurseryman and orchardist who uses modern methods and scientific care in the development of his holdings, is Harry Johnson, whose ranch lies on the Almaden Road, five and one-half miles south of San Jose. He is a native son of Santa Clara County and was born two miles south of San Jose on the Northern Road April 1, 1882, his parents being Andrew and Hattie (Farley) Johnson, born in Skane, Sweden, and Quebec, Canada, respectively. The father was a sailor who came around Cape Horn to San Francisco when he was eighteen years old. He quit the sea and was one of the early farmers here, coming here in the '70s, and here he married Miss Farley, who had come here with her parents. Andrew Johnson passed away when Harry was only four years old. Mrs. Johnson continued horticulture, making her home on the ranch until her death in 1908. They had three children, two of whom are living, Harry being the oldest; he obtained his education in the public schools, with the addition of a course at the San Jose Business College, where he was graduated in 1898, and then went to work on ranches in this vicinity. He saved his money and when he was only seventeen years old he was able to make a payment of $300 on his first piece of property, which he afterwards sold at a profit. In 1905 he began raising nursery stock, as well as fruit growing and in 1917 he purchased his present place, adding to it until he had ninety acres devoted to nursery and orchard, but he has since disposed of some of his holdings and now has a fine tract of forty-five acres, half of which is devoted to his orchard and nursery. He makes a specialty of growing trees that are particularly adapted to this locality and he finds a ready market for his stock. He also grows about forty acres of garden truck a year.

On March 4, 1904, Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Gertrude Greenwalt, born in this vicinity, a member of a well-known old-time family here. Her father, George Greenwalt, was also born here and her grandfather was a pioneer settler. Mr. Johnson is a Republican and as one of the community's public-spirited citizens he can always be counted upon to aid in any progressive movement. At present he is serving as school trustee of Pioneer school district.

MRS. CATTHERINA GERAUD MATTEIS.—A successful rancher of Santa Clara County is found in Mrs. Cattherina Geraud Matteis, who owns and controls 364 acres of land on the Croy Road, nine miles from Morgan Hill. She was born on August 5, 1859 near the village of Moncucco, Italy, and grew to young womanhood in her native village. On April 2, 1882, she was married to Ernest Matteis, who was born in Moriondo, Province of Turino, on June 5, 1858 and was reared and schooled in his native town. Their first child was born on January 15, 1884 and died in infancy. On April 5, 1885, Joseph A. was born near the place where his father first saw the light of day. During that same year the young people started for their new home in America and California, and arrived in San Jose in October, 1885. During the following twelve years Mr. Matteis was occupied steadily as chief chef at the La Molle House in San Jose; later at the Overland Club and the California Restaurant altogether for about twelve years. In 1897 the family removed from San Jose to the Uvas district where Mr. Matteis had purchased 194 acres of forest lands, which has been gradually brought under cultivation and set to orchard and vineyard. The ranch is about nine miles from Morgan Hill. Joseph A. was married in 1909 to Miss Irene J. Baker, a daughter of the late pioneer, Reuben J. Baker, who settled near Almaden in the early '50s, and married Miss Winifred Hart, now living in San Jose, Mr. Baker having passed away August 6, 1918. Miss Irene Baker was born in Hollister and attended the Notre Dame Convent in San Jose and later the San Jose State Normal School from which she graduated in 1905. She taught for five years in the schools of Stanislaus, Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties. They have three children: Ernest J., Richard W., and Luceil I. Joseph Matteis is a member of the Eagles' Aerie No. 8 of San Jose, and in politics is a Republican. He has served as a trustee of the Uvas district school for nine years; for fourteen years he was road master of the district and superintended the construction of many new bridges and roads; he is now manager of his mother's ranch; Michael C., born at San Jose, November 15, 1886, served in the U. S. Army in the One Hundred Forty-fourth Field Artillery and was five months overseas with the Grizzlies; he was eighteen months in the service and was discharged January 28, 1919, and is now home working on the ranch; Teresa M. was born June 15, 1887, and is the wife of Giacinto Conrotto and they are the parents of two children, Catherine M., and Michael B. Mr. Matteis lived to be fifty years old and passed away July 14, 1908. The work of clearing and preparing the land for vineyard was no easy task, but they have a fine vineyard of seventy-five acres; choice California wines were made and shipped from the ranch until 1918 and since that time the good prices paid for green grapes are so attractive that all the vineyardists sell their grapes in this way for shipment throughout the country. Mrs. Matteis is a typical home-body, highly esteemed by her many devoted friends, and is a worthy mother of a fine family of children who are respected throughout the community in which they reside.

PHILLIP DALY.—Among the useful citizens of the Morgan Hill community is Phillip Daly who is the owner and operator of a baling press for hay and grain and by hard work and strict attention to business has won a place for himself in that locality. He was born on Staten Island, N. Y., December 31, 1864, the eldest son of Patrick Daly, a native of Ireland, who came to America in 1850. He married Miss Kate Connely, also a native of Ireland, in 1862, and in 1868 they removed to San Jose, Cal., and in July, 1872, the Daly family came to Gilroy and settled on North Monterey Street, where the original home place still stands. His father died in 1899, aged seventy-four and the mother on October 3, 1916, at the age of seventy years. Phillip entered the public schools in 1868 and in 1873, at the age of ten years, was obliged to leave school and assist his father. When he reached the age of seventeen he hired out as a ranch hand with Horton & Daniels and worked with a threshing crew for ten years in San Benito, Monterey and Santa Clara counties.

Mr. Daly's marriage united him with Miss Josephine Atkinson, a daughter of Richard Atkinson, a pioneer of Santa Clara County, whose biographical sketch will be found in this work. Mr. and Mrs. Daly are the parents of five children: Viola is a graduate nurse of St. Joseph's Hospital and now resides in San Bernardino; Richard served in the U. S.

G. F. Gallagher

Navy on board the cruiser Montana and did transport duty for eleven months; he is married and has one child living; Phillip A. served in Company A, First U. S. Engineers, overseas for five years and is now in active service. He has the honor of wearing the Distinguished Service Cross, awarded him after a sharp engagement at Verdun in 1918; he has also been awarded the French Croix de Guerre; Gladys is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal School with the class of 1919 and is now teaching in Mendota, Fresno County, Cal.; Bernice is the wife of Alphonse Bonetti, a rancher of Morgan Hill and they are the parents of two children. What success has come to Mr. Daly has been through his own efforts and perseverance, and the family enjoy the respect and esteem of the entire community.

ALFRED D. GALLAGHER.—Prominent among the most enterprising, scientifically-venturesome and eminently successful representatives of sturdy, progressive pioneers whose toil and sacrifice were such that they and their descendants have deserved to inherit the fruits of the earth and to enjoy the good things of life, is Alfred D. Gallagher, next to the largest pear grower of Santa Clara County, who is ranching on some 360 acres on the Alviso Road, about four miles north of San Jose. He was born on the old Gallagher Ranch in Santa Clara County, on April 5, 1869, the son of Andrew Thomas Gallagher, who was born in New York City on May 4, 1831, the son of Andrew T. and Mary (Siskron) Gallagher, natives of Ireland, who had migrated to America and had settled in the metropolis. Andrew Thomas grew up in New York, attending school and at fourteen entering the employ of William T. Jennings & Company, well-known merchant tailors of Gotham. On October 16, 1848, however, he took passage on the barque John W. Cater, then commanded by Captain Richard Hoyt and bound for California by way of Cape Horn; and on the fourteenth of March, 1849, he reached San Francisco. Shortly after his arrival, he purchased the launch Mary and Catherine, but after running her for a few trips to Sonoma he sold the vessel and pushed on inland to Tuolumne County, where he tried his luck at mining at Sullivan's Camp. After a few months, he moved over to Santa Clara County, and for a few weeks was employed in the Redwoods; and then he took up teaming between Redwoods and Alviso, and still later he transported freight from Alviso to San Jose and Santa Clara. At the same time, he also transported freight between San Francisco and Alviso, using the schooner Catherine Miller which he purchased for that trade and sometimes even commanding the vessel himself. At the end of two years, he decided to make a complete change of work, and then he took a position as clerk in one of the warehouses in Alviso, faithfully performing his duties, different as they were to his previous, more independent operations, until 1863.

As early as June, 1853, Mr. Gallagher, following his marriage, had established his residence upon property he had purchased in the Alviso district, about four and a half miles north of Santa Clara and one mile south of Alviso—a fine farm of 160 acres of very productive land, and there, besides rich pasturage, he was soon raising grain and hay. He also had forty acres of orchard, devoted to nearly all the varieties of fruit grown in that section, and to tomatoes and other vegetables, of which he also had eight extra acres, the same amount of land which he set aside for raspberries and blackberries. Five artesian wells gave him all the water needed, and a pleasant and comfortable cottage home, with outbuildings, testified to his enviable prosperity.

On September 26, 1852, Andrew T. Gallagher was married to Miss Maria Remonda Martin, the daughter of John and Vaclecia Bernal (Ortega) Martin. The maternal grandfather, John Martin, was a native of Scotland, a ship's carpenter on a man-o'-war, who came out to America about 1828 or 1829 and settled for a while in San Francisco. Later he went inland to the neighborhood of Sausalito, in Marin County, and in 1834 he came to Alviso, where he acquired several thousand acres of the Embarcadero Grant; and during the cholera epidemic of 1850 he died of that dread disease. Mrs. Maria Ramonda (Martin) Gallagher was born at the Mission San Jose and died at the age of forty-four years, on the thirtieth of May, 1879.

They were the parents of thirteen children: Mary, born August 12, 1853, became the wife of Mortimer D. French of San Jose—she died 1911, aged fifty-seven years; Martha, born May 1, 1855, died in 1897 from injuries received in a runaway; Andrew T., Jr., born March 17, 1857, died the same day as the father, June 20, 1897; Sarah, died at nine years of age; Edward E., born December 26, 1860, lives retired at Long Beach, Cal.—married Miss Mattie Taylor of Pullman, Wash., and has one child, Mary Anita, the wife of Lester Folger of Pullman, Wash.; Richard M., born August 10, 1863, resides at San Jose, Cal., retired; he married Miss Elizabeth Stezer of San Francisco; George F., born September 18, 1865, at Alviso, became one of the leading pear-growers of the Santa Clara Valley; he died May 20, 1921, left a son, George E. Gallagher, and his widow whose maiden name was Julia A. Loverin who passed away at San Jose, on January 23, 1922; Basilia M., born July 13, 1867, became the wife of Edward F. Mohrhardt of San Francisco; she died November 10, 1918, and left one child, Edward F. Mohrhardt; Alfred D., born April 5, 1869, of this review; Charles W., commission merchant of Oakland, married Miss Stella Shrader; they have three children, Andrew T., Raymond and Martha E.; William M., born June 16, 1873; Mabel L., the wife of Arthur S. Luce, resides at San Jose; James Walter, was an infant when his mother died, May 30, 1879, surviving her by three weeks.

Alfred attended the Alviso schools while being reared on the old Gallagher ranch where, some forty years ago, his father had instituted irrigation by means of an artesian water supply. This ranch, which was gradually expanded to its present size, includes 120 acres devoted to the growing of pears, 130 acres of apples, and 110 acres for pasturage, berries and hay. About 1905 a packing house was built near the old home ranch, and in 1919 a second packing house was erected on the new ranch. Twenty-five men are employed here steadily on the average, and in the busy season this number is increased to twice as many. For the last four years

the average yield has been sixty carloads of pears, and each year about six to eight carloads of quinces are shipped to distant points.

At San Jose, on July 6, 1912, Mr. Gallagher was married to Miss Mamie Davis, a native of Alton, Humboldt County, and the daughter of Harrison and Margaret (Keating) Davis. Her father was a native of Ohio, where he was born about 1835; he accompanied his parents to Illinois, when they removed to that state and remained there until about 1850, when he came across the plains to California and settled in Gilroy; but after two years he went into Humboldt County. Mr. Davis is dead, but her mother, Mrs. Davis, still lives and is residing here, a very interesting lady, as a native of England and the representative of an old English family. Mrs. Gallagher is the seventh in a family of twelve children. Harry was the oldest, then came Elizabeth, Bert, Rose, Thomas and Francis, and after Mamie were Sewell, Ernest, Angeline, Sarah and Vernon. Mrs. Davis, who lives with the Gallaghers and contributes greatly to the cheerfulness of their hospitable hearth, is a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Janner) Keating. John Keating was a sea captain; Elizabeth Janner was a native of Southampton, England, and when she was four years old, her parents removed with her to Australia, where they lived until this daughter was seventeen years old, residing at Albana, on King George's Sound. From Australia the family came to California, and here she met and married Mr. Davis. Mrs. Gallagher attended the schools of Humboldt County, and now she has three children of her own in school: Margaret, Alfred, Jr., and Geraldine.

OTTO L. KETCHUM.—Another practical rancher of pronounced executive ability is Otto L. Ketchum, the experienced and very efficient superintendent of J. E. Smith's Solis Ranch, on the Watsonville Road, about eight miles northwest of Gilroy. He was born at San Jose on December 17, 1867, the son of Elvin M. Ketchum, a native of Michigan who migrated to California in 1850, by way of the Isthmus of Panama—a worthy, sturdy pioneer who survived the turbulence of the mining period, and reached San Jose in the early '60s. He married Miss Henrietta Edson, daughter of Henry B. and Achsah H. (Soper) Edson, both of whom were natives of Vermont; and they migrated to California by way of the Isthmus, in 1856, located in the Santa Clara Valley, and finally settled at San Jose. Mr. Ketchum was an expert carpenter, a man capable of accomplishing a great deal for the young commonwealth into which he had come; but he died a premature death in the early '70s.

Otto Ketchum was reared and schooled in the Llagas district; and he also attended the Reed Street school at San Jose. From the time of leaving school until coming to his present place, he followed ranching and orcharding. In 1914 he became a foreman for the Solis Ranch of J. E. Smith, near Gilroy, his long experience in fruit culture, since he was a boy, commending him to the proprietor of the famous farm tract. He has eighty acres of very choice land under excellent cultivation, and now very fruitful. Mr. Ketchum resides upon the Smith place with his mother, and he is thus able to give the ranch his closest attention.

A Republican in matters of national political import, but a good, nonpartisan "booster" when it comes to putting his shoulder to the wheel, Mr. Ketchum is a member of the Gilroy lodge of Odd Fellows, and also the Masonic lodge at Gilroy. He takes pride in discharging responsibility in the most conscientious manner, and devotes as much personal care to Mr. Smith's choice ranch as if it were his own. Fellow-ranchers feel the value of an inspiration to do, and to do well, derived from his stimulating example.

WILLIAM F. GIACOMAZZI.—An enterprising, progressive rancher who, in forging steadily ahead, has set the pace for others as well as for himself, and has promoted the good fortune of neighbors and competitors, while building up his own prosperity, is William Francis Giacomazzi, the well-known dairyman whose farsightedness led him to invest in a motor transport for milk which has been of the greatest service. He was born at Salinas, on August 14, 1896, the son of James and Catherine Giacomazzi, the former a native of Mogheno, Switzerland, in Canton Ticino, who came out to California in 1886 and settled in Monterey County. Mrs. Giacomazzi passed away at Salinas in 1900, but Mr. Giacomazzi survived until 1910. Both lived worthy lives, and both died rich in friends. They had three children beside our subject, who was the third. Vincent was born in Switzerland on August 14, 1886. James, Jr., is deceased; and Elven, the youngest, is with his brother in business.

William Giacomazzi attended the grammar school at Salinas, and later went to Heald's Business College, and he grew up to inherit an interest in a fine grain farm of 330 acres in Monterey County. In 1916, he came into Santa Clara County, and three years later, in November, he opened a dairy on the Tuttle Ranch on Capitol Avenue. In 1920, he sold the dairy back to Mr. Tuttle, and then he took up trucking. In partnership with his brother, Mr. Giacomazzi owns two trucks of one and a half tons each, and two trucks of two tons each, and one truck of three and a half tons; and he makes both day and night trips; a night trip to Oakland and a day and night trip to San Francisco,—hauling milk for the farmers, carrying consignments to the East Bay Milk Producers' Association. All in all, they haul about 350 cans of milk daily, and although they employ two drivers, they take turns in going along themselves.

Public-spirited and patriotic to an admirable degree, Mr. Giacomazzi served in the late World War, enlisting on September 5, 1918. He was sent to Camp Kearny and was in the Sixteenth Trench Mortar Battery, stationed there until the end of the war. Then, on February 5, 1919, he was honorably discharged at the Presidio at San Francisco. On February 8, 1920, he was married at San Jose to Miss Mabel B. Wilcox, a native of Berryessa, and the daughter of F. C. and Mary C. Wilcox and a granddaughter of Orin Wilcox, who with his family of seven children came around the Horn to California in 1861. They left their Connecticut home on the day that the Civil War broke out. Orin Wilcox became a prominent jeweler at Watsonville. Mrs. Giacomazzi was schooled at Berryessa and San Jose, where she attended Heald's Business College. One son has been granted Mr. and Mrs. Giacomazzi,—William Francis, Jr. Mr. Giacomazzi is

a Republican, and as such has sought to elevate the standard of citizenship, especially among his parents' countrymen coming to California and associated with him; and in fraternal matters, he is active as a member of the Maccabees and the Woodmen of the World at San Jose.

ALDEN FRENCH.—An enterprising, successful rancher whose progressive methods are as interesting as the splendid results he has attained, is Alden French, who dwells about two miles south of Alviso. He was born on the old French Ranch on November 2, 1879, the son of Mortimer D. French, a native of Wisconsin, who had married Miss Mary Gallagher, a native of Santa Clara County, the daughter of Andrew Thomas and Maria (Martin) Gallagher, and the granddaughter of Andrew T. and Mary (Siskron) Gallagher, of New York. In the fall of 1848 her father sailed on the bark John W. Cater for California by way of Cape Horn, and he reached San Francisco the following March. He took up mining, among his other ventures, in Tuolumne County, and when he came to Santa Clara County went to work in the Redwoods. Later he purchased a schooner and carried freight between San Francisco and Alviso. Eventually, he settled down to farming on 160 acres in the Alviso district, near Santa Clara. Mrs. French died in 1911 at the age of fifty-seven years, while Mortimer D. French passed away in 1906, at the age of sixty-six, and was buried on the day before the great San Francisco earthquake. He was a farmer, a cattleman, and also a grain and hay farmer, the eldest in a family of seven children; and he was thirteen years old when his father died. His mother was a native of New York and crossed the plains from the Empire State with her parents. Mortimer D. French prospered exceedingly as a farmer and stockman, his holdings being increased to 300 acres. He was a large grain farmer and later on he became a breeder of Percheron horses and Durham cattle and was a leader in this line for many years. The French home ranch was a noted place.

Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer French had eight children: Alden, John, Ernest A., Hazel, Marian, Albertina, now deceased; Gertrude, and Andrew, also deceased; and when Alden was four years old, his father left the ranch, moved to San Jose, and in partnership with Mr. Jarvis engaged in distilling. Then he took up the buying and selling of horses, hay, wood and coal. Alden, therefore, attended the grammar school in San Jose, and for two years he continued his studies at the high school in that city. When nineteen years old, he entered the service of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and for nine years he was in charge of their store room in San Jose. Then, in various departments, he worked for over eight years for the Walsh-Col Wholesale Company of San Jose. In the spring of 1919, Mr. French became actively engaged in the management of the Gallagher ranch, on the San Jose-Alviso Road, and he has ever since been foreman of this farm, in which he also has an estate interest. It was purchased by Andrew Thomas Gallagher in the fifties, and had about 123 acres, in time well-irrigated and supplied with artesian water. More land was added, and now there are about 360 acres, one-third of which is devoted to the growing of pears, somewhat more to apples, while 110 acres are given up to pasture, berries and hay. Packing houses are near-by, and from twenty-five to fifty men are given employment. Sixty or more carloads of pears and six to eight carloads of quinces are shipped annually. Mr. French also has an estate interest in a ranch of fifty acres left by his father, on the Mountain View-Alviso Road, which is devoted to pasture and hay.

At San Jose, on October 18, 1904, Mr. French was married to Miss Anna M. Purcell, a native of San Jose, and the daughter of John and Delia Purcell. Mrs. Purcell, who was Teresa Gorman before her marriage, was born in Australia and came to San Francisco at the age of twenty. In 1868 she came to San Jose and two years later she was married to Mr. Purcell. Of their seven children, three are living; May, married Joseph Calice, the manager of Black's Package Company at San Jose; Anna, is Mrs. French; Naomi, is Mrs. Alfred J. Pinard of San Jose. Mr. Purcell, who was at one time superintendent of streets of San Jose, died in 1900. Mr. and Mrs. French make their home on a part of the Gallagher Ranch, although they also own a home at 438 North Sixth Street, San Jose. Four of their children are still living—Mildred Gertrude, Alden Edward, Mary Martha, and Mortimer Alfred French; but their second-born, who was also named Alden, passed away aged eleven months. In national politics a Republican, Mr. French is too good an American not to throw aside narrow partisanship and work for the best interests of the community in which he lives, supporting heartily those men and those measures most appealing to him.

EDWARD DELMAESTRO.—San Jose owes much to the enterprise, progressiveness and business ability of Edward Delmaestro, whose activities as a building contractor have contributed to the improvement and development of the city. He has an expert knowledge of the carpenter's trade, which his grandfather and father also followed in this state, and the family name has long figured prominently in building circles of this district. A native son of California, Mr. Delmaetro was born at the New Almaden mines on October 23, 1889. His paternal grandfather, John Delmaestro, a native of Switzerland, came to California in 1851 and engaged in contracting, then became the first foreman in charge of the construction of the New Almaden mines, continuing with them until his death in 1889. The father was reared in Switzerland, but when fourteen years old he went to South America where he learned the carpenter and cabinet maker's trade. In coming to San Jose, he engaged in contracting and then went to the New Almaden mines, where he became foreman, continuing for thirty years and is now living retired at the age of seventy-two years in San Jose; the mother passed away in 1906. Mr. and Mrs. Delmaestro had eight children of whom Edward is the youngest, the others being John, who is connected with the Bean Spray Pump Company of San Jose; and Madeline, deceased; Mercedes, Isabel and Teresa of San Jose; Leta of Los Angeles and Mrs. Jennie Sterling, deceased.

In the acquirement of an education Mr. Delmaestro attended the public schools at New Almaden and then learned the carpenter's trade under the able guidance of his father, when then a lad of fourteen

years. He came to San Jose and when sixteen he started out as a journeyman carpenter and has provided for his own support since fourteen years of age, and after following his trade for a number of years took a course in architectural designing, contracting and building in the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa. He has become recognized as one of the leading building contractors of the city, specializing in the designing and erection of first-class bungalows, and also doing general repair work. His work, which is of high character and standard excellence, has been a credit to the city and a feature in its substantial improvement, while his business methods have ever balanced up with the principles of integrity and honesty.

In January, 1906, in San Jose, Mr. Delmaestro was married to Miss Adeline Lunsford, a native of this city and a daughter of Lewis and Isabel (Courtois) Lunsford, who are mentioned elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Delmaestro are the parents of three children: Pearl attending Notre Dame College, Edward, Jr., and Frederick. Mr. Delmaestro is a Republican in his political views, interested in the welfare and success of the party. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange, and with his wife is a member of the Fraternal Aid Union.

MRS. MARY W. GEORGE.—A distinguished representative of the educational profession in California who has been privileged to contribute something definite, far-reaching and permanent toward the development of popular education in the great Pacific Commonwealth, and especially to help mould and direct educational movements in Santa Clara County, is Mrs. Mary W. George, formerly dean of women at the State Normal at San Jose. She was born in Racine, Wis., the daughter of S. W. and Elizabeth A. Wilson, and coming to San Jose with her mother at the age of twelve. She attended the high school of this city, and then continued her studies at the State Normal at San Jose, later matriculating at Stanford University. There she specialized in psychology and education, and in due time received the Bachelor of Arts degree.

At San Jose, on June 7, 1888, Miss Wilson was married to Professor T. C. George, at that time a member of the faculty of the University of the Pacific, a native of Ohio who brought with him to the Coast the Ohioan's glorious inheritance of a love and respect for learning. He was a deep student of the natural sciences, especially astronomy, visiting all the great observatories in Europe, and in the United States. This travel and first-hand knowledge of observatories and their work helped to make Professor George a very successful instructor in the department of astronomy. He had made his home in San Jose since coming to California in the '70s; and there he passed away, in 1895, the father of two children: Carolyn, who is now Mrs. William Huff of Kellogg, Idaho; and Charles M. George of San Francisco.

After Professor George's demise, Mrs. George took up work again at the State Normal School at San Jose, and soon became the dean of women; and for twenty years she continued in that eminent and responsible position, traveling extensively throughout the world and giving much time to the development of human geography in the schools of California, until her resignation in 1919.

She now lives at Carmel Highlands, the center of a devoted circle in which are both affectionate children and grandchildren. Mrs. Huff is the mother of two children: Elizabeth and Mary; and Charles M. George is the father of a son, Marquam Charles. Mrs. George maintains a keen interest in all that is going on in the world, and she is particularly interested in the elevation of politics, the promotion of higher civic standards, marching, as did her highly-esteemed husband with the Republicans, and never failing to give her full moral support to all that seems best for the community or region in which she lives.

M. J. ROCHE.—An enterprising rancher who has done much for the permanent and healthy development of the commonwealth of California is M. J. Roche, the successful farmer and stockman living on the Alviso Road, one mile north of Santa Clara, on the historic Donohue estate known as the Laurelwood Farm which he leases and operates in sight of the eminent cross erected by Father Colligen to mark the spot where the first Santa Clara Mission, founded in 1777, was located. He was born in County Galway, Ireland, forty-nine years ago, the son of James Roche, the head steward and manager for Edmund J. Concannon, a lawyer of distinction and a wealthy land-owner; and in that capacity, our subject's father bought hundreds of thousands of cattle and sheep, and conditioned and exhibited blooded cattle and sheep at the principal fairs in Ireland and England. He married Miss Mary Monroe, and they had eleven children, among whom the subject of our interesting story was the eighth in the order of birth.

The lad was sent to the Christian Brothers' school and then to St. Gerlet's College, in Tuam, and after that he worked at farming and stock-raising and traveled with his father, and bought live stock and attended many fairs. He may be said to have been born in the cattle and livestock business, and to have been in it all his life; so that on coming out to California, when he was less than fifteen years old, he had already received the most valuable training. Arriving in the Golden State, where he was to begin to earn his own way in the world, Mr. Roche engaged with the California Powder Company, at Santa Cruz, and entered the office as a confidential employ of the company's president, the late Colonel Peyton, at the same time that he made a modest commencement in the cattle trade. During fifteen years' employment, he saved enough money to buy a stock ranch of 1500 acres in Monterey County and stock it; and ever since that he has been engaged in buying, raising and selling cattle for beef and dairy purposes.

In 1904, he came to Santa Clara County and leased his present place, consisting of about 900 acres, and in addition he has leased hill land in Santa Clara County. At present he owns 500 head of cattle; but at times he has had four times that number, and he has leased hill and mountain range besides. In order to replenish his herd he has made trips to Nevada, New Mexico and Mexico and other places, to purchase cattle which he gathered together in trainload lots, and he shipped them to his home ranch and fed and later sold them. Mr. Roche also owns an excellent farm at Milpitas devoted to a model dairy. He owns, too, other property in the Santa Clara Valley, and has prospered well. Many years ago, Mr. Roche became a citizen of the United States, and he belongs to the St. Clare's Catholic Church at Santa Clara, and to the Eagles at San Jose.

Ernest A. French.

ERNEST A. FRENCH.—Another wide-awake and prosperous representative of an interesting pioneer family is Ernest A. French, who lives about five miles north of San Jose, on the Alviso-San Jose Road. He was born in San Jose, December 23, 1887, the son of Mortimer D. French and his good wife, who was Mary Gallagher before her marriage, and he was the third in a family of eight children. A more extended mention of the parents and grandparents is found in the biography of Alden French, on another page of this history.

Ernest A. attended the Alviso grammar school and for three years he pursued the prescribed courses of the San Jose high school; and then, in his nineteenth year, he struck out for himself. He took up the sheet metal trade in San Jose, and then, going to Montana, secured a homestead near Galata, but he stayed there only two years and then gave it up. He next returned to San Jose and became foreman on a part of the Gallagher ranch, where he worked for seven years bringing the estate to its highest development. About that time, he purchased six acres of the old Trinkler Ranch, which he retained for three years and then sold. This enabled him to buy twenty acres on the Alviso Road running to San Jose, and in 1920 he completed a pretty stucco bungalow there. He devotes his land to apples, and his scientific, painstaking culture enables him to produce the finest variety and quality in enviable crops.

At San Jose, on January 5, 1915, Mr. French was married to Miss Elizabeth Kerr, the daughter of well-known California pioneers; and their union has been blessed with the birth of three attractive children—Ernest, Virginia, and Walter. Mr. French is an Odd Fellow, and belongs to Lodge No. 238 of Santa Clara. He is also a Republican, but his enthusiasm for the platforms of that party in their relation to national politics and problems does not permit him to assume any narrow, non-partisan attitude toward local questions. He is a good booster, and the success of many movements has been due to the hearty support of Mr. French and his patriotic fellow-citizens.

FREEMAN L. HOWES.—Many native sons of California have been content to spend their entire lives in the Golden State, finding here excellent opportunities for advancement, and to this class belongs Freeman L. Howes, a representative of an old and honored pioneer family and a leading horticulturist of Santa Clara County. He was born on the old homestead, in the Union district of California, October 28, 1865, of the marriage of John and Elizabeth (Moyer) Howes, who were the first to settle in that locality. His education was acquired in the public schools there and later he attended the Garden City Business College at San Jose. When Mr. Howes was but twelve years of age his father died and on starting out in life for himself he took up the occupation of farming. For fifteen years he had charge of the Lion ranch and then returned to the Union district, where he has since resided. He is the owner of a productive and well-improved tract of sixty-five acres, upon which he raises prunes and grapes, and has recently erected an attractive modern home on his property, which he has converted into one of the most desirable farms in the district. His ranch is situated on the Los Gatos and Almaden Road and is operated along the most modern lines.

Mr. Howes married Miss Clara B. Place, of Los Gatos, who passed away on June 14, 1921, leaving two children: Ray L., a resident of Morgan Hill; and Ruby D. Ray served for four years in the U. S. Navy and during the World War was assigned to the battleship Florida. In his political views Mr. Howes is a Republican and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. His life has been one of diligence and determination and his genuine personal worth and activity have combined to make him one of the representative men of this section whose careers have been influential factors in horticultural development.

MATTHEW J. GLENNON.—A man who was identified with the hotel interests of Santa Clara County for many years is Matthew J. Glennon, a native of Ireland, born on June 18, 1858, the son of Peter and Anna (Kelly) Glennon, both natives of the Emerald Isle, who lived and died there. They were the parents of eleven children of whom Matthew J. Glennon, our subject, was the sixth child in the order of birth. He was a student in the schools of Ireland until he reached the age of fifteen when he decided to come to the United States. Arriving in New York City, he spent a number of years in the hotel business and then came on to Chicago and accepted a position with the Palmer House. While there Ferdinand De Lesseps of France and General Grant were guests at the hotel. Afterwards he was with the Grand Pacific Hotel until he returned to New York where he continued in the hotel business until 1887, when he accepted a position with the Coronado Beach Hotel at San Diego, Cal. Eighteen months later he came to San Francisco, remaining until 1892, when he spent some time in Detroit. During the World's Fair he was with the Auditorium Hotel in Chicago until the fall of 1893, when he came back to California and engaged in the hotel business in San Jose. He was with the Vendome Hotel for a year and a half and then was in the hotel business for nine years in Santa Clara and also in Agnew, retiring in the year 1908, a successful man who had made good entirely through his own efforts and now is enjoying the fruits of his labors.

Mr. Glennon's marriage, united him with Miss Fanny Ryan, who was a native of Detroit, Mich. During the World War, he took an active part in the different war drives, being chairman of his district in the Liberty Loan Drives. Prominent in the Elks, Mr. Glennon is also a member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Knights of Columbus. He has ever been prominent in all forward movements for the benefit of the Irish people and was chairman of the drive to raise money for Irish Independence.

GEORGE H. LE DEIT.—For many years the Le Deit family has been prominently identified with the meat business in Santa Clara County and George H. Le Deit is now at the head of a large enterprise of this character, being numbered among the successful business men and progressive citizens of San Jose. He is widely and favorably known in this city, where he was born in March, 1889, his parents being Mathurin and Georgietta Le Deit. The father was a native of France and as a young man

he came to California by way of Cape Horn, arriving in San Francisco in 1852, during an early period in its settlement, spending about twenty years in various parts of the state. He was a butcher by trade and dealt extensively in the buying and selling of cattle. In the early '70s he settled in San Jose and for a number of years successfully followed his trade, becoming recognized as an alert and enterprising business man. The mother was a native of San Francisco, Cal.

George H. Le Deit acquired his education in the grammar schools of his native city and on starting out in life independently he followed in the footsteps of his father, taking up the trade of a butcher. Leaving San Jose, he worked in various sections of the state, finally returning to the city, where for some time he was employed in butcher shops. Through industry and economy he accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to enter business circles independently and in 1917 he engaged in the wholesale meat business, taking over the abattoir on Coyote Creek. He buys his stock in all parts of California, also going as far as Nevada, and he ships his cattle to San Jose in carload lots. His average output is 200 beeves a month and most of his meat is purchased by the markets of San Jose, and he also has a large output of sheep and lambs. His abattoir is supplied with the most modern equipment and accessories and he has every facility for handling his extensive trade.

At San Jose, in June, 1911, Mr. Le Deit was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Bailey, a native of San Francisco, who came with her parents, Arthur and Mary (Lynch) Bailey, to San Jose during her childhood and acquired her education in the grammar schools in this city. Two children have been born of this union, George and Arthur. Mr. Le Deit is a Republican in his political views and his cooperation can at all times be counted upon to further any project for the general good, and all who know him esteem him for his energy, his aggressiveness and his sterling integrity.

HIRAM COYE HUTTON.—A western man by birth and training, Hiram Coye Hutton is imbued with the spirit of western enterprise and progress that has been the dominant factor in the wonderful development of this section of the great West. He was born on Market Street, San Francisco, on the site of the old Baldwin Hotel, March 4, 1860, and was the son of Henry and Eleanor (Foster) Hutton, both natives of New York. Henry Hutton made four trips to California by way of the Isthmus of Panama, coming first in 1849. He landed in San Francisco and went to work in the mines where he spent a short time, then came back to San Francisco where he engaged in building wharfs for a few years then was in the wholesale butcher business until he went on a farm back of Oakland. While there he drilled an oil well but the well was too small to make it profitable to continue development. In 1870 he removed to Santa Clara County and purchased 240 acres of land for twenty dollars per acre on the Quito Road and here he raised grain and hay, beginning in 1873 to plant fruit trees, and in 1886 he subdivided his place for the children. He passed away when eighty-four years old, in July, 1896, his wife surviving him until 1911, when she died at the age of ninety-four. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hutton were the parents of a family of seven children: Warner has an orchard adjoining our subject's property; Laura became the wife of Parker Kieth and they also reside on a part of the old home place; Hiram C. of this review; Ann, who became Mrs. Finley, died in 1914; Sarah was Mrs. Coye and died in 1912; Jacob A. died in 1895; George was accidently killed when a boy in New York City. Henry Hutton was at one time under sheriff in New York City.

Hiram Hutton attended the public schools of San Francisco, Santa Clara, and Saratoga, gaining a good education. When he began making his own way, he engaged in ranching and has continued in that line of work since. His marraige, which occurred in 1883, united him with Miss Flora Brandenburg, a native of Butte County, Cal., born in 1862, the daughter of Charles and Sarah (Mullen) Brandenburg. The father was a native of Bulbrook, Ohio, who died in 1913, when eighty-three. Mrs. Brandenburg was born in Clairsville, Ohio, in 1834 and now makes her home with Mr. and Mrs. Hutton. Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg crossed the plains by means of an ox-team train in 1861 and located in Butte County, later moving to San Francisco and then to Santa Clara Valley. They first lived on the outskirts of Santa Clara, then in 1887 they moved to what is now known as the Brandenburg farm on the Quito road. Mrs. Hutton received her education at Santa Clara where she attended the public schools and graduated from high school and then attended the College of the Pacific. Her brother, Harry Brandenburg, lives on the old homstead.

Mr. Hutton's ranch of twenty-eight acres is mostly set to prunes, with some apricots. They are the parents of one daughter, Alfaratta, who, after finishing her education at Stanford University, married George Schuyler and are living at the old Hutton home, which joins her father's ranch. They have two children, Alan and Douglas. About 1897 Mr. Hutton built a well drilling machine and with a partner, Thos. Springer, engaged in well drilling in this county, continuing for fourteen years. One season was spent in Santa Cruz County drilling prospect wells for the Watsonville Oil Company. During these fourteen years they obtained some splendid results in securing water and proved to citizens that good wells for irrigating purposes could be obtained by deep drilling on the high lands.

Mr. Hutton has many friends and is highly esteemed as one of the prominent orchardists of that section of the county. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a popular and active member of the Grange and with his wife and family is a member of the Congregational Church of Campbell.

FRANK H. O'KEEFE.—Few, indeed, are they who, fortunate in their birth in the Golden State, ever leave its borders to choose a residence elsewhere, as the lure of the land by the sunset sea outweighs all else. Among the native sons of California who have spent all their years here and have prospered is Frank H. O'Keefe, a member of the Walsh-Col Company, wholesale grocers. Mr. O'Keefe is now retired from active business life and is now enjoying the fruits of his year of industry. He was born in Stockton, Cal., on November 3, 1861, and was the son of Patrick and Margaret (Keating) O'Keefe. The father came to California by way of the Isthmus in 1854 and settled in San Jose in 1863, where he engaged and prospered as a rancher. The father passed away in 1896, the

F. J. McStrury

mother surviving him until 1898. Frank O'Keefe was educated in the public schools and high school of Stockton, and afterwards engaged in farming for a while. He then became interested in the wholesale grocery business and later helped to organize the well-known firm of Walsh-Col Company, where he spent many active years, and he still retains an interest in the business.

Mr. O'Keefe's marriage united him with Miss Mamie Haven, who was born in San Jose at the Auzerais House. Her father was a school teacher in the Milpitas schools in the year 1859; Mr. and Mrs. O'Keefe were the parents of three children: Gertrude, Marjorie and Frances. Mr. O'Keefe is very popular and is a member of the Country Club, which with E. K. Johnson, he helped to organize, and being a devotee of golf, he spends much of his leisure time on the links there. He is also a member of the B. P. O. E. and the Garden City Gun Club and is a trustee of the San Jose Public Library. He has a deep interest in all that concerns the development of Santa Clara County and the city of San Jose, and can always be counted on to lend a hand.

FRANCIS J. McHENRY.—Not merely the California hotel world and its thousands of traveling patrons, but the citizens generally of Santa Clara and San Luis Obispo counties, will long mourn the departure of the late Francis J. McHenry, until his death the popular proprietor of the Montgomery Hotel. He was born in San Luis Obispo, September 25, 1876, the son of Patrick and Catherine (Coyle) McHenry, who came to California in the early '60s, each unknown to the other, and were joined in wedlock at the old Santa Barbara Mission. They are still living, happily retired in comfortable circumstances. After completing his schooling in San Luis Obispo, Francis entered the hotel business, where he met with success. He was manager successively of three of the principal hotels of San Luis Obispo before coming to San Jose, and the Montgomery Hotel, whose directorship he assumed in 1911. While a resident of San Luis Obispo he was prominent in civic work and fraternal life there, being a charter member of the Y. M. I. of that city, as well as a charter member of the Elks Lodge, of which he was afterwards exalted ruler. This experience in civic work and natural aptitude for leadership made Mr. McHenry a valuable worker for the development of San Jose when he came here and displayed an interest in civic affairs. He early identified himself with the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and at the time of his death was one of the directors in that institution. As manager of the Hotel Montgomery he was the ideal host, and there was a charm in his quiet welcome. During the war he took an active part in all programs and labored energetically and effectively on some of the most important committees. As a Rotarian he lived up to the ideals of service emphasized by that organization, and he gave of his energy and time in assisting to solve some of the financial problems of St. Joseph's Church.

In 1902 Mr. McHenry was married at San Francisco, when he took for his bride Miss May Murphy, a native daughter of that city. Besides his widow, he left six children—Murphy, William, Katherine, Francis J., Jr., Elizabeth, and Patricia. He also left three sisters and a brother—Mrs. Margaret Brown and Mrs. Paul S. Roberts of San Luis Obispo, Miss Kathryn McHenry of the same town, and Patrick Arthur McHenry of Richmond.

At the time of Mr. McHenry's demise a friend published the following tribute, well deserving of permanent form: "It was the night," he said, "of the first banquet of the San Francisco Hotel Men's Association, on February 14, 1908, that we first met. Already the hundred odd guests had been seated about the long oval-shaped table at the St. Francis. A bell-boy tapped the writer on the shoulder and announced that a gentleman at the door wished to speak to me. Answering the call, I met a squarely-built, handsome young man of thirty-one. Introducing himself, he said: 'I am Jim McHenry of San Luis Obispo, and I have come over two hundred miles to attend this banquet, so that I could learn something of hotel keeping. Now that I am here, I find that you have a lot of politicians as speakers. What do they know about the hotel business?' Such orators as George A. Knight, Rabbi Jacob Voorsanger, President Benjamin Ide Wheeler of the University of California, Governor James N. Gillett, and Gavin McNab, the cream of the after-dinner speakers of the Pacific Coast, didn't satisfy this 'plain country hotel keeper,' as he termed himself. Jim McHenry was thirsting for knowledge about his business—that of hotel-keeper. The above incident was characteristic of the man. He was filled with pride for his profession, and no effort was too great for his tremendous strength to take up if it only promised to add to his store of knowledge of that line. That evening, eventful in many ways, marked the beginning of a friendship between 'Mac' and the writer that has never wavered for a moment since, and the memory of which will be always pleasant. No man who ever called Jim McHenry friend ever had reason to change his mind. McHenry's loyalty to his friends and his profession, and his deep love for his family were the traits that marked the man. Ever generous in his views toward others, he was always the first to forgive. In his untimely passing in the very flower of his manhood, the hotel profession loses one of the grandest of its characters, and all of us who knew him will forever miss his genial, warm, loyal comradeship. For no friend ever called upon him for help or advice who did not receive more than he had a right to expect. During the two years when Mr. McHenry was president of the Northern California Hotel Association, he was tireless in his efforts to uphold that organization. Day and night his mind was busy planning campaigns which, when completed, should cause its membership to recall his leadership as one of construction and improvement. There is a saying that those whom God loves best He calls first. His passing at the early age of forty-four seems to bear evidence to its truth."

G. C. STURA.—Coming to California to seek success, G. C. Stura is making good as owner and proprietor of an automobile paint shop located at 715 High Street, Palo Alto. He was born in the Province of Piedmont, Italy, on March 10, 1889, and is the son of Philip and Santina (Imarisio) Stura, who were farmers in the Piedmont district, and there his father passed away.

G. C. Stura attended the public schools of his native province and at the age of twelve began to make his own way in the world and was apprenticed to

learn the painter's trade. After completing his apprenticeship he worked at his trade until he was seventeen, then he set out alone for the New World. Sailing from Havre, France, he landed in New York City, and arrived at San Francisco August 28, 1906, settling at Oakland, where he soon found employment at his trade; later he worked in San Francisco. In 1910 he removed to Palo Alto and entered the employ of Luscher & Huber and worked for them steadily for over eight years. Realizing the necessity of a speaking and writing knowledge of the English language, our subject diligently pursued the study of the language in the night schools of Oakland and San Francisco. Not being satisfied to work for others all his life, in 1919 he started into business for himself and purchased his present place of business on High Street.

The marriage of Mr. Stura occurred in 1914 and united him with Miss Louisa Degiorgis, a native of the same province as her husband. They are the parents of two children, Lucile and Albert. Mr. Stura is a stalwart supporter of American ideals and can be counted upon to lend his aid to the support of progressive measures.

PIERRE C. POURROY.—A man who has done much to aid in the improvement and the building up of the orcharding interests of Santa Clara County, of which he has been a resident since January, 1887, is Pierre C. Pourroy, a native of France, born near Gap, Hautes Alps, November 11, 1866. His father was also named Pierre and was a farmer and stockman as well as a successful dairyman, who had married in early manhood, Miss Celestine Espitillier, and they had a family of thirteen children, only three of whom are living at the present time. Besides our subject, a sister, Pauline, is in France and a brother, Eloi, who also resides in the Saratoga district. The father died at sixty years, while the mother was only forty-eight when she passed away. Pierre was the oldest son and from a young lad assisted his father in the grain fields and with the stock. His schooling was limited to winters, for during the summers there was plenty of work to do, but he was studious, so obtained a very good education by reading and self-study. Having determined to try his luck in California, he left home in 1886, coming direct to Bakersfield, Cal., arriving in January, 1887. For three years he was in the employ of a sheep man. In 1890 he came to Santa Clara County and the first year he worked for Adrien Bonnet and next for Narcissus Aubrey, with whom he continued for four years. He then purchased forty acres five miles above Saratoga, where he built a residence.

In San Jose, May 30, 1891, Mr. Pourroy was married to Mary Aubrey, a native of Saratoga, a daughter of Narcissus and Rose Aubrey; the father was a successful vineyardist and here the parents both died. Mr. Pourroy improved his ranch with trees and vines and as he prospered, he purchased land adjoining until he had over 400 acres which he improved, but after he lost his boys he sold 200 acres to Mr. Dyer, so that he now has 210 acres devoted to prune orchard, vineyard and hay. Thus by unceasing toil of himself and wife, he has acquired a competence and now owns a valuable ranch.

To Mr. and Mrs. Pourroy were born an interesting family of ten children, as follows: Pierre enlisted in the U. S. Army for the World War, but died while stationed at Phoenix, Ariz.; Marguerite resides in San Francisco; John volunteered in the U. S. Army for the World War and died of influenza at Camp Lewis. Louis died in 1916, aged seventeen; Marie is Mrs. Sylvester of San Francisco; Mrs. Emily Zermuhlen resides in San Francisco; Lucile is attending the high school of commerce in San Francisco; Marcel, Medard and Amelia. In accomplishing his success, Mr. Pourroy has been ably assisted by his estimable wife, who has worked hand in hand with him to gain their ambition and independence. They are kindhearted and free in their hospitality and are highly esteemed by all who know them. Fraternally Mr. Pourroy is an Odd Fellow, being a member of San Jose Lodge. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

JAMES N. CRAWFORD.—The enterprising proprietor of the Gateway Garage at Los Gatos, James N. Crawford, is a native of Shenandoah, Ia., where he was born on March 15, 1893, the son of Albert J. and Rebecca E. (McCalmon) Crawford; the former a farmer in Iowa prior to his coming out to Montana. At first, the family removed to Montana, where James attended the public schools; but in 1914 they left for the Pacific Coast. They located at San Francisco, and while there James N. Crawford enlisted, in 1914, in the First Battalion of the Fourth Regiment, Thirty-fourth Company, U. S. Marine Corps, in which he served for four years. He had served eight months in the Guard of Honor at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco; then three months in Mexican waters on board the old San Diego, then at the San Diego Fair, in 1916, as Guard of Honor for three months; then to Santo Domingo, 1916, with his regiment in the expeditionary force to Santo Domingo. When America entered the World War he was sent to the Porto Rice wireless station and was in charge of transportation for eighteen months, when he returned to New Orleans, La., honorably discharged as corporal, permanent warrant, October 26, 1918. He also received the button of merit, given only to those who never had a mark against them. On leaving the service he came back to San Francisco, and in 1919 he went back to Iowa on a visit and while there his father sold his Iowa holdings. In the fall of the same year, Mr. Crawford and his people removed to Los Gatos, and here Albert Crawford built the Gateway Garage, centrally located on Santa Cruz Avenue, which was opened on July 3, 1920. His father, Albert J. Crawford, continued his interest in the business until his death, on April 9, 1921, and then James Crawford assumed charge as sole proprietor.

The Gateway Garage is a completely equipped repair shop with thoroughly modern machinery. The equipment alone costing over $5,000, and the whole establishment calls for an investment of about $20,000 and is a place of which Los Gatos may well be proud. It enjoys a steady patronage and keeps three first-class mechanics busy attending to the expert work called for. Mr. Crawford is a member of the Santa Clara County Auto Trades Association and his is the California State Automobile Association's official garage. He is also a member of the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce and of Ridgely Lodge, I. O. O. F., Los Gatos.

On November 10, 1919, at San Francisco, Mr. Crawford was married to Miss Marjorie Pfiefer, and they have a little daughter, Mildred. Like Mr. Craw-

P. C. Pourroy

Mary Pomroy.

ford, the family is fond of out-door life—just what Los Gatos in particular stands for; and Mr. Crawford finds stimulating diversion in politics, he himself being a stand-pat Republican.

LEONARD P. EDWARDS.—Numbered among the successful young men of Santa Clara County is Leonard P. Edwards, manager of the San Jose Abstract and Title Insurance Company. A native son of California, he was born in San Jose July 23, 1886, the youngest son of a family of five children of Thos. C. and Mary (Haven) Edwards. His maternal grandfather was James M. Haven, a pioneer of Oakland. His father, Thos. C. Edwards, who was one of the founders of the San Jose Abstract and Title Insurance Company in the year of 1891, has been active in the building up of the business, and is now president, making his home in Pacific Grove. Leonard P. Edwards was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Jose, later supplementing with one year at Stanford University. When nineteen years of age he quit his university course to enter the title business, and under the tutelage of his father he rose to his present position in 1912, and since then has devoted his time to the growing business. His pleasing personality and upright character has won for him the esteem of all who know him.

The marriage of Mr. Edwards occurred in San Jose, June 29, 1909, and united him with Miss Clara E. Donlon, and of this union were born three children, Martha Frances, Thomas C., Jr., and William D. Politically Mr. Edwards is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party and in fraternal circles is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O., N. M. S., of San Francisco Locally he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce; besides serving in the capacity of manager of his own company, he is vice-president of the San Jose Coffee Club and a member of the Rotary Club, also charter member of the Commercial Club.

DANIEL LINDEN McKEOWN.—Leaving his native land when he was eighteen years old, Daniel McKeown came to America with his sister, Lizzie, in 1873, and for three years he made his home in New York State. A native of Ulster, Ireland, Mr. McKeown was born on May 5, 1856, the son of Edward McKeown, who passed away early in life, leaving a widow, Elizabeth (Linden) McKeown, and nine children to fight their battles alone. As a consequence Daniel had a very limited opportunity for schooling, being thrown on his own resources when he was a lad of eight.

In 1876 Mr. McKeown came to California and located at Gonzales, Monterey County, where he worked on ranches in that vicinity until 1879, when he went to farming for himself on rented land near that town, raising wheat and barley. He met with good success and from time to time enlarged his operations, becoming one of Monterey County's prosperous stock and grain farmers, continuing there until 1905, when he came to the Santa Clara Valley. Here he purchased a valuable tract of twenty acres, devoted to a vineyard, the marketing of his grapes having been handled through the California Wine Association, until he joined the San Martin Wine Company, Inc., in which he has held membership for a number of years.

On November 7, 1884, Mr. McKeown was married to Miss Annie Curran, who came to California to wed Mr. McKeown. She was born at Jordan, N. Y., on August 9, 1858, the daughter of Michael and Margaret (Folk) Curran, the father a native of Ireland and the mother born in England. Both Mr. and Mrs. Curran are now deceased. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. McKeown, Edward L. and Lillie May; the latter died aged three and one-half years. Edward L. McKeown is a graduate in law from Stanford, 1911, and resides at Carson City, Nev., with his wife and one daughter; the former was in maidenhood Donalda Pierre, born in Nevada of French parentage; he is well known in educational circles, being principal of the high school and superintendent of the schools of Carson City. Now retired from strenuous work on his ranch, Mr. McKeown lives in comfort at his home on San Martin Avenue, maintaining an active interest in the current events of the day. A loyal citizen of his adopted country, he received his citizenship papers at Salinas, Monterey County, and since that time he has been an adherent of the platforms of the Democratic party.

WARREN GODFREY TOMLINSON.—Prominent both in civic affairs and in the horticultural development of Santa Clara County was the late Warren Godfrey Tomlinson who died at his residence in Saratoga, February 8, 1922. He was a native of Sherwood, Branch County, Mich., born November 1, 1861, a son of A. E. and Harriett (Studly) Tomlinson, early settlers of Michigan, the father coming from England and settling in Branch County in 1837. The educational advantages of the rural district in which he was reared were limited, but he attended school during the few months each year and meantime helped his father on the farm. He spent his youth and young manhood in the state of Michigan, and shortly after his marriage to Miss Cora E. Mason moved to Los Gatos in the year 1888. He did not remain there long, but went to work on the Wakefield ranch near Saratoga, where he was foreman for six years. He then entered the grocery business first as a clerk, afterward joining in a partnership with Clarence Gardner under the firm name of Tomlinson & Gardner. The firm ran a store in Palo Alto as well as in Saratoga, but the members subsequently separated, Mr. Gardner taking the Palo Alto and Mr. Tomlinson the Saratoga business, which he sold to Corpstein & Metzger. He then opened a store at Sunnyvale, retaining his residence in Saratoga, and later establishing the grocery business in Saratoga, from which he retired because of declining health.

Mrs. Cora Mason Tomlinson died, and in 1904 Mr. Tomlinson married Mrs. Hattie E. Voyle, daughter of Lyman McGuire, an old resident of Saratoga. By his first wife he had four children: Harry A., now of Mill Valley; Walter L., of San Jose; Milder L. and Warren Norris, who are both living in Saratoga. With these children, the present Mrs. Tomlinson's daughter by her former marriage, Mrs. Ethel M. Sidensol of San Jose, was brought up, and to her Mr. Tomlinson was always an affectionate father. For the greater part of his life in Saratoga he was a member of the Christian Church, and was also a member of the Odd Fellows and the Rebekah lodges.

Mr. Tomlinson is greatly missed in Saratoga, where he had formed many strong friendships. He was a man of fine presence, of most agreeable manners, of a kindly disposition and excellent character. It was

always a pleasure to meet him because of his unfailing courtesy, which was that of a true gentleman, and his own engaging friendliness which aroused a responsive feeling in others. He was enthusiastic over the progress that Santa Clara County had made and devoted much time and energy to the development of his particular locality.

GEORGE C. LAWRENCE.—An enterprising horticulturist who did much toward the development of the Summit district was the late George C. Lawrence, a native of Lee County, Iowa, the son of Joseph Lawrence, who was a veteran of the Civil War and died from the hardships he experienced in that struggle. His widow married again and brought her children to California, locating on a farm in the Summit district, Santa Clara County; here Mr. Lawrence grew to manhood, receiving a good education in the public schools. Aside from farming, he engaged in teaming, hauling lumber and wood from the mills to the station. He met with success and, realizing that land is the best investment, he purchased an unimproved ranch on the Summit. About this time he made a visit back East to see his mother's people in Missouri, and there he met Miss Minnie Murray and the acquaintance resulted in their marriage at Edina, Mo., April 1, 1887. She was born near Ft. Madison, Iowa, a daughter of Hiram and Nancy (Martin) Murray, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Pennsylvania. They were farmers in Lee County, Iowa, until they removed to Knox County, Mo., where Mr. Murray purchased and improved a 160-acre farm. The parents died there, the old farm being now owned by one of the sons. Of the seven children born of this union, five are still living, Mrs. Lawrence being the youngest of the family. She was reared on the home farm near Edina, Mo., where she had the advantages of excellent public schools. Immediately after his marriage Mr. Lawrence brought his bride to his home in the Santa Cruz mountains, while he continued teaming for a while. He also improved the ranch, built a residence and cleared away the trees and brush and broke the ground. When he had the soil in good shape he set out a prune orchard and vineyard, and in time had a nice income. In all this Mr. Lawrence always gave much of credit for his success to his noble wife, who from the first entered heartily into his ambition and gave him every aid within her power that they might eventually obtain a competency. However, Mr. Lawrence was not allowed to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for he was stricken by death June 5, 1908, at the age of forty-nine. He was in poor health, so May 1, 1908, with his wife he made a trip to Missouri to visit his old home, and while there he passed away on the above date; his body was interred in Los Gatos Cemetery. His death was a deep loss to the community where he was so well and favorably known. He served as school trustee and manifested much interest in the cause of education. Fraternally he was a member of the Los Gatos Lodge of Odd Fellows and the Rebekahs. In politics he was a Republican.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. George C. Lawrence was blessed with two children: Lena, the wife of Dee Adams, who is a horticulturist and is operating Mrs. Lawrence's orchards; Roy is also engaged in orcharding on the Summit. Mrs. Lawrence, after her husband's death, continued to operate the ranch with the aid of her son until she rented it to Mr. Adams. She is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association and is an ex-president of the Summit District Mothers' Club.

ROBERT O. SUMMERS.—A well-trained, widely-experienced and thoroughly up-to-date general contractor, who has been effective in upbuilding Santa Clara County, is Robert O. Summers, who was born in Byron, Ontario, Canada, on October 21, 1871, the son of Robert and Esther (Sissons) Summers, both of English descent. The father was a contractor and builder and, in 1873, he brought his family to California and settled at San Jose, where he followed the same business endeavor until he retired in 1908. He died in September, 1911, honored for his high integrity and his enterprising methods. Mrs. Summers is still living. Of their six children Robert is the second oldest, and coming to San Jose in his second year, this is the scene of his first recollections. After attending school, he learned the carpenter's trade, mastering its every detail, and in 1905 he embarked in his present business of contracting and building, with offices at 17 North First Street. He has thus been able to influence public taste, and to add to this city some of the best specimens of modern architecture.

On April 28, 1897, Mr. Summers was married to Miss Maude Hyde, an accomplished lady, born at Marysville, and they have had six children. Robert died at the age of eight. The others are Esther, Frances, Jane, Phyllis and Bert. Mr. Summers is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason; he also belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, the Lions, the Chamber of Commerce, and is a charter member of the Commercial Club of San Jose.

JOHN J. CUTTER.—Prominent in the formative days of Dakota Territory, where he was a large landowner and took an active part in its civic and political life, John J. Cutter brought with him considerable means when he settled in the Mountain View district, in 1893, where he then bought his home place. He is the owner of an excellent fruit ranch of twenty-three acres on the San Francisco Highway, sixteen and a half acres being given over to prunes, five acres to apricots, while the balance is occupied by the residence and barn yards. Ten acres were in year-old trees when he purchased the place, and the rest he has planted; he has brought it up to a high state of cultivation and it has become one of the valuable properties of that district. Mr. Cutter was born in McHenry County, Ill., December 1, 1850. His parents, Richard and Helen (McLean) Cutter, were natives of New York, born, respectively, in Tompkins and Richmond counties, and they came to Illinois in the early days. The father, who was a cabinetmaker, maintained a shop on his farm, so that early in life John J. had much of the responsibilities of the farm work on his shoulders. The father died in 1862, leaving the mother with eight children, of whom our subject was the third; of his three sisters, one died in infancy.

When sixteen years old, Mr. Cutter set out for himself, going to Mackinaw, Mich., where he spent one year among the fishermen. He has obtained a fairly good education, having attended his home district school and also a college at Rockford, Ill., so he next went to Missouri and joined a party of sur-

Geo. C. Lawrence

veyors; his brother, Eugene, had already become a surveyor for the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, and was later with the Kansas City, Memphis and Mobile Railroad. John J. did not continue in this work very long, however, returning to Illinois and passing through Chicago the day before the great fire that laid that place in ruins in October, 1871. The next spring he went to Sioux City, Ia., where he worked for a time in the railroad yards as a brakeman, and then started further west to Dakota Territory, expecting to enlist in Custer's cavalry. He was taken sick, however, and instead he later joined a party of surveyors. Taking up a homestead of 160 acres and a timber claim of the same amount in Turner County, Dakota Territory, he proved up on them, meanwhile being made postmaster at Parker, in that county, being first appointed by President Arthur and reappointed by President Harrison. He served in this office with satisfaction to all the community and became influential in the local councils of the Republican party. In 1893 Mr. Cutter came to Mountain View and purchased his present ranch, then a grain field, except for ten acres in young trees, and was joined by his family the following year.

In Sioux City, Ia., in 1874, Mr. Cutter was married to Miss Laura M. Edminster, the daughter of L. H. Edminster of Sheldon, Ia. Mrs. Cutter was born in Washington, Me., her parents being members of old down-east families of culture and education. She came with her parents to Appleton, Wis., when ten years old, and after attending Appleton College, taught for some time in both Wisconsin and Iowa. With her husband she passed through the common pioneer experience in Dakota Territory, when their crops suffered from grasshoppers, prairie fires, hail and blizzards, but she has always been a stanch and able helpmate. After her husband left for California, she was retained by the Government to run the post office at Parker, an office she ably occupied for about a year, until she joined Mr. Cutter at Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. Cutter are the parents of two children, both born in Dakota Territory; Janet M., is Mrs. H. W. Reynolds of Fresno, and Lawrence E., is a professor of mechanical engineering at Stanford University; he married Miss Lottie Deidrich of San Jose and they have one son, Richard D. Mr. Cutter is a stanch Republican, as is his wife; he belongs to the Masons at Mountain View, and both are members of the Eastern Star there.

WILLIAM W. ANDERSON.—Well known among the successful ranchers of Santa Clara County, William W. Anderson, who resides at the corner of Sierra and Piedmont roads, enjoys the distinction of being one of the representative citizens in his own native district. He was born at Berryessa on July 4, 1871; and his parents were Phillip and Rebecca (Cahill) Anderson. His father was a native of Aberdeen, Scotland; and having migrated to Nova Scotia, he moved westward by way of the Isthmus, traveling from Amherst, N. S., to San Francisco; while his mother was a native of Nova Scotia, and the member of a family originally hailing from England, and she also came alone to California by way of the Isthmian route. Mrs. Anderson passed away in 1888, survived for thirty-one years by her devoted husband. They had seven children, Margaret Alice of Berryessa being the eldest, and our subject the second-born. Then came Mabel V., of San Francisco; Leslie C., who died in March, 1917; Roscoe A., of Los Angeles; A. Ray, of Berryessa; and Emily Oressa. Phillip Anderson, who was a blacksmith, came into Santa Clara County after the short stay of six months in San Francisco; and at Berryessa he opened a shop which proved of great service to the community, so that for years he reared his family from the products of his smithy labors.

William Anderson attended the Berryessa grammar school and later enjoyed the advantages of the high school at San Jose, and when nineteen years of age, he started to work upon ranches for wages. Then his father purchased a ranch of 252 acres in the hills some four miles east of Berryessa and along the Berryessa Road, and this investment led to our subject associating himself, for many years, with his father in ranching enterprise. The farm was devoted to grain and stockraising, and at the present time Mr. Anderson has from 150 to 200 head of stock there. For the past three years, Mr. Anderson has been a member and clerk of the board of trustees of the Berryessa School, and he belongs to the Alum Rock Camp No. 724, W. O. W.

On November 27, 1895, Mr. Anderson was married to Miss Mamie J. Smith, also a native of Berryessa, and the daughter of Christopher Columbus Smith, her mother, Sierra Nevada Ogan, being the daughter of John Martin and Lucy Ann (Harris) Ogan. Mr. Ogan came to California in 1853, by way of the Salt Lake Route from Missouri, and settled at the same location—the corner of Sierra and Piedmont roads. He purchased 160 acres of an old Spanish grant, and found himself possessed of rich grain-farm land. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Ogan had a family of nine children, and Mrs. Smith was the youngest. Mary Ann Ogan, the eldest child, became Mrs. Campbell, and is now deceased. Pathena Katherine also married, taking a Mr. Wells for her husband, and is among the great silent majority. Zella Frances became Mrs. H. Verser and died. Thomas Dudly Ogan is deceased, and so is Euphemia, the wife of John Shuart. Higgeason Ogan is dead, and also Elizabeth Jane, who was Mrs. W. A. Smith. James Robert, the eighth in the order of birth, is residing at Reedley, and the youngest, as already stated, is Mrs. C. C. Smith, Mrs. Anderson's mother. Mrs. Anderson's grandfather, John Ogan, lived to be eighty years old, and his wife, Lucy Ann (Harris) Ogan, attained her sixtieth year. Mrs. C. C. Smith was born in Utah, en route to California, while the family was coming across the plains, and was therefore named Sierra Nevada; she is still living with Mr. Anderson's family, and with Mr. and Mrs. Anderson belongs to the Pioneer Society of Santa Clara County. Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Smith had seven children. Mrs. Anderson was the eldest; then came Charles T., who is now at Susanville; and the others are: O. J. Smith, of Berryessa; Beede, who is Mrs. Nisbet, of Concord, Cal.; Euphemia, who has become Mrs. A. W. Mathew, of Fallon, Nev.; Robert R., who resides on Aum Rock Avenue; and Maud, Mrs. Arnold Gifford, of Berryessa. Mrs. Anderson attended the Berryessa school and grew up familiar with and in sympathy towards this locality and its enterprising people.

Following their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson lived on the Anderson Ranch of 252 acres on the Sierra Road, in the hills, for about twenty years; but in 1915 moved down to the old Ogan ranch, at the corner of the Sierra and Piedmont roads, and have lived there ever since. They have been favored with six children. Nevada has become Mrs. C. W. Haag of Bakersfield; Bessie A. is a graduate of the County Hospital in San Jose; Warren is at home; and so are Esther, Zella and Alice. Both Mr. and Mrs. Anderson are Republicans; and they are "boosters" of the ideal kind, ready to work for Santa Clara County and California.

T. A. GOODRICK.—Prominent among the liveliest and most efficient "boosters" that have ever come to Santa Clara must be rated T. A. Goodrick, the wide-awake, accommodating and popular station agent of the Southern Pacific. He has been very alert in looking to the industrial welfare of the city, and has heartily joined the citizens as well as the railroad company's industrial agent in studying the best interests of the rising municipality.

A native son, Mr. Goodrick was born at Salinas on November 26, 1891, and in 1913 he was graduated from the Monterey high school. He then matriculated at the Oakland Polytechnic, and was graduated from that excellent institution with the class of '15. His progressive career as a student was such as might have been expected from a son of J. A. Goodrick, who was a native of Thorpe Bank, England, came out to California and married, at Salinas, Rufina Cantua, the granddaughter of General Castro, erstwhile Governor of California. Both of Mr. Goodrick's parents are living; and he has four brothers, he being the youngest of the family.

Our subject continued at Monterey as cashier for the Southern Pacific for two years, and then worked at relieving other agents at various stations along the line in the Coast division between Los Angeles and San Francisco. In October, 1919, Mr. Goodrick came to Santa Clara from Watsonville, and soon associated himself with the Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce, in which he became vice-president and secretary of the industrial committee. A personal friend of A. K. Frye, the industrial agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, having headquarters at San Francisco, Mr. Goodrick was able to be of special service in inducing the Homer Knowles Pottery Company to locate at Santa Clara; and when the corner-stone of the building was laid with impressive ceremonies on June 9, 1921, he took an active part in the fitting celebration. On March 8, 1922, Mr. Goodrick was promoted to the responsible post of freight and traffic agent of the Southern Pacific Railway at San Jose, this being the most important freight agency on the Coast division outside of San Francisco. He was chosen for his efficiency over competitors many years his senior, a fact in which he can well take pride.

HON. HUGH STEEL HERSMAN.—A thoroughly representative man of Santa Clara County who has won his recognition entirely on his own merits is the Hon. Hugh Steel Hersman, former member of Congress from Santa Clara County. He was born at Port Deposit, Md., on July 8, 1872, the son of Rev. William Mathew and Mary Harvey (Steel) Hersman, well-known orchardists and ranchers of the Coast counties. Reverend Hersman was a Presbyterian minister and both he and his wife belonged to families who had been identified with the United States of America for more than two centuries, names of both families being found in the annals of those prominent in public affairs. Reverend Hersman and his family came to California from Maryland in 1880, and upon their arrival here were so well satisfied with conditions that Mr. Hersman at once identified himself with the communities where he lived as a Presbyterian preacher and continued during his entire life. He later bought property, first in San Luis Obispo County and later in Santa Clara County, dying on the ranch at San Martin in 1904. Mrs. Hersman makes her home in San Jose.

Hugh S. Hersman was educated in the Southwestern Presbyterian University of Tennessee, graduating with the class of '93, and receiving his A. B. degree. He then did post-graduate work at the University of California, and after finishing his schooling became identified with business and ranching interests with his father, and later on his own responsibility. He always took a decided interest in politics and was elected a member of the board of supervisors of Santa Clara County and served for two terms. In 1918 he was the choice of the people to represent his district in Washington as a member of Congress, and served one term. Mr. Hersman has important financial interests and served as president of the First National Bank of Gilroy, and is now a director of the Garden City Bank & Trust Company of San Jose, since the merger of the two banks. With C. C. Lester he acquired 120 acres of fine orchard property south of Gilroy, said to be the finest prune orchard in that section of the county.

As a citizen, Mr. Hersman has endeavored to do his part to elevate the standards of citizenship under the banners of the Democratic party and adheres to the tenets of the Presbyterian Church. He is a public spirited and popular man, a man of sound judgment and financial acumen, and has a large circle of friends in this county and environs.

LEWIS B. EBINGER.—A skilful and progressive blacksmith is Lewis B. Ebinger, whose shop on Berryessa Road, about three miles east of San Jose, has become the much-frequented headquarters for residents of that section. He was born on Maple Avenue, between Seventh and Eighth streets, in Los Angeles, on June 4, 1888, the son of Louis Ebinger, a native of Germany, who came to the United States when a young man. He crossed the great plains as a veritable '49er, and in time married Miss Minnie Boshard, a native of Switzerland. He started business in Los Angeles in a small way, and eventually became one of the notable bakers of the Southland. So successful and important was he that Harris Newmark, the famous pioneer in the City of the Angels, pays him a marked and highly complimentary tribute in his historic autobiography, "Sixty Years in Southern California," where he says:

"Hail fellow well met and always in favor with a large circle, was my Teutonic friend, Lewis Ebinger, who, after coming to Los Angeles in 1868, turned clay into bricks. Perhaps this also recalled the days of his childhood when he made pies of the same material; but be that as it may, Lewis in the early

Thos. T. Goodrich

seventies made his first venture in the bakery business, opening a shop on North Spring Street. In the bustling boom days when real estate men saw naught but the sugar-coating, Ebinger, who had moved to elaborate quarters in a building at the southwest corner of Spring and Third streets, was dispensing cream puffs and other baked delicacies to an enthusiastic and unusually large clientele. But since everybody then had money, or thought that he had, one such place was not enough to satisfy the ravenous speculators; with the result that John Koster was soon conducting a similar establishment on Spring Street near Second, while farther north, on Spring Street near First, the Vienna Bakery ran both Lewis and John a merry race." Lewis Ebinger continued active as a baker until about eight years ago; and since then he and his wife have been living, retired, in Los Angeles. Six children were born to this worthy couple: Minnie, is Mrs. Burkhardt of Los Angeles, and Oscar and Arnold live in the same city; Lewis B., is the subject of our review; Estella and Erwin are also residents of the southern metropolis.

Lewis B. Ebinger attended the grammar school of his locality in Los Angeles, and when thirteen years of age started to learn the blacksmith trade in a three-year apprenticeship under his cousin, Fred Ebinger of that city. Then, for three years, he worked as a journeyman shoeing horses for the Los Angeles Jockey Club, and there he continued until the small tractors began to supplant the horse in agricultural industries. He then went to Sacramento, where he worked at his trade one and one-half years, after which he went to San Francisco, where he followed his trade for another year until he went back to Los Angeles, where he was married in 1913. After his marriage he went to Orange City, where he plied his trade for three years. Selling out his establishment, he went to Kern County, and at Taft put in a year and a half in the Southern Pacific Railroad shops, and being transferred to Maricopa, he continued there for another year and a half in the employ of that company. He came to Santa Clara County in 1919, and here he opened a shop for himself near Berryessa, about three miles from San Jose. From the beginning he gave the community first-class service, and he has prospered steadily.

At Los Angeles, on July 15, 1913, Lewis B. Ebinger and Miss Lucy Harris, a native of Texas, were joined in matrimony, and they have three children: Erwin, Lynette and Vivian. The bride's father was a building contractor, who moved into California when Lucy was eight years old. He located at Burbank, in the San Fernando Valley, and there made his home until he was killed, at Los Angeles, being struck by a motorcycle. Broadminded in political views and actions, Mr. Ebinger gives his hearty support to the best men and the best measures in the locality in which he lives and prospers.

C. LANFRI—The business standing attained by C. Lanfri is the result of years of practical experience, coupled with unfailing perseverance and as president of the Golden West and National Cleaners, located at 25-29 South Third Street, San Jose, has won the esteem and respect of his business associates of the Garden City. A native of Lucca, Italy, he was born March 13, 1885, a son of Thomas and Mistica (Biocchi) Lanfri. The father was engaged in the marble quarries of Italy for a number of years, later passing away in his native city. The mother still resides in the country of her nativity. Seven children were born to them, of whom five are living; two are still residents of Italy, the other three living in San Jose. C. Lanfri came to America soon after reaching the age of twenty-one, settling in San Jose. For eight months he worked in a macaroni factory. At the end of this time he entered the employ of Mr. Moody, of the Parisian Cleaners of San Jose, working for him three years. Following this the business known as the Golden West Cleaners was established, with a capital of $15,000, in partnership with the Landucci brothers, also employees of Mr. Moody. About the same time the National Cleaners was established by Peter Steffani. In November, 1914, the two companies consolidated and was incorporated under the name of the Golden West and National Cleaners, Mr. Lanfri being president and manager.

The marriage of Mr. Lanfri occurred in 1911, uniting him with Miss Ella Pera, and they are the parents of three children: Frola, Thomas and Emma. The family home is at 320 Grant Street, San Jose. Fraternally, Mr. Lanfri is a member of the Druids. The success of the business of which he is president owes much to his business ability, and today ranks among the first of its kind in the city.

Peter Steffani, a stockholder and the efficient assistant manager of the company, is also a native of Lucca, Italy, born August 20, 1887, a son of Pietro and Angelena Steffani, parents of five children, four of whom are still living. The father was a tradesman in his native city of Lucca, owning a grocery store. Three brothers embarked for America at the same time, arriving in San Francisco in 1901, later coming to San Jose. During the World War two of his brothers returned to Italy and became soldiers under their native flag, and there they still reside. After arriving in San Jose in 1903, Mr. Steffani worked for a time in the vineyards as a laborer, later entering the employ of his uncle, Mr. Gussioni, who operated a macaroni factory, then becoming an employee of Mr. Moody. With two companions, Mr. Arbor and Mr. Lee, they established the National Cleaners, and when this business was consolidated with the Golden West Cleaners, Mr. Steffani became one of the partners and fills the position of assistant manager with capability. His marriage united him with Miss Esta Bellocci, born and reared in Italy. They are the parents of one child, Geno, and reside at 271 Santa Teresa Street. Fraternally, Mr. Steffani is a member of the Druids and of St. Joseph's Catholic Church.

F. Landucci, the capable secretary of the Golden West and National Cleaners, was born November 17, 1879, in Lucca, Italy, a son of Patrick and Catherine (Graziana) Landucci. The father was a vegetable farmer in his native land and passed away when fifty-three. The mother still lives in Italy and is now seventy years of age. A daughter, Jenna, also resides in Italy. Mr. Landucci was married in Italy to Mrs. Alvira Ellenducci, also born and reared in Lucca, Italy. They are the parents of four children: Viola, the wife of Dorio Zapelli, a groceryman on Market Street; they are the parents of three children—Frankie, Adolpho and Gemaldo; Albert is in the San

Jose high school; Mario, and Alfred. The family belongs to St. Joseph's Catholic Church. Fraternally, Mr. Landucci is a member of the Druids and Foresters. In 1907 a home was built at 831 State Street in San Jose, and here the family reside. He has the oversight of all the dyeing work of the firm.

Hugo Landucci is a stockholder and superintends the pressing department. He was born in Lucca, Italy, March 29, 1878, coming to San Jose in 1901. After arriving in San Jose, he was employed by Mr. Moody and worked for him for six years, becoming proficient in his chosen line of work. His marriage, in Italy, united him with Miss Caroline Branchini, also born in Lucca. They are the parents of five children: Pete, Joe, Garibaldi, Frank and Anita. In 1914 the family residence was erected at 131 Virginia Street in San Jose. Mr. Landucci is a member of the Foresters, and has taken out his first papers for American citizenship.

ADRIEN BONNET.—A pioneer who has lived in Santa Clara County for fifty-five years, Adrien Bonnet was born near Gap, Hautes-Alps, France, December 22, 140, where his father, Pierre Bonnet, was a large farmer. His mother was named Frances Tex, and both died in their native place. Adrien was the third youngest of their twelve children and the only one now living, being educated in private schools until eighteen years of age, when he went to Algeria, Africa, and spent eighteen months, when he returned. His father had died during his absence and he leased the home place and operated it until 1867, when he decided to come to San Francisco, Cal. After three months he located at Alviso, then a flourishing town, being an important shipping point. He worked on farms and in vineyards for three years, and then spent a year in San Jose, after which he came to Saratoga and leased Wildwood Park from Mrs. Springer, which he farmed for four years. When he first came to Saratoga it was a lively town and then named McCartysville, with a paper mill owned by King Bros. & Pfister, and a flour mill run by Senator McClay, and with the mills in the mountains there was much teaming and travel. The name was later changed to Saratoga. At the termination of his lease on Wildwood Park, Mr. Bonnet purchased land in the mountains above Saratoga, which he cleared and planted to orchard and vineyard, and in time came to own 600 acres three miles above Saratoga on the Summit or Turnpike road. In clearing the land he cut wood, which was sold in the valley, and he got out over 7000 cords of wood. After selling this ranch he purchased a small place of twenty-three acres on the Saratoga road, which he also cleared and set to vineyard and orchard. This, too, he in time sold, and he now makes his home in Saratoga.

Mr. Bonnet was twice married, first to Mary Corpstein, a native daughter, who died many years ago, leaving four children, two of whom are living, Louis J., on an orchard at Azule Springs, and John, of Coalinga. Mr. Bonnet's second marriage occurred in Saratoga August 1, 1901, when he was united with Caroline Nusebaum, who was born in Neufchatel, Switzerland, a daughter of August and Emile (Hutter) Nusebaum and the third oldest of their six children. Coming to California twenty-three years ago on a visit, she met Mr. Bonnet and the acquaintance resulted in their marriage. Mrs. Bonnet is interested in Red Cross work and is a member of the Ladies' Aid of the Methodist Church. Mr. Bonnet naturally takes great pride in the growth of the Santa Clara Valley, having seen it improved from wild range land to a garden spot of orchards and vineyards, in the transformation of which he has well performed his part.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LOS ALTOS.—The history of the finance and the financial institutions of a community are an index to its growth and development as a whole, and the First National Bank of Los Altos, whose doors were opened for business on December 1, 1919, has been manifestly successful since its establishment. Organized with a capital of $25,000, its volume of business has grown from its inception to a marked degree; its resources are $200,000, with deposits amounting to $150,000. R. M. Tooker was the first president of the institution and W. T. Clements its first cashier, and M. O. Adams, vice-president. Its board of directors consists of the following well-known citizens: Paul Shoup, Frank J. Costello, R. M. Tooker, M. O. Adams, S. F. Oliver, George N. Herbert, W. T. Clements, and Guy Shoup, attorney for the bank.

W. T. Clements, cashier of the bank, has displayed a wide knowledge of the banking business in his important position. He is a native of Kansas City, Mo., and in 1919, having disposed of a bank in his native state, removed to California. Much of the credit of this splendid bank is due to the untiring energy, ability and boosting spirit of Mr. Clements, who keeps in close touch with the money, bond and stock markets of the country; he is the adviser of many in this section as regards financial matters, and is a consistent, constructive upbuilder who believes strongly in the present and future of Los Altos and the richly productive agricultural and development sections for which Los Altos is the financial center. The officers and directors of this institution are among the most widely known and able men of this section of the State of California, successful leaders who have achieved results, men who have the confidence of the bank's depositors and of the people of this rapidly growing community. The First National Bank of Los Altos owns its own buildings, and Los Altos is proud of her First National Bank; and the bank looks proudly toward the city of Los Altos of tomorrow.

HENRY C. STAU.—Coming to the Santa Clara Valley nearly forty years ago, Henry C. Stau is now one of the old residents of the San Martin district, where he owns a fine ranch of thirty acres on Center Avenue. He is a native of Denmark and was born on December 23, 1868, and reared by his uncle, Charles Kromlin, now of San Mateo County, and in 1881 accompanied this uncle to this country. In 1885 our subject entered the employ of Miller & Lux, the pioneer grain and stock raisers of Central California, and for several years was engaged on their ranches at Bloomfield and Soap Lake, and he also conducted a freighting train over Pacheco Pass to Los Banos and as far south in the San Joaquin Valley as the Button Willow ranch.

In the early '90s Mr. Stau entered the employ of William Hersman and for ten years was employed on his ranch on Foothill Road, San Martin. At the same time he acquired six acres of choice ranch

Caroline Bonnet
Adrien Bonnet

land near by and began to put it under cultivation. From time to time he added to it and he now has a fine home place of thirty acres, a valuable piece of property which has been developed under his capable care and supervision. In addition to this Mr. Stau conducted the San Martin rural route from its establishment, being in the United States mail service for eleven and a half years, retiring in 1916.

At Gilroy, Cal., Mr. Stau was married to Miss Olive R. Mathus, the daughter of Mrs. A. L. Mathus, who now resides at Morgan Hill. Four children have been born to them: Lena H. married E. S. Mundy, they have one son and reside at San Jose; Clarence served during the World War in the U. S. Navy, being on board a submarine chaser on the Pacific Coast; Mildred is deceased; Elbert was in the Aviation Corps during the war, stationed at Ellington Field, Texas. He is married and resides at San Jose; all the children were born and reared at San Martin. Mr. Stau became a citizen of the United States in 1890, and he is a true patriot of his adopted country, politically giving his preference to the Republican party. He is a trustee of the Presbyterian Church at San Martin and for twelve years was treasurer, but resigned this office in 1917, and for six years was a trustee of this school district.

W. T. CLEMENTS.—One of the leading bankers of Santa Clara County is W. T. Clements, the able and efficient cashier of the First National Bank of Los Altos. He was born in Platt County, Mo., September 15, 1867, a son of John R. and Eliza Jane (Moore) Clements, both natives of Kentucky, the father a successful farmer and stockman who enlisted in the Union army from Missouri and served for the duration of the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Clements are the parents of nine children, eight boys and one girl, and W. T. Clements is the only one in California.

W. T. Clements began his education in the public schools of Missouri and then entered the William Jewell College at Liberty, Mo., taking a four year classical course and was graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1891; then he entered the University of Missouri at Columbia and in 1896 was graduated with the degree of L.L. B. After leaving school he entered politics and was appointed postmaster by President McKinley at Platte City, Mo., and served throughout his administration and that of Roosevelt, Taft and a part of the Wilson administration; he then removed to Raytown, a suburb of Kansas City, and purchased a controlling interest and took charge of the Raytown Bank in 1915. He remained there until 1919 when he sold his interest in the bank and removed to California; he traveled from place to place throughout California and decided to settle in Los Altos. At the earnest solicitation of Mr. Paul Shoup, the prominent railroad man, the First National Bank of Los Altos was organized with a capital of $25,000, with a surplus of $5,000; a building was obtained and converted into a modern banking house and the doors were thrown open ready for business on December 1, 1919.

Mr. Clements' marriage united him with Miss Laura M. Valliant, a native of Kansas City, Mo., and was educated at the Gaylord Institute in Platte City, Mo.; then went to Bishop Robertson Hall, an Episcopal school in St. Louis, and is a graduate of that institution. Mr. and Mrs. Clements are the parents of one child, Louise Elizabeth, now Mrs. S. C. Garrett. Mr. Garrett is now assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Los Altos and as such is associated very closely in a business way with Mr. Clements. Politically Mr. Clements is a Republican; and fraternally is a Mason, a member of Platte City Lodge. Since the organization of the First National Bank of Los Altos, Mr. Clements has been the efficient and popular cashier, and he can always be counted upon to give of his best for the advancement of the locality he has chosen for his permanent home.

ALBERT T. DE FOREST.—A remarkable man, qualified, through native ability, special training and exceptionally fortunate business and social connections, to handle enterprises and responsibilities of the first magnitude, is Albert T. De Forest, who resides at 950 University Avenue, Palo Alto. He was born in Cleveland, on June 4, 1863, and in that city grew up and was active in business circles until 1903. Owing to his father's early death, he passed through a boyhood and youth darkened through many hardships, and received at best only a partial high school training. There were three children in the family, but he was the only one that lived to maturity. His father was Lewis Germain De Forest, and he was also a native of Cleveland. The grandfather, Tracy Robinson De Forest, was a native of New York State, and came to Cleveland in 1832, where he was a United States steamboat inspector for several years. Lewis G. De Forest was a dealer in jewelry at Cleveland. He married Teressa Suydam, who was born and married in Cleveland, and she lived to be seventy-six years old, and passed peacefully away in May, 1919, at the home of her son in Palo Alto, beloved and respected by all who knew her.

At the early age of fifteen, Albert De Forest went to work to earn a living in the steel and wire mills in Cleveland, and in time became secretary of the H. P. Nail Company, makers of wire nails, which concern later became part of the American Steel and Wire Company of Cleveland, when Mr. De Forest was district manager for the Cleveland district. At Cleveland, in 1888, Mr. De Forest was married to Miss Lettie West, a daughter of Henry B. West, well known hotel man of Cleveland and Put-in-Bay Island, and in 1903, with his wife and daughter, and his mother, he came out to San Francisco to take charge of the sales of the subsidiary companies of the U. S. Steel Corporation. The next year, 1904, he came to Palo Alto and became interested in the building of the Peninsular Railway from Palo Alto to Alum Rock Park, an electric line, now a part of the Southern Pacific Railroad System. John F. Parkinson was the main projector of this road, but Mr. De Forest acquired an active interest. Now he has an office in the Rialto Building in San Francisco, and being associated with the U. S. Steel Products Company, he has charge of their sales for the states of Nevada, Arizona, Oregon, California, Washington and Northern Idaho. In 1907, he built for himself an elegant residence, and he owns a valuable ranch property south of Mayfield, which he manages as a dairy and fruit farm, taking a live interest, as a true country gentleman, in the details of its operation. Mr. De Forest is a member of the Blue Lodge

Masons, the Chapter in Palo Alto, and the Commandery, and to the Council and the Scottish Rites bodies at San Francisco. He was chairman of the Salvage Bureau of the Red Cross during the late war, and his jurisdiction included the entire state.

ARTHUR H. WASHBURN, A. B.—A man of letters who left a deep impress on educational circles in San Jose was the late Arthur H. Washburn, a native of New York, born at Fredonia, in 1856. In his youth he came with his widowed mother and her family to San Jose, where had lived since pioneer days his uncles, the late E. P. and Elliott Reed. His father was a physician and surgeon of high repute, who gave his life for his country during the Civil War. A year and a half and more Arthur Washburn spent as a deep-sea sailor, twice doubling Cape Horn and seeing much of the world. Returning to San Jose he attended for a time the Normal School, and then entered the Polytechnic Institute of Worcester, Mass., where he graduated with distinction as a mechanical engineer. Following his profession for a time, he came back to San Jose, where he made his home and engaged in business for some years. In 1888 he married Miss Jessica Thompson of San Jose, who survives him, together with two sons, Henry and Lowell, and a sister, Miss Lucy M. Washburn. Their marriage occurred in San Jose, January 22, 1889. Mrs. Washburn was born in Lacon, Ill., a daughter of Samuel and Emeline (Hubbard) Thompson, born respectively in Maine and Connecticut, the Thompson family being an old and prominent family of Parsonsfield, Maine. Mrs. Washburn attended the San Jose State Normal and the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, after which she was head of the English department at the San Jose State Normal for six years. Then entering Stanford University she was graduated with the first class in 1892 with the A. B. degree. Mr. Washburn also took a degree from Stanford.

In 1894 Mr. and Mrs. Washburn established the Washburn School, which quickly proved to be a highly successful and useful institution. During the eighteen years it was under their control a large number of young people were fitted for Stanford and the university at Berkeley, and another large number were trained for active life. The ill health of Mr. Washburn compelled their retirement from this work and they settled on their fruit ranch near the foothills east of San Jose. Two or three years ago, in hope of getting relief from asthma, they purchased a lovely home in Los Gatos, but he passed away in April, 1921. He was a very modest, unobtrusive man, without any craving for publicity, thoroughly honest and honorable in all the relations of life, deeply devoted to his family, a faithful and affectionate friend, a good and public spirited citizen, an humble and consistent Christian. His moral ideals were high, and these he sought to realize in conduct. All the memories and influences he leaves are pure, wholesome and uplifting. For many years he was a communicant in the First Presbyterian Church of San Jose, and up till his removal to Los Gatos, he was a highly respected and influential office-bearer in that congregation. The memory of this modest, quiet, faithful and affectionate man will be long and tenderly cherished by great numbers of those who survive him. His life was a testimony to the enduring value of simple goodness.

THOMAS J. WOODWORTH.—A leading business man of Los Altos is found in Thomas J. Woodworth, who carries a full line of wood, coal, hay, grain, roofing cement, lime, etc. He is a native of Kansas and was born near Walnut on March 24, 1874, the son of E. R. Woodworth, a native of Hancock County, Ill. The father walked across the plains in 1855 and entered the mines at Placerville; later he bought a ranch near Marysville, then returned via Panama to New York City, then to Illinois where he was married to Miss Helen Glasgow. The young people moved to Kansas and were among the early settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Woodworth were the parents of five children, Thomas J. being the oldest and only one in California. The father passed away in Kansas in 1920, at the age of eighty-four years, while the mother still lives there. Thomas J. grew up on his father's 200-acre stock farm and was educated in the public schools of Walnut, Kans., and was graduated from the high school of Walnut in 1896; then went to the State Normal school at Emporia, Kans., for one year; and the next year entered the Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kans. Upon finishing school he entered into partnership with his father and they farmed, raised stock, bought and shipped cattle and hogs to the Kansas City markets. In the spring of 1906 the stock was sold and his father retired to live in Walnut, Kans., and Thomas J. came west and settled at Stratford, Kings County. He was a timekeeper for the California Door Company for one season and in 1907 bought fifty-five acres of the Empire ranch and within a few years made a first class dairy farm out of it. He now leases it as a dairy farm. In May, 1920, he removed to Los Altos and finding the business he now owns for sale, he purchased it from S. McCormick, and also purchased Mr. McCormick's residence on First Street.

In 1908 Mr. Woodworth returned to Kansas and at Walnut was married to Miss Edna Balla, born at that place, a daughter of John Balla, a pioneer of Kansas and a Civil War veteran. While residing in Kings County, Mr. Woodworth served as director of the Chamber of Commerce; and was also the clerk of the school board; Mrs. Woodworth also served a term as clerk of the school board. They are the parents of two children, Jane, and Edwin B. Mr. Woodworth and his family are attendants of the Union Church of Los Altos.

C. E. BERRY.—Perhaps the earliest settler of Los Altos is C. E. Berry, who came there before the railroad was built, when it was a part of a cattle range. He was born in Maine on June 16, 1864, the son of David R. and Ann R. (Knapp) Berry, both natives of Maine. The father first came to California in early days with his brother-in-law, Charles Knapp, a well-known and prominent citizen of Santa Cruz, and in 1876 Mr. Berry brought his family to California. The Knapp family were among the earliest settlers at Massachusetts Bay Colony and were of Scotch-English ancestry, and on both sides were pre-Revolutionary stock. Several families from Maine came to California with the Berrys and settled at Watsonville, Santa Cruz County. Until he was twelve years old, C. E. Berry lived most of the time

Arthur Washburn

with an aunt in Boston, Mass., and went to school there; when his family removed to California, he attended the schools at Watsonville. He remained at home and helped on the ranch until he was twenty; the family removed to San Jose about 1896.

Mr. Berry was married in San Jose to Miss Evaline Blois, a daughter of James Blois and a sister of J. B. Blois of Palo Alto, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Soon after settling in San Jose he engaged in building fruit cars for the railroad; then for six years he was with the Van Dorn Ice & Cold Storage Company five years with H. Hart & Company in the ice business in San Jose; meantime he had purchased a fifteen-acre ranch near Los Altos, a portion of the Taaffe ranch, and immediately took up the task of planting it to fruit; he also engaged in planting orchards for others. He then started in the livery business and built a fine barn, which he now uses for his transfer business. When autos and trucks replaced horses, his barn was changed to a commercial garage; he carries passengers and freight throughout the northern part of California. For eight years he was deputy sheriff under Mr. Langford. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are the parents of two children; C. Austin, married Miss Grace Reid, resides in Palo Alto and works for Los Altos Grocery Company; Homer G. is with the Stanford Laundry Company at Palo Alto. He married Miss Genevieve Meeker and resides at Mayfield, and has one child, Beatrice Betty Berry. Mr. Berry is a Republican in his politics and he and his family are highly respected citizens of Los Altos.

THOMAS J. BURROWS.—Located on the magnificent Toyon Farm on the Moody Road east of Los Altos, Thomas J. Burrows is a thoroughly experienced farmer and horticulturist, a hard worker and a good manager, and enters heartily into his work of tilling, planting and beautifying the great Toyon Farm, owned by Horace L. Hill, Jr., of Los Altos. He was born in Surrey, England, November 2, 1883, where he grew up, enjoying common school advantages. On January 4, 1909, he was married to Miss Esther Elizabeth Devenish, who was born and reared in London. Mr. Burrows desiring to better his condition emigrated to the United States, arriving the latter part of 1909, and first settled in New Jersey where he found work on a farm, also was employed in a nursery for a time. He worked in various nurseries throughout the East, and in March, 1912, was joined by his wife in Connecticut, where he was then employed. Desiring to see the Pacific Coast, he, with his family, came to California that same year. They went to San Mateo County where he worked in the McRorie and McClarins nurseries at San Mateo. While residing there their three children were born, Esther Dorothy, Douglas Malcomb and Margery Alice. By careful and industrious work he rose to be foreman and was occupied in the capacity until 1921, when he came to the Toyon Farm. He has charge of all the agricultural and horticultural work on said ranch, which is one of the most beautiful farms in all California, its owner spending money freely to make it beautiful and productive. It is situated in the Los Altos hills and is a natural beauty spot, enhanced by expert landscape work and cultivation. Mr. Burrows has already set out two acres of the celebrated Renaree raspberries, which are a favorite in this section of the county. Though an Englishman by birth, Mr. Burrows enters heartily into the affairs of the United States, being a naturalized American citizen and a stanch Republican.

JOHN SCHULZ.—Coming to San Martin October 24, 1901, John Schulz located on South Street in a beautiful grove of live oaks, the land, however, being uncultivated, so that he had a long, hard task to bring it to its present state of development. He set out twenty-six acres to a vineyard in 1902, it being one of the first in this section, and after it came into bearing the California Wine Association contracted with him for its yield for ten years. In the early days the grapes brought only eighteen dollars a ton, and in 1921 the price was $140 per ton. Mr. Schulz also farmed part of his ranch to hay and grain, and on ten acres he has harvested as high as thirty-seven and a half tons, an excellent yield. He has added to his holdings until he now owns ninety-two and a half acres of choice land near San Martin.

Mr. Schulz was born near Kiel, Germany, the scene of the famous naval parade in pre-war days, May 16, 1842, being the date of his birth. His parents were Henry and Catherine (Reese) Schulz, both native of Kiel and farmers of that vicinity, while the father was a bridge contractor as well; as the eldest son of their large family, John received a fine education and started out for himself early in life. He became prominent in political life and for twelve years served as a government jurist in his district. Bordesholm was the county seat of his district. In 1867 there was a severe strain on the small land holder because the large holder of land had so many more votes according to his acres and he could defeat measures that gave the small farmer equal rights, and those who had nothing could not vote at all. Mr. Schulz took up the fight for equal rights for all and carried it to headquarters of the government and eventually won out.

When the German government officials noted that this particular district wanted to be free from this levy tax that was voted by the rich men, it was granted and the same opportunity was then given the whole country to take advantage of it, but not another province took it up. Thirty-seven years later those who rejected that first offer came to see what advantages were to be gained and made application, but did not get it. On November 1, 1886, Mr. Schulz married Miss Christina Hansen, born on the Isle of Fohr on August 22, 1864, the daughter of George and Flora (Martin) Hansen, and she was reared and educated on her native isle. Soon after their marriage they came to America, and journeyed on to Davenport, Iowa, to visit Mr. Schulz's uncle, Detlef Schlofeldt. Later they located at Pomeroy, Garfield County, Wash., where they developed a farm from the virgin soil and remained for fifteen years, coming from there to San Martin in 1901, which has since been their home. They have assisted in the development of this section whenever called upon, having backed every movement for progress.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Schulz: Carl is a newspaper man in San Francisco; Kurt W. is a rancher at San Martin; Elfreda is the wife of J. A. Swanson and they reside at San Francisco; Herbert married Miss Elizabeth McFee and they live at Berkeley; Vigo married Miss Verdie Bradshaw and they make their home at Stockton, and Bruno lives in Stockton. Walter, the fourth child, died at ten

years of age. All five sons of Mr. Schulz gave their services to their country during the World War, Vigo and Kurt going overseas, a family to be proud of, and he also had a long military record before coming to this country, serving in 1857, 1864, 1866 and 1870 in his native land. His brother, Johan Schulz, came to this country many years before him, and fell at the siege of Vicksburg in 1864, during the Civil War. While living at Pomeroy Wash., Mr. Schulz received his final citizenship papers, and since then he has performed his patriotic civic duties under the leadership of the Republican party. He was one of the organizers of the San Martin Company that built the winery at San Martin.

VICTOR STANQUIST.—Having made a success as a cement contractor and builder in San Francisco, and having acquired a sufficient amount of money, Victor Stanquist is making a decided success of the orchard business and is using the same thoroughness and faithfulness in this line that he did in the other lines of work. He was born at Wisby, Gotland, Sweden, July 25, 1868, the son of Lars Nicholas and Maria Christina (Jungman) Stanquist. The father was a ship's carpenter, while the paternal grandfather was a well-known locksmith, machinist and blacksmith in Sweden.

Victor began his schooling in the common schools of Sweden; then studied navigation, and passing all required examinations successfully was duly licensed as a navigator. He sailed for several years on Swedish, American and English ships and visited France, England, Italy, Spain, South America and North America ports. At the end of seven years he removed to America and settled in Illinois and sailed the Great Lakes for one year. He was quartermaster on the first "whaleback" freight boat on the Great Lakes; and made Chicago his headquarters. In 1890 he married Miss Hanna Christine Peterson, born at Slite, Sweden. While living in Chicago, he worked in a hardware store and thus had his first business experience. He removed to California in 1893 and settled in Alameda, where his brother Edward lived. Mr. Stanquist bought a home in Alameda and resided there until 1901. While residing in Alameda he worked for Gray Brothers, general contractors in cement work, until 1898, when he started in business for himself; two years later he went to Nome, Alaska, but only made expenses; returning to San Francisco he again opened a cement contracting business. While he met with many discouragements, he won his way to the front, having 100 men and seven teams on his payroll. He constructed the first large reinforced concrete business block in San Francisco after the fire, namely the Flannery Building; he also put in the foundation of the Lincoln building; St. Ignatius Church; St. Paul's and St. Peter's, and also built several large concrete garages.

During 1908 Mr. and Mrs. Stanquist made a trip to Sweden to visit their old homes. Her parents are still living, but his have now passed away. In 1904 Mr. Stanquist became a member of the Golden Gate Lodge No. 30, F. & A. M., of San Francisco and is a member of the Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. of San Francisco. He is a charter member of the Swedish-American Balder Lodge. Mr. and Mrs. Stanquist reside on their ranch of thirteen acres known as the "Lone Oak" ranch on Dale Avenue one mile southeast of Mountain View, which is devoted to apricots, cherries and peaches. In 1922 Mr. Stanquist helped organize the Growers Ice and Pre-Cooling Plant at Mountain View. This organization has just completed a $60,000 plant at Mountain View, and is the best thing for the growers of the vicinity that has ever been started.

ALDEN E. BRADFORD.—A direct descendant of one of New England's finest old families, A. E. Bradford traces his ancestry back to Governor Bradford of Massachusetts, whose name is indelibly linked with the history of Colonial days. His parents were Levi and Francene Malindy (Gill) Bradford, the latter a native of New York. Levi Bradford was born in the historic old town of Plymouth, Mass., and was given an education in the best schools of his time. Like many of the family, his inclinations were toward the professional life, and he practiced law in New York, moving to Kenosha County, Wis. He practiced at Perris and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He passed away in 1880 at the age of sixty-six in St. Croix County, Wis., and his wife died there aged eighty-six.

A. E. Bradford was born at Homer, Cortland County, N. Y., January 1, 1853, and in 1854 the family removed from there to Kenosha County, Wis. In 1860 they went to Northern Wisconsin, locating in St. Croix County, and there A. E. was reared and educated, the youngest son of a family of four sons and four daughters, and he with his sisters are the members of the family now surviving. When a lad of sixteen he was thrown on his own resources, and he went to work in the lumber camps of Northern Wisconsin, being employed there in the winter and on the rivers in the summer time. In 1894 he took up the work of building contractor and has followed this business ever since. Seeking a milder climate he came with his family to Morgan Hill, Cal., on December 4, 1906, and here he purchased ten acres of bare land on San Pedro Avenue. This he has developed into a nice orchard of French prunes and peaches, and it is well repaying his efforts. In the meantime he has continued his work as a contractor, and he has found plenty to do in his line in the new district of Morgan Hill.

In 1889 Mr. Bradford was married to Miss Josephine Cheal, who was born and reared in Wisconsin, and they are the parents of two children, Josephine Ione, residing at home and Mary Caecil, widow of Guy Barrett, and the mother of two children—Harry B. and Alden B. Mr. Barrett had a record to be proud of during the late war, serving as a machine gunner from March, 1918, to July, 1919. He passed through many perilous times, three men being killed at his side while in action. He died on May 1, 1922, from the effects of being gassed while in action. Mr. Bradford is a stanch Republican and a strong admirer of Roosevelt. He has for years been a member of the Odd Fellows, being a past officer, and as early as 1878 was a delegate to the Grand Lodge. His favorite recreation is trapping and hunting, and these sports he indulges in today the same as when a boy on the rivers of Wisconsin.

F. M. Farwell

FRANKLIN M. FARWELL.—A man of high standing who had much to do with shaping the civic affairs of Saratoga and did much to improve and build up Santa Clara County, was the late Franklin M. Farwell who was born in Morrisville, N. Y., August 8, 1834. His father, John W. Farwell, was born in Mansfield, Conn., November 14, 1809, and when a young man removed to Madison County, N. Y., where he married Nancy M. Morris. John W. Farwell was a well-educated man, was a fine penman and taught penmanship. He served as county clerk of Madison County, N. Y. Later he moved his family to Brooklyn, N. Y., while he was associated in business with Kinnear & Company. In 1849, leaving his family comfortably domiciled in Brooklyn, he came via Panama to San Francisco, where he engaged in business. In 1852 his wife and four children joined him; having made the journey via the Isthmus, they arrived in San Francisco December 31 of that year. In 1856 he located with his family at Saratoga on 160 acres of government land. This was when Saratoga was called McCartysville. They cleared and improved the place, which necessitated cutting down giant oaks. John W. Farwell died in 1866, his widow surviving him. There were four children as follows: Franklin M., of this sketch; Charles, died in 1859; William, died here in 1877; Jennie M., the only one now living, resides in a comfortable residence on a part of the old Farwell ranch in the environs of Saratoga.

Franklin M. went to the California mines in Nevada and Sierra Counties in 1856 and mined for about five years, when he returned home and assisted on the home ranch until 1871. He then went to San Francisco and engaged in business until 1878, when he returned to the ranch. He engaged in orcharding in which he met with success, being principally engaged in raising prunes. He sold a portion of the estate, retaining seventy acres. He found horticulture interesting and enjoyable and was content to continue it until his demise in November, 1905. For many years he was school trustee of Saratoga district, and he was also a member and trustee of the Congregational Church. Mr. Farwell was an original member and secretary of the board of trustees of the Cemetery Association, and always took a prominent part in civic and social affairs.

Jennie M. Farwell, the only surviving member of the family, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., but reared in California, completing her education at the San Francisco State Normal. After her brother Franklin M. passed away, she sold the old Farwell place to Mr. and Mrs. Blaney, retaining only a homesite where she built a residence wherein she makes her home, surrounded by her many friends and the scenes of her childhood now so dear to her. Here she is content to enjoy life, being a member of the Foothill Study Club, as well as the Congregational Church and its societies.

ROBERT S. ROBINSON—A leading citizen of San Martin who has taken advantage of his opportunities for travel and profited thereby, and is now one of the best-informed men of the vicinity, Robert S. Robinson left his home in Ulster, Ireland, when he was nineteen to cross the ocean to America. He was born in County Antrim, April 9, 1875, and there attended the public schools from his sixth year until finishing the course of the Model Academy in 1891. In 1894 he came to Canada, joining his brother, James Robinson, among the earliest settlers of Manitoba and very prominent in its development. The first cooperative marketing association was built up by James Robinson, who is now vice-president and managing director of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company, one of the largest organizations in the world handling bulk grain. For one year the brothers were in partnership, growing grain, but in 1896 Robert S. Robinson withdrew and conducted his farming operations alone. He became the owner of 320 acres of land there and produced fine crops of wheat there for a number of years, the yield being as high as forty bushels to the acre.

Mr. Robinson returned to Ireland in 1909 and there was married to Miss Jennie Stewart, the daughter of William and Jennie Stewart. The father has since passed away but Mrs. Stewart still makes her home in County Antrim. January, 1910, they returned to Canada and in 1912 Mr. Robinson removed to California, settling at San Martin, where he had been preceded by another brother, the late Henry Robinson. Here he acquired a fine ranch and vineyard on Llagas Avenue, where he resides with his wife and mother, Mrs. Jane Cunningham Robinson, who at the age of eighty-three is still hale and hearty. Mr. Robinson spends his time superintending the care of his vineyard and as president and manager of the San Martin Wine Company, an office he has occupied since the death of his brother, Henry Robinson. He is also a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association. Mr. Robinson received his citizenship papers at San Jose and since then he has been an adherent of the Democratic party. A member of the Masonic Lodge at Morgan Hill, in religious circles he and his wife are prominent in the Presbyterian Church at San Martin, where he is treasurer and a trustee.

JAMES S. CARLYLE—Coming of fine Scotch stock and numbering professional men on all sides, James S. Carlyle, one of San Martin's most extensive orchardists, traces his descent back in direct line to that famous essayist and historian, Thomas Carlyle. His parents were William and Mary Jane (Crawford) Carlyle, the father a native of Dumfries, Scotland, who accompanied his parents to Ontario, Canada, while quite young, while Mrs. Carlyle was born in Ontario, Canada. There they were married, later taking up their home on a farm and here James S. was born on May 5, 1860, the third of a family of ten and is the only one in California.

In those early days, it was necessary for every one in the family to help provide for its support, so that James S. had a very limited schooling. At the age of twenty he set out for himself, going to Eastern Oregon in 1880, and soon after removing to Mendocino County, Cal. In 1881 he entered the employ of the Gualala Lumber Company and remained in their employ seventeen and a half years. He learned to be a sawyer and for thirteen and a half years was their head sawyer. Leaving there he was at Scotia, Humboldt County, then went to Crescent City, Del Norte County. He then spent eight years with the Northwestern Lumber Company in Men-

docino County. In 1893, soon after the San Martin Ranch had been surveyed and offered for sale in small tracts by C. H. Phillips, Mr. Carlyle purchased seventeen and a half acres, but it was not until 1911 that he gave up his responsible position with the Northwestern Lumber Company to locate on his property. As soon as the family were settled at San Martin, he began the improvement of his ranch, and from time to time he has added to it, so that he is now the owner of fifty-five acres, all set to prunes, now yielding an immense crop. It is one of the finest prune orchards in this district and it is now incorporated as J. S. Carlyle & Sons, and they are charter members of the California Prune & Apricot Association.

Mr. Carlyle's marriage united him with Miss Emma Louise St. Ores, born near Gualala, Cal., the daughter of George and Louise (Rouse) St. Ores, descended from honored French ancestry. The parents came to California many years ago, via the Isthmus of Panama, and settled in Mendocino County, where they engaged in farming and in the lumber business. Mr. St. Ores passed away in Mendocino County on August 24, 1906, at the age of sixty-eight; the father, who makes his home at San Jose, is now eighty-four. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle: Stella M. married Eugene Daney, a well-known attorney of San Diego, and they are both prominent in civic circles there; they have one daughter, Lucile; Cecil L., the assistant manager of the Gilroy branch of the Garden City Bank and Trust Company, saw over a year's service overseas in the Aviation Dept. as an officer. He married Miss Vera Carl of Gilroy and they have a son, James Howard; C. L. served in the U. S. Army during the World War; Clair H., who was in the U. S. Navy, in transport service, was on the San Diego when it was torpedoed, lives at home and is one of the firm of J. S. Carlyle & Sons; James St. Ores Carlyle is attending Morgan Hill high school; all of the children were born in Mendocino County. For many years a stanch Republican, Mr. Carlyle was prominent in the circles of his party when in Del Norte County, serving as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee there, and during the war gave his hearty support to all the Red Cross and Government programs. In fraternal circles he is a member of Keith Lodge, F. & A. M. of Gilroy, and the Woodmen of the World, and Women of Woodcraft, while Mrs. Carlyle is active in the Women of Woodcraft, and has had charge of the yearly drives of the Red Cross Auxiliary. A cultured, capable woman, she is the teacher of the Young Women's class of the Presbyterian Church at San Martin, and prominent in its home and foreign mission work, while Mr. Carlyle occupies the office of elder.

J. WALTER BRETON.—An enterprising and successful rancher, J. Walter Breton is established upon his ranch of twenty-four acres near Morgan Hill, devoting the land to the cultivation of fruit. A native of Racine, Wis., he was born March 29, 1859, a son of John Breton, a native of the Isle of Guernsey, thirty miles off the coast of France. His mother was Miss Margaret Brehaut and was also a native of the Isle of Guernsey. His paternal great-grandfather, John Breton was cited and given a medal for bravery, by the King of England, for piloting a vessel of Lord Somards' fleet during the French and English War. The Bretons for a number of generations were seamen and farmers. Mr. and Mrs. John Breton came to America in 1857 and engaged in farming in Wisconsin, and in that state the father received his U. S. citizenship. Both parents passed away at Paradise Valley, Cal., the father at the age of eighty-eight and the mother at the age of ninety-one.

J. Walter began his schooling in Milwaukee, Wis., and when thirteen years of age removed with his parents to Sparta, Wis., where he finished high school in 1876. He then entered the employ of the Chicago & North Western Railroad as a telegraph operator and agent at different points in Minnesota and South Dakota. For twenty-two years he was located at Huron, S. D., as train dispatcher and was a charter member of the Train Dispatchers Association of America, the first organization of its kind in the world. During the year of 1893 he made a tour of the Western states, stopping at Paradise Valley and Morgan Hill, Cal., and was so impressed with the desirability of Paradise Valley as a permanent place for a home that he settled up his business in the East and returning to Santa Clara County purchased a tract of twenty-four acres, and in 1904 removed his family to California and settled on their ranch. Considerable determination and fortitude were required to make the change from railroading, which he had followed for thirty years, to that of ranching, but with never a thought of failure he set to work and success has come to him in good measure. For three years after locating on his ranch he followed railroading on the Southern Pacific Coast division, but in 1907 he retired from the service and devoted his full time to his farming operations.

The first marriage of Mr. Breton occurred in Sparta, Wis., and united him with Miss Lizzie P. Sawyer and they were the parents of two children: Walter Sawyer is married and resides in Sacramento and occupies a prominent position with Libby, McNeil & Libby. He and his father were interested in the Farmer's Union in Santa Clara County and was manager of the Farmer's Union Warehouse at Morgan Hill. W. S. moved to San Francisco and became state sales manager. Edith L. is the wife of A. F. Edwards, and they have three children and reside in Paradise Valley. Mrs. Breton passed away in Huron, S. D., in 1886. Mr. Breton was married the second time to Miss Gertrude Ward, adopted daughter of J. Parmelee Ward, who had the honor of having named Paradise Valley, of which he was a pioneer settler. He was an Ohioan by birth, born October 23, 1834, and was descended from a well-known Massachusetts family, his great-grandfather being a soldier in the Revolutionary War. In 1878 Mr. Ward removed to Dakota Territory and took up a government claim near Parker, Turner County, and became identified with the public affairs of that locality. In the fall of 1893 Mr. Ward left South Dakota and spent some time in travel, going to San Francisco and through California and Mexico. He finally chose a place for a home, selecting Paradise Valley and in August of 1894 he removed his family to his ranch. His farm was a part of the Catherine Dunne estate, and upon it he built a fine residence and engaged extensively in farming and orchard pur-

R. V. Garrod

Emma S. Garrod.

suits. He married Orra J. Hulet, a native of Ohio, and they were the parents of two children, Wilbur H. and Grace; they also adopted two daughters, Gertrude B. and Ruth, and reared and educated them as their own. Mr. Ward was prominent in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in Dakota Territory served in the legislature two terms. Mr. and Mrs. Breton have had three children: Agnes, died in infancy as also did Vincent; and Vivian H. is married and resides in Corning, Cal., and she has two sons. Mr. Breton is a stockholder in the Farmer's Union store at Morgan Hill and is also a charter member of the California Prune and Apricot Association. For forty-two years Mr. Breton has been a Mason and now belongs to Morgan Hill Lodge No. 324, F. & A. M., and politically he is a Republican. He was a member of the Santa Clara County Water Conservation Committee, which had charge of the election in October, 1921, for the creation of irrigation districts and which conducted an investigation for conservation of water for irrigation purposes in Santa Clara County. He is a practical, up-to-date rancher, interested in all that pertains to the development of his prosperous neighborhood.

RALPH VINCE GARROD.—A young man of splendid attainments who is devoting much time to the California Division of the Educational and Cooperative Union of America of which he is president, Ralph Vince Garrod is a native of England, born in Horrniger, Suffolk County, September 9, 1879, a son of David and Sophia Ann (Creffield) Garrod, educators, the father being a graduate of Battersea College, London, the mother receiving her education at Trinity School, Halstead. Ralph Vince is the eldest of their three children, the others being Mrs. Mary C. Pfeffer and Harold Garrod. When twelve years of age, he accompanied his parents to New York, the family being bound for California on account of the father's ill health, but an accident aboard ship necessitated Ralph Vince stopping at St. Vincent's Hospital in the Metropolis until he could join his parents two months later, his arrival in Santa Clara County being July 7, 1892. He attended the Saratoga and San Jose schools and for a time the family resided on a fruit ranch between Campbell and Los Gatos. In the fall of 1893 the family purchased their present ranch of 146 acres at the head of Calabasas Creek, four and a half miles northwest of Saratoga. They moved on the ranch in the spring of 1894 and began the improvements that have finally made it a valuable property of full-bearing orchards of prunes, apricots, walnuts, pears, apples, peaches and vineyard. To these Mr. Garrod gives most excellent care and attention, cultivating the soil and fighting the orchard pests according to the latest and most scientific methods. Intensely interested in the calling of horticulture, he is a student of the science and brings into practice the most modern and approved methods.

Mr. Garrod's marriage occurred at Oak Ridge ranch, the home of the bride, on the Twenty-seven Mile Scenic Drive in Santa Cruz County, April 3, 1916, when he was united with Miss Emma Stolte, who was born in San Francisco, a daughter of Captain and Anna (Peters) Stolte, natives of Germany, who were early settlers of California, Captain Stolte being engaged in the coasting trade out of San Francisco until he located on Oak Ridge Ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains. Mrs. Garrod has two sisters, Mrs. Charlotte Frahm and Mrs. Josephine Beatty. After completing her studies in the grammar school she entered Heald's Business College in San Francisco, where she was duly graduated. They have been blessed with three children, Louise Sophia, Vince Stolte and Richard Ralph.

Mr. Garrod is a charter member and secretary and treasurer of Saratoga Local No. 82, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, being the oldest secretary and treasurer in years of service of any local in California. He was an active member of the state legislative committee of the above and afterwards vice-president of the state division. At the meeting of the state division of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America at Turlock he was honored by being elected president of the state division, December 7, 1921. He was for years a member of the Grange, and ever since he has been engaged in farming he has been active in all cooperative movements in relation to agriculture in California. Thus we found him a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, the California Peach Growers' Association, a director in the Fruit Growers of California, as well as the Santa Clara Valley Growers' Association, a member of the California Cooperative Canneries, the Santa Clara County Fire Insurance Company. Fraternally he is a member of the American Order of Foresters, the Odd Fellows, and Rebekahs, in Saratoga, and the Saratoga Improvement Club. He is an influential Republican, having served four years as a member of the Republican County Central Committee and was a member of the State Central Committee for another four years. Mrs. Garrod has always been interested in cooperative movements, serving as secretary and treasurer of the Lakeside local of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, and is also a member of the Rebekahs. Vince Garrod, as he is familiarly called by his friends, is a capable speaker and an able presiding officer—a successful leader of any movement to which he gives his support. In these cooperative and educational movements he is ably assisted by his gifted wife, who has also given these matters much thought and study and ably encourages Mr. Garrod in his work in behalf of the movement that has for its aim the bringing together of the producer and consumer to their greater benefit. With his family Mr. Garrod is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church of which he is church-warden.

JOHN GILLESPIE.—A well-trained mechanic with both a scientific and a practical knowledge of electricity and electrical conditions, who has kept pace with Twentieth Century progress and so has been in a position to bring San Jose into line with the leading municipalities of the Golden State, is John Gillespie, city electrician of San Jose, a native of Nevada, where he was born on May 2, 1865, the son of Archie and Agnes Gillespie. The father came to California in 1849, where he worked in the mines as a blacksmith; later he removed to Virginia City, Nev. In 1881, he returned to California; and in San Jose, amid pleasant surroundings, the parents died, honored as pioneers.

John went to school in Nevada, and then, when it was time for him to prepare to earn a living, learned the trade of electrician; and he has been busy following that industrial line ever since, entrusted with work of much responsibility and constantly adding to his experience. For fourteen years he worked in the department of which he is now head; and in October, 1919, he was appointed city electrician by Dr. Bailey, city manager. Part of his duty is to inspect the police telegraph and the fire alarm systems; and in other ways he is able to exert an influence to give San Jose the best of electrical service.

At San Jose in 1899, Mr. Gillespie was married to Miss Mamie Rife, a native of San Jose, as was her mother, Elizabeth Rife, who is still living; and with her husband she is deeply interested in Santa Clara County and especially in the future of San Jose. Mr. Gillespie votes the Republican ticket,—and he votes it "straight."

FRANK V. CASWELL.—Business enterprise at San Jose finds a worthy representative in Frank V. Caswell, the proprietor of the business known as the "Reliable Tire Repair Shop." He is a native of Summit, Jackson County, Mich., and was born there October 8, 1884, a son of Charles and Mary (Redner) Caswell, who were both born and reared in Michigan, Mrs. Caswell being a native of Grand Rapids. Mr. Caswell's father was engaged in farming in Jackson County, and was also successful in the lumber business. For eleven years Frank V. lived with his parents on the farm, and in the public school acquired his education. While still but a lad, he set out for himself, taking up farm work. Not being satisfied to remain in this line of work, he journeyed to Albion and worked in the iron founderies there for some time, where he learned the trade of moulder. Not having settled on the line of work he wished to pursue throughout his life, and wishing to see more of the world, he enlisted in the Navy, entering the Newport Naval School in 1901. After ten months of intensive training, he was commissioned as third class petty officer. Traveling from port to port, for many years, has served to give him a varied education, and has contributed much to his present success in the business world.

Having served his country with credit, Mr. Caswell was released from service and upon his return to New York, he entered the employ of the New York Central Railroad as fireman, but very soon tired of this kind of work, so left their employ and went home for a visit to his parents in Jackson County. While there, he decided to take up the trade of vulcanizing, which has proved to be the line he is most fitted for, and he has been extraordinarily successful in this work. He was in charge of the vulcanizing classes at the "Old Reliable Tire Shop" in Detroit, Mich. During the year of 1917 Mr. Caswell came to the beautiful Santa Clara Valley. Although possessing but limited capital, with true pioneering spirit, he launched out in business for himself, and has been eminently successful.

In Detroit, Mich., Mr. Caswell was married to Miss Blanche E. Zeliff, a native of Chicago, Ill. Her education was acquired at Chicago, Ill., and in 1918 she removed to California. Mr. Caswell is actively identified with the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and also holds membership in the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

MAXWELL BENNO HAASE.—Among the native sons of California who have materially promoted the theater business of Santa Clara County may be mentioned Maxwell Benno Haase, who was born in San Francisco August 14, 1871, the son of Maxwell and Marie (Mosson) Haase. The father, Maxwell Haase, was a native of Boston, who migrated to the western coast in the early sixties, and had a wide acquaintance here through his business, that of traveling salesman. Both father and mother are deceased.

Maxwell Benno Haase was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, Fresno and New York, finishing the high school course. He first engaged in the theatrical business in San Francisco, and in 1917 he migrated to San Jose and became the lessee of the Victory Theater. By his continued industry, directed by genuine business acumen, the theater has become a paying proposition, and to him alone is due the success and patronage which the theater enjoys. During the past twenty years, many people have leased the theater and have attempted to make a success of it, but not until Mr. Haase took hold of it, did the current of public sentiment change, and has succeeded even beyond his expectations.

The marriage of Mr. Haase united him with Miss Eva Glass, a native of Portland, Ore. Mr. Haase is a stalwart adherent of the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally, he is a member of B. P. O. E. Council 161, Saratoga Springs. It is said that every busy person should have a hobby in order to keep in good health and spirits; the hobby of Mr. Haase is the gathering of antiques, of which he has a very interesting collection. His recreation hours are spent, as much as possible, in the great outdoors, which he enjoys to the fullest extent. He has at all times been a champion of progress and improvement and has recognized the opportunities offered in the growing west, using these opportunities not only for the benefit of his individual fortunes, but as factors in the improvement of the state and county.

HIRAM A. BLANCHARD.—A scholarly, experienced member of the legal profession who is rendering valuable service both to the profession which he honors and to the public at all times concerned with the accuracy of legal procedure and the correctness of official documents and reports, is Hiram A. Blanchard, popular attorney, who was born near Marshall, Mo., on December 24, 1874, the son of George B. and Emeline (Payne) Blanchard. His father was a lumber merchant and stock raiser in Missouri, and coming West to California in 1893, he settled at San Jose and engaged in the hay business. He had the largest wholesale business in town, and his residence was at 875 University Avenue until his death. Mrs. Blanchard is still living.

Hiram A. Blanchard attended the grammar and high schools in Marshall, Mo., and then took a thorough course at the San Jose Business College; and for twenty years he was an official shorthand reporter in Santa Clara County. He studied law with Messrs. Richards and Jury, and later with W. C. Kennedy; and he was admitted to the California Bar on May 1, 1897. Since then he has practiced alone.

Wm. J. Crose

On August 1, 1900, in San Jose, Mr. Blanchard was married to Miss Henrietta Gardner, the daughter of W. H. Gardner, a pioneer of California, and they have had two children, Vivian G. and Hiram D. Blanchard. The family belong to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. Mr. Blanchard is a director of the Y. M. C. A.; and he is also a leader among the San Jose Democrats. His official, no less than his personal associations and experiences, make him naturally keenly interested in Santa Clara County, and the entire Golden State.

Mr. Blanchard has been honored repeatedly with public trusts and the confidence of his fellow-citizens in periods when the whole-hearted support of great movements meant much to everybody concerned. He organized the College Park Sanitary district, and was a member of the board having the matter in hand. He was president of the Y. M. C. A. for eleven years and during the World War, and helped to raise the funds for the new building. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Denver in 1908, and also to many state conventions. He was the leader in the movement that resulted in the paving of the Alameda, and the building of the Hester School, and also in financing the Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A.

WILLIAM J. CROSS.—Interesting as one of the successful young men in Santa Clara County, William J. Cross of San Jose is also worthy of attention as having in a very short time come to command influence such as many, longer established, have sought in vain. He was born at Cheboygan, Mich., on June 30, 1882, one in a family of four children whose parents were William N. and Minnie B. (Watrous) Cross, the former a native of New York, the latter of Mississippi. His father, William N. Cross, early established his law office at that place and for many years served as county judge, which position he continues to hold. William J. spent his boyhood years at home attending public school, and in 1898 was graduated from high school, although for the last few months of the term he was absent, having enlisted in the Michigan Volunteers for service abroad. He was the youngest member of the Expeditionary forces in Cuba and made a very enviable record. He was finally invalided home, where he received his diploma from the board of education in reward for duties discharged away from school.

Later, Mr. Cross entered Yale University and in 1909 was graduated with high honors from the Department of Law. He then became the junior partner in the firm, Cross & Cross, with his father, but in 1913 gave up the active work of the office and court to engage in the law publishing business in Seattle, Wash., where he organized the Cross-France Company, pioneers in their line on the Pacific Coast, and publishers of legal publications. He founded and edited the Lawyers' Review, of which he became president and general manager, recognized as a reliable and leading agency for lawyers in the Northwest. In his work as editor, Mr. Cross made extensive tours through nearly every country of the world, studying and transcribing the comparative legal jurisprudence and compiling much interesting data.

In July, 1917, Mr. Cross was again inspired for patriotic duty and organized the first unofficial citizens training camp at Fort Lawton, near Seattle. Although a civilian, he was, in recognition of his services in connection therewith, given command, the camp being of sufficient size and equipment to permit of the training of from 250 to 300 men. At the conclusion of this camp for officers he organized a similar one for corporals and sergeants located in the center of Seattle. This unofficial non-commissioned officers training camp, the first of its kind in the United States, was later taken over by the University of Washington and continued to function during the entire war. For his work in connection with these camps, Mr. Cross was highly commended by the War Department and by high army officers of the Northwest. In August, 1917, Mr. Cross retired from command of the camp and entered the Second Officers' Training Camp at the presidio of San Francisco from which he was commissioned as a first lieutenant and assigned to the Eighth Infantry of the Regular Army, stationed at Camp Fremont, California. He was soon promoted to a captaincy and made adjutant of the regiment, having later recommended for promotion to major, which rank he still holds in the Officers' Reserve Corps of the U. S. Army. He has been instrumental in organizing the San Jose Aero Squadron, a unit of the U. S. Reserve Corps, an organization devoted to the advancement of military and commercial aviation, and of which he is commanding officer.

On June 29, 1918, while still an officer in the Army, Mr. Cross was married to Miss Huanna Leigh, daughter of Hugh A. and Barbara Leigh, of Campbell, one of the old families of Santa Clara County. Her father passed away in 1916, but her mother still resides at the family home on Leigh Avenue in Campbell. Their one child, named Leighann, died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Cross reside at Hanchett Park, San Jose, where they are both active members of the Hester District Improvement Club which Mr. Cross assisted in organizing and of which he is a director and secretary. He is also an active member of the American Legion. Not the least of his civic activities has been his activity in promoting the San Jose Commercial Club, having been a member of its first board of directors and serving as its first secretary. In politics, Mr. Cross is an independent Republican and the family attend the Episcopal Church. He is a "booster" of the Santa Clara Valley, and has extensive real estate and mining interests there. He maintains offices at 408 First National Bank Building at San Jose.

CHARLES SAVSTROM. — An enterprising orchardist of Santa Clara County who has made good in his chosen line of work is Charles Savstrom, owning an orchard of fifteen acres on Plummer Avenue, which he has brought to a state of productiveness and which brings him a good income. He was born in Gothenburg, Sweden, December 23, 1868, a son of August and Charlotte Savstrom, both of whom were born, reared and died in that country.

Charles was educated in the public schools of Sweden, finishing the grammar grades there. He remained at home until he was fourteen, then he went to sea, which he followed until he was twenty-one years of age, touching at nearly all the principal ports of the world during that time. He set out for the new world of greater opportunities and settled in Santa Clara County in 1889 and worked as

a ranch hand on the ranch of Socrates Kirk and was thus occupied until his marriage in 1896 to Miss Anna Buck, a native of Germany. After his marriage he leased part of the Kirk ranch for a number of years and then in 1904 bought his place of fifteen acres on Plummer Avenue, which has been set to peaches, apricots and prunes, which has been well cared for and is yielding a good profit. Mr. and Mrs. Savstrom are the parents of five children: William, Frank, Herbert, Isabella and Helen. Their son William served in the U. S. Navy three years during the recent war, carrying troops across the Atlantic on transports. In national politics, Mr. Savstrom is a Republican; and fraternally is an Odd Fellow. He is one of the substantial citizens of his community, and takes pride in advancing measures for the general good of his locality.

BEN ANZINI.—As the proprietor of the Junction House on the state highway at the junction of El Monte Avenue and the highway, Ben Anzini contributes very materially to the comfort and convenience of the thousands who traverse the state highway. The house was built in 1906 by his brother, Victor Anzini, and the ten acres surrounding it planted to prunes and apricots. This summer and winter resort is well built and up-to-date and is conveniently and beautifully located. A native of Switzerland, Ben Anzini was born at Menzoni, Canton Ticino, January 6, 1874, the son of Pietro and Lucia (Grandi) Anzini. The parents were married in Switzerland and in 1865 the father left alone for America and settled first in Marin County and remained there until 1870. They were the parents of three children: Victor, Ben and Luisa. The parents owned the home in Switzerland and there it was that the father died at the age of seventy-four; the mother still lives at the old home, aged eighty-nine. Ben Anzini grew up and attended the schools of Switzerland and learned to speak the Italian language. His brother Victor preceded him to California, arriving in 1882, and on November 10, 1891, Ben landed at San Francisco. He worked around on dairy farms for ten years for wages and in 1901 went into the dairy business with a partner for two years; then for the next three years he became the sole proprietor, milking from 250 to 260 cows, besides operating a creamery.

On October 12, 1903 he was married to Miss Clelia Berri, a daughter of Victor and Angelina Berri. She was born and reared in Marin County, Cal., and was the youngest of a family of five children. Her mother died when she was only two years old, and later her father married Mrs. Marianna Silacci. He immigrated to California in an early day, and became a large dairy farmer and well-to-do, his dairy supporting 250 cows, which he ran forty-four years; then retired to Petaluma, Sonoma County, where he died. The dairy farm which Mr. Anzini rented contained 2,003 acres, known as the Tomasini ranch in Marin County. After disposing of his dairy business he removed to Petaluma, Cal., and engaged in business for the next five months when he sold out and in 1907 took his wife for a trip through Switzerland, also visiting France and Italy. Upon their return, he bought back his business in Petaluma and operated it until 1915. He invested some of his earnings in city property in Sebastopol, Sonoma County, which he still owns. On May 13, 1913, he purchased the Junction House from his brother and rented it out at first, but for the past five years he and his wife have conducted it. He was naturalized in San Francisco in 1901, and in national politics he is a Republican. He belongs to the Eagles No. 333 of Petaluma, and he and Mrs. Anzini are members of the Catholic Church at Mountain View.

GEORGE ALBERT KELLY.—An expert in the use of tools of all kinds, George Albert Kelly has been for many years actively identified with the upbuilding of San Jose as a general contractor. His parents, John and Winifred (Connelly) Kelly, both deceased, came to California in 1880, settling on a farm near San Jose, and during their residence there George Albert was born on May 12, 1888, next to the youngest of a family of four boys and two girls. Mr. Kelly was educated in the public schools of his community and from boyhood on has followed the building trade. In 1911 he and his brother Charles formed the firm of Kelly Brothers, house movers and general contractors, and this partnership continued for eight years or until 1919, when George Albert Kelly bought out his brother's interest and since that time he has conducted the business alone, confining his work to moving heavy weights exclusively. He employs about eighteen men during the busy season.

On August 12, 1914, he was married to Miss Margaret Morovanni, also a native of San Jose, and three children have been born of this marriage: Albert, Genevieve and Howard. Enthusiastic and public-spirited Mr. Kelly has the best interests of Santa Clara County at heart and for a diversion seeks out-of-door sports and games, being especially fond of hunting. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Eagles and of the Chamber of Commerce.

E. C. HAMLIN.—A resident of Santa Clara for more than twenty years, it has been the privilege of E. C. Hamlin to witness the many changes that have taken place during these decades. A native of Minnesota, he was born in Blue Earth County on August 13, 1866, the son of Andrew S. and Lucinda (Durkee) Hamlin. His early years had been spent on the Minnesota farm of his parents, where he remained until he was seventeen, and then was four years with a lumber company of that locality. Engaging in the hardware business at Lake Crystal, Minn., he remained there for twelve years, when he decided to avail himself of the more varied opportunities of the Pacific Coast.

Arriving in California in 1901, Mr. Hamlin spent his first eighteen months at Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, and then came to San Jose, where he entered the employ of the Santa Clara Valley Mill and Lumber Company, remaining with them from July, 1903, until April 1, 1910, when he resigned. In October, 1910, he became the secretary and manager of the Pacific Coast Pottery and Terra Cotta Company, in which he was a stockholder, and it was largely due to his energy and successful methods that the company was enabled to prosper as it did, until they sold out and disincorporated in 1920. In September, 1921, Mr. Hamlin bought the local branch of Earl C. Anthony, Inc., and continued the business, having the agency for the Packard and Reo cars. In connection he has a modern, up-to-date repair shop and garage, his quarters at 361 South First Street extending from First Street to Mar-

Ben Arzini

Celia L. Angini

ket and he is associated with his son, Howard G. Hamlin, the firm being E. C. Hamlin & Son.

Mr. Hamlin's marriage on June 12, 1888, united him with Miss Elva M. Coonley, and two sons have been born to them: Homer C. is manager of plant No. 4, California Prune & Apricot Growers, Inc., and Howard G., in partnership with his father. On entering the service of his country during the World War, Howard G. Hamlin was assigned to an officers training camp and was on a cruise when the armistice brought a cessation of hostilities. In his political affiliations E. C. Hamlin is a Republican and he is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Fraternally he is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., and the Sciots, and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. A man of excellent business ability and experience, he is well-informed on the questions of the day and takes a lively interest in all community affairs, where he is held in high regard.

JAMES T. BAKER—HERBERT C. BAKER.—Prominent among the contractors and builders of San Jose, especially in the field of brick and tile work, are J. T. Baker and Herbert C. Baker, and who have been steadily engaged in this work at San Jose since coming here in 1904.

A native of Wales, J. T. Baker came to the United States when he was only seven years old, the family settling at Pittsburgh, Pa. His education was obtained in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and when he became a young man he was employed in the steel works of that city, and proved himself so very capable that it was not long before he became a foreman there. He made a specialty of brick work and when he came to San Jose, he gave his time to this work. Having had so much practical experience along this line, the people of San Jose soon learned of his reliability, and gladly turned their work over to a man whom they knew understood his business and could relieve them of any responsibility, knowing the work would be well done. When his son Herbert grew to manhood he took him in as a partner and they are now handling the work together. They have built many of the larger buildings, such as the Potash Furnaces, one of the largest structures in the county, and the Linquist and Isaacson Feed House, the first tile buildings in San Jose, and they erected the Growers' National Bank building of Campbell, Cal. Mr. Baker and his son specialize in fire brick construction and are consulted by some of the engineers on the coast in regard to this work. In the busy season they have as many as twenty-five men in their employ. H. C. Baker has taken up the manufacture of concrete irrigation pipe, the plant being located on Stockton and Alameda avenues, operating under the name of the Santa Clara Valley Concrete Pipe Company, Inc., and doing a growing business throughout Santa Clara County, with H. C. Baker as manager.

J. T. Baker's marriage, which occurred while he was a resident of Wilkesbarre, Pa., united him with Miss Elizabeth Powell. They have had three children: Lillie, wife of G. A. Conant; Herbert C., and William J. Herbert C. Baker was educated in the public schools of San Jose and later graduated from the Santa Clara high school and then attended Stanford University, where he took up civil engineering. He then joined his father in his work and stands among the popular builders of San Jose. When the World War broke out Herbert enlisted in the infantry on May 6, 1917, just one month after war was declared, but he did not get to go abroad. He was honorably discharged with the commission of second lieutenant. Both father and son belong to the Odd Fellows lodge of San Jose, and Herbert Baker is also a member of the Masons and of the Zeta Psi fraternity of Stanford University. They are very popular among the business men of San Jose. Public-spirited and deeply interested in Santa Clara County and although stanch Republicans, they throw aside their national politics, when it concerns local affairs, and give their influence to the candidate who seems best qualified for public office.

R. E. HENKLE.—Determined to make the most of his opportunities, R. E. Henkle is being rewarded for his perseverance and industry, and these characteristics make him a valuable asset to the locality in which he resides. A native of Oregon, he was born in Corvallis, May 9, 1880, the son of G. W. and Columbia (Butler) Henkle. The father followed the mercantile business for many years. Both parents are still living and enjoying the fruits of their labors.

Educated in the excellent schools of Oregon, R. E. Henkle completed the grammar and high school courses and then entered the Agricultural College at Corvallis, later graduating from Columbia University as a pharmacist. He then located at San Francisco and for two years worked at his profession; then went to San Jose where he purchased an interest in a business known as Curtis & Henkle and was thus occupied for fifteen years, when the business was sold to the Owl Company and he removed to Sacramento, remaining there for a year. During November, 1919, he removed to Saratoga and purchased the business which he operates very successfully. He has revolutionized the drug business in Saratoga and his store is modern and up-to-date in every particular.

The marriage of Mr. Henkle united him with Miss Nan Shivley of Astoria, Ore., and they are the parents of two daughters, Betty Jane and Patricia Anne. Loyal to his locality, he votes for the best man for office rather than adhering to strict party lines. Fraternally he is an Elk and an Odd Fellow. He gives his hearty cooperation to all measures that stand for progress and prosperity for county and state.

ARTHUR P. BACIGALUPI.—Commercial activity in San Jose finds a worthy representative in Arthur P. Bacigalupi, a native son, born in San Jose, March 15, 1877, a son of John and Ellen (Sbarboro) Bacigalupi. The father, John Bacigalupi, migrated to California in the sixties, settling first in San Francisco and later removed to Santa Clara County, where he died in 1900; one year later his wife passed away. Arthur is the oldest of a family of nine boys, seven of whom are living, and after the death of his parents, he supported and educated the family of six brothers until they were established.

Arthur was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Jose; later taking a course in St. Joseph's College, however, the school of practical experience proved the most beneficial, and when but a boy of thirteen he entered the employ of the Lick Market, where he learned the ins and outs of the

butcher business under G. Nocentelli, and in 1899, when he purchased an interest in the business. The partnership with G. Nocentelli was continued for for four years, when it was dissolved, J. E. Williston becoming the business associate of Mr. Bacigalupi, and for eighteen years the congenial partnership has continued at 59 North Market Street.

The marriage of Mr. Bacigalupi in San Bernardino united him with Miss Caroline Pollock, also a native of San Jose. Mr. Bacigalupi adheres to the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally he is a member of the San Jose Parlor, N. S. G. W.; San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E.; is past sachem of Gowonga Tribe No. 252, Redmen, and is president of the local Journeymen Butchers' Protective and Benevolent Association; also a member of the Merchants' Association and the Progressive Club.

GEORGE B. SEELY.—The accomplishments of one of the interesting American pioneer families of enviable association with the development of the West is recalled in the life-stories of George B. Seely, of 1651 South First Street, San Jose, and his highly-esteemed father, the late Charles R. Seely, who crossed the plains twice before settling in San Jose, after which he became one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Santa Clara County. He was born in New York State on December 29, 1830, and when twelve years of age accompanied his parents to Jones County, Iowa. Subsequently, he chose for his life companion Miss Salena Southern, and they were married on September 1, 1849; and when, in 1854, he found himself the father of two sons and the lure of California beckoning him westward, he left his loved ones in the hands of friends and sailed for the Isthmus of Panama, and hurried north by water. In 1857, he returned to the East and rejoined his family.

Two years later, in the spring of 1859, Mr. and Mrs. Seely and family, together with one or two other families, started on the long and dangerous journey across the plains, and they took nearly half of the year to make the trip. There were nine in the little company, and when at Goose Creek, they were attacked by Indians, but through the coolness and courage of Mr. Seely, who had been elected captain, the lives of the party were saved, and the Redskins forced to retreat. Immediately on arriving in California, Mr. Seely engaged actively in agriculture; and this occupation he followed successfully until 1869, when he concluded that he had acquired sufficient of this world's goods to permit the spending of declining years in comfort.

Accordingly, he sold his farm and took passage with his family on board a steamer bound for New York harbor, and from there he came west by rail to Chicago, and then went to Cambridge, Ill., where they visited for a short time their relatives. In Cambridge Mr. Seely purchased a family carriage and a beautiful span of bay horses, and with his family drove over into Iowa, to the little town of Olin, where his father had resided ever since he first settled in the state; and supposing that their roaming was at an end, Mr. Seely purchased his father's farm and built a beautiful residence. Two winters there, however, made him sigh for the more congenial climate of California, and he once more outfitted to cross the plains.

In the spring of 1871, Mr. Seely started out on the old emigrant trail accompanied by his father, Norman B. Seely, and a younger brother, M. J. Seely, who later successfully entered the medical profession. Mr. Seely once more took up his old occupation in the production of California's natural and most staple product, wheat, cultivating thousands of acres in different sections of the country until 1880, when he again retired and settled on Tenth Street, San Jose, where he resided with his family until 1884, when he purchased one of the finest orchard and residence properties in Santa Clara County, known as the McAlister place, on Bascom Avenue. There he again took upon himself the cares of an active business career, and engaged in horticulture, and remained until 1894. Then death took away Mrs. Salena Seely, his estimable companion through all of his wanderings and varied successes, and the mother of thirteen children. In 1895 Mr. Seely took to himself a second wife, Eliza Judson before her marriage, and by her he had another son and daughter. He left a valuable estate, although he spent thousands of dollars in giving financial assistance to his more unfortunate fellowmen. He was liberal-minded, sympathetic and tender-hearted, a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church nearly all of his life, and withal a stanch, true Christian of the genuinely old-fashioned and practical type.

George B. Seely was born near Dixon in Solano County, on February 28, 1864, the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Seely, and a nephew of G. W. Seely, who became well known in California, Idaho and Oregon for his mining operations, and lived to retire on his farm near Aromas. George was reared on the home farm, sent to the local public schools, and then, for a term or two, attended the Garden City Business College. For seven years, 1874 to 1881, he was engaged as an extensive grain farmer near Waterford, in Stanislaus County, the Seelys being the first to engage in wheat raising in that section of the San Joaquin Valley. Oakdale was then the market-center, as the railroad from Stockton ran only to Oakdale.

In 1889 Mr. Seely was married to Miss Margaret Turner of San Jose, a native of Alleghany, Pa., who came with her parents, Joseph and Anna McClellan Turner, via the Nicaragua route to California in 1867. She attended the San Jose State Normal School in 1886-87, where she further acquired a liberal education, and has since participated ideally in all of Mr. Seely's ambitious plans and in the social life of their circle. Since 1889 Mr. Seely has been active as a rancher in Santa Clara County, and he has also been a leader in dairying. In partnership with his brother, Charles Seeley and George Graft, he founded the Garden City Creamery of San Jose, ran it four years and sold it and continued dairying. He has also been a pioneer in the wholesale and retail distribution of milk and creamery products in Santa Clara Valley, and for many years he has been a very successful hay-farmer and dealer in hay, at times operating as many as 2,000 acres, some years handling as high as 5000 tons of hay. His ranches lie several miles from San Jose and his home, off the State Highway toward Gilroy. He owns 500 acres in the Yaqui Valley, Mexico; devoted to growing rice, and with associates owns 6,000 acres in

G. B. Seely

Margaret J. Seely.

Sinaloa, Mexico. Mr. and Mrs. Seely reside at 1651 South First Street, San Jose, and are loyal members and supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEWIS E. BAKER.—Prominent among the splendidly-organized and equally well-maintained establishments which have contributed to make San Jose famous as a commercial and an industrial center may well be mentioned that of Messrs. T. E. Baker & Son, now exclusively dealers in electrical appliances, one of the finest stores of its kind in the West. Its president is Lewis E. Baker, a native son, who was born in Los Angeles on January 28, 1880, the son of Terry E. Baker, who died in May, 1912. He was reared in San Francisco from four years of age. When sixteen years old removed to Los Angeles, where he was with the Southern Pacific Railroad for about twenty years. There he married Miss Margaret E. Wilson, a native of Illinois, and with her and their family came to San Jose in 1903.

Lewis attended the common schools until he was fourteen years of age, and then he learned the trade of the electrician. On August 15, 1909, Terry Baker had established a business for his four sons, and had it duly incorporated, and one of these sons was William T. Baker, the noted athlete, who was killed in a motorcycle race in 1910. Mr. Baker was president, and at his demise, he was succeeded in office by the subject of our review. Under the latter's expert management, the firm has found it necessary to employ fifteen men in the busy season to meet their trade's demands; and since they carry a very complete line of everything likely to be needed, they have come to be the leaders in their important line, and to have a very close and enviable relation to the development of not only San Jose but also Santa Clara County. Mr. Baker is a member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and it goes without saying that he performs his full share of its work. He is a Republican, and believes in laws and lawmakers who favor stabilizing industry and trade.

In San Jose, in 1906, Mr. Baker married Miss Anna Bell Holman, a native of San Jose and the daughter of James Holman; and their married life has been made the happier through the birth of a son, Richard E. Baker. Mr. Baker is a Scottish Rite Mason, as well as a Shriner, and is a charter member of the Commercial Club.

LAURENCE GEORGE CASALETTO.—Among those of Italian birth who have profited by the excellent opportunities for advancement presented in the Santa Clara Valley is Laurence George Casaletto, who is successfully conducting a blacksmith shop at 140 East Main Street, Los Gatos. He was born in the province of Naples, Italy, September 4, 1888, and is a son of Salvador and Lena Casaletto, who came with their family to Virginia City, Nev., in 1892, making their way to Santa Clara County in 1901, and they are still residents of this section.

After completing his studies in the public schools, Laurence G. Casaletto started out in the business world, serving an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade under John Crosetti in San Jose, and then worked at his trade for various firms here and in other parts of California. Following the entrance of the United States into the World War, he enlisted for service in the army and was assigned to Train Company, Three Hundred Nineteenth Engineers, as farrier, being sent with that command overseas and served in England and France for seven months. He was discharged at Camp Kearney, April 17, 1919, at the end of fourteen months' service, and on October 20 of the same year opened a blacksmith shop at Austin Corners, and in 1921 moved to his present place in Los Gatos. He has an expert knowledge of his trade and owing to the excellence of his work and his thorough reliability has secured a large share of the public patronage in the line in which he specializes.

Mr. Casaletto was united in marriage to Miss Ada Marshall, born in Watsonville, Cal., and they have adopted Mrs. Casaletto's niece, Naomi Anderson, whom they are rearing and educating as if she were their own daughter. Mr. Casaletto supports the platform and candidates of the Republican party and is a member of the American Legion. Fraternally he is identified with the Eagles and with Pocahontas Tribe of the Redmen order, and when leisure permits, spends as much time as possible in the open, being appreciative of the beauties of nature. He has given unmistakable proof of his loyalty and devotion to his adopted country and is recognized as an energetic and progressive young business man and a public-spirited citizen whose influence is at all times on the side of advancement and improvement.

HUGO W. OTTER.—On November 25, 1920, Hugo W. Otter passed away mourned by the whole county of Santa Clara, where he had spent his entire life and was greatly loved and esteemed by all. He was a man of exceptional business ability, honest in all dealings, and although of a quiet and retiring disposition, maintained the business prestige of his native county. He was born in Santa Clara, Santa Clara County, on February 22, 1861, a son of Charles and Bertha (Knoche) Otter. His father migrated to California, by way of the Horn, in the year 1848; six months were consumed in the journey, beset by many dangers and hardships. For about eight years he was employed in the mines throughout the state, then removed to San Jose, where he engaged in the real estate and insurance business; then for a time the hotel business engaged his attention. He served the city of his adoption as councilman for a number of years, and passed away in 1899, honored and respected by all who knew him; his wife surviving him until 1901.

Hugo W. Otter attended the public schools of San Jose and supplemented his education by a six-year course in the schools and universities of Germany and France. After completing his education, he learned the plumbing and tinning trade, working in this line for ten years. It was in the year of 1888 that the firm of Mangrum & Otter was established; stores were also opened at Palo Alto and San Francisco, and the business grew steadily from its inception. All the stores were later disposed of, with the exception of the one in San Francisco. Mr. Otter resided in San Jose for many years, and here he was the most interested.

The first marriage of Mr. Otter united him with Miss Julia Stegman, who passed away in 1910, leaving two daughters: Mrs. Estella Benn of Oakland, who has two children, and Mrs. Gladys Switzer of Coalinga, who has one child. Mr. Otter was married the second time in Oakland to Miss Regula Knoble, born in Glarus, Switzerland, coming to America with her parents, David and Martie (Wahlburg)

Knoble, who located in San Jose, and she was reared and educated in that fair city. Her father passed away May 20, 1906, but her mother is still living. In his political affiliation, Mr. Otter was a stanch Republican, and served his community as councilman. Fraternally he was well known and popular, and was associated with the Odd Fellows, having passed through all the chairs, and was for eighteen years treasurer of the Garden City Lodge; he was also a member of the Elks and a Knights Templar and Mason and Shriner. In local affairs he was prominent in the Chamber of Commerce and the One Hundred Per Cent Club of San Jose. Mrs. Otter is a member of the Eastern Star and the Rebekahs. Mr. Otter was buried at Oak Hill Cemetery with Masonic and Odd Fellow honors. He was actuated in all that he did by high ideals and his life work has been far-reaching and beneficial.

WALTER M. ELMER.—A native son who has risen to a high degree of success in the nursery business is Walter M. Elmer, born in Santa Clara on November 11, 1891, a son of A. J. and Lovisa (Avery) Elmer, natives of New York and Michigan, respectively, who came out to California in 1890 and started, in a small nursery on Sixteenth Street, the nucleus of the present large nurseries of Elmer Bros.

Walter M. is the fourth eldest in a family of eight children and was educated in the Horace Mann school, San Jose high school, after which he was graduated from Heald's Business College in San Jose in 1912. From a small boy he worked in his father's nursery, learning to graft and propagate trees and shrubbery. While still in the grammar school, with his older brother, Leon H., he started in the nursery business, taking over their father's nursery when he retired. The nursery was originally on Sixteenth Street, then on Twenty-fourth Street, East San Jose, and it was there they took it over and started the present firm of Elmer Bros. Nursery. They outgrew this location and leased land until they had three ranches under lease in this valley and then outgrew them and took still larger leases of land. They now have 400 acres of land in this valley devoted to their nursery and experimental orchards, where they are raising all kinds of fruit trees and rose bushes. They have ninety acres devoted to raising rose bushes in which they are specializing, and now have over 3,000,000 rose bushes, which are sold in the eastern market. During the shipping season they employ from 200 to 250 men to dig, pack and deliver them. They ship, during the rose season, a carload of rose bushes per day. Their rose business has become so large that they grow more roses than any other one nursery in the world. They began specializing in growing roses six years ago and the business has been exceedingly prosperous, growing by leaps and bounds. They import roses from France and England, and have as many as 300 different varieties from those countries, only the buds from these plants being used for budding and propagating rose bushes. In all they now grow over 1,500 different varieties. The shipping season for rose bushes starts October 1 and continues until December 15; then starts the shipping of fruit trees which continues until April 1, requiring about 100 men.

During 1917, they leased land near Loomis, Placer County, where they are raising much of their fruit stock. Their headquarters are at 78 South Market Street, San Jose, on a valuable lot which they own, while their packing sheds are on Twenty-fourth and William streets. They own 110 acres near Evergreen, which they have set out to prunes, peaches and apricots, and also lease a number of prune orchards. Leon Elmer manages the business end of the company, while Walter M. looks after the growing, packing and shipping of their products. The work is thoroughly systematized, with an experienced foreman on each ranch. Great care is exercised in experimenting on any new variety of fruit tree before it is allowed to go on the market, and their patrons know that they do not put a tree out until it has been tried out and found satisfactory.

Six years ago Mr. Elmer purchased a lot in Hanchett Park, where he erected a comfortable home. He was married in San Jose to Miss Ruby Taylor, a native of Petaluma, Cal. Fraternally he is a member of the San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. Elks, and he was one of the charter members of the San Jose Commercial Club, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the California Nurserymen's Association and the Pacific Coast Nursery Association. Mr. and Mrs. Elmer are members of the Trinity Episcopal Church of San Jose.

FRANK T. LANNIN.—A wide-awake exponent of the twentieth century methods of successful salesmanship is Frank T. Lannin, of San Jose, dealer in real estate, investments, bonds, loans and insurance, with offices in the First National Bank Building. He was born in Elk County, Pa., on May 6, 1891, his parents being John and Agnes (Weitoff) Lannin, and he is the third of seven sons. In 1905 his mother, with all his brothers, moved to Ashland, Va., where they acquired the remaining portion of the John Mallory plantation and at the early age of sixteen Frank became the manager and responsible head of the ranch, the brothers preferring to follow other lines of activity. In December, 1909, the family came to California, so that while still in his 'teens Frank became identified with the state.

Mr. Lannin's first position in San Jose, was that of a proud delivery boy for the compensation of three dollars per week. Upon hearing that the Farmers' Union paid more money as well as giving a month's pay at the end of each successful year, Frank journeyed to the manager, W. C. Andrews, who was finally convinced that the store would go broke unless Lannin was given a job. After three years' hard work, having been promoted to a bookkeeper, he decided his education was insufficient and entered San Jose high school, in 1911. While there he always took an interest in athletics and other activities and became known as the "high school politician," in fact, he visited the principal's office several times on account of his "political" maneuvers. He was graduated in 1915. Upon graduation he became associated with the Rucker Realty Company, and later with J. R. Chace. Almost immediately upon the declaration of war, Mr. Lannin enlisted in the army. He was sent to Camp Kearney for training in May, 1917, and did not return to civilian occupations until March, 1919. He again associated himself with J. R. Chace and upon whose advice he entered the real estate business, and has since been so engaged.

An active Republican, with progressive ideas, he believes governments are instituted for the welfare and happiness of all of the people. He exerts an

H. W. Elmer

enviable influence on behalf of good government and higher civic pride in local affairs. Active in the American Legion from the beginning, he is a charter member of San Jose Post No. 89, of that patriotic order. He is a past commander of his own post and as representative from the eighth congressional district to the first national conference at Minneapolis, he helped give impetus to the Legion's ideal of providing amply for the disabled, regardless of consequences to that order. He is a member of the Elks, San Jose Commercial Club, the San Jose Country Club, and the Progressive Business Men's Club.

RALPH ALLEN HUSTED. — A prominent orchardist of Santa Clara County and one who is keenly interested in the prosperity of the community especially along educational lines is Ralph Allen Husted. A native of Illinois, he was born at Galva, a son of L. B. and Frances (Brown) Husted, born in Virginia and Illinois, respectively. His father was a veteran. Ralph A. came to California in 1888 and was educated in the public schools, the College of the Pacific and Stanford University. After leaving school he engaged in farming on a part of the old homestead established by Grandfather Husted, who was an early pioneer of Santa Clara County. This ranch he afterwards purchased of the estate and it consists of forty-eight acres, well-improved to orchard, and besides providing a home of comfort, is proving a most profitable source of income.

The marriage of Mr. Husted in Santa Clara County united him with Miss Ada Goodrich; she was born in La Crosse, Wis., a daughter of B. S. Goodrich, a grain merchant. Mr. Husted was one of the organizers of the Saratoga Mutual Telephone Company and served as its president from its organization for ten years, and as manager saw to its construction. The company later sold out to the Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company. Politically he is a Republican and has served the community as a member of the school board of the district. He is a Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. He is deeply interested in the growth of the county and gives his aid to progressive measures and takes pride in advancing the affairs of county and state.

HERMAN B. KRAUSE.—Early recognizing the fact that determination and energy are salient features in the attainment of success, Herman B. Krause has so directed his labors that he is now classed with the leading business men of his section of the state. A native son, he was born in San Jose, Cal., January 29, 1892, his parents, Otto and Eleanor (Volheim) Krause having migrated to California in the year 1890. The father was, for a number of years a successful manufacturer of surgical instruments, but now engaged in the manufacture of brass goods, his foundry being located on River Street near Santa Clara Street.

The oldest of their three children, Herman B. Krause, gained his education in the San Jose grammar and high schools and later supplemented his training by special courses in his profession, thus becoming very proficient in his chosen work of designing and decorating. He was first employed by Mr. H. Lewis remaining with him for eleven years. In the year 1920, however, he established his own business, that of architectural designer and interior decorator; he has designed many of the store fronts in the city, and is an authority on the interior decoration of homes, displaying an artistry that has won for him unqualified praise and an increasing clientele. He maintains offices in the Bank of San Jose Building, and devotes himself steadily to his business, as he is greatly interested in his profession, and prides himself on doing first-class work.

Mr. Krause's marriage united him with Miss Iva Jenny, born in Idaho. Fraternally he is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, Elks; he is a past president of San Jose Parlor N. S. G. W.; also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Progressive Business Men's Club. He concentrates upon the work at hand, accomplishes his purposes by unfaltering determination and well-defined methods, and while active in connection with public interests, he has gained for himself a most creditable position as a representative in his profession, his knowledge being comprehensive and exact.

CAPT. WALTER A. PAGE.—For the past fourteen years Capt. Walter A. Page has been identified with the fire department of San Jose, having first entered this work as tillerman of truck No. 1 and in 1909 he was made captain of Chemical No. 1; he was then transferred to Chemical No. 5 and has since been employed in that capacity. He was born in San Jose, Cal., on March 11, 1871, and was the son of Samuel S. and Bridget (McGovern) Page; the father was a native of Yorkshire, England, and the mother was born in County Meath, Ireland. When a young man of twenty-five, the father came to California, settled in San Jose and took a position under Sam Bishop in the street car company and remained with this company for a number of years, then became a watchman for the Pacific Manufacturing Company, located at Santa Clara, later going into the express and transfer business in San Jose, in which he was engaged when he retired. He passed away in San Jose at the age of seventy-seven, while the mother lived to be seventy-two years old. Samuel S. Page was very active for a number of years in New York in railroad work before coming to San Jose, being connected with the New York Central lines until coming to California. He was a strong adherent of the views and policies of the Democratic party, and active in its affairs.

Walter received his education in the old St. Joseph School on the corner of San Pedro and San Fernando streets, where the business of Benson and Weaver now stands. After he finished his schooling there, he took a course in the Garden City Business College under H. B. Wooster, who was the head of the college at that time, and at the age of seventeen he became employed for awhile with George B. McKee and Company, paint manufacturers and dealers in painters' supplies, located at Second and San Fernando streets. In 1907 he took a position with the San Jose Fire Department as tillerman of Truck No. 1, then in 1909 was made captain of Chemical No. 1, and later was transferred to Chemical No. 5, and has been in this station since that time. This branch covers all of the southwest portion of San Jose and has facilities for recharging chemicals while at a fire, having two sets of fire fighting apparatus, so that while one is in use, the other can be recharged. Chemical No. 5 responds to fire calls outside of San Jose, both to the south and to the west and for the splendid services rendered a fee of fifty dollars is charged, this being

turned over to the city fire department. During the last year Chemical No. 5 earned $1,200 for San Jose in fighting fires outside of the city.

Mr. Page's marriage, which occurred on April 11, 1894, at San Jose, united him with Miss Bessie Newman, who was born in San Jose, a daughter of Owen and Catherine (Murphy) Newman. Her father was born in Germany and her mother was born in San Jose, Mr. Newman being a cigar manufacturer and a merchant. Mrs. Page received her education in the Convent of Notre Dame. Mr. and Mrs. Page are the parents of two children: Harriet M. is the wife of Joseph A. Maissoneuve, and Albert Joseph is assistant manager of the advertising department of the Mercury-Herald at San Jose. Mr. Page is a member of the Equitable Fraternal Union, and also is a member of the Degree of Honor.

THEODORE JOHN MORRIS.—Among the citizens of Santa Clara County who, by his culture, education and extensive travel before locating in this favored section of the globe, did much to build up, improve and make the valley more beautiful, was the late Theodore John Morris, who was born at Harrison, Ohio, July 21, 1849, and was educated in the schools of his native city. Mr. Morris had an interesting and somewhat unusual career. For thirty-four years he was in mercantile life in Yokohama, Japan, and for the greater portion of that time was connected with the China-Japan Trading Company. This concern was for many years the oldest and largest trading company in the far East. Mr. Morris went to Japan at the age of nineteen, and upon his arrival met some of the great statesmen of the country, and some of these were included in classes which were formed to study English and for which he was tutor. During the first three years of his residence in Japan he was instructor of English in some of the most prominent Japanese families. He had a rich fund of Japanese stories which he related at one time to Edward Greey, a New York writer, who published them in narrative form; all but one of the stories contained in these publications were gathered by Mr. Morris.

In 1901, Mr. Morris came to California and, looking over the state for a home, he finally bought the old Miller place, two miles from Los Gatos, and started the resort known as the Nippon Mura Inn. Tourists from all parts of the world who visit this valley include Nippon Mura Inn in their itinerary. The site is a very beautiful one and the owner frequently stated that it reminded him of Japan. Not the least of the attractions of the beautiful resort was the personality of the genial and lovable host. Mr. Morris passed away at his home place, Crescent Dell, on November 21, 1914, leaving his widow in possession of the entire estate.

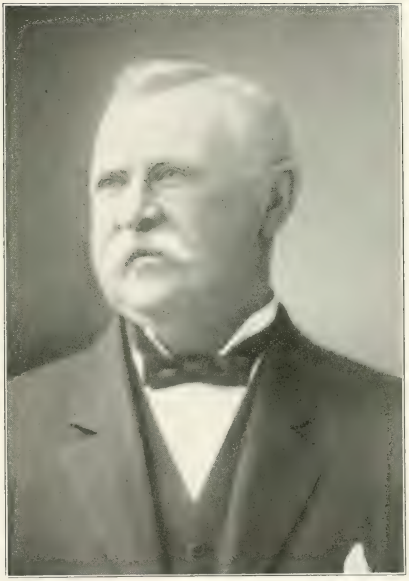
Mrs. Morris was born in the pilgrim town of Duxbury, Mass., and is eighth lineal descendant of Governor William Bradford, the second governor of Plymouth Colony. She is the second daughter of Capt. George F. and Lucy (Bradford) Nickerson, born in Boston and Duxbury, Mass., respectively, Capt. Nickerson having had one of the most remarkable careers of any of the deep-sea captains on the Atlantic coast. As owner and master of his vessel he sailed for many years into the different important foreign ports of the world. During one of Capt. Nickerson's voyages. Lucy Nickerson accompanied her father and mother on a trip around the world, and in Yokohama she met Mr. Morris and the acquaintance resulted in their marriage five years later. Mr. Morris lived long enough to see the fulfillment of his ambition for Nippon Mura, and his life was no doubt prolonged by his having lived in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley. In all their plans for the improvement and beautifying of Nippon Mura, Mr. and Mrs. Morris were ably assisted by Mrs. Morris' sister, Miss Helen Frances Nickerson, who lived with them in Japan and came here with them, and has been active in the work for the entire twenty-one years.

THE NIPPON MURA INN.—A picturesque spot in the foothills of the Santa Cruz mountains is the site of the Nippon Mura Inn, fifty-two miles south of San Francisco and ten miles from San Jose on the San Jose-Los Gatos Interurban Railroad, halfway between Saratoga and Los Gatos. It is on the famous Twenty-Seven Mile Drive through the foothills of the Santa Cruz mountains. The Nippon Mura Inn was given this name by its founders, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore J. Morris, who had spent many years in Japan. The first unit of the Inn was laid out in 1901 in semi-Japanese style, and steadily the plant has grown until there are twelve buildings and several cottages. The plant is surrounded by thirty acres of grounds and is open all the year. Tourists and people in general are attracted to this spot on account of the equable climate and many who stop there locate permanently in the beautiful Santa Clara valley. Everything has been done to preserve the beauty of the natural scenery, and here may be found the quiet, comforts and luxuries of country life; the climate is unsurpassed, and there are delightful drives and walks in the vicinity to give recreation and enjoyment to the guests.

HERMAN ISAACSON.—A business man of many years residence here, Herman Isaacson, is one of the partners of the Farmers Grain and Poultry Supply, which was established in the year of 1892, and although Mr. Isaacson has changed partners, he has stayed at his post, giving the good service that has given this firm its enviable reputation.

Herman Isaacson was born in Finland, in 1870, and was educated in the schools of his native land. At the age of nineteen, came to the United States and locating in Pennsylvania, he worked there for about a year, and then went to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he spent a short time. Spending another year in Santa Cruz County, he came on to Santa Clara County, arriving in San Jose in 1892. Here he went into business with a Mr. Gaynor, engaging in the sale of grain and poultry supplies, where they continued for some time. Then Mr. Gaynor sold out to a F. A. Linquist.

Mr. Isaacson's marriage united him with Miss Emma C. Linquist, who was a native of New York State, though a resident of San Jose. Her father is C. A. Linquist of San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Isaacson are the parents of a son, Raymond Melville. Mr. Isaacson is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, and of the Druids. He is a loyal supporter of all those interests which make for the development and the upbuilding of the community, giving his aid and influence at all times on the side of progress and improvement. In national politics,



Theodore J. Morris

he is independent in his views, being influenced in his choice by the character of the candidates for office and the good measures they represent instead of being controlled merely by party ties.

WILFRED A. McDANIEL.—The younger generation of business men of San Jose includes none more energetic and promising than Wilfred A. McDaniel, general contractor and builder, who was born in that city on August 15, 1874, the son of J. J. and Amanda (Fine) McDaniel, born in Kentucky and Missouri, respectively. His father came to Montana in 1866 and followed mining there until about 1868, when he came to Santa Clara County, Cal., and here he married Amanda Fine, who came to California across the plains with her parents in 1849, when a babe of six months. Mr. McDaniel became interested in contracting and building here and died in 1918. Mrs. McDaniel is still living.

Wilfred A. McDaniel was educated in the Hester School and the San Jose State Normal and after finishing his schooling he studied dentistry under Dr. DeCrow for several years, but was obliged to give it up on account of failing eyesight. In 1900 he made a trip to Nome, Alaska, where with his brother, E. J. McDaniel, he followed mining, remaining in that region for eight years, and making a trip to Siberia in 1905. On returning to San Jose he engaged in contracting and building, and has erected some of the finest residences on the Alameda at Hester Park and Hanchett Park, among them being the three Singletary residences, and built the Growers Bank. He is a member of the Builders' Exchange.

In San Jose, in 1914, Mr. McDaniel was married to Miss Ada L. Bayley of San Jose, a native of New York, and they have two children, Wilfred A., Jr., and Dorothy Irene. Mr. McDaniel is a highly respected member of the community, deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare of his native country, and he finds great pleasure in all out-of-door sports. The son of a Confederate soldier who served throughout the great conflict between the North and the South, Mr. McDaniel is likewise a stanch adherent of the Democratic party.

ERNEST O. PIEPER.—Prominent among the experienced, far-seeing and thoroughly up-to-date men of pronounced enterprise to whom Santa Clara County has come to look for a progressive leadership such as a fast-developing state demands in order to keep pace with the swift-moving twentieth century, may well be mentioned Ernest O. Pieper, the president and popular manager of the Braslan Seed Growers' Company, Inc. He is not only a native son, but he first saw the light at San Jose, on May 13, 1875, when he entered the family of John Henry and Adele (Hoffman) Pieper, natives of Germany, but who came to California in the early '60s and here married.

Ernest finished the courses of the grammar school, and then spent two years at the high school, after which he entered the office of the dentist, Dr. J. L. Asay, where he remained for a year, resigning to go to Astoria, Ore., and there associated himself with Dr. W. C. Logan, another dental expert. In 1897 he passed the required examinations and became a licensed dentist, and then he returned to San Francisco and became the traveling representative of the J. W. Edwards Dental Supply Company, one of the leading houses in the United States. He next entered the dental department of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco, for extended study and was graduated therefrom in 1900. Two dentists in turn offered him lucrative engagements, and with one he worked successfully for three years.

In 1902 Doctor Pieper returned to San Jose and opened an office of his own; and until 1911 he continued to be one of the leading exponents of modern dentistry in Santa Clara County. Then he joined the Braslan Seed Growers Company, Inc., and became the efficient president and manager, and much of the success of the concern in rendering a service highly appreciated by its patrons is undoubtedly due to the conscientious attention of Doctor Pieper to every detail in the daily routine.

At San Jose, on July 5, 1909, Dr. Pieper was married to Miss Rae G. Gagliardo, a native daughter, born in Amador County, and the daughter of John Henry Gagliardo; one child, a son named Ernest O. Pieper, Jr., has blessed this union. Dr. Pieper belongs to the Elks, the Country Club, the Rotary Club, the Sainte Claire Club, the Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce, serving as president 1921-22; while in national political affairs he pulls a long steady stroke for the principles enunciated by the Republican party.

CEDRIC RAE RICHMOND.—A rising young man who is taking his place among the representatvie citizens of San Jose is Cedric Rae Richmond, one of the stockholders and a plant superintendent of the Richmond-Chase Company. A native of San Jose, he was born on December 11, 1888, the son of George and Rosalie (McPhail) Richmond, who came to California in 1865, and settled in the Sacramento Valley, where Mr. Richmond engaged in farming. Later he came to San Jose, where he became interested in the fruit packing industry, taking charge of the dry fruit department of the J. K. Armsby Fruit Company and holding this responsible position until he retired. Mr. Richmond passed away in December, 1918, while the mother is still a resident of San Jose.

Cedric Rae Richmond attended the grammar school and also the high school at San Jose, and upon completing his training, he started out to make his own way. Engaging in the same work in which his father had been so successful, he first took a position with the J. K. Armsby Company and was with them for a period of fifteen years, learning all the different branches of the packing business. He then became identified with the Richmond-Chase Company of San Jose, but when the United States became involved in the world conflict, he showed his patriotism by leaving his business and enlisting on August 5, 1917, in the U. S. Army. Detailed to the field artillery, he trained at Camp Kearney, Cal., and later at Fort Sill, Okla. He sailed with the U. S. troops in July, 1918, from Hoboken, N. J., to Liverpool, thence to Southampton and across to Havre, serving with several different outfits in the field artillery. After attending the officers' training camp, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and in France his capability was given recognition by his promotion to the rank of captain in the field artillery. After six months' overseas service, he returned from Bordeaux, France, and on January 29,

1919, he received his honorable discharge from the service at the Presidio at San Francisco. On his return to San Jose, he became a member of the Richmond-Chase Company.

On December 21, 1920, Mr. Richmond was married in San Jose to Miss Josephine Dunne, also a native of San Jose and a daughter of Peter J. Dunne. Mrs. Richmond is a graduate of the University of California. Mr. and Mrs. Richmond are popular in the social circles of San Jose and take an interested part in all of its affairs. Mr. Richmond is a member of the Olympic Club of San Francisco, the Sainte Claire Club of San Jose and of the San Jose Country Club. He shows a public-spirited interest in the civic life of the community and politically, is independent in his views.

ADOLPH V. SCHUBERT.—Prominent in fraternal circles, Adolph V. Schubert has been engaged as the secretary of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of San Jose since 1915. He is a native of Illinois, having been born in Chicago, on June 15, 1871, a son of Frank and Antonia Schubert; the family came to San Jose in 1890 and still make their home here.

Adolph Schubert received his education in the public schools of Illinois, also attending a private school, where he gained a good training and when he became a young man, he engaged in the jewelry business for some time. Having decided musical talents, he engaged as a musical director and directed theatrical orchestras, where he enjoyed a large degree of success and popularity.

In 1915 Mr. Schubert was selected as secretary of the local Elks lodge and has been in this position since that time, having complete charge of all of the business that has to be transacted and all details of the building; in fact, he attends to all the important business affairs that come up, a position of no small responsibility, since the membership is now more than 1,000. Mr. Schubert is also a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, taking active part in all the affairs of these organizations in which he is also very popular. He gave freely of his time during the various war drives, especially in the Salvation Army drive, and helped to put it "over the top." Mr. Schubert is very fond of all outdoor sports and spends his leisure moments in fishing and mountain trips. In national politics he is a Republican.

THOMAS E. SMITH.—A public-spirited citizen of Saratoga who is succeeding in the general merchandise business is Thomas E. Smith. He was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1876, the son of John and Eliza (Bilton) Smith. When but ten years old he came to America with his family, who later returned to England for his family, and on coming back to California resumed ranching at Saratoga, in which he has since been engaged. Thomas E. Smith's early education began in the schools of Saratoga and meantime helped his father on the farm and thus became well equipped for his life work. He then began clerking in a store and in 1908 he purchased the store and built up the business until it is a model establishment.

The marriage of Mr. Smith united him with Miss Laura Cloud, a daughter of Samuel Cloud, who came here in the '80s. They are the parents of two children, Charles Herbert and Elsie Gertrude. He is a stanch Republican and fraternally is an Odd Fellow, in which order he is a past grand; also a member of the Encampment, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. He also belongs to the Foresters of America. He is serving his locality as a school trustee and is a member and trustee of the Congregational Church in Saratoga. He is active in civic affairs as a member of the Saratoga Improvement Club and the Men's Club. His best efforts are always cast on the side of progress and he is constantly seeking out new methods to develop and enlarge his business.

MANUEL MONTOYA.—The spirit of Western enterprise finds exemplification in Manuel Montoya, who has steadily worked his way upward through application to his cement contracting business until he now ranks with the leading cement contractors of San Jose. He is a native son of California, his birth having occurred on the Almaden Road about two miles from San Jose, February 10, 1862. His father was Peter Montoya, a native of Sonora, Mexico, who became one of the early settlers of Santa Clara County, taking up his residence near San Jose in 1830. He married Miss Guadalupe Podia, and of their large family there are six living children.

Manuel Montoya attended the Guadalupe Mines public school for only a short time, and when but nine years of age was riding a horse and helping care for stock. About 1884 he came to San Jose and was employed as a teamster; a year later he purchased a couple of good teams and began hauling sand and gravel for building and street work in the city, and doing contract teaming. In the early days he paid his employees a dollar and a half per day and sold his gravel for fifty and seventy cents a load —a marked contrast to present-day conditions, gravel now selling at two dollars a yard, while his employees receive from six and one-half to nine dollars per day. For the past fourteen years Mr. Montoya has been doing cement contracting and he has done a large amount of work for some of the leading people of the county who know his reliability and progressive methods, and these have enabled him to build up an extensive business. He spent about ten years on a ranch at San Mateo for Alvinza Hayward from 1895 to 1905.

In San Jose, Mr. Montoya was united in marriage with Mrs. Antonia (Carlos) Patrone, who was born November 26, 1860. Her father, Peter Carlos, emigrated from Germany to the United States, becoming a resident of San Jose in 1850. Here he became well known as a barber, conducting one of the early shops in the city. Antonia was the eldest of their family. She first married Phillip De Soto, and has three living children by that marriage. Her second union was with Fred Patrone and she had one child by that marriage.

Mr. and Mrs. Montoya are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, and he is serving as financial director for the Mexican Society of San Jose. He is also a member of the Order of Good Fellows. He owns his residence at 351 Keyes Street and also has other valuable real estate in San Jose. In his business affairs he has displayed keen discernment and unfaltering enterprise and the years have marked his progress along the lines which lead to success. In the commercial circles of San Jose his standing is of the highest and in all matters of citizenship his influence is on the side of progress and improvement.

J. A. Latham.

JEFFERSON F. TATHAM—An energetic, progressive business man who has done much to solve various problems pertaining to the health, comfort and general welfare of the public in Santa Clara County is Jefferson F. Tatham, the efficient and popular manager of the San Jose Ice Company. He was born a native son, proud of his association with the great California commonwealth, at Casper, in Mendocino County, on December 15, 1880, the son of John and Sonoma—so called from the county where she was born—(Pendergrast) Tatham, both of whom were also natives of California. The family came to Santa Clara County in 1898, and there John Tatham passed away. His devoted wife, the mother of our subject, is still living in San Jose.

Jefferson attended the schools of San Benito County, and was graduated from the Hollister high school in 1898. Then he profited by the courses in Heald's Business College in San Jose, having previously clerked in a grocery store. He was bookkeeper for the Edenvale Fruit Company for two years, and he had charge of the Hayes plant there. Then he went to the New Almaden mine as bookkeeper and cashier for three years, and then was appointed general manager of all their California properties, the concern being a New York corporation; later he became a stockholder and was elected director and treasurer of the corporation and was assistant to the president of the corporation, continuing with them for eight years. A brief history of the magnitude of the New Almaden mine is interesting and instructive. The Indians first discovered the deposits and for many years used the cinnabar ore (a bright red) for war paint. When the Mexican government obtained control, they granted it to an American, who opened the mine and ran it for many years until a New York corporation was formed. The Quicksilver Mining Company that took over the property developed it until it became the second largest quicksilver mine in the world, being only exceeded in richness by the Almaden mine in Spain—though this mine had a greater output because the Almaden mine in Spain was limited by Spain, in its work and output. A record of the workings and production of the New Almaden mine have been kept since 1848. The richness of the mine can best be shown by stating the fact that one year the ore ran over 76.4%. The property comprises 8800 acres in the southwestern part of Santa Clara County; of this 1500 acres is tillable land and the balance grazing land, though all is mineral bearing land. In 1913 the New York company leased the mine for twenty-five years and it is now being operated under this lease. During Mr. Tatham's management, he started new development, blocking out a new ore body that has since proven very rich and valuable and now forms the active workings of the mine. There are over 125 miles of underground work with tunnels, shafts, drifts, etc., and the deepest portion is 2550 feet, but the greatest depth at which ore has been found is 2400 feet; however, the best ore seems to lie between 800 and 1500 feet. The property is well improved with fences, roads, dwellings and they have employed as high as 2500 men at one time.

Still progressing from various angles, Mr. Tatham ranched for two years, after that was with the California Peach Growers, Inc., for a while at Fresno, and from there came to his present position five years ago, or July 1, 1917. The San Jose Ice Company produces only the finest grade of ice, and to such an extent is its up-to-date organization appreciated that it requires twelve trucks to accommodate all of their regular retail and wholesale customers. The plant of the company is at San Augustine and Center streets.

The marriage of Mr. Tatham occurred at Modesto and united him with Mrs. Celia Walker Simpson, a native of Santa Monica, but educated in the schools of Santa Cruz. In national politics a Democrat, yet decidedly above party when it comes to working for what he knows to be best, Mr. Tatham neglects no opportunity to help every approved local movement, especially those seeking to upbuild as well as to build up the city and environs; and he is equally influential and helpful in the fraternal circles of the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World and the San Jose parlor of the N. S. G. W.

HARLEY B. MILLER.—Many of the conveniences of life which tend to make San Jose always one of the most desirable of home cities not merely in California but in America are undoubtedly due to the experience, progressiveness and enterprise of such far-seeing men of industry as Harley B. Miller, the well-known plumbing contractor, whose establishment is at 348 East Santa Clara Street. He was born at Rochester, Ind., on April 12, 1889, the son of Henry Miller, who came to San Jose in 1890 and who was for twenty years a wholesale dealer in paper here. He is now living retired with his wife, who was Miss Mary Sanders before her marriage. Highly esteemed for both what they were and what they have tried to be in relation to the communities in which they have lived, labored and thrived, Mr. and Mrs. Miller may look back with considerable satisfaction upon the past, and an equal confidence toward the future.

Harley Miller enjoyed the advantages of a common school education, but when still a lad went to work, to establish the foundation for a living. He learned the plumbing trade with Moltzen and Keaton, worked at it in San Jose for a time, then followed it for three years in the State of Washington, where he had his own shop at Spokane. In 1915 he came back to San Jose and at once opened up a business for himself. From the beginning he found that the San Jose public could fully appreciate good work, at whatever reasonable cost; and it is not surprising that he has been called upon to do some of the best work required in the city. His contracts have included the Gilman Apartments, the Robinson Grocery and apartment block, and many fine residences such as those of Nicora, Tarmain, Dr. Kress and others, his business being confined to his private trade. He employs five men, and since he came to California first from Rochester, Ind., in 1890, has witnessed the marvelous development of building, to which he himself has contributed not a little. Besides plumbing, he also does expert sheet-metal work.

At Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, in 1910, Mr. Miller was married to Miss Grace Sullivan, a native of Canada, and the daughter of John Sullivan, a millwright, in Canada. Three children, Herbert Wilfred, Mary Elizabeth and Robert Stanley, have come to bless the Miller home, and a happy family circle is there. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and is independent in politics, and believes that through such broad-

er nonpartisanship he is able to exercise a far more salutary influence on civic and social life, helping all the better and quicker in the great work of upbuilding the city.

PATRICK EUGENE VAUGHAN.—An enterprising business man whose foresight, up-to-date methods and optimism as to the future of Santa Clara County have made him a leader sought by many, is Patrick Eugene Vaughan, the president of the Western Well Works at San Jose. He was born in Mecklenburg County, Va., December 2, 1882, the son of George Vaughan, the railroad contractor long so widely known, and his good wife, who was Mary Thompson before her marriage. They were devoted parents, and Patrick enjoyed the advantages of the best Virginia public schools.

At the age of sixteen, however, he left home, and for several years he engaged in railroad, oil well or waterworks labor, following successive oil booms. In 1906 he came to San Francisco, and from there pushed inland to Bakersfield and later San Jose; and in 1915, when the Western Well Works was established, he became its president. He has remained at the head of the notable organization ever since, and much of its flourishing condition is undoubtedly due to his ability to study the past and to forecast the future, as few among his contemporaries have a better knowledge of this field.

Mr. Vaughan belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and also to the B. P. O. Elks; and in national politics he is a Republican. Those knowing the whole-heartedness with which he supports every worth-while movement likely to benefit the community need not be told that in all local affairs he casts partisanship to the winds, and works hard and unremittingly to attain success.

JOHN P. FITZGERALD.—A distinguished representative of the legal profession in California of whom Santa Clara County in particular is naturally proud, is John P. Fitzgerald, the scholarly, efficient and popular assistant district attorney, who was born at the New Almaden Mines, Santa Clara County, Cal., on April 18, 1875, so that he is fortunately a native son. His father, Thomas Fitzgerald, came to California by way of Panama in 1853, and his mother, Miss Mary Cullen in maidenhood, also crossed the Isthmus, in the latter '50s, and they were married here. They first settled at Gilroy, but in time they removed to the New Almaden Mines where they conducted a dairy. Returning to Gilroy, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald continued to reside there until his death in 1888. The devoted and honored mother is still living. They had five children, all living.

John went to the grammar and high schools at Gilroy, and when he was given an opportunity, studied law in private law offices, his studies being affected by the responsibility thrust upon him, at his father's death, of having to care for the home ranch. But he persevered, as might be expected of one bearing his time-honored family name, and in 1897 was admitted to the Bar in California. He practiced for a while at Gilroy, and then removed to San Jose, where he was a deputy under James H. Campbell. He also sat on the Superior Court Bench, to fill out an unexpired term, and then he returned to private practice. In 1919, Judge Fitzgerald entered the office of the district attorney for Santa Clara County, and here he has been, to everybody's satisfaction, ever since, an able, fearless, but broadminded and sympathetic prosecutor. In matters of national politics a Democrat, Mr. Fitzgerald still finds it possible and agreeable, as a nonpartisan citizen and neighbor, to put his shoulder to the wheel with others, and work for whatever is best for the community at large, thus stimulating the rapid and permanent growth of the city, and helping along its sound development.

At Los Angeles, in November, 1915, Mr. Fitzgerald was married to Miss Edith M. Barge, born in Canada, at Niagara Falls, and they had a son, Edward Victor, who died, aged three years. Mr. Fitzgerald is past exalted ruler of the Elks, past state president Y. M. I., member of the Hibernians, in which he has served as state grand vice-president, the Foresters, the N. S. G. W., the Modern Woodmen and the Lions Club. He is fond of outdoor life, and has a special liking for baseball.

ELTON RANDALL SHAW.—An eminently useful and esteemed citizen of Santa Clara County, Elton Randall Shaw, has been an important factor in advancing the dried and canned fruit industry of this section of the state. Born in San Francisco, August 8, 1867, he is the son of the famous portrait painter, Stephen William Shaw, and Mary Frances (Meacham), both natives of New England. Stephen William Shaw came across the Isthmus in 1849, and reached California on the ship Humboldt. His father, Seth Shaw, a farmer, was a native of Windsor, Vt., and his mother was Elizabeth Barrett of Massachusetts, whose ancestors came over from England in the Mayflower. Many heirlooms have been handed down to the present generation, and are prized very highly. Mary Frances Meacham, a native of New England, was the daughter of General Meacham, a famous hero of the Modoc wars. Her family came to California in the early days, and Mary Frances is said to have the distinction of being the first white female child to cross the plains to the Pacific Coast. Many were the hardships encountered, but with true pioneer fortitude, they reached their destination without serious mishap.

Elton Randall Shaw received his education in the public school of San Francisco, which on the advice of his father, he later supplemented with a course at the Art Institute of that city. During the summer vacation in 1885, he journed to San Jose and was employed in the fruit industry, returning to San Francisco for the fall term. During the next season he returned, and was employed in the first year of the Flickinger Cannery. Upon leaving the Art Institute he took up the study of mechanical and steam engineering, completing this course within two years. When but twenty-four years of age, he began the practice of his profession as construction engineer, and for a number of years he followed this line of work, in the mining industry of California and New Mexico. However the fruit industry, with its varied lines, appealed to him from its mechanical side, and in 1890 he became superintendent of a drying plant, gradually working into the fruit canning business, and later the preserving branch which now occupies his full attention as president and general manager of the Shaw Family, Inc.

The first marriage of Mr. Shaw occurred April 3, 1893, which united him with Miss Mary Suther-

W. H. James

land, who died in 1913. She was the daughter of Spencer Sutherland, a resident of Saratoga. Three children were born to them, Mary Frances, Elton Sutherland and Marjorie, all living. His second marriage occurred November 7, 1918, in San Francisco, uniting him with Miss Grace E. Russell of San Jose, a daughter of John H. Russell. For three years in early life Mr. Shaw was a member of the Second Artillery of the National Guard of California. During the years of 1914-15, he served as police and fire commissioner of the city of San Jose, and was city councilman from 1916 to 1920. Politically, he is an advocate of the Republican party. He is actively affiliated with the San Jose Country Club, the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and the Rotary Club of San Jose. He is an ardent believer in the teachings of Jesus Christ, and with his family, holds memberships in church organizations in San Jose. Among his associates he enjoys the confidence born of well-applied industry, personal integrity, and devotion to the welfare of his city and state.

WILLIAM HENRY JAMES—Among the pioneers who came to California to take advantage of the opportunities that were afforded in the new country, the James family have been identified with Santa Clara County for more than a half century and among the present representatives of these far-sighted people is William Henry James, who is keeping up the good characteristics of his forefathers, and is working for the development of his community.

Mr. James was born twelve miles southwest of San Jose on September 3, 1882, at Guadalupe Mines, Santa Clara County, a son of Charles H. and Jane (Tucker) James, who were both pioneers of California, having come to California in about the year 1865; the father was born in Penzance, Cornwall, England, and they were married in this state. He came to America and in time to California where he mined at New Idria and New Almaden. Thirty-five years ago he started the transfer business now managed by our subject. He and his estimable wife are both living here retired.

William H., the fourth oldest in a family of six children, received his education in the public schools of San Jose and when he grew up, he followed in his father's footsteps and learned the transfer business. In 1909 he became a partner in the business and took over the management, thus relieving him of the responsibilities, the firm being known as the City Truck and Transfer Company, and is one of the three pioneer transfer companies of San Jose. He has a large local business, such as freight and furniture and it has grown in volume until it requires five trucks and four teams to handle it. The firm owns the two-story building at 133 North Market Street in which they are located, which is 90x193 feet, and extends from Market to San Pedro Street, also having a warehouse on the S. P. Railroad with a switch from the main line. In addition to his trucking he does a large storage business.

Mr. James was married in San Jose, August 23, 1904, to Miss Effie Carper and they became the parents of three children: Raymond Charles, Wilma Maud, and Effie Estelle. Mr. James is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M. and also of Pyramid Lodge No. 9 of the Sciots and also San Jose Parlor No. 22, N. S. G. W. and the Junior Order of American Mechanics. He is very active in the Chamber of Commerce, and Merchants' Association, also the Builders' Exchange and the Drayman's Association. The family reside at 162 Viola Street.

A. ATHENOUR & BROS.—The owners of a fine vineyard in the Los Gatos district, the firm of A. Athenour & Bros. have developed a splendid business, the products of their vineyard being shipped all over the country. Natives of sunny France, the three brothers, Albert, Henry and Leon, were born near Gap, Hautes-Alps. Their father, Jean Athenour, with his three brothers, started to California in 1852, but one brother died at Panama while they were en route. On arriving at San Francisco, Jean Athenour went to Placerville, where he followed mining, remaining in California for eight years and becoming a citizen of the United States. In 1860 he returned to France and married, following farming until he brought his wife and four children to California in 1888. He first located in Los Angeles, then engaged in fruit raising on a ranch of 189 acres in Fresno County. In 1894 he came to San Jose and started a bakery on Post and Vine Streets and later a store on Post Street, near First, continuing in the business for ten years. He passed away in 1909, survived by his widow and four children: Clara, Mrs. Junqua; Albert, Henry and Leon. Removing to Los Gatos, where they owned a ranch on Redmon Road, the brothers later purchased a vineyard of 137 acres on Branham Road, formerly the property of Mr. Freislag. Both places are now devoted to fruit, and bring in a handsome income.

L. M. Athenour is the manager of the business, and with his brothers he gives all of his time and effort to its development. He was married on July 26, 1908, to Miss Louise Rispaud of Saratoga, Cal., and one child has been born to them, a son, Leon, Jr. Mrs. Athenour was born at Long Bridge, this county, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Colpin) Rispaud, a pioneer of Long Bridge, and she is next to the youngest in a family of six children.

Mr. Athenour is a Republican in politics and in fraternal life is affiliated with the Odd Fellows in San Jose, being past grand of Lodge No. 242 in San Jose and is past district deputy. Industrious and energetic, he takes a genuine interest in all neighborhood affairs, and can ever be found on the side of progress.

LELAND H. WALKER.—A native son of California, born at Santa Cruz, and later of Los Gatos and San Jose, Leland H. Walker is a citizen of ability and energy and as such has contributed his best efforts in the advancement of this community. Born November 5, 1888, his parents were William S. and Margaret R. (Montross) Walker; his father came to California in the early sixties, and was employed in the mines; later he established the Los Gatos News, and then bought the Los Gatos Mail. He was engaged in the newspaper business all his life up to the time that he passed away in 1909. Mrs. Walker makes her home at Los Gatos.

Leland H. Walker attended the grammar school of Los Gatos and graduated from the Santa Cruz high school in December, 1906; in 1912 he received his A. B. degree from Stanford University and his J. D. degree from the same college in 1914. During the same year he began the practice of law in San

Jose and has proven successful in his chosen work. Politically he is an advocate of the principles of the Republican party and fraternally he is a third degree Mason, being a past master of Los Gatos Lodge No. 292. His marriage on April 21, 1915, at Los Gatos, united him with Miss Marie A. Soule of that city, and one son, Harrison M., has been born to them. Mr. Walker belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, and can always be counted on to aid in its good works. During the recent war he willingly gave his time to active war work; he is a popular and forceful addition to the business life of San Jose, and is regarded as one of its most promising, public-spirited and genial citizens. He belongs to Bar Association, is a director of First National Bank of Los Gatos, and a member of the Republican County Central Committee.

RICHARD P. VAN ORDEN.—An enterprising, progressive business man who has capitalized his experience to the great advantage of his fellow-citizens as well as himself, is Richard P. Van Orden, the president of the Fruit Growers of California, Inc. He was born in Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y., on February 27, 1859, the son of Peter L. Van Orden, a farmer, who had married Miss Euphemia Felter. His paternal great-grandfather, Peter S. Van Orden, acquired his farm from the government after the Revolutionary War, in which he had served; he was a native of York State of Knickerbocker stock, his ancestors having emigrated from Holland, his father and two brothers being early pioneers of New York. Frederick Van Orden, grandfather of our subject, resided on the farm his father owned and here Peter L. was born, engaging in farming all of his life; during the Civil War he volunteered for service, but was rejected. Mr. and Mrs. Peter L. Van Orden were the parents of four children, all living, the subject of this sketch being the oldest of the family and the only one in California; a brother, Silas D., now owns the old family home in New York. Both parents are now deceased.

Richard attended the public school at Spring Valley, N. Y., and when he became of age he first migrated to Minnesota in 1880, where he worked as a carpenter for two years in Rochester; he then removed to Las Vegas, N. M., for a year, and after that to Dakota Territory, where he liked it so well that he remained for twelve years, engaged in farming. He purchased land at Lisbon, Ransom County, N. D., and engaged in raising wheat on a large scale. He took a prominent part in the movement of statehood in North Dakota and was deputy sheriff for six years and county assessor of Ransom County for four years. In 1898, at the time of the gold rush in Alaska he made the trip to Telegraph Creek by way of Ashcroft over the Telegraph Trail, and established a store at Glenora, one hundred fifty miles inland from Fort Wrangell, on the Stikine River, and ran it until August of the following year, when he went to the new diggings at Atlin, B. C., and was engaged in mining and merchandising until the fall of 1890. He then returned to California and followed mining at Groveland, Tuolumne County, until 1904, when he removed to Santa Clara County and settled at Mountain View, where he still has sixty-eight acres in prunes and apricots; and there he has been exceptionally successful. On May 8, 1919, Mr. Van Orden and others organized the Fruit Growers of California, Inc., and from the beginning he has been president of the association, which has been so well received that it may be said to be permanently established and, considering its age, in a very flourishing condition. It is run on purely cooperative lines, handling and shipping the green and ripe fruit raised by the different members of the association, which has a large membership, extending to the counties of Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, and San Benito. Mr. Van Orden makes his home on his ranch, in the prosperity and growth of which he takes keen pride. He realizes marketing of products is vital and is giving much thought and attention to this branch of the industry. He belongs to the Mountain View Commercial Club, and both in that body, and through kindred affiliated organizations Mr. Van Orden has been working steadily for the advancement of the best interests of California horticulture. He was also one of the prime movers in the organization of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., and he is still one of its trustees. As president of his company he is a member of the California legislative committee that has been doing so much work in the line of research and obtaining of statistics for aid in the enacting of legislation beneficial and protective to the growers. In national politics a Republican, in local affairs more nonpartisan, Mr. Van Orden is first and last an American, and during the Spanish-American War, when he was a member of the National Guard of North Dakota, volunteered for foreign service, but the company was not called for service. He was made a Mason in Cheyenne Valley Lodge No. 12, A. F. & A. M., Lisbon, N. D., and belongs to the Odd Fellows, and is also a member of the Ancient Order United Workmen. Locally he is a member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and the Commercial Club.

HARRY ELLSWORTH SMITH.—Another successful practitioner of law of whom the California Bar is certain to be prouder as the years go by, is Harry Ellsworth Smith, of San Jose, a native of England, but as enthusiastic a son of Santa Clara County, as if he had sprung from the local soil. He was born in comfortable-going Yorkshire, on July 29, 1885, and he came with his parents to California when he was four years old. His father, John E. Smith, had married Miss Eliza Bilton, and together they migrated to America, pushed on West to the Golden State, and located in Saratoga, where Mr. Smith became an orchardist. Both are still living.

Harry went through the grammar school at Saratoga and the high school at Santa Clara, and was graduated from the latter in 1906; and after that he matriculated at Stanford University, from which he was graduated with all the honors of that flourishing alma mater, in 1910. On November 8, 1911, he was admitted to the bar to practice law in California; and for three and a half years he was located in San Francisco. No better field for experience of the most enviable sort could be found; and when he decided to remove inland, he had an asset in his Bay City practice such as anyone with sensible ambitions might have coveted.

In 1914 Mr. Smith came to San Jose, and ever since he has been increasing the scope and the importance of his practice. He has been associated with or in charge of many notable cases, and has thoroughly established his reputation as a well-

Chas. M. Cassin

posted, ethical advocate. Besides being active in the County Bar Association, Mr. Smith has found it possible, as a broad-minded Republican, to help raise the local civic standards.

At Berkeley, on August 14, 1915, Mr. Smith was married to Miss Amelia A. MacSwain, a most attractive lady, who did much good, and drew about her a circle of devoted friends, passing away, mourned by many, January 22, 1919, the mother of one child—a daughter, Winifred Jean. Mr. Smith is a Scottish Rite Mason and an Odd Fellow. He enjoys a personal popularity through the geniality of his optimistic temperament.

CHARLES M. CASSIN—A California attorney whose growing prominence enables him, more and more, to help elevate the status of the California Bar among the legal profession of the United States, is Charles M. Cassin, who was born at San Francisco on January 10, 1868, the son of Michael and Anna (Daly) Cassin, both of whom are now dead. He attended the public schools in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties, and in 1888 was graduated from Santa Clara College with the B. S. degree. He also studied at the University of Notre Dame, and in 1891 was given the LL. B. degree by the University of Michigan.

At Santa Cruz Mr. Cassin opened his first office; and so easily did he demonstrate an exceptional knowledge of the law, and also show his temperamental fitness for tactful practice and the honest defense and prosecution of his clients' best interests, that he rapidly acquired patronage which might have kept him in that delightful Coast city all his life. He took a fancy to San Jose, however, removed here in 1913, and ever since has been numbered one of the most successful of the elder barristers of Santa Clara County.

On August 24, 1896, Mr. Cassin was married at Watsonville to Miss Catherine Sheeby, the daughter of Jeremiah and Catherine Sheeby and a native of Watsonville; and their fortunate marriage has resulted in the birth of six children: Catherine, Charles, Marion, Gerald, Anna and Robert. The family attend the Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Cassin is both an Elk and a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

EMERSON H. WEMPLE.—A representative pioneer settler of California, Emerson H. Wemple occupies an honored position among the well-to-do retired residents of Santa Clara County. He has spent a busy and useful life, and many of the events of his career are worthy of record in this historical work. Born in Chautauqua County, N. Y., November 17, 1853, a son of Harry A. and Betsy (Smiley) Wemple, who were both natives of New York, he is the third son of a family of six children; two brothers are deceased, three sisters still survive. Early in the year of 1860, his parents joined a company of a hundred people, who were determined to brave the hardships attendant upon crossing the plains; six months were consumed in making the journey in wagons drawn by horses. The family settled on the Sacramento River in Sutter County, where Harry A. Wemple owned and developed a 200-acre grain farm. There the mother died about 1870. In 1874 Harry Wemple located on a farm at Biggs Station, remaining until 1880, when he removed to Fresno and engaged in viticulture. Later he sold out and retired and spent his last days with his son in San Jose, passing away at eighty years of age.

Emerson H. Wemple received his early education in the public schools of Sutter County and in 1874 he entered the San Jose State Normal with the intention of becoming a teacher, but at the end of two years he returned to the Sacramento Valley and invested in a 160-acre farm near Biggs, Butte County, and for two years farmed with considerable success, selling his wheat crop in 1877 for $2.27½ per cental; but the wet years of 1878-9 drowned him out and he sold his farm and removed to Mendocino County, settling near Covelo, Round Valley, where he served as caretaker in charge of the livestock for the government on the Round Valley Indian reservation for three years; looking after 5,000 head of cattle and several hundreds of horses, besides about sixty families of Indians. Before going to Round Valley Mr. Wemple was married in Butte County in 1877 to Miss Dora Fisher, a daughter of Rev. J. S. Fisher, Methodist minister at Big Station, Butte County. One child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wemple: Ruby, the wife of George Rucker, and they reside on South Fourteenth Street, San Jose. In the year of 1882 Mr. Wemple removed from Round Valley to San Jose, and established himself in the grocery business in which he gave his undivided time. In 1901 the Wemple Grocery Company was incorporated and he continued as president until he sold out in 1903, after twenty-one years in business.

From the very start, the business began to show signs of success, growing to such proportions that the company was forced to enlarge their store. For two years after selling out he prospected in the Sierras, and was fortunate in finding and developing a placer mine called Clipper Ship Mine, where he built a ditch and installed an hydraulic giant, and still retains a partnership in it. Upon returning to San Jose, he again entered his chosen line of work, opening an attractive, modern grocery store. In this business venture he was assisted by his son-in-law, and the partnership of the Wemple Grocery Company was maintained until 1919 when it was dissolved. They were both active in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants Association of San Jose. After the sale of the business in 1919, Mr. Wemple purchased a half interest in the Crystal Creamery Company and his son-in-law was made an officer of the corporation.

Mr. Wemple has always been actively identified with the advance movements of his community. He was a member of the city council for two years, then library trustee two years, and for six years he was a member of the board of school trustees, two years of the time being chairman of the board. Politically he is a stalwart Republican, and at one time served on the Republican County Central Committee of Santa Clara County. Fraternally, he has been an active member of the Odd Fellows since 1895, being a member of Garden City Lodge, and is a member of the Rebekahs and is past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

In 1917, Mrs. Wemple passed away at the family residence at 409 North Fourth Street, where they had continuously resided since 1888. On December 25, 1919, his second marriage occurred, uniting him with Miss Marie Jakuillard, a long-time friend of the family. She is a graduate registered nurse of San Francisco, who had been for many years, special

nurse to Dr. Ward in San Francisco. Mr. Wemple is fond of out-door life and spends much time in motoring. Although practically retired, he is a man of intense vitality, of conserved energy and great resourcefulness, and he takes a vital interest in all movements for the development of the resources of his community. His high general standing, his genial and cordial manners, and above all the noble aims of his life have made him many friends.

JOSEPH CHARLES STILLWELL.—An efficient, genial public official of Santa Clara County is Joseph Charles Stillwell, the popular custodian of the State Normal School at San Jose, who enjoys a wide acquaintanceship throughout the county and beyond. His native town of San Jose, where he was born on June 26, 1879, a member of one of the historic families of California, his grandfather having come here in 1846 as a member of the Donner party; his parents, who are happily still living, are Joseph M. and Josephine Stillwell, the former also a native of San Jose. The Donner party, it will be recalled, was part of a train which went its own way, in the hope of finding a shorter route, and being lost in the Sierras amid the heavy snows of the winter of 1846-47, suffered so terribly that only a few survived. Fortunately Grandfather Stillwell was made of those enduring qualities which enabled him to weather the storms and suffer the famine and other privations, and eventually become one of the most influential builders of the Pacific commonwealth.

Joseph C. Stillwell attended the public schools of San Jose, and when he was through with the schoolmasters, he learned the painter's trade, which he followed for seventeen years. He then and there established a reputation for excessive conscientiousness to work and duty, and this was part of his capital when, in 1909, he was appointed by the president of the State Normal School custodian of that institution. He soon demonstrated his fitness for this position and he has performed the responsible duties ever since. He is a Republican, when it comes to a preference for national party programs, and yet there are few, if any, more encouraging "boosters" of the city and locality, willing to throw aside all narrow partisanship and help the town and its environs, and particularly to advance in every way he can the progressive institution with which he has the honor to be connected.

At San Francisco, and in 1905, Mr. Stillwell was married to Miss Mamie Miskel, a member of another old Santa Clara County family, and they have one child, Lorraine, to brighten their home.

EDWARD J. STOPPELWORTH.—An experienced, far-sighted realtor who has done much to stabilize land and property values in Santa Clara County, although a somewhat recent comer here, is Edward J. Stoppelworth, who was born in St. Louis on February 6, 1876, the son of Edward F. Stoppelworth, an inventor. He married Miss Kate Huber, who proved just the wife for such an intellectual, ingenious man. Both of these worthy parents passed away in 1900.

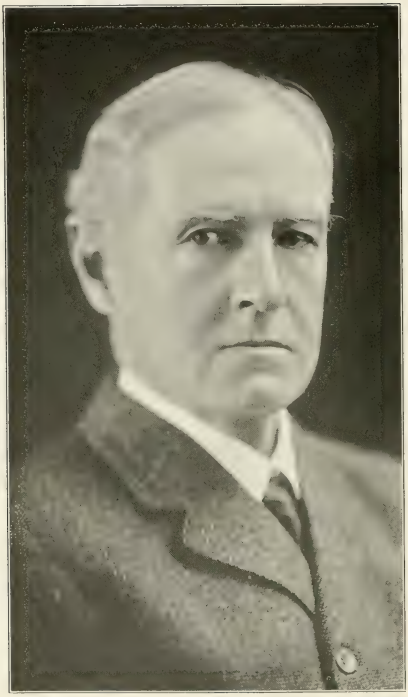
Edward enjoyed the usual common school advantages, and when he had a chance to do so, learned the ins and outs of a planing mill. In 1905 he first came to California, and in the fall of that year he located in San Jose. He was for a year manager of the branch office of the W. J. White Company, at Campbell, and then he took the coast managership of the Luther Grinder Company of Milwaukee, and for two years traveled for them as their representative. Then he entered the service of the San Jose Lumber Company, where, for a couple of years, he was department foreman. Having decided to venture into the more attractive field of real estate, Mr. Stoppelworth resigned from the lumber company's service, and has been very successful in this field, and such has been his good work as president of the Fifth Ward Improvement Club, that he became a candidate for membership in the San Jose City Council. A man above the restraints of narrow partisanship, Mr. Stoppelworth has been able to broaden local issues, and thus to render the greatest possible civic service.

At St. Louis, on April 19, 1899, Mr. Stoppelworth was married to Miss Marguerite Schroeder, a daughter of Robert and Amalia Schroeder, and a native of St. Louis; and to them two children were born: Elsie was a graduate of the San Jose high school and was attending the College of the Pacific at the time of her death in February, 1921; Mabel is a graduate of the high school and now attending the State Normal School. Mr. Stoppelworth belongs to both the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias.

FRED F. STUDER.—Among the men who have been an aid in the upbuilding of San Jose in bringing to that city his expert services, is Fred F. Studer, a heating and sanitary engineer, who has been engaged by some of the leading residents of San Jose in his expert line of work. He was born in Peoria, Ill., July 4, 1869, and was the son of Dr. Joseph and Elizabeth Hermann Studer.

Fred F. Studer was the fourth eldest of their six children, was educated in the public schools of Illinois and at the age of thirteen he began his apprenticeship at the plumbing trade. Desiring to see more of the world, in 1897 he took a trip to Alaska and then through British Columbia, where he spent two years. Coming to San Francisco, Cal., he soon went to the Philippine Islands for the U. S. Government on the Transport Grant, spending one year there, and then went to Tien Tsin, China, on the Hospital Ship Relief, and was there during the Boxer Rebellion. Later he returned to Japan and San Francisco, resigning his position after four years' service. He continued at his trade in San Francisco until 1909, when he came to San Jose, where he has since made his home, the family residence now being at 667 East St. James Street. Here he has engaged as a heating and sanitary engineer, taking contracts for the heating and plumbing of many large buildings and homes, among them the Gross, Ryan, Kimberlin, Lion, Pratt and Hopkins residences, the Don Felipe Apartments, Colombet Apartments, Piedmont Court at Santa Cruz, Elks Building at Bakersfield, Elks Building at San Luis Obispo, and the San Jose Undertaking Parlors. During the busy season he employs five expert workmen.

At San Francisco, in 1903, Mr. Studer was married to Miss Mabel C. Watson, a native of Cobden, Union County, Ill.; she came to Los Angeles in October, 1898, and later to San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Studer have made many warm friends during



Cirand Tuttle

their residence in San Jose. In political matters Mr. Studer has always been independent in his views, feeling that he can best serve his community by an unbiased attitude toward political measures and aspirants for public office.

HIRAM D. TUTTLE.—The ethical administration today of law throughout California is largely due to such able, conscientious and fearless advocates as Hiram D. Tuttle of San Jose, who was born in Keosauqua, Van Buren County, Iowa, on October 5, 1856, the son of Owen and Mary Ellen (Burns) Tuttle, who moved to California in 1873, and at Watsonville took up farming. They were highly esteemed as substantial country folk, and when Mr. Tuttle died, in 1899, he left a record for usefulness and straightforward dealing such as anyone might envy. Mrs. Tuttle is still living, at the age of eighty-four. They had nine children, and our subject was the eldest of the family.

Mr. Tuttle finished the courses of the Watsonville high school and then, in 1879, graduated from the Pacific Commercial College and became a clerk in a law office. Three years later the Hastings College of Law conferred upon him the degree of a Bachelor of Laws, and July 25, 1881, he was admitted to the bar. Just prior to that, he had filled a responsible post which added largely to his experience, and widely extended his acquaintanceship. When the Superior Court was organized in 1879, Mr. Tuttle became the private secretary of the Superior Judges, and he held that appointment until he was admitted to the bar.

He first practised law at Salinas, in 1883, and then, from 1886 to 1889, he was district attorney of Monterey County. Then he removed to San Jose, and continued here his practice and was in partnership with H. V. Morehouse from 1890 to 1895; while from 1897 to 1902 he was a partner with Joseph R. Patten. He was appointed Judge of the Superior Court, and served the unexpired term of 1903-04, after which he resumed practice. Mr. Tuttle has one son, Hiram D. Tuttle, Jr. He is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and a member of the State and County Bar Associations.

JOSEPH L. CRAMER.—Santa Clara County owes much to her enterprising and successful merchants whose energy and aggressive methods have led them to push forward and to attain for themselves early returns; and whose level-headedness and sensible conservatism have contributed to steady finance and trade. Among these energetic men we mention Joseph L. Cramer, well-known and successful merchant in San Jose. A native son of the Golden State, he was born in Monterey County on February 28, 1879, a son of Joseph and Lucy (Gleason) Cramer. His father was a native of Germany who came to the United States and California and established the first harness and saddle shop in San Miguel; he also had a shop in Monterey for many years. His mother was a native of this state and a niece of the late Tom Watson, who will ever be remembered by the older residents of this part of the state as sheriff of Monterey County for many years. It was during his tenure in office that the notorious bandit, Vasquez, was pillaging the villages in this section and Mr. Watson showed his courage in taking him single-handed and running his followers to their final undoing.

Mr. Cramer's maternal grandfather, James Gleason, married Catherine, a daughter of James Watson of Monterey, an Englishman who came to California in 1822 and established trading posts on this coast and did trading with the Indians. James Gleason was also a pioneer of the Pacific Coast and came to Monterey when that was the capital of California. He became a well-known and successful stockman and amassed considerable valuable land. The maternal grandmother was a daughter of an old Spanish family whose members were part owners of the famous San Lucas Rancho, a Spanish grant that comprised thousands of acres of choice land in Monterey and San Benito counties.

It was in this traditional environment that Joseph L. Cramer was reared. At the age of fifteen, having finished his school days in the public schools in Monterey, he took up the life of cowboy and rode the range for years and became a well-known figure in stock circles in Monterey County, continuing for twenty-seven years. His tastes did not lie in the direction of the stock business and in 1905 he established a store at New Monterey. His next venture was to establish a chain of seven stores from Salinas to San Jose and known as the Liberty Groceterias. He gave these stores his personal supervision and soon built up a lucrative business. In 1917 he sold them, just prior to the United States' entrance into the World War. In 1920 he once more entered the business world and opened a bakery, known as the Ho Say Bakery, at 7 West Santa Clara Street, and a cash grocery and specialty store at 65 South Second Street in San Jose. Since that date his has been an ever-increasing business and his returns are most gratifying. He employs fourteen people in the conduct of his business.

The marriage of Joseph L. Cramer in 1903, united him with Miss Cora B. Fry, a resident of San Jose since 1900 and they are the parents of two children: LeRoy Henry and Orvil C. George. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer are popular in their social set in San Jose and accounted among the public-spirited citizens of the city. Mr. Cramer is a stanch Republican in national affairs, but he gives his support to the best men and measures that in his estimation are for the greatest good to the greatest number regardless of party ties.

A. F. BROSIUS.—Among the leading business houses of San Jose, Cal., is listed A. F. Brosius and Company and "The Loose Leaf House" bookbinders, the present owner and proprietor being A. F. Brosius. This business was established in 1890 by his father, who came to San Jose when our subject was only eight years of age. Taking advantage of the educational privileges afforded in the public schools of San Jose, he received a fair training, but at a very early age, he began working in his father's shop, learning all the details of bookbinding and loose leaf work, so at the time of his father's death, which occurred in 1902, while young in years he had received such a thorough training that he was entirely competent to take up his father's work, and so continued the business. His shop is one of the most modern in equipment and he has always given the very best of service in the way of workmanship, having in his employ four men and four women well-trained in this line of work. He is very well known and people are still better acquainted with his work and for that reason, he receives the greater part of the work in this section. The growth of modern business systems, applicable even to the smallest concerns, has added an immense volume to the loose

leaf business, and the excellent work turned out by Mr. Brosius has given "The Loose Leaf House" its full share in this growing line.

Mr. Brosius is very popular in both social and business circles of San Jose, being an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and also a member of the Observatory Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the B. P. O. Elks. He takes great pleasure in hunting and fishing, being very fond of outdoor recreation.

DR. EDMUND GOLDMANN.—A man of splendid attainments and high professional worth was the late Dr. Edmund Goldmann, who was born in Schotten Hessen, Darmstadt, Germany, in 1834. He studied at the University of Geisen, then at Heidelberg, where he was a graduate in medicine, after which he emigrated to New Orleans, La., and practiced medicine, subsequently taking post graduate courses in Bellevue Hospital Medical College. He was prominent in civic and educational matters in New Orleans, serving as president of the board of education, and it was during his term that the free book system was introduced in New Orleans. He was a friend of Sheridan, Sherman and Farragut and during the Civil War served as a surgeon in the Union Army, so naturally during this period he lost much of his savings. After the war he removed to Galveston, Texas, where he practiced medicine, and it was there his first marriage occurred to Amelia Correth, a native of Germany who was a countess; her father, Count Correth, had settled in Texas immediately after the revolution of 1848. Their married life was of brief duration, for she passed away a year later. Six years afterward, Dr. Goldmann married a second time, being united with Miss Julia Bergstedt, born in Bremervorde, Germany, the daughter of Franz Bergstedt, a successful business man who established a fine resort. Her mother was Anna S. Sorke and both parents passed away in Germany. To this worthy couple were born seven children, all daughters, of whom Julia was the fourth oldest; grew up in their native country and there secured a splendid education. She immigrated to Galveston, Texas, and there made the acquaintance of Dr. Goldmann.

After their marriage, Dr. and Mrs. Goldmann immediately removed to Monterey, Mexico, where he practiced medicine until 1886, when he came to San Jose. His knowledge of and experience as a physician and surgeon was well received and he soon had a lucrative practice. In 1889 he purchased the ranch where he established the health resort and named it Villa Bergstedt. After practicing in San Jose, he gave it up to give all of his time to his resort. Mrs. Goldmann planned the grounds, had the leveling and excavating done, planned the hotel and cottages and had them built. The splendid spring water was piped to the hotel and grounds; this water is splendid and healthful, having a trace of iron. There are also three other big springs on the place. Villa Bergstedt ranch comprises twenty-six acres, located near the summit of the Santa Cruz mountains at an altitude of 2000 feet; about fifteen acres of the ranch is devoted to orchards of a variety of fruits, but principally of prunes. The resort is four miles from Wright's station and is also four miles from the San Jose-Santa Cruz Highway. The new Skyline Boulevard is planned to embrace the country road now along the lower side of the ranch. The resort is well planned and guests are made very comfortable and people come from all over the state as well as from Mexico.

Dr. Goldmann was, however, not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors, for he died February 29, 1910. He was a strong Republican and was an honored member of the Medical Association and the state and county societies. He was a man of much ability, spoke six different languages, was well read and contributed articles to medical journals. A wide traveler and a good judge of climatic conditions, he found the most ideal location for his health resort in the Santa Cruz Mountains.

Dr. and Mrs. Goldmann were the parents of four children: Inez is the wife of Fred C. Scheffauer, a Government employe who resides in Mill Valley and they have three children—Juanita, Gisella and Louise; Juanita is devotedly assisting her mother to preside over Villa Bergstedt; Edmund who is with the San Francisco Savings & Loan Society Bank, married Eleanor de Prefontaine, has two children—Leonard and Eleanor Virginia. Elsa is a graduate nurse of Mt. Zion Hospital. She was a Red Cross nurse, going overseas and served in Base Hospital 30, her services in France and at Coblenz covering a period of eight months. On her return she became the wife of Lee Stopple and they reside in San Francisco. Since Dr. Goldmann passed away, Mrs. Goldmann continues the cherished improvements of the resort, carrying out the plans of Dr. Goldmann for a year around resort and it has become popular, surrounded as it is by the quiet and beautiful scenery of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Dr. Goldmann gave much of the credit for the success of Villa Bergstedt to his estimable wife and family, who so faithfully assisted him in carrying out his plans. Mrs. Goldmann with her accomplished daughter is greatly loved and esteemed by their many friends from all over California.

VICTOR CHALLEN.—Among the citizens of worth who, from a small beginning, have achieved success in the field of real estate, is Victor Challen, who was born in Plumas County, Cal., on August 18, 1880, a son of James H. and Mary Frances (Addington) Challen, his father, an early settler of California, crossing the plains in 1850. Both father and mother were natives of Kentucky, where they lived and married. In 1890 the family located in San Jose, and here the father passed away in 1917, but the mother is still living. They were the parents of five children, of whom Victor is the youngest.

Victor Challen was educated in the public schools of Santa Clara. He was for a short time in the mines of Plumas County, then was employed in San Jose by Wm. Cooper as real estate salesman, later becoming a partner. In the year of 1911 he established his own real estate business, but Mr. Cooper recognized his worth and in 1912 the present company was formed and Mr. Challen was elected to the office of vice-president of the Cooper-Challen Realty company. This company is enjoying a most lucrative business, demanding the services of twelve salesmen. His activities have been constructive and he has favored all measures for the betterment of his local community and has served as police and fire commissioner and on the board of education.

The marriage of Victor Challen on January 22, 1906, united him with Miss Jeanette Stiles, a graduate of the State Normal School at San Jose. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Challen;

Dr. E. Goldmann

Julia Goldmann

Victor B. and James Kenneth. Politically he is a very active member of the Republican party and fraternally is a member of the Elks; Native Sons of the Golden West, and the National Union; for a time Mr. Challen was director of the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the Commercial Club and the Rotary Club of San Jose. During the World War he took an active part in all the drives, serving on committees, and was also active in Y. M. C. A. work. He has never failed to accomplish the duties nearest him and with unceasing energy laid hold of every opportunity for advancement which presented itself to him, noteworthy among them he was one of the freeholders that drafted the new charter when the city of San Jose adopted the commission form of government.

JOSEPH A. THOMPSON.—A far-seeing, enterprising man of affairs, whose extended experience in one of the most important fields of California industry has enabled him to make some definite contribution toward the progress and welfare of a vast number of people, is Joseph A. Thompson, the manager of the San Jose branch of the J. B. Inderrieden Company of Chicago, the well-known packers of fruit. He was born at Santa Clara in August, 1877, the only surviving son of Patrick Thompson, who first came across the plains in 1849, and two years later returned and brought his wife, who was Miss Bridget Moore before her marriage. They settled for a while at Sacramento and saw much hardship, but as early as 1855 they removed to Santa Clara, and from that time Mr. Thompson followed farming at Sorosis and was sexton of the Santa Clara Cemetery until he retired several years before his death in 1895. Mrs. Thompson still survives at the fine old age of ninety years, residing in Santa Clara with her only living daughter, Mattie Thompson.

Joseph attended the Santa Clara College, and when old enough to do so, engaged in fruit and orchard work. He bought fruit for a while for various companies, and then he packed; and so, all his life, it may be said, he has been active in a department in which he is now regarded as an expert. In 1912 he effected his fortunate engagement with the J. B. Inderrieden Company, and he has been the popular manager of that fast-growing concern ever since. Although far from a patriarch, Mr. Thompson can look back to the beginning of things in California fruit culture, having been privileged in his time to witness its marvelous development.

When Mr. Thompson married, he took for his wife Miss Edith Huber of San Jose, a devout member of the Roman Catholic Church, like himself; and their home-life has been singularly happy. He is a Knight of Columbus, belongs to the Elks, the Chamber of Commerce, votes with the Republicans, and indulges, when he can, in such outdoor recreations as fishing. All in all, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson both give to and get from life much that is worth while.

ERNEST DELMUE.—The degree of success attained by Ernest Delmue since his arrival in Santa Clara County proves him to be a man of energy and sagacity. He was born in Virginia City, Nev., November 3, 1882, and is a son of Baptist and Teclia Delmue, all now residents of San Jose. The family removed from Nevada to San Jose when Ernest was a child of one year.

He received his education in the common schools of San Jose; then learned the carpenter trade; then he was engaged in the auto repair business for two years at their home place; then fully realizing the advantage of establishing a business for himself, in the fall of 1918 he opened the Delmue Auto Repair Shop, Seventeenth and Santa Clara streets, which employs three men. A natural mechanic, with a genius for locating trouble and repairing it, he is building up a good business which is bringing him in a comfortable income. He is typical of the true American, independent in his views, believes that men rather than party should be considered first in political matters. He has always been interested in the welfare and upbuilding of the community in which he makes his home, and he is highly respected and esteemed by his fellowmen. He is an enthusiastic sportsman and whenever his business will permit, takes a trip to the mountains or seashore and enjoys himself to the fullest.

ANTHONY G. DU BRUTZ.—An experienced, progressive and very successful business man whose influence counts for much in movements that are helping both San Jose and Santa Clara County rapidly onward to a foremost place in the great Golden State, is Anthony G. Du Brutz, of the Snyder & Du Brutz Company, the well-known contracting plumbers, who install all kinds of heating apparatus, and do much of the best metal work obtainable in this section. He was born, a wide-awake native son, in Visalia, Tulare County, on November 10, 1880, the son of Anthony B. Du Brutz, a very successful lawyer, who had married Miss Sarah Roach. The pioneer couple came to Fresno when it had only one building, and so were early identified with the development of the Pacific commonwealth. Mr. Du Brutz died in 1885; and since then his devoted wife has also passed away, but both will long and pleasantly be remembered by those who knew them for their qualities as citizens, neighbors and friends.

Mrs. Du Brutz and her family removed to San Jose in 1888, and there Anthony continued his schooling, progressing through the public schools and afterward pursuing successfully a business college course. In 1896 he entered the employ of Mangrum, Otter & Company, and under them learned the business in all of its details and is now the junior member of their successors, the Snyder Du Brutz Company, in the prosperous operation of the business described above. The concern employs about twenty men and does most of the important work in their field in this locality. Mr. Du Brutz belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, and for five years served as a director, and he was president of the Rotary Club for the year 1920.

In San Jose, on January 29, 1904, Mr. Du Brutz was married to Miss Henrietta Armstrong of San Jose. Mr. Du Brutz is a Knights Templar Mason, and he marches with the Republican party. Both Mr. and Mrs. Du Brutz are fond of outdoor life, and deeply interested in the present and the future of Santa Clara County, where Nature is at its best, and where the settler has such favoring opportunities. San Jose owes much to the progressive methods and the consequent success of such a substantial firm as the Snyder & Du Brutz Company.

THOMAS MONAHAN—An enterprising undertaker who leaves nothing to be desired in the conduct of his profession is Thomas Monahan, who was born at San Jose on the Fourth of July, 1866, just after the close of the great Civil War which cemented our nation. His father was Patrick Monahan, a native of Ireland, who came to California in 1853, located at Placerville, spent some ten years in the mines, after which he went back to Ireland. There he married Miss Mary E. Beirne, and returning to the United States and California, settled at San Jose, where he lived until his death, in 1898, five years after the death of his wife. They had five children of whom Thomas was the second. On his first trip West he came across the plains in the primitive outfit of the pioneer; going back to Europe he traveled by sailing vessel around the Horn; and on his pushing westward again, he came via the Isthmus of Panama.

Thomas began his education at the Hester School, after which he spent one year in the University of Santa Clara; and when sixteen years of age he went to San Francisco to learn the blacksmith trade. Then he became a letter carrier in San Jose, and resigned to accept a position in the sheriff's office as chief jailer. When he gave up that responsibility it was to pursue a course of embalming and funeral directing, which enabled him to establish himself as an undertaker in 1909, a profession he has since followed. As an undertaker, Mr. Monahan was the first to use the aeroplane for a funeral, the flight commencing at Aviation Field, Alum Rock Avenue, to Oak Hill Cemetery, a distance of six miles; it was featured in the moving picture shows all over the world, and given a full page in "Sunnyside," the leading undertakers' magazine.

At the Mission Dolores Church, in San Francisco, on February 18, 1909, Mr. Monahan was married to Miss Josephine G. Moriarty, a native of Ohio, and they are the parents of four children, Mary B., Josephine S., Elizabeth A., and Thomas, Jr. From his father's family, through their five children have sprung twenty-two children, and five grandchildren. Four nephews of Mr. Monahan were in the late World War and all did valiant service. A Republican in national politics, Mr. Monahan allows nothing to interfere with his whole-hearted support of San Jose and Santa Clara County, and he is first, last and all the time an American. In April, 1912, he was elected grand president of the Native Sons, at the Grand Parlor at Oroville; and in May of the same year he was elected mayor of San Jose and served for two years. He belongs to the Elks, the Knights of Columbus, the Eagles, the Y. M. I., the Redmen, the Moose, and he is a member of the Pioneers, the Pastime Social and the Progressive Business Clubs.

NELS O. HULTBERG.—An active, useful and worthy career has been that of Nels O. Hultberg, who was born near Skane, Sweden, on March 25, 1865, and spent his boyhood in his father's farm, blacksmith shop and implement factory, from which he attended the local public school. It did not afford extensive educational advantages; but he learned what he could, and when, as a young man, he crossed the ocean to America, he was better prepared than many to secure a safe and satisfactory foothold. He went to work on a farm near Rochelle, Ill., but he also attended the night schools when he could, and so continued his studies. In 1893, he made a trip to Alaska, in the foreign mission work, and he established at Galovin the first school for the Swedish Mission Church of America. From the start, he labored earnestly; and such was his success both in religious and educational work, that he spent five and a half years in that far-north field.

Here it may be noted that Mr. Hultberg was the first white man to notice the deposits of rich gold-bearing ore in that territory, after watching the natives going to the place where they found copper and lead deposits. The natives had any amount of the stuff which they pounded into vessels and implements, without of course knowing the metal's worth; and after studying their movements, Mr. Hultberg staked a mining claim; but before he could realize from it, he was forced to return to the United States on account of his family. He had married, and had become the father of three children; and it was a deep sorrow to him that the two eldest should die ere he could return to the United States. In 1894, he was met at St. Michael, Alaska, by Miss Hanna Holm, a native daughter of Sweden, who had also made the trip to Alaska in mission work; and at Unalakleet, on July 8, they were married. Three children were born to this excellent couple. Hilda died in infancy in Alaska, from a severe cold, and so did Amnon, another infant child. Albia A. is a graduate of the San Jose Normal School and has been a teacher at the Gratton school, north of Denair, and is now a teacher in the Cambrian district.

Having come back to the United States in 1898, Mr. Hultberg went back to Illinois; and the same year he made a trip to Sweden, taking with him his wife and child. He returned to America in 1899, and then located on a ranch in the Santa Clara Valley, near Campbell, where he remained for four years. He took up colonization work in 1901 and the following year went to Turlock, Stanislaus County, where he began operations in bringing settlers and developing that section of the county. He always had the interests of the people at heart and took an active interest in political, social, educational and religious movements.

Mr. Hultberg took an active part in the colonization of the Hilmar Colony south of Turlock, and he also went in for real estate development in the Turlock irrigation district. Since 1917 he has been identified largely with Campbell, Santa Clara County, and he has scores of friends in both Santa Clara and Stanislaus counties, for he has done as much as any one man in colonization work in Turlock district, always attracting the better class of settlers and home-seekers.

Four more children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Hultberg, two in Santa Clara County and one in Stanislaus County. Hilmar, born in Illinois, is named in honor of the colony started by his father, is now in business at Turlock. Charles H. is farming with his father; Hazel is training for a nurse at Stanford Hospital in San Francisco and Chester is a high school student of Campbell. Mr. Hultberg is both a Mason and an Elk, holding membership in the former at Turlock and the latter in Modesto Lodge No. 1282. He was one of the original members and workers in the California Prune and Apricot Association, also an early member of the California Cooperative Association. In 1902 he advanced the necessary capital for Professor Fowler to go

Thomas Monahan

to England to study the cooperative plans there and feels gratified that it was largely through the effort of Professor Fowler that the cooperative movement has been made a success here.

FRED H. BRINKMAN.—An enterprising business man of San Jose, whose success and prosperity are evidenced in a modern and very attractive garage with every desirable equipment, is Fred H. Brinkman, who was born in Du Page County, Ill., at York Center, August 16, 1883, the son of Henry H. and Louisa (Myers) Brinkman. Mr. Brinkman's grandfather, Henry Brinkman, came from Germany and went to Chicago when there were only six buildings in the place, and was known as Fort Dearborn; he was at that time an engineer; then he returned to Hanover, Germany, and there Henry H. Brinkman, our subject's father, was born. After some years the grandfather brought his family to the United States and settled at Elmhurst, Ill. He then engaged in farming and bought up considerable government land, paying twenty-five cents per acre for it, and here he reared his family and passed away in 1905. Henry H. Brinkman inherited some of this property from his father. He did not have the opportunity of attending school, and started to make his own way when he was but a lad; for some time he was with the Lathrop Steel Works of Melrose Park, near Chicago, working in the engineering department. After some years he returned to country life, and has since made his home on his farm of 178 acres, at Elmhurst, Ill.

Fred H. was the eldest of a family of ten children, eight of whom are living, four boys and four girls. When fifteen years of age, he started out to make his own way, and taking up mechanical engineering at Highland Park College, Des Moines, Iowa, he attended two and a half years. He finally had to quit school at the end of that period, and in 1910 came to California, located at San Jose, where he took a position at the Vendome Hotel, where for five months he was clerk. He then bought a car and went into the taxi business and within two years was the owner of eight cars, when he sold out for $6000. He then opened a garage at First and Julian streets and operated this place for the next two years. In September, 1918, he entered the U. S. service as a mechanic in the aviation corps and was for seven months at Rockwell Field, then for four months was at East Field and in June, 1919, was sent to the Presidio to be discharged. Returning to San Jose he opened a garage at 66 North Market Street, which is known as the Market Street garage, and here he has since been engaged. For a time, Mr. Brinkman had the agency for the Stearns car, and the Signal truck. He has the agency for the G. & J. tires and specializes in lubrication, installing the Alemite system, which is considered superior by many. He does a general garage and repairing business, employing four capable workmen.

Mr. Brinkman's marriage, which occurred April 24, 1917, united him with Miss Hazel Fischer, who was born in San Francisco, Cal., and is the daughter of Albert H. and Martha (Paul) Fischer. When Mrs. Brinkman was only a year old, her father moved to Elmhurst, Ill., where he engaged in farming, then organized and put in running order the electric power plant of Elmhurst, later sold to the Edison Electric Company. It was here she grew up, she and her husband being school children together. About ten years ago, Mr. Fischer returned to San Francisco, and two years later, about 1913, took up his residence at San Jose. Grandfather John Fischer was a pioneer of Illinois and his sons are among the most prominent attorneys of Chicago today. Mr. and Mrs. Brinkman are the parents of one child, Ruth Lucille. Mr. Brinkman is a member of the Masons, the Maccabees and San Jose Lodge No. 522 B. P. O. Elks. He and his family are members of the Christian Church, and in national politics, he is a Republican.

BAUMGARTNER BROTHERS.—One of the outstanding firms engaged in the vulcanizing and auto tire business in San Jose is the firm of Baumgartner Bros., Edward C. and Frank L. Baumgartner composing the firm. Baumgartner Bros. are factory distributors for Samson tires, and Amalie oils and greases for Santa Clara County. They have a large vulcanizing establishment and are doing a fine, lucrative business, having recognized the growing possibilities of this territory, and the opportunities for expansion in their line of business.

Edward C. Baumgartner was born in San Jose, Cal., October 2, 1889, and is the son of Frank and Mary Baumgartner. His father migrated from Wisconsin, near Milwaukee during the year 1882 and for a number of years was engaged in business in San Jose. Edward C. completed the grammar and high school courses in the public schools of San Jose. Upon graduation from high school, he entered Stanford University, remaining there for two terms. Upon leaving the university, he secured a position in the Stephens-Duryea garage, as a mechanic, his advancement to the sales department coming within a short time. Returning to San Jose, he entered the employ of Wallace Brothers, and was later with W. J. Benson.

During the year 1912, filled with the spirit of adventure, he took a trip to Alaska, spending one year there hunting and prospecting. The lure of his native state proved too much for him, however, and returning, he settled in San Jose. He immediately engaged in the automobile business, being agent for the Paige and Columbus cars for two years. At the end of this time, he went into partnership with Mr. Rabau, in the tire and vulcanizing business.

Edward C. Baumgartner was married on June 24, 1915, to Miss Theodora Popp in the city of San Francisco. Miss Popp was born in San Jose, the daughter of Edward and Gertrude (Lenzen) Popp, both early pioneers of Santa Clara County. Two children have blessed this union, Betty and Thomas. Mr. Baumgartner is a member of the Observatory Parlor of the N. S. G. W., also of the B. P. O. E. of San Jose. He is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party.

Frank L. Baumgartner, the junior member of the firm, was also born in San Jose, his birthday being November 14, 1894, also was a student and graduate of the grammar and high schools of San Jose. Upon his graduation from the high school in 1913 he entered Stanford University as a law student and received his A. B. degree in 1917. On November 4, 1917, he entered the military service of his country, training at Camp Lewis in Sanitary Squad No. 47, an unattached contingent. In June, 1918, he embarked for overseas service, landing at Southhampton, England, thence to Cherbourg, France. His

company received orders directly from General Headquarters and his detachment was sent throughout France on sanitation work. He was advanced to the rank of first class sergeant and on returning to the United States in July, 1919, was discharged from the service at the Presidio, San Francisco.

Frank L. Baumgartner was married July 14, 1920, to Miss Maybelle Peck, a native daughter, born and reared in Los Angeles. He is also a prominent member of the Elks Lodge of San Jose, and of The American Legion.

In August, 1919, the partnership of Rabau and Baumgartner was dissolved and the firm of Baumgartner Brothers was founded. Energetic and enterprising, both brothers entered enthusiastically into the business and have already established themselves among the progressive firms of San Jose.

ERNEST WILSON.—Liberally endowed with resourcefulness and inborn ability, coupled with untiring energy and industry, Ernest Wilson is a conspicuous and interesting person, and an outstanding figure in the business life of California. He is a native of Salem, Ore., where he was born August 4, 1876. His brother, Herbert, the secretary and treasurer of the Ernest Wilson Company, was also born there on July 17, 1870. The father, Thomas Howard Wilson, was born in Tennessee and came to Oregon via the Isthmus of Panama at an early day and settled in Salem, where he followed farming pursuits and married Miss Matilda Frances Melson. He passed away, but the mother still lives in Palo Alto.

Ernest began his education in the public schools of Salem, Ore., and later entered the preparatory department of Willamette University, and upon his graduation from that institution came to Palo Alto and entered Stanford in the fall of 1896. There was a little candy store on the campus owned by a couple of students, and here the newcomer found work during his freshman year. He bought a half-interest at the end of the semester, and soon became sole owner. As he studied and worked, he made friends with everybody, and on account of his popularity and sticktoitiveness, soon became familiarly known as "Sticky" Wilson, an appellation which will likely always remain with him. As "Sticky" Wilson stuck to Stanford, so the name stuck to "Sticky" and has become a fixture in the college town.

The four years passed; a new century dawned—and brought with it the graduation of the student-confectioner with the class of 1900. To the members of this class, as to countless classes before it, the professions beckoned to some, adventure whispered to a few, while many drifted out groping, aimless and undecided. But Sticky's mind was made up. He had been attending two kinds of classrooms during his college career; one in the imposing buildings around the Quad, and another in the little store on the campus. His life work was to be the making of good candy and the serving of good food. In order to gain a thorough knowledge of his chosen work, he went to San Francisco, where he began at the bottom as an employee of a large candy manufacturer, and continued there for a space of about a year, having in the meantime disposed of his candy store on the Stanford campus. Another year passed and Sticky returned to the little town where he had spent his college days and reopened a candy shop in Palo Alto; this was the year 1902. It prospered, for the students were glad to patronize a place so clean and attractive. To "Sticky's" came the youthful swain for sweets to woo his co-ed fair. The happy ending of a romantic college courtship of a certain talented young suitor culminated by his presentation to his charming co-ed sweetheart a choice box from Wilson's, labeled in his own handwriting, "The Candy with a College Education," and by so doing at once won a sweetheart and inspired the adoption of that slogan for Wilson's products.

From the first tiny shop has grown a large corporation operating five of the finest stores in the state, each with its own model kitchen, dining room and parlor, namely at Fresno, San Jose, Turlock, Stanford and Palo Alto. The Ernest Wilson Compayn is incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000. Some of the stockholders are prosperous Stanford graduates, who first watched the business grow during their own years in college. Sanitation, convenience, comfort and elegance characterize each store, which has its own manager, and according to the policies of the Ernest Wilson Company, the managers are recruited from the ranks of the employees, and it has never been necessary to go outside for efficient heads. The Ernest Wilson Company specializes in chocolates with distinctive names such as "University," "Co-Ed," Leland Stanford," "College Maid," and "Wilson's Clods." Its products are wholesaled as well as retailed. Every one of Wilson's stores is fully up-to-date and in keeping with the development of the city in which it is located, and in fact to "keep ahead of the town" is the well-established Wilson policy. Especially have patrons' comforts been considered—steam heat in winter—and washed-air cooling system for summer—and cuisine delights at every season. You are a guest rather than a patron when you visit Wilson's. Its simple home-like hospitality makes you feel thoroughly at ease. Whether it is for cooling drink or course dinner, you always feel welcome at Wilson's. He says:

"I have never tried to run a store like any one else. Originality is a big asset. To be original, one has only to think. If we make a chocolate that is particularly good, we have one of our saleslades demonstrate it in our store, giving samples to everyone. The success that I have had is due very largely to a corps of loyal employees. It has been my policy to give responsibility to heads of departments and demand results. I don't try to do all the work myself, but plan to get away from my business frequently, take plenty of outdoor exercise, and give someone else a chance to show that he can do the work better than I could." This spirit of live and let live practiced by Mr. Wilson has made the road to success easier and the satisfaction that it has brought can hardly be reckoned. Of a jovial disposition, Mr. Wilson makes friends wherever he goes and he is always ready to give of his time and energy to any good cause.

JOSEPH T. CORPSTEIN.—A worthy representative of an old and honored family is Joseph T. Corpstein, whose family has been a factor in the development of the rural district around Saratoga since 1864. He was born on Pierce Road near Saratoga March 4, 1866, the son of Nicholas and Susan (Brown) Corpstein. The father came to California May 18, 1864, and in 1868 homesteaded 160

Ernest Wilson

acres, which he improved and which the family still own. The father passed away in 1892 and the mother died in October, 1914. This worthy couple had nine children, four of whom are living, Joseph T. being the youngest living. He began his education in the Lincoln School of his home district and assisted his father on the ranch until he passed away. In 1901 he entered a grocery store as clerk and within the following three years purchased the business. In 1906 the firm of Corpstein and Mayhew was formed and in 1908 Mr. Metzger bought out the interest of Mr. Mayhew and the firm is now Corpstein and Metzger and they are doing a successful business, during the busy season employing five men to take care of their large and growing trade. Mr. Corpstein still owns his ranch, a part of the old homestead.

The marriage of Mr. Corpstein in San Francisco united him with Mrs. Mary E. (Laheff) McCarthy, who was born in Morris Flat, Nevada County, whose father, David Laheff, was one of the pioneers of California. Politically Mr. Corpstein advocates the principles of the Democratic party; fraternally he is a member of the Foresters of America, the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. He is a member of the Saratoga Improvement Association and the Catholic Church. Santa Clara County and this section of California is largely indebted to the efforts of the Corpstein family for early pioneer development, and Mr. Corpstein takes a good citizen's part in all present matters that make for prosperity and progress.

WILLIAM L. GALLAGHER.—A native son of California, William L. Gallagher has been identified with the business circles of San Jose and Santa Clara County for many years, where he is a partner in the concern known as Gallagher-Cole Furniture Company. Mr. Gallagher was born in Livermore, Alameda County, in the year of 1884, and was the son of Patrick and Elizabeth (Leahy) Gallagher, who were pioneers of Alameda County; the father has passed away, but the mother resides in Oakland.

Mr. Gallagher received his education in the public school and high school of Livermore, in the meantime, helping on the farm, where he remained until he had reached the age of twenty-one, at which time he went to San Francisco, where he was employed in the furniture business of W. and J. Sloane until the month of February, 1907, he came to San Jose and became associated with C. H. Robinson's furniture establishment, where he continued for the next six years. With Geo. H. Cole he incorporated the Gallagher-Cole Furniture Company, Inc., with Mr. Gallagher as the president of the company. This growing firm, which has a large and attractive place of business at 69 to 73 East Santa Clara Street, occupying two stories, with a mezzanine floor, handles a complete line of high-grade furniture and household equipment, and their well-selected stock has had no small part in contributing to the beauty and comfort of many of San Jose's attractive homes.

Mr. Gallagher's marriage united him with Miss Marguerite E. Plummer and they are the parents of a child, William E. Mr. Gallagher is very popular both in social and business circles, and he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association and was a charter member of the One Hundred Per Cent Club, in which he has always been a very active member. He is also a charter member of the Commercial Club. In national politics he is a stanch adherent of Republican principles.

HAROLD G. HUNT.—Among the sons of early settlers of Santa Clara County, Cal., who are worthy representatives of their pioneer fathers is H. G. Hunt, proprietor of a business which is located at 577 to 585 South First Street, San Jose, where he handles bicycles, motorcycles, and auto tires. He was born in San Jose, August 10, 1889, the son of Edward Vincent and Edith (Bent) Hunt. His parents came to California in the year of 1886 and settled in San Jose, where they continued to make their home, the father, becoming the proprietor of a grocery store soon after locating here.

H. G. Hunt received his education in the public schools and high school of San Jose, from which he graduated, then helping his father in the store, he learned the grocery business. Mr. Hunt then started out for himself, becoming the owner of a bicycle, motorcycle and auto tire shop and here he prospered. At the time of his father's death, he continued to conduct his father's store and at the same time carried on the business in his own shop, but finding the two concerns were a little too much for one man to have to manage, he sold the grocery store in 1912 and confined his time and attention to his own work. He handles the Dexter, Redding, Winchester and Triumph bicycles and the Excelsior, Henderson and Cleveland motorcycles, and employs two mechanics.

Mr. Hunt's marriage united him with Miss Effie Iverson, born in Salinas, and they are the parents of one child, Gordon. Mr. Hunt is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., San Jose Lodge 522 B. P. O. Elks, as well as the Lions Club and Sciots, and also of the Merchants' Assn. and the Chamber of Commerce and is president of the Bicycle and Motorcycle Assn. of Santa Clara County. In national politics he is a Republican. Like all of California's native sons, reared in the open life of the great West, he is fond of all outdoor sports, particularly of hunting and fishing and enjoys them on every possible occasion.

DUDLEY F. DINSMORE.—That San Jose well illustrates in her various business enterprises all the life, aggressiveness and progress of a great interior city is admirably illustrated in the development and activities of such important concerns as Dudley F. Dinsmore's Wholesale Grain and Feed Store at 352 South Market Street, under the personal direction of the proprietor, who was born in Bloomington, Ill., in May, 1873. His parents, Rev. J. W. and Adeline (Vance) Dinsmore, came to Santa Clara County in August, 1891; and after the calm satisfaction of a long and very fruitful life as a Presbyterian minister, standing high in that denomination, he passed away in April, 1922.

Dudley Dinsmore finished the work required in the public schools of his locality, and then took an excellent course in the Lake Forest Academy when he came to San Jose in 1891. On coming to California, he engaged as an orchardist in the eastern foothills in both the growing and buying of fruit. At the end of seven years he sold the ranch, when he engaged in buying and shipping fruit for a period of six years. He then began the grain business and at the same time he engaged in the

cattle business in Contra Costa County for five years and then started his present establishment exclusively for the sale of grain and feed in large quantities. He knew what the public not only called for, but what it needed, and how and when and where; he even anticipated their wants, and so, very naturally, from the first he has been successful, shipping all over the coast country. He belongs to the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and through his support of the good work done by that fine organization, he keeps himself in vital touch with the agricultural and commercial life of a community in which he has become such an important part.

In national politics a Republican, and first, last and all the time a patriotic American, Mr. Dinsmore enjoys an enviable popularity in the circles of the Masonic fraternity, as well as a member of the Ancient Egyptian order of Sciots and is also a member of the Royal Arcanum. In patriotic societies we find him a member of the California Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

JOHN R. PENNINGTON—It is almost impossible to imagine what would be the condition of the country without the development of its great agricultural resources, and valuable indeed has been the contribution which John R. Pennington has made toward the cultivation and irrigation of vast areas of arid lands with a hydraulic well-drilling machine which he had perfected. He was born November 29, 1871, in a rural district near Brenham, Texas, a son of Asa Pennington, who migrated with his family from Galesburg, Ill., to Texas in 1849. His paternal great-grandfather, Sir Richard Pennington, a native of Lancashire, England, came from that country and settled near Galesburg, Ill. His paternal grandfather, Elijah Pennington, brought his family to Texas and engaged in stock-raising, and there Asa Pennington, his father, became an extensive cattleman and landowner, the present townsite of Brenham being located on property formerly owned by him. In the early pioneer days of Brenham, wild horses roamed the prairies and were a pest to the farmers. He became prominent in the cattle business, controlling at one time about 34,000 acres of choice land.

John R. Pennington's education was obtained in the grammar and high schools of Brenham, later attending the Agricultural College at Bryan, Texas, and graduating in 1894 from the department of mechanical arts with the degree of M. E. He then entered the office of his uncle, Robert E. Pennington, a prominent attorney of Brenham, and spent a year and a half reading law, but was not satisfied to make the practice of law his life's work, so early in 1899 he was employed by the American Cotton Company at Houston, as a buyer of cotton. Very soon he was placed in the position of mechanical superintendent of their mills and the "round bale" was perfected and brought into use, which revolutionized the cotton industry. He then accepted a position as chief engineer for the Gravity Canal Company of Bay City, Tex., a company which constructed immense flumes for the transportation of water for the irrigation of the vast areas of uncultivated lands. In 1901 the whole state was aroused by the striking of oil at "Spindle Top," the first gusher in Texas. Mr. Pennington was a witness to this event, and for the next few years he was interested in oil and oil lands at Beaumont, Texas, making and losing a fortune several times over. While a resident of Texas, he served as a first lieutenant in Company C of the Second Regiment of the Texas National Guard. In 1906 he resigned his position with the Gravity Canal Company and began to develop 300 acres of rice land, and his crop in 1907 amounted to 2480 bags.

The marriage of Mr. Pennington occurred May 14, 1896, at Paris, Texas, and united him with Miss Effie Smith, a daughter of R. L. Smith, a prominent merchant of Paris. Mr. Smith served as councilman for Paris for twenty-one years, was also active and prominent as a member of the Methodist Church, a strong personality and an influence for good in the community in which he resided. He passed away in September, 1912. Mrs. Pennington is a graduate of the Female College in Paris, majoring in music.

During the year of 1908 the family removed to Houston, Texas, and there Mr. Pennington became associated with the Layne & Bowler Pump Company, doing an extensive business throughout Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas and Arkansas. Later the family removed to Stuttgart, Arkansas, and in 1914 they came to the Santa Clara Valley, purchasing a residence at 97 Randol Avenue, an exclusive residence section of San Jose. Mr. Pennington also owns an orchard property of ninety acres near Morgan Hill devoted to the cultivation of prunes and walnuts; and is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington are the parents of five children. On April 9, 1917, Richard L. left his studies at the College of the Pacific to enlist in the Aviation Corps, going to Angel Island, and thence to Kelly Field Ground School for three months. He also received private instruction at Stinson Flying School at San Antonio, Texas. On the first of August, 1917, he reached England and became instructor of flying of the Fifty-sixth Royal Flying Corps, just fifteen miles from London. He witnessed the bombing at night of London by the enemy. At the time of the signing of the armistice he was ready to receive his promotion to captaincy, but was discharged before this could take place, on June 26, 1919. In partnership with E. T. Todd, he conducted a flying school at Santa Clara, which they operated for six months. He is married to Miss Emily Gould and they have a daughter—Elizabeth. At present he is interested with his father in the operation of the hydraulic well-drilling machines. Evelyn, now Mrs. Watts, has one son and resides at Burlingame; Thelma is a student at the State Normal school in San Jose; Dorothy at Notre Dame College; Rex is deceased.

While residing in Texas, Mr. Pennington in 1907 perfected his hydraulic rotary well-drilling machine for drilling oil and water wells, and was actively engaged in drilling oil wells. Since coming to Santa Clara County he has made and built improvements to fit the conditions for drilling water wells in the valley and has drilled over 200 wells for irrigating purposes, thus demonstrating his success in obtaining water, and has made a specialty of drilling large and deep wells by the use of the hydraulic rotary system. The business has grown so he now uses three different outfits for the drilling of deep wells, each outfit costing about $12,000. Mr. Pennington's work here cannot be overestimated, for on plenty of water for irrigation depends the future success of the horticultural and agricultural interests of the county. Politically Mr. Pennington is a Democrat in his convictions. Fraternally he is affiliated with

J. R. Pennington

the San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E; Observatory Lodge No. 23, I. O. O. F., and Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M. He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the 100 Per Cent Club of San Jose. He has led an active and useful life, and has the respect of his fellowmen.

JOSEPH CARSON CUNNINGHAM.—A successful orchardist of Santa Clara, who crossed the plains when only a small boy of nine years and who with his parents settled in Santa Clara County, was the late Joseph Carson Cunningham, who passed away at his home October 27, 1918. He was the son of Joseph Cunningham, a native of Tennessee, while his mother, Mary Jane Goodding, was a native of Missouri. Joseph Cunningham was the fifth generation of the Cunningham family who followed farming for a livelihood. In 1863 he sold his farm and removed to California, settling first in Solano County in 1864 and remained there until 1881, when he removed with his family to Santa Clara County. He purchased at that time a ranch containing about thirty-two acres and set it out to orchards of prunes, pears, apples, apricots, and grapes. Here he and his wife resided until their death.

Joseph Carson Cunningham was born in Missouri, November 2, 1849, and was but a small lad when his parents brought him across the plains to California. He came to San Jose in 1881, and here he was married to Miss Nancy J. Easterday, who was born and reared in San Jose, a daughter of Solomon W. Easterday, one of the early business men of San Jose. After her husband's death, Mrs. Cunningham resided on the farm until she passed away, February 21, 1921. Their union was blessed with two children: Vida L. is the wife of Roy E. Graves and they reside in San Jose; Frank L., since his father's death has had charge of and operates the orchards. He is a member of Saratoga Lodge No. 428, I. O. O. F., of which he is a past grand. Joseph C. Cunningham took a deep interest in the affairs of the community in which he resided for so many years, and served as school trustee of the Saratoga district for nine years. His home place in which he took much pride consists of fifteen acres of the finest soil and the best improvements that years will produce and he made a splendid success as an orchardist. Always enthusiastic over the resources of Santa Clara County, he supported all movements for its advancement and prosperity.

WILLIAM J. THOMPSON.—One of the best known and most successful veterinary surgeons in the Santa Clara Valley is William J. Thompson, a native of Massachusetts, born in Boston, August 19, 1859, the son of W. J. and Caroline (Kingsmill) Thompson, both parents having been born and reared in Massachusetts. The father was a manufacturer of cloth, but he passed away early in life, and the mother removed to California with her son, William J., in 1864, and settled in San Jose. Subsequently she was married again, to William S. Brewer, a merchant in Saratoga. She spent her last days there. Of her first marriage, William J. is the only child; while of the second marriage there were three children, two of whom are living. When four years old William came to California with his mother via the Isthmus of Panama. He attended school at the Normal Square in San Jose and then was among the first pupils to attend the Hester school. In 1867 he removed with his folks to a ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains, built the first frame house on the summit, and engaged in stock raising, and they also dealt in shakes and shingles and pickets. In 1873 they removed to Saratoga and bought a five-acre place and engaged in the mercantile business, also handling hay, grain and lumber. When twenty he returned to the summit and engaged in the stock business, having a ranch of 1,100 acres. His practical experience and common sense, coupled with necessity, has made him a capable veterinarian, and is called into consultation frequently and his expert knowledge of the diseases of animals results in complete recovery. In 1892 he again located at Saratoga and practiced veterinary medicine. He is the oldest practitioner in this line in this section of the valley. At different times, he has owned a valuable string of race horses and at present has a number of hunting hounds. Among the horses he has owned were Cloverland, Apache, Weeland and Mamie T.

The marriage of Mr. Thompson united him with Miss Emma C. McClain, born and reared in Canada. They are the parents of four children: Carrie, now Mrs. Louis Burnett of the Saratoga district; Roscoe is engaged in the butcher business at Sunnyvale; Eva is Mrs. L. H. Wakefield of this vicinity; and William J., Jr., of Saratoga. There are six grandchildren. Politically Mr. Thompson votes the Republican ticket. He uses his efforts in the upbuilding and development of the locality in which he has lived and labored for so many years and takes great pride in the prosperity of the county and state.

MRS. JULIA E. BURKET.—A splendid example of the capable American woman in business is afforded by Mrs. Julia E. Burket, the proprietor of the popular Patterson Drug Store at 251 South First Street, San Jose. She was born in Tipton, Iowa, and her parents were John J. and Freda Escher. She attended the grammar and the high school at Tipton, and finished her studies with higher educational courses in the State University at Iowa City. She continued to reside at home until she was married, on May 27, 1884, to John Eberle Burket, a native of Dixon, Ill., the son of Peter and Elizabeth Burket. Mr. Burket was an undertaker at Creston, Iowa, before he was married, and when he and his devoted wife came out to California in 1891, they settled at Paso Robles, and there Mr. Burket established a furniture and undertaking business. At the end of eight years, he sold out and they removed to Watsonville; and in 1905, after having again engaged in undertaking business, he passed away.

Mrs. Burket remained in Watsonville until 1912, when she removed to Berkeley for the education of her two children. Eventually Harold Escher was graduated from the University of California with the class of '16 as an engineer and architect, and he is at present with the Wallace & Bush Company of Long Beach. Elizabeth also graduated from the University of California, and later she received her state certificate as an instructor. At present, as a member of the staff of the San Jose high school, she has charge of public health and welfare work.

In 1918 Mrs. Burket removed to San Jose, upon the death of her sister, Mrs. Emma E. Patterson, and became the administratrix of her estate. She remodeled Mrs. Patterson's home at 22 South Eleventh Street, and now makes that her residence. She

purchased the Patterson drug store, and later took in Nicholas J. Volino as a partner, who is a native son of San Jose, is a graduate pharmacist, and has charge of the prescription business. Mrs. Burket also owns twenty-two acres of almond orchard, one of the finest in that part of the state, at Paso Robles.

Mr. Burket was a prominent member of both the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias, and he marched under the banners of the Republican party; and Mrs. Burket, who shares the political preference of her husband, also belongs to the ladies' auxiliaries of those orders. Mrs. Burket takes a keen interest in public affairs, and is ever ready to do what she can toward the upbuilding as well as the building up of San Jose and Santa Clara County.

URBAN A. KAMMERER—Another worthy representative of a famous old pioneer family long identified with this favored section of the Golden State is Urban A. Kammerer, of the Coast Electric Service, the leading experts in the installation of motors, pumping plants, pole lines and house wiring, of 1022 South First Street, San Jose. He was born at the Kammerer home place on King Road, the son of Alexander and May Katherine (Holland) Kammerer, and was reared on the ranch and sent to the Jackson district school. His grandfather was Peter Kammerer, a native of Germany, and a member of one of the old and honored families there, who had married Miss Marian Hoffman, also a representative of a very well-known German family line; and very soon after the admission of California as a state, he crossed the ocean to America and migrated to the Coast. He followed mining with varying luck, and in 1855 took up 200 acres of land in Santa Clara County, on the King Road, in the Jackson school district, about two and one-half miles east of San Jose. There he lived happily, enjoying the work of cultivating and improving the place, until 1864, when his life-companion died; then he lingered a year, and he, too, passed away. This left Alexander Kammerer, the father of our subject, a four-year-old orphan; but he found the best of guardians in their next-door neighbor, J. D. White, the farmer, whose family received him as one of their own, brought him up, sent him to school, and taught him to follow agriculture. When he was twenty-one, Alexander inherited half of the family estate, the other half going to his sister, Lena, of Oakland; and once in possession of the ranch, he made it somewhat famous as a place for the cultivation of fruit, and the raising of hay, grain and stock. When Mr. Kammerer was married, on October 17, 1883, he led to the altar May Katherine, the daughter of Simeon and Hannah (Broadbent) Holland, both of whom had come from England, their native country, to Santa Clara County.

After finishing with elementary and secondary school work, Urban Kammerer attended the State Normal School at San Jose, and when only seventeen also assumed responsibilities on the home ranch. Then he worked for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, and became foreman in the department of distribution, and remained with the company, running out of San Jose. He then entered the service of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the U. S. Long Distance Telephone Company, spending in their employ, at San Francisco, Oakland and Los Angeles, most of the intervening years up to 1919. He became well known and well liked, and was altogether a popular fellow all the more serviceable to his employers. After this he began electrical contracting for himself, and is now one of the partners in Coast Electric Service, engaged in electrical business in San Jose. The offices of the concern are at 1022 South First Street, and from there the electricians go out, to city or country places, and install the most up-to-date apparatus, requiring a thorough knowledge of electrical science.

While in San Francisco, Mr. Kammerer was married to Miss Marie Freeman, a native of San Mateo County, and the daughter of Charles M. Freeman, a successful rancher there. The happy couple live at 360 King Road, formerly a portion of the Kammerer rancho. Mr. Kammerer was made a Mason in San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias, and is an independent Republican.

JOHN H. ALLEN.—Capable and resourceful, John H. Allen through his thrift and application may well be considered successful, having started making his own way when only seventeen. He was born in Richmond, Va., March 20, 1883, the son of Charles H. and Catherine Allen, the father being a Virginia planter. John was one of a family of five children, and when he was five years old his parents came to California, first settling at Oakland and later moving to San Francisco. Here he received his education, attending the grammar and high schools of San Francisco. His father was a locomotive engineer for the Southern Pacific Railway Company until the year 1899, when he met with an accidental death, the mother passing away just six months later, in 1900. John Allen at that time was seventeen years old, and starting out to make his own way, he took up railroad work with the Southern Pacific Railway Company, entering the train service as brakeman, later becoming a fireman, continuing in this line for seven years, spending the greater part of his time in California and on the Coast Division.

Coming to San Francisco in 1906, Mr. Allen took up electrical work and became an electric journeyman, working for the firm of Columbia Electric Works. In 1907 he came to San Jose in the interest of this firm, and here he had charge of all the outside electrical sign work. He then accepted a position with the San Jose Water Works and here he remained for fourteen years, in the capacity of electric operator for the city water works. In 1918 he purchased the Lenox Hotel on South First Street and conducted it until May, 1921. On November 1, 1921, he became proprietor of the Anderson Apartments at the corner of San Antonio and Second streets. The house is strictly a first-class apartment building with nineteen two-room apartments.

Mr. Allen was married on September 14, 1914, to Miss Hazel Thompson, who was born in San Jose, the daughter of Gilbert and Sadie Thompson. Mr. Thompson is a stationary engineer and at the present time has charge of the heating system of the Y. M. C. A. building of San Jose. Mrs. Allen received her education in the Grant grammar school and then attended the San Jose high school, finishing her sophomore year. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson are residents of San Jose, and are still hale and hearty. Mr. Allen is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and of the Chamber of Commerce of San Jose. In national politics, he and Mrs. Allen are stanch adherents of the Republican party.

U A Kammerer

CHARLES W. RUST.—Among the most interesting of residents in Santa Clara County, particularly on account of his enviable record for valuable services rendered his country in military defense of the nation, may well be numbered Charles W. Rust, the retired Civil War veteran living at 128 South Twentieth Street, San Jose. He was born on September 7, 1842, in Jennings County, Ind., where he resided until 1846, the son of Henry Rust, who had married Miss Mary McFarlan. When four years old, he accompanied his parents to Platte County, Mo., and there, on a half-section of land, his father cut away the timber, cleared a small field, and literally hewed out a home. Owing to the wilderness, however, he decided to return to Indiana with his family until the country should become more settled; but he soon tired of the peaceful Hoosier state, and returned again to Western Missouri. This was in 1848, and he again landed in the wilds with a family of five and seventy-five cents in his pocket. This time, he went to work on a tobacco press; but the labor was distasteful on account of the nauseating fumes of tobacco, and because he was made a slave-driver; and in 1849 he was glad to regain possession of his old farm in Platte County, to which he moved and where he toiled until 1855.

The year previous, Kansas had become a territory, and Henry Rust determined to try his fortune there; so he became one of the first pioneers of the new El Dorado in Atchison County, crossed the Missouri River at Atchison, proceeded southwest some six miles, and found an ideal spot for a home. He laid a pre-emption claim to a quarter-section of land, and erected a log house, into which, in the spring of 1855, he moved his family, using a flat boat to cross the river. There were no signs of civilization there at that time, although one could see for miles over the prairie. His tract included a fine grove of eighty acres of timber land, a good spring of water, and eleven acres of sod land, where he himself had planted corn. Flour was seven dollars per sack of ninety-six pounds, and hard to get.

As a mere boy, Charles assisted his father, and when their springs were frozen over, he helped care for the cattle, cutting holes in the ice on the Missouri River, when the ice was from 18 to 24 inches thick, and at fifteen, he had become a first-class oxen driver. He had never attended school, however, and he scarcely knew one letter from another, for there were then no schools in that territory. After a while he returned to Indiana with a friend of his grandfather, and they stopped at Weston, Mo., en route, where they took the New Lucy, a southern steamer, to St. Louis. He had then never seen a house larger than a story and a half, or a railroad train; and he found St. Louis a wonderful city, and also the old Planters Hotel, where he and his friend Spencer stayed that night, a wonderful affair. He had never seen an orange, and in St. Louis he purchased his first citrus fruit. At St. Louis he and his friend boarded an omnibus and crossed the Mississippi River on a ferryboat.

He also boarded the first railroad train he had seen and traveled to Terre Haute, Ind., and at Terre Haute they stopped to see friends of Mr. Spencer, and the next day resumed their journey to Vernon, at the end of the railway line. Grandfather Rust, a native of Ohio, had come to Indiana in 1838, when the state was only sparsely settled; and as there were seven stalwart sons, he had plenty of help in clearing his land and building a good home. He also had both a saw and a grist mill; and Henry, the eldest, was chosen miller, and worked where, thirteen years later, our subject found the mill still being operated. In the spring of 1858, however, this old mill was destroyed by flood of the Muscatatuck River.

Charles, when fifteen, attended his first school, at his grandfather's, a private undertaking supported by the patrons, and there he selected only a speller. When informed that he must also have a reader, arithmetic and copy-book, he argued that they were not necessary until he had learned to spell. In four months, however, he had advanced to the third reader, and by 1859 he was able to send the first letter written by himself home to his parents. In 1858, he also walked through deep snow to attend a night school. In the late spring of 1859, he returned to his Kansas home after having received all the education considered necessary for a young pioneer of the unsettled West. He traveled from North Vernon on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, to St. Louis, then went by rail to Jefferson City, and then by boat up the Missouri to Atchison, where a surprise or two awaited him. His father had replaced the log house with a frame building of a story and a half, and had also put horses and mules in place of the oxen. Neighbors also had surrounded his father's quarter-section.

After the very dry year, 1860, when farmers left Kansas on account of the drought, the winter of 1860-61 left the soil in fine shape for spring planting, and Charles helped to put in the crops and make hay. The disturbed political affairs of the day also absorbed him, and in May, 1861, he assisted in organizing a company of young men under Colonel May, fifty in number, for home-guard duty. In September, 1861, when the Governor of Kansas had authorized the formation of the Seventh and Eighth regiments of Kansas volunteers, he enlisted, and on September 19 he and his comrades assembled at Atchison and marched to Fort Leavenworth, where they were mustered into the U. S. service, being in Company C, Eighth Kansas Infantry, serving under Captain J. M. Graham, and on October 1 they set out to march to Fort Riley, 125 miles distant.

On February 3, 1863, he proceeded to Nashville, reached Cairo on the 14th, three days later arrived at Fort Donelson, and reached Nashville on the 23rd. There the Eighth Kansas remained until June, 1863, when they were ordered to join the army at Murfreesboro. On the 8th of July the Eighth was ordered to search the Cumberland Mountains for a bunch of guerillas who were harassing the people, but without success; and on the 17th of August the army marched to Stevenson, Ala., and soon moved over to Caperton's Ferry on the Tennessee River, and after taking part in an engagement on Sand Mountain, reached the top of Lookout Mountain. On September 19 he was in the battle of Chickamauga, and seven days later General Grant arrived on the scene. On November 15, General Sherman arrived at Chattanooga, and on the 27th Mr. Rust and his compatriots marched to the relief of Knoxville, a distance of 150 miles, which they reached on December 7. He had been a corporal; but on January 4, 1864, he was appointed, by Col. John A. Martin, sergeant in Company C, the promotion being for gallant serv-

ice during the Battle of Chickamauga and for gallantry in the Battle of Mission Ridge.

On February 9, 1864, our subject was mustered out of service as a volunteer, and immediately reenlisted and was mustered into service as a veteran volunteer, for another term of three years, or for the duration of the war, after which he enjoyed a furlough of thirty days; he did picket duty, and took part in minor skirmishes up to December 15, when he was in the Battle of Nashville. While on Montgomery Hill he was wounded so badly that his leg had to be amputated. He had been at Nashville four times in 1863 and '64, and on March 28 he left for Indiana, to visit his grandfather's home, when he found that both his grandfather and his father had taken part in the war. He was at North Vernon when Lee surrendered, and he also attended the memorial funeral services there, in honor of Lincoln, on April 19th. On April 21, 1865, he started for Kansas, and on June 14, at Fort Leavenworth, he was discharged. He went to St. Louis to see if he could be provided with an artificial leg; but this proved a failure.

Henry Rust was county clerk before the war, and resigned a short time before war was declared; and in the fall of 1865, Charles Rust, unaware even that he had been nominated, was elected by popular vote to succeed his father. He applied himself assiduously to his duties, studied law, and held the office for twenty-one years. He was principal and deputy county clerk, county treasurer, city assessor, and also held a commission as notary public; and he held all these offices until 1887, giving satisfaction to everybody, when he came West to California. He settled in Napa County, and for a short time engaged in the sale of real estate and insurance, then he went into San Francisco and there for ten years continued in the same field. In 1904, he went to Oakland, where he lived until 1911, when he retired from business activity and settled at East San Jose.

On December 26, 1867, Charles W. Rust was married at Atchison, Kan., to Miss Mary J. Biddle, a native of Columbus County, Ohio, and the daughter of Joseph Biddle. Her father had served in the same company and regiment with Henry Rust, who died from fever at Ft. Smith, Ark., in 1863. Charles had three uncles in the service. The Rusts have had a family of seven children. The eldest, Lillian B., is the wife of Everett R. Brent of East San Jose; Mabel C. has become Mrs. Frederick Wood of San Jose; Nellie died at the age of seven; Joseph is living in Napa Valley. He served with Dewey on the Olympia in the Spanish-American War; Alice had become Mrs. Lee Shaw, and she died in California; George R. died in his second year; and Eva, the seventh-born, died, aged two. Of the grandchildren, Mrs. Wood has four: Inez is Mrs. Klemm of Oakland; Marie is Mrs. Ellinwood; Morris Wood is the famous baseball player; Frederick is in the high school at San Jose. Mrs. Shaw also has a son, Raymond Shaw, who is the head of the Union Indemnity Company, with their branch at Los Angeles. Joseph Rust, too, has four children: Joseph, Jr., and Derrick are in the U. S. Navy; while the third and fourth are Queen and Martha. Mrs. Klemm has two children: John W. and Fay Klemm; and Marie Ellinwood has a son. Thus Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rust have two great-grandsons and one great-granddaughter.

Recalling all the incidents of this career, in which Mr. Rust never failed to do his full duty as he saw it, and the sacrifice he made on the battlefields, which condemned him to a life of partial incapacity and inconvenience, it will be seen that Sergeant Rust will forever be entitled to all the esteem and goodwill which his fellow-citizens can shower upon him, and will also merit the reverence of posterity that comes after and enters into the fruits of his life and unselfish service.

STEPHEN M. SAUNDERS.—Among the progressive men of San Jose who are the promoters of its business interests, is Stephen M. Saunders, who is the manager as well as one of the proprietors of the Consolidated Laundry Company, now one of the largest laundries in the county. It is located on San Fernando and Autumn streets, where it is doing an ever-growing business. Mr. Saunders is a native of Indiana, having been born in Shelbyville, and is the son of Isaac and Lydia (Ludlow) Saunders. The father, who is of English extraction, is now engaged there as a florist, Mrs. Saunders having passed away some time ago.

Stephen Saunders attended the grammar school of Shelbyville, Ind., and at the age of fourteen years took a position with Schnell & Company, wholesale grocers, at Indianapolis, where he was employed for six years. Coming to California in 1906, and settling at San Francisco, he was employed at various places and in a number of businesses, until he learned the barber trade and then he followed in that line of work for a period of eight years, being in business at Twenty-fourth and Mission streets.

In 1911, Mr. Saunders came to San Jose and here, with a partner, Mr. W. A. Katen, he introduced the Towel Supply in San Jose under the firm name of the Valley Towel Supply Company and this was the first business of the kind in the valley. They continued for five years, when they absorbed the St. James Laundry, and a year later they leased the U. S. Laundry, operating under the new firm name of the Consolidated Laundry Company, and still later they acquired the latter by purchase. In 1917, Eli Bariteau purchased Mr. Katen's interest and since then Mr. Saunders and Mr. Bariteau have been sole owners of this business, and have been very successful. They have in their employ over sixty people, all expert along this line. Delivery is made on twelve routes, covering the whole of Santa Clara County. The laundry is operated by the most modern machinery that is obtainable, having the very latest improvements. They have their own 280-foot well of splendid water and use in connection a water-softening process, where the water passes through a bed of zeolite mineral that removes all hardness, leaving it like rainwater. By actual tests it has been demonstrated that by using this process the life of linens are doubled. They have their own pumping plant, with a sixty horsepower engine and a one hundred horsepower boiler.

On March 25, 1913, occurred the marriage of Mr. Saunders which united him with Miss Ruth Tucker, the ceremony being solemnized in San Francisco. Mrs. Saunders is a native of Ohio, having been born at Conneaut and was the daughter of Amos and Leah Tucker, who came to the state of California during the year 1911. Her father is interested in the amusement business and is now operating a skating rink in San Jose, thus providing for the young folks of this city a good, wholesome recreation. Both Mr.

Marion Eugene Ellis

Saunders and his partner, Eli Bariteau, are very active in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, always ready to help in movements for the good of their community. Mr. Bariteau also has contributed his share to the defense of his country by serving in the World War. Mr. Saunders is a member of the Independent Order of Red Men in which organization he is very popular and is a charter member of the Commercial Club. In religious faith, Mr. Saunders and his family are consistent members of the First Methodist Church, and in national politics he is an adherent of the Republican party.

MARION E. ELLIS.—In the death of Marion E. Ellis on May 8, 1904, Santa Clara County mourned the loss of one of her wealthiest and most honorable citizens and California one of her most prosperous dairy farmers and successful agriculturists. He was born on the Ellis home place at San Ysidro (Old Gilroy) on October 20, 1873, the son of James H. and Harriet (Zuck) Ellis, who are mentioned on another page in this history.

Marion was educated in a private school at Gilroy, and then attended Stanford University and later was graduated from Brewer's Military Academy at Palo Alto. After leaving school he engaged in business in Gilroy, and after his father's death assumed full charge of the dairy business near San Ysidro, and he served one term on the town council of Gilroy. Mr. Ellis was a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Eastern Star, the B. P. O. Elks and the Odd Fellows.

The marriage of Mr. Ellis occurred in April, 1899, and united him with Miss Annabel Swan, born in the Salinas Valley, a daughter of Hugh Swan, an early settler of California, born in Scotland and a veteran of the Mexican war. Her mother was Miss Isabella Jackson, a native of Ireland. They were married in California, lived for a time in San Francisco and eventually located in Monterey County, where they died at Salinas. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis had one daughter, Marion I. The Ellis ranch consists of 400 acres of fine rich land, on which has been conducted a dairy for fifty-six years, and is one of the profitable old-time dairies in the valley, the principal product of the dairy being fine California cheese, which is marketed in San Francisco. Mrs. Ellis has proven herself a capable and efficient manager of her husband's estate. The daughter, Marion, attended Mills College and also the Junior College at San Jose. She is an ardent lover of the great outdoors and with her mother enjoys the sports and games at their beautiful summer home at Monterey. At the death of her grandmother Ellis, she inherited some very desirable real estate in Gilroy, and some of the original capital stock of Salinas City Bank, and is taking an active interest in business affairs.

ADOLPH JOHN BAIOCCHI, M. D.—A successful physician and surgeon whose brilliant future is easily forecast by his exceptional scientific training and valuable practical experience and his keen intellect and its powers, is Dr. A. J. Baiocchi, a native of San Jose, where he was born on November 19, 1890, the son of Stephen Baiocchi, a native of Lucca, Italy, who came to New York on an old ship loaded with lumber and traveling so slowly that it took forty days to make the trip to New York. He reached San Jose about 1880, and soon engaged in the manufacture of confectionery, organizing the San Jose Paste Company on Market Street, now known as the San Jose-Ravenna Paste Company, located on San Pedro Street. He owned and operated this company until his death. He had married in San Jose, Miss Marie De Mattei, a native of Genoa, Italy, and when he died in 1891, he left his devoted wife with our subject, then only eleven months old. The beloved woman is still living in San Jose, the mother of four children.

A. J. attended the San Jose grammar and high schools, and then matriculated at the Santa Clara University, from which he was graduated with the Bachelor of Arts degree on June 10, 1914. After that he took an A. B. degree at Stanford University, in 1915, and three years later received his M. D. degree from the medical and surgical department of Stanford, after which he served as an interne at the San Francisco County Hospital for one year, then served as house officer of the Stanford Surgical Service at the San Francisco County Hospital until in February, 1920, when he opened offices in San Jose for private practice as physician and surgeon, and he has been so successful in an ever-increasing practice that he intends to make San Jose the center of his activities. On September 10, 1921, Dr. Baiocchi was united in marriage at San Jose with Miss Martha B. Frain of Harrisburg, Pa.

When the World War called for experts on behalf of the government Dr. Baiocchi entered the Medical Reserve Corps and served for eighteen months in government work at the San Francisco County Hospital, which was under government direction, his assignment there running from November, 1917 to May, 1919; and he had a very active part in caring for many of the 3,800 cases of influenza-pneumonia treated. He belongs to the Santa Clara County Medical Society and the State Medical Association, and is a member of the medical fraternity, the Omega Epsilon Phi. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. I., and he is naturally a member of the San Jose Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

HARRY E. BRANDENBURG.—An experienced, well-read and well-informed rancher, Harry E. Brandenburg enjoys the esteem of all who know him in and around Saratoga and Santa Clara County, where he has lived since the early '60s. He was born in Muscatine, Iowa, on December 8, 1857, the son of Charles Henry and Sarah M. (Mullen) Brandenburg. Harry was only three years old when his parents came to California, crossing the plains in 1861, first going to Butte County where the father engaged in mining, and from there to Santa Clara County about four years later. The elder Brandenburg was a farmer until he died September 7, 1913, aged eighty-three, while his widow is still living, aged eighty-seven years. Of their three children, our subject is the eldest of the two living. He was educated in the public schools of Santa Clara and a private school there, and later he attended the Garden City Business College in San Jose, where he was graduated in 1878. He engaged in farming two years; then in business in Oakland and Alameda two years, and then spent almost a year mining in Arizona, when he returned to Santa Clara.

Mr. Brandenburg's marriage, which occurred in Santa Clara, November 2, 1886, united him with Miss Sarah J. Hartwick, born in Santa Clara, the daughter of Christian J. and Sarah (Beecher) Hart-

wick, who were natives of New York. Christian J. Hartwick came to California in the early days, locating in Santa Clara, where he was a carpenter and builder. Grandfather Charles Beecher, an own cousin of Henry Ward Beecher, spent his last days in Stockton, Cal., where his son John Beecher was a pioneer business man. Mrs. Brandenburg's father died in 1872, being survived by his widow who died in March, 1895. Four of their nine children are living, of whom Mrs. Brandenburg is the youngest. Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg are the parents of four children: Juanita Avenel, a music teacher residing in San Jose; Elizabeth E., Mrs. William Wight of Saratoga; Charles Edgar, a graduate of the Campbell high school and Heald's Business College, San Jose, and served fourteen months in the Quartermaster Corps during the World War, being stationed at Jacksonville, Fla., and was mustered out February 6, 1919. He is now with the Ainsley Packing Company at Campbell, but makes his home with his parents. Annabel is the wife of H. A. Fosgate and resides at Corning, Cal.

In 1890 Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg located on the present ranch of ten acres which he set out to orchard, and it is now highly improved, a full-bearing orchard of prunes, apricots, peaches and cherries. This tract is a choice bit of land and he has spent much time and labor in bringing it to its splendid condition. Politically he is a Republican and with his wife is a member of the Orchard City Grange and he is a charter member of the Saratoga Lodge of Odd Fellows.

MERVYN A. DAVENPORT.—An industrious, straightforward business man, who is justly achieving success in his line of work is Mervyn A. Davenport, the genial proprietor of Austin Corners Garage. Born in San Francisco, December 26, 1890, he is the son of Withold and Hanna (Tobias) Davenport, both natives of New York State, where Withold Davenport was a merchant. Removing to California in 1886, Mr. Davenport continued to follow mercantile lines, and both he and his wife are living and make their home in San Francisco.

Mervyn is the oldest of three sons, and received his education in the public schrool and St. Joseph's Academy, Oakland, and then Ferrels Military School at New Orleans, La. His school days being over, he took a position as a helper in an automobile shop and was content to work from the ground up in order to become conversant with the business, and in this way he became a thorough automobile mechanic and familiar with repair work. In the fall of 1919 he located with the Sunnyvale Garage; then on October 14, 1920, came to Austin Corners and established himself in business, at first renting a small garage, and he has been very successful His business outgrew his quarters and he purchased two acres at the Corners where he erected a garage building 42 by 100 feet and has his residence adjoining. His garage is equipped for repairing any kind of car, and he specializes in first aid, towing, and general repairing and has established a branch station at the summit, from which he can be reached by telephone and thus give immediate aid to stranded cars. He is also serving his community as deputy constable of Redwood Township under F. Lobdell. Mr. Davenport spent some time in New York City at three different times, and from 1914 to 1917 he was in the rent car service at 181st Street.

Mr. Davenport's marriage united him with Miss May Keeler of New York, and they are the parents of two children, Marion and Mervyn A. Jr. On November 14, 1917, he enlisted in the Four Hundred Fifth Telegraph Battalion of the U. S. Army, stationed at Camp Lewis until March, 1918, when he sailed from New York for France. Landing at Saint Nazaire, he served as dispatch rider for seventeen months, and nine months after the armistice was signed he came home and was mustered out at Camp Dix in November, 1919, as corporal. Locally he gives his support to progressive, constructive legislation, regardless of party lines, supporting the best man for public office.

FRED S. RYAN, M. D.—The profession as well as the public accords Dr. Fred S. Ryan a prominent position among the medical practitioners of San Jose. He is specializing in surgery and through constant reading and close study of the cases that come under his care, he has gained that skill which brings to his work the utmost possibility of accuracy in results. Dr. Ryan is a native of North Dakota, his birth having occurred in Pembina, three miles from the Canadian line, on October 1, 1882. His parents are G. W. and Mary E. (Short) Ryan, the former a native of Ohio, while the latter was born in Virginia. The father became one of the early settlers of North Dakota and a prominent banker of that state, having previously resided near Danville, Ill. In 1900 he came to San Jose and is still a resident of this city. An uncle of Dr. Ryan enlisted for service in the Civil War and was killed at the battle of Lookout Mountain, while an uncle of his mother was a personal friend of Napoleon Bonaparte and also of the King of Spain.

In the acquirement of an education Fred S. Ryan attended the grammar and high schools of Pembina, N. D., and the University of California, from which he received the B. S. degree in 1903. Later he went to Chicago, entering the medical school of the Northwestern University, which conferred upon him the M. D. degree. He afterward served an internship at the Cook County Hospital and then came to San Jose, opening an office in the Garden City Bank Building. His labors have been attended with a gratifying measure of success and with the passing years his practice has steadily grown in volume and importance. He has developed expert ability as a surgeon, in which branch of the profession he is specializing, and is a member of the surgical staff of the O'Connor Sanitarium, and chief of staff of the Good Cheer Club and connected with the surgical staff of Santa Clara County Hospital. He is also an advisory member of the Board of Health of San Jose, and local surgeon for the Southern Pacific Railway Company. In addition to his professional activities he has an interest in a ranch of 160 acres and in one of 44 acres in the San Joaquin Valley, both of which are irrigated by private pumping plants and devoted to the raising of peaches.

At Pembina, N. D., on February 25, 1911, Dr. Ryan was united in marriage to Miss Vida McCafferty, a native of that city and a daughter of John and Sarah (Cox) McCafferty, the former a farmer by occupation. Dr. and Mrs. Ryan have a family of four children: S. Elizabeth and V. Mar-

Sophie A. Averill.

A E Averill

garet are attending grammar school, and George M. and Fred S. In August, 1918, Dr. Ryan enlisted for service in the World War, being commissioned first lieutenant. For six weeks he was at Fort Riley, going from there to Rochester, Minn., where he had the benefit of six weeks' instruction under the celebrated Mayo brothers. From there he was sent to Camp Knox, Ky., being attached to the Seventy-second Field Artillery, and was stationed at that point until January 8, 1919, when he was discharged, and returning to San Jose, where he has since continued in practice. His political allegiance is given to the Republican party, and fraternally he is a Knights Templar Mason and a Shriner, and he is also a member of the Elks Lodge and Commercial Club. His innate talent and acquired ability have brought him to a most creditable position in professional circles, and he keeps abreast with the times in the field of medical and surgical practice.

ARTHUR EARL AVERILL.—A native son of the Golden West who is energetic in his desire to aid in the upbuilding and improving of this favored region of the globe, Arthur Earl Averill was born in Santa Cruz, May 13, 1893, a son of Volney and Alice (Schultheis) Averill. The father was a pioneer of the Santa Cruz Mountains and a veteran of the Civil War, elsewhere represented in this history, while the mother was a native of Santa Clara County, a daughter of John Martin Schultheis, one of the earliest pioneers of the Santa Cruz Mountains. Arthur Earl was the youngest of their seven children and received his education in the Summit school, from which he was graduated, after which he completed a special course in the Acme Business College in Seattle. He then returned to the home ranch, where from a boy he had assisted as best he could, thus learning the various phases of orcharding. A year later, in 1915, he leased the home ranch from his father and operated it with success. In the fall of 1920 he went to Arcata, Humboldt County, where he was employed in the cattle business with the Minors. In June, 1921, he returned to the Summit, and a year later he purchased his father's ranch of seventy-five acres, which he devotes principally to the culture of prunes; he is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

The marriage of Mr. Averill occurred in Oakland on February 24, 1915, being united with Sophie Larsen, a daughter of Ole and Anna (Hemmingsen) Larsen. The father is now superintendent of the Mountain View Cemetery at Piedmont. Mr. and Mrs. Averill are the parents of two children, Dorothy Catherine and Gladys Eley. Mr. Averill is a member of the board of trustees of Summit school district, where he, as well as his mother, attended school.

HARRY C. LEWIS.—One of the best known commercial artists of Santa Clara Valley is Harry C. Lewis, who is known far and wide by his work as an artist. He is a native son of California, and first saw the light of day in 1872, in the thriving city of San Jose, where he has since made his residence, and was the son of J. B. and Mary K. McKee Lewis. The father was a native of Massachusetts, while the mother was born in Connecticut; they came to San Jose in the very early days and the father was engaged in the drug business, being one of the pioneer druggists remaining in this line for many years.

Harry Lewis attended both the grammar and high schools of San Jose and when he became seventeen years old, he started to make his own way, taking up the work of typesetting at the "Mercury-Herald" office, and continued in this line for twelve years with the newspaper work. He then took up color work in the year 1903 and commercialized it, establishing a business of his own and now has a very large and profitable trade in commercial art, making a specialty of designing show cards and all work along this line. His place of business is now located at 130 South First street, and the volume of his business is continually increasing, due to the originality of his ideas and the artistry embodied in his work. Mr. Lewis is very popular in fraternal circles, being a member of the San Jose Parlor No. 82, Native Sons of the Golden West, and of San Jose Lodge No. 552, of B. P. O. Elks.

FLOYD A. HANSON.—One of the important commercial enterprises of San Jose is the Bean Spray Pump Company, of which Floyd A. Hanson is the general sales manager, and the fact that he has been chosen to fill this important position is indisputable proof of his executive ability, business acumen and enterprise. He was born at Waukon, Ia., March 30, 1881, the only child of H. Thomas and Lelia (Peck) Hanson, the former also a native of the Hawkeye State, while the latter was born in Beaver Dam, Wis. The father followed the occupation of farming and also engaged in business as grain dealer, winning a substantial measure of success through the capable management of his affairs and becoming a prominent and highly respected resident of his community. The paternal grandfather, Ole Hanson, emigrated to the United States from Norway in 1845 and became a resident of Round Prairie, near Waukon, Ia., where he continued to make his home until his demise, when sixty-eight years of age. He was one of the pioneer settlers of the state and was highly esteemed by all who knew him.

In 1898 Floyd A. Hanson was graduated from the Waukon high school, and responded to the second call of the government for troops to aid in the Spanish-American War. He enlisted in the Forty-ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, reaching Des Moines, Ia., in May, 1898. From there he was sent to Jacksonville, Fla., and in October, 1898, was in camp at Savannah, Ga. His command became a part of the Seventh Army Corps, which landed at Havana, Cuba, on December 23, 1898, there remaining until the following April. As a private he had a most interesting and commendable military career, receiving his honorable discharge from the service at Savannah, May 13, 1899.

After spending some time on the Atlantic Coast Mr. Hanson returned to Iowa, but after a short time sought the opportunities of the Northwest and spent two and a half years in Spokane, Wash., and Montana. In 1903 he arrived in Sacramento, Cal., going from there to San Jose and thence to Los Gatos, where he obtained steady employment on a large fruit ranch. Early in 1907 he became connected with the Bean Spray Pump Company, which was at that time located in a small shop on South First Street. He at first worked in the machine shop, after which he became an assemblyman in their new factory. Later he received an offer to represent the firm upon the road, but at first refused the position, which,

however, he accepted three years later. As state representative he was very successful, being popular with the trade and building up a large business for the firm. He was thus active for six years and was then made manager of the Fresno branch, of which he had charge until December, 1918, when he was appointed manager of the sales department of the home plant at San Jose. He has advanced with the growth of the business and long experience has made him thoroughly familiar with every phase of the work, and owing to his progressive business methods and capable direction the sales of the company are constantly increasing in volume and importance.

In San Jose, on June 6, 1906, Mr. Hanson was married to Miss Mabel Root, a native of Santa Cruz County, Cal., and a daughter of Mrs. Ella Root, who was also born in that locality. Mr. Hanson gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally is identified with the Modern Woodmen of America at Los Gatos. He is also a Mason, belonging to San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., and San Jose Consistory, also a member of Islam Temple, at San Francisco. Throughout his life he has completely mastered each task assigned him and his close application and earnest study of the business with which he is connected have brought him to the front in commercial circles of San Jose.

MRS. ELIZABETH A. DOIDGE.—An old-time resident of the Saratoga district who has done her part in the building up of this favored fruit section of the world is Mrs. Elizabeth A. Doidge, a native of New Jersey, born at Dover. She was in maidenhood Elizabeth A. Mitchell, a daughter of John Mitchell who was born in Carharroc, England, when he married Elizabeth Trabilcox, after which they emigrated to Pennsylvania and later to New Jersey. Mr. Mitchell was a contractor in the iron mines. Later he removed to Mineral Point, Wis., where he was engaged in lead mining. In 1852 he brought his family to California via Panama and was engaged in mining until his death, 1857. The mother with her family then returned to England, but in time she brought the family out to Dover, N. J., when the mother died when forty-five years of age. Two of their four children are living, Elizabeth A. being the oldest. She was educated in the public schools in Dover, and there too she was married in 1866, being united with William Stile, who was also born in England. He was a miner in New Jersey, was a kind and considerate man, much esteemed by his family and friends when he passed away seven years after their marriage, leaving her three children: Thomas, who lives in Chico; Ernest, manages his mother's ranches; May, is the wife of Ralph Blabon.

In 1876 Mrs. Stiles married a second time, being united with Robert Doidge, born in Devonshire, England, who came to New Jersey and followed mining. He had made several trips to California before his marriage, so he came out again in 1877 and was mining at the Reed mine in the Capay Valley, Yolo County, when Mrs. Doidge joined him in 1878 with her three children. Two years later they settled at Saratoga and for a time owned a ranch on Fruitvale Avenue, but soon sold the place and purchased twenty-five acres on Pierce Road. They began setting out an orchard when Mr. Doidge was called to the Great Beyond in 1884. To this union were born three children: Florence, is the wife of Joseph Spenker of Burlingame; Harry and Edna, died at ten and six years, respectively. After his death, Mrs. Doidge continued orcharding, caring for and improving it until it is now fullbearing. In 1915 she purchased eight acres on the Mountain View Road, near Cupertino. She is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association. Mrs. Doidge is very enterprising and well deserves the competence she has won. She is a member of St. John's Episcopal Church and of the Foothill Club.

HORACE WILSON.—Horace Wilson was born in Dublin, Ind., August 7, 1850, the next to the youngest of eight children born to John W. and Margaret (White) Wilson, natives of North Carolina, of Scotch and English descent. Grandfather Christoph C. Wilson was born in Scotland, settling in North Carolina. John W. Wilson removed to Wayne County, Ind., in 1834, where he was an extensive farmer and stockman, and also had three packing houses on the canal. During the war he bought horses for the army. Selling his holdings he removed to Kansas, his sons having previously located at Glasco, Kans., and there he resided until his death. He was a Quaker in religious belief. The mother was a graduate of a college in Virginia and was a minister in the Society of Friends. She was a talented and gifted speaker and an extraordinary woman of nobleness of purpose and heart, having a fine influence for good in the community. She passed away in Indiana.

Horace Wilson, after completing his education in the public schools, assisted his father in the stock business. In fact, as early as twelve years of age his father sent him out to buy stock. In 1872 Mr. Wilson removed to Kansas and located a homestead of 160 acres at Glasco. This he improved, breaking the virgin soil with ox teams, and was a pioneer grower of wheat and corn in that county, as well as buying and feeding cattle, and as he prospered he purchased lands until he acquired about 2,000 acres. He bred Short Horn Durham cattle and in time had the finest herd in that region, demonstrated by the fact that he sold one bull for $2,000. He also served as township assessor and school trustee. In 1900 he sold and removed to Los Angeles and with his son, N. F. Wilson, engaged in the brokerage business. In 1913 he came to Santa Clara County, purchasing an orchard of thirteen and one-half acres on the Summit; having since added to it he now owns a twenty acre orchard of full bearing prunes, pears and cherries.

While he and Mrs. Wilson were driving in their auto on Park Avenue, San Jose, November 14, 1918, they were run into by the street car and Mrs. Wilson was killed and he was picked up for dead, but recovered after six weeks in the hospital. Mrs. Wilson was in maidenhood Viola Shafer, and was born at Assumption, where their marriage occurred. She was a cultured woman and their union proved a very happy one until he was bereaved of her by the unfortunate accident. By a former marriage Mr. Wilson had two children: Nicholas Field Wilson, who is engaged in the brokerage business in London,

A. C. Covent.

England, and Dora Sylvia, now Mrs. Daniels, residing in Palo Alto. Mr. Wilson's political preference has always been with the Republican party.

A. C. COVERT.—One of the interesting men who shows a remarkable energy and ambition in his advanced age is A. C. Covert of Los Gatos, who was born in Johnson County, Ind., December 1, 1833. His father, Jacob S. Covert, was born in Mercer County, Ky., October 10, 1810, and was married in that state to Martha Overstreet, who was born in Mercer County, Ky., Feb. 14, 1811. They moved to Johnson County, Ind., and then to Effingham County, Ill. A. C. was the oldest of twelve children, only two of whom are living. He was reared on the home farm and attended the local school which was held in a log house with puncheon floors and the pupils sat on slab benches. He displayed a natural talent for music and was a choir leader; he had a splendid voice and frequently favored audiences with solos. In 1856 he removed to Vinton, Iowa, but a year later located at Effingham, Ill., whither his father had moved.

On November 18, 1860, at Mason, Ill., Mr. Covert was married to Harriet E. Deneen, a native of Ohio, born near Cincinnati, January 4, 1835, who had come to Mason, Ill., with her mother. After his marriage, Mr. Covert bought a farm, but after the Civil War began, on August 15, 1862, although they had a little child, Mr. Covert showed his patriotism and responded to the call and enlisted in Company H, Eighty-eighth Illinois Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, taking part in the Battle of Perryville, Ky., October 8, 1862, Murfreesboro, on December 30-31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, and Chickamauga, August 20, 1863, where he was shot through the body and left on the battlefield in the hands of the enemy and taken prisoner. However, as soon as arrangements could be made, there was an exchange of prisoners that could not walk, by Generals Rosecrans and Bragg and he was exchanged September 11, 1863. After he had recovered he remained in service at Camp Butler, Springfield, Ill., until he was honorably discharged June 30, 1865. Returning to his home, he had lost his farm as he could not meet the payments while in the service. Soon after his return from the war, he removed to Stewartville, Mo., but a year later moved on to Kansas and purchased a farm which he operated for seven years and then removed to Rosita, Custer County, Colo., where he followed mining and cattle raising for seven and one-half years.

On November 25, 1882, Mr. Covert arrived in San Jose, Cal., and a month later purchased a ranch above Lexington where he farmed for two and one-half years and then located in Los Gatos and engaged in teaming for eight years, most of the time hauling lumber and wood, when he turned the business over to his son, Arthur W., since which time he has engaged in the real estate business and is now associated with Barker & Barker. He owns a comfortable residence on Massol Avenue as well as other residence property in Los Gatos.

Mr. Covert was bereaved of his faithful life companion on October 18, 1881, after a very happy married life. They were blessed with nine children: Almira J., Mrs. William Davison, died at Rosita, Colo.; Chas. E. lives at Morgan Hill; Mary E. died at the age of fourteen; Effie B., Mrs. Matheson of Los Gatos; Carrie E., Mrs. Pelton of San Jose; Nellie D. is a graduate nurse, San Francisco City and County Hospital, and now presides over her father's home, caring for him and ministering to his comfort; Arthur W. of Ceres, Cal.; Harriette E., Mrs. Tozier of Corvallis, Ore.; Raymond died when a few months old. Mr. Covert was married a second time in Los Gatos to Miss Nannie Mitchell, born in Spiceland, Ind., and she passed away February, 1916, after they had been married twenty-four years.

Mr. Covert served as school treasurer while on the farm. He is a member of E. O. C. Ord Post. No. 82, G. A. R., of which he is a past commander and is a member and deacon in the Presbyterian Church.

MRS. LOUISE McLELLAN-FINLEY.—An enterprising woman who is endowed with much business ability is Mrs. Louise McLellan-Finley who has been a resident of Santa Clara County since 1879. She was born in St. Paul, Minn., a daughter of Robert G. and Catherine (Garrett) Aldrich, natives, respectively, of England and Natchez, Miss., the latter being a member of a prominent old Southern family, Grandfather Garrett being a large planter. Robert G. Aldrich was in the Merchant Marine service as a second mate in the Queen's Navy. Deciding to leave the sea he located in New York and there met and married Miss Garrett and soon afterwards removed to St. Paul, Minn., where he built up a resort on Lake Como. Later he removed to Portland, Ore., and seeing the great possibilities in the salmon industry he established a salmon packing plant on the Columbia River, twenty miles above Astona, a place known since that time as Aldrich Point. In time he became the largest salmon packer on the coast in his day, shipping his product all over the United States, as well as Europe and to the Islands of the Pacific. Having sailed extensively he knew merchants in important ports of the world and had no difficulty in introducing his goods. After his death his widow continued the business for a year when she disposed of it, after which she spent twenty years of her life with Mrs. Finley in California, but was in Portland, Ore., at the time of her death.

Louise Garrett had the advantage of the excellent public schools of Portland and in that city she was married to Edward F. McLellan, who was born in Santa Clara County. They immediately came to Mr. McLellan's ranch on Monterey Road, this county, where they engaged in general farming. Some years ago she became Mrs. Finley, and about eighteen years ago she purchased the present ranch of forty-five acres. It was a run-down place, but she immediately began improvements, setting it to prunes, doing everything about the place but plow. The result has been most satisfactory as it is now a valuable orchard place, yielding a good income. "Bon Air" (Good Air) as she has named the place is located fourteen miles west of San Jose, is a beautiful place, well watered by springs and has splendid soil and a delightful climate. Thus Mrs. Finley naturally takes much pride in her accomplishment. Being a good judge of values and experienced in orcharding she finds time aside from her ranching enterprise to engage as a real estate dealer, her headquarters being at 34 East Santa Clara Street, San Jose, where she is associated with Frank E. Quilty. By her first union Mrs. Finley had three children, two of whom grew up: Harry, was educated at San

Jose high, later becoming a professional nurse at the County Hospital; he died in Medford, Ore.; Ralph M., is a talented singer and professionally he is well known on the stage as Geo. W. Stanley. Mrs. Finley is a member of the Neighborly Club of San Jose and in religious views is an Episcopalean. She is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association.

MANUEL J. ALLEMAO.—Another Portuguese-American who has fully justified his wisdom in resolving to bid adieu to the familiar associations of the Old World and seek his fortune in the New, is Manuel J. Allemao, who was born on the Island of Pico, Azores Group, Portugal, on September 8, 1856, the son of Antonio Jose and Rosa (Cosacio) Allemao, both natives of the same island. His father was a prosperous farmer and a devout Christian, who exerted an enviable influence on account of his exemplary way of living, and this influence extended to the end of his allotted sixty years. Mrs. Allemao died at the age of forty-five. Manuel J. is the oldest of their eight children; of the others, Antonio resides on the old home place; Marie was married, came to the United States, and passed away in the East; Violante is married and lives in the East; Joseph is a farmer at Clarksburg, Yolo County; Mrs. Rosa Souza lives at Sacramento; Mariana was married and died at the old home; and John is a farmer in their native land.

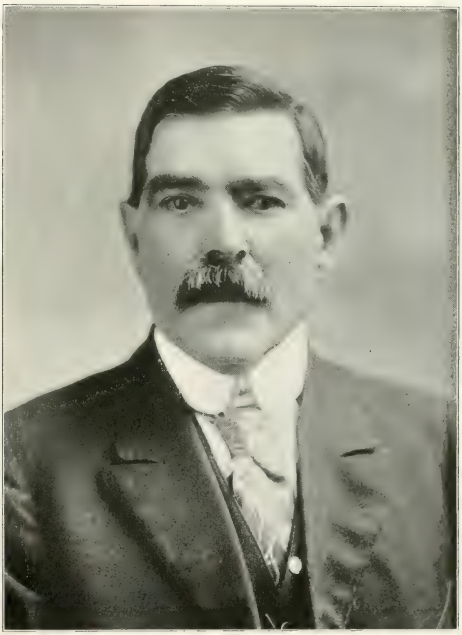
Manuel was reared on the old home farm and attended the local day schools, but being the oldest of the family it was necessary for him to assist with the work, hence his school advantages were very limited. When about eighteen years of age, he had a desire to come to California, having heard of the great opportunities that awaited young men of energy who were not afraid to work, so he planned, as soon as he was able, to come hither. On October 15, 1888, he reached the United States, and pushing westward, located at San Francisco, where a younger brother had settled some four years before. Later, he located near Los Banos, where he worked on a grain ranch for four years; and then he removed to Sacramento, but remained only a short time, when he sold his place and came into the Santa Clara Valley about 1893. He bought thirty acres and set out an orchard, later selling seven acres and retaining the twenty-three acres located on Senter Road, five miles from San Jose. Here he built a residence and other buildings and has an orchard of apricots and prunes; and he still owns this fine ranch, which is well equipped for handling the fruit.

Mr. Allemao now resides in a beautiful residence at 906 South Tenth Street, in San Jose, in which city, about twenty-six years ago, he was married to Miss Mariana Constance Rives, the daughter of Manuel Bernardo and Marie Constance Rives, natives of Portugal, where the father passed away. They had four children; Manuel died at the age of twenty-four years; Maria C. is Mrs. Silva of Livingston, Cal.; Antonio Teixiera lives in San Jose and is a fine portrait painter and architect; Mrs. Allemao came to California when twenty-seven years old with her mother to join her brother, Antonio, who had been here some years. The mother died afterwards in Flagstaff, Ariz. It was in San Jose she met Mr. Allemao and they were married. Mr. and Mrs. Allemao were the parents of a daughter, Maria Constancia, who died when sixteen months old.

Mr. and Mrs. Allemao have always been warm supporters of religion and religious work; and to their generosity is due the two wonderful bells in the Church of the Five Wounds, East San Jose, costing over $1,500, besides contributing liberally to the building of the church, and when the cornerstone services were held Mr. and Mrs. Allemao furnished the marble cornerstone at a cost of $150. They are very kind-hearted and generous and many a poor and needy family have been made happier by their aid.

JOHN S. WILLIAMS.—A man who has acquired success in the mercantile line as well as taking an active part in the building up of San Jose and Santa Clara County is John S. Williams, a native son, born at Hayward, on Christmas Day, 1871, the son of John P. and Anna Williams, who were among the pioneer settlers of this great commonwealth, the father having come to this state when he was but a lad. In time he became a farmer in Santa Clara County, continuing to follow the line of agriculture for forty-five years, passing away in 1919, his estimable wife having preceded him several years.

John S. Williams attended the public schools of San Jose, but his acquirement of knowledge did not end then, for he has been a student all of his life. As a boy he assisted his father on the home farm, but having a keen desire for a business career, he was not content to remain on the farm. In his sixteenth year, in 1886, he obtained a position in the store of G. R. Silva, one of the leading clothiers in San Jose, and there he began to learn the business he had selected as his life work. After five years of valuable experience he began business on his own account, and in 1891 he opened a store, which was destined to be the nucleus of his present large clothing establishment, in a building adjoining his present store. It was not long until he outgrew it and from time to time he sought larger locations, all being in this block. In 1911 he purchased the present site and building which he remodeled for his purpose, being located at 44-48 North Market Street. The fixtures and equipment in the store are most modern and of latest design, thus making a most up-to-date clothing establishment in a building 50x137 feet, so that now he has the largest exclusive clothing store in the city of San Jose. After having become firmly established in San Jose Mr. Williams began to reach out into other communities and he now has six branch stores named in the order they were acquired or started: Livermore, Watsonville, Modesto, Hanford, and Turlock. For some years he had a store at Hollister, which he removed to Merced in 1922. All the stores are exclusive clothing and men's furnishing goods stores. This vast business has all been built up from a little store started thirty-one years ago by a youth with a very small capital. His success has come through the same source that success alone comes, such assets as perseverance, honesty of purpose, hard and dilligent work. Mr. Williams has in his employ about sixty persons. However, these large affairs are not the limit of Mr. Williams' capability, for he is intensely interested in agriculture; he owns a twenty acre orchard on Williams Road, near Campbell, devoted to prunes, and



Manuel Jose Allemao

also owns a 175 acre alfalfa ranch near Tracy. This acreage he has improved from a stubblefield. It is Mr. Williams' intention to convert the place into three dairy ranches. He is connected with various financial institutions, being a director in the Security State Bank of San Jose and a stockholder in the Bank of Italy, and the Growers' Bank of San Jose, being one of the original stockholders of the latter institution. He is also a stockholder in the New Commercial Club Building.

In San Jose occurred the marriage of Mr. Williams when he was united with Miss Antoinette Dubuis, who was born in San Jose of French parents, a daughter of a pioneer family of this county. Their union has been blessed with the birth of two children, Adeline and John S., Jr. Mr. Williams has served on both police and fire commissions, being chairman of the board for four years. In fraternal organizations, he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Foresters, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Druids, Modern Woodmen of the America, Woodmen of the World, and the Elks. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he has been a director for years, and is also a director of the Merchants' Association, serving as its president for two terms, and is a trustee of the California Prune and Apricot Association. He is a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club, as well as the Rotary Club, and is a stanch Republican.

GEORGE S. KIDDER.—A native son born near Santa Clara, Cal., February 25, 1874, George S. Kidder is the son of Charles S. Kidder, born in Norridgewock, Maine. Arriving at young manhood he crossed the plains to California in 1856, and after mining for a short time he settled in Santa Clara County. He was a natural mechanic, having learned seven different trades. He followed ornamental painting, designing and painting some of the early signs in this city, and is well remembered. He died on the old Owen ranch on Stevens Creek road in 1886. He was married in this county to Sarah F. Owens, a native of Indiana, the daughter of Rev. Isaac Owens, who brought his family across the plains in 1849 at the head of an ox-team emigrant train. He was the first superintendent of California missions sent out by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Arriving in California he gave his time and labored faithfully, founding churches in different sections of the state. He was presiding elder for many years and devoted his life to the Methodist Church and its institutions. He was one of the founders of the University of the Pacific, and trustee for many years. He owned a farm on the corner of Stevens Creek and the Los Gatos and Santa Clara roads. His death occurred in San Francisco; four of his five children grew up: John, Sarah F., William, and Hiram, now all deveased. Mrs. Kidder later married C. J. McHugh, and she purchased a ranch in San Felipe Valley beyond Evergreen, where she reared and educated her family. She spent her last days with her son, George S., passing away in 1917, aged seventy-three years. Of her union with Mr. Kidder there were seven children, five living: Mary L., was Mrs. Albert, who died in the spring of 1922; Elizabeth, was the wife of Frank Lee, and she died in 1920; Mrs. Lorena S. Nichols, resides in Shasta County; Charles L., lives in Shasta County; Geneva F., Mrs. Krickerberg, lives at the old home in San Felipe; George S., is the subject of this sketch; Gertrude J., is Mrs. B. Ingram of Escalon. There was one child born of the second marriage, Cornelius J. McHugh, a mining man in Plumas County.

George Kidder grew up on the San Felipe Valley ranch, receiving his education in the Highland school. He assisted his mother on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he engaged in mining in Plumas County. At the first tap of the drum for the Spanish-American War he immediately responded and enlisted in May, 1898, in Company C, First California Volunteer Infantry, being mustered in at the Presidio, and was sent on the first expedition to the Philippines, following Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila, it being conceded it was the first expedition of the army sent from the United States to a foreign port. Leaving San Francisco on the transport City of Pekin, they sailed into the harbor of Guam, Ladrone Group, and took possession for the United States, leaving a small detachment of troops and came on to the Philippine Islands, landing at Cavite, July 3, 1898. They moved on to Paranaque, where they had several engagements, and were in the final assault on Manila before its capture, August 13, 1898. Being stationed there for several months he was taken with typhoid fever and nearly died. When convalescent he was mustered out at Manila, December 25, 1898, and came home via Hongkong. On his return he engaged in the transfer business in San Jose under the name of Garden City Transfer & Storage Company for several years, after which he again mined in Plumas County. Returning to San Jose at the time of the earthquake, in 1906, he did special police duty, during which time he was accidentally shot through the leg, which laid him up for over a year. He then had a private detective agency for nearly a year, with offices in the Ryland Block, afterwards serving two years as a patrolman. In 1910 he was appointed chief of police of San Jose by the Fire & Police Commission, under Mayor Charles W. Davison, and continued during the two years of his second term. Since that time he has been engaged as a real estate dealer, being associated with Cooper-Challen Realty Company. Mr. Kidder is still interested in mining in Plumas County, being one of the owners of the Rich Bar Mining Company. Rich Bar is a historic spot, being the place where the first white child was born and the first postoffice established in California after American occupancy. The mines there were very rich, millions of dollars worth of gold having been taken from the bar. The Rich Bar Mining Company is now engaged in tunneling for the old mine bed on the east branch of the North Fork of the Feather River, with a fine showing for a coarse gold property.

Mr. Kidder's marriage occurred in San Jose in 1907, where he was united with Miss Mabel M. Moyer, who was born near Ames, Ia., coming with his parents to California, who were early settlers at Dos Palos. Their union has been blessed with three children, Donald, Marion and Lois. After his return from the Philippines Mr. Kidder joined the National Guard, serving a year in Company B, Fifth Regiment, until he went to the mines, when he ob-

tained his discharge on account of his removal. He belongs to the Spanish-American War Veterans and of the Red Men, and San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and is an active member of the First Christian Church in San Jose.

ARTHUR W. BOGART.—A man of exceptional business qualifications, with broad and liberal views in commercial affairs, was the late Arthur W. Bogart, a native of Nova Scotia, who was a shoe manufacturer until he came to San Francisco in 1871, where he became one of the early shoe manufacturers in that city, being associated with Messrs. Earl and Sawyer of the firm of Earl & Company, the business growing to large proportions. When Mr. Bogart's oldest son reached the age of twenty-one he sold his interest in Earl & Company and started the hardware business on Market Street, the firm being A. W. Bogart & Son, and they built up a large and profitable business. Mr. Bogart's years of very active life had finally worn on him and his health became impaired and he retired from business, choosing Los Gatos as his home, but it was not long he could remain idle, however, so he purchased frontage on Santa Cruz Avenue and built the Bogart Building, and there he started a hardware store. He also built other business property in Los Gatos.

Mr. Bogart was married in Lynn, Mass., to Jemima A. Templeman, a native of Massachusetts, the daughter of Andrew and Patience (Beardsley) Templeman, born in Maine and Nova Scotia, respectively. Her grandfather, John Templeman, was a native of England, a seafaring man, and as captain sailed to the various foreign ports of the world. He married Miss Avis Graham, who travelled with him until he met an accidental death at St. Johns, New Brunswick, his widow being left with four children. Mrs. Templeman, a woman of remarkable personality, then sold her husband's shipping interests and engaged in the mercantile business and thus reared and educated her children. Andrew Templeman was the eldest child and ably assisted his mother until he became interested in shipping, becoming a vessel owner and captain sailing into different ports. He was largely interested in fishing at the Grand Banks, the headquarters for his dozen fishing vessels being Pt. Lorne He was a splendid man and one of the best of husbands and fathers. He passed away at the age of fifty-one years, the father of fifteen children, Mrs. Bogart being the eighth. Only five of the children are now living. After her husband's death, Mrs. Templeman continued the business, passing away at the age of seventy-five years. Mrs. Bogart was deeply interested in her husband's success and his passing away at their San Francisco residence on February 13, 1916, left a deep void and sorrow in her life. They had eight children, four of whom grew to maturity: Sewall was associated with his father in San Francisco until he moved to San Jose, where he became a very successful business man. He passed away, aged thirty-one, leaving a widow and two children—Sewall Jr. and Edith. He was a prominent Knight Templar and Shriner. Frank is a violinist, is located in Oakland; he is a member of the hardware firm of Bogart Mercantile Sales Company, is married and has two children. Mrs. Florence Brooks is the only daughter. Harry Andrew Templeman, a graduate of Brewer's Military Academy, studied music in Italy, has a fine baritone voice and sang in opera in Europe, as well as the United States; he is located in Fresno as a teacher of voice, is married and has a daughter, Barbara Adeline, who studied piano and toured Europe. She is now the wife of Adrian Rogers Moreland of San Francisco.

After her husband's death, Mrs. Bogart took up business affairs and is looking after their large interests and being possessed of much business ability is giving a good account of her stewardship. She has travelled extensively throughout the States and Canada, as well as in Europe, and every year or two makes a visit back to Massachusetts. In 1919 Mrs. Bogart completed a beautiful colonial residence on Glenridge Avenue, Los Gatos, where she makes her home and dispenses a generous hospitality to her numerous friends. She is a member of the Eastern Star and the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bogart was a man of exceptional business ability and his enterprise and public spirit had much to do with the building up of Los Gatos where his memory is revered.

WILLIAM ORLANDO POST.—A successful orchardist on Castle Rock Road in the Santa Cruz Mountains, the proprietor of Lakeview Farm is William Orlando Post, born in Saybrook, Conn., September 23, 1850. His father, Selden Post, a farmer in Saybrook, died in 1871, aged forty-eight years. His mother, Harriett Louise Tiley, spent her last days in California with her son, William O., coming out to this state when seventy-five years of age, and she lived to be ninety-one years old.

William O. was the only child of the union and grew up on the Connecticut farm, having the advantages of the public schools and also Essex Academy. But his education did not stop there, for he has been a student all his life by reading along various scientific lines. When a boy of twelve years it devolved upon him to run the Connecticut farm, his father having died, so he took up the duties that had fallen on his young shoulders. He was married in Ohio, in 1876, to Miss Sarah Augusta Worcester who was born in Pittsfield, Ohio, a daughter of James Worcester, a native of Vermont who moved to Ohio, where he was a farmer and contractor. Mrs. Post was educated at Oberlin College, majoring in music.

After his marriage Mr. Post moved back to Connecticut and for a time followed farming, afterwards engaging in the clothing business at Deep River, Conn., for six years, until, on account of throat trouble he was advised by his physician to seek the climate of California. In 1887 he came to Pomona, where he resided for seven years, and then removed to Beaumont, Cal., as manager of a large ranch, a position he filled for four years, when he removed to Redlands, and there he resided until 1904, when he came to Los Gatos and purchased his present ranch of 43 acres. He has named it very appropriately Lake View ranch, lying at an elevation of 1800 feet, and here he has orchards of prunes, cherries and pears which yield him a good income. He ran a summer resort on the ranch until 1918 when he gave it up, wishing that he and his wife be relieved of the extra work and care. Mr. and Mrs. Post have three children: Vernon R., residing in Patterson, N. J.; Emma, Mrs. Byrdine Jones, resides in Modesto; Ezra James, is assisting his father on the ranch, a beautiful place overlooking the gentle slope of the mountain and valley. Mr. Post is a member of the Universal Es-

A. W. Bogart

peranto Association, the California Prune and Apricot Association. As a boy he carried a torch in the Abe Lincoln procession; however, of late years he is an independent in politics.

MONTEZUMA MOUNTAIN SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Eleven years ago, Ernest A. Rogers and William J. Meredith, both teachers in the schools of California, became dissatisfied with the restrictions imposed, by the methods of instruction employed in the average school, upon the initiative and opportunity for the expression of personal convictions by teachers. Through years of teaching and studying methods of instruction and the results accomplished they saw a great gap between what the public school is equipped to do and what is demanded of it. They had reached the point where their experience pointed to a better way of doing things intimately related to the very foundation of human education. Since they did not have the opportunity for putting their ideas into practice while teaching in the public schools nor the natural environment conducive to natural education, at their own expense and by making sacrifices, they established the Montezuma Mountain School for boys in its present ideal location in the Santa Cruz Mountains, high above Los Gatos and the Santa Clara Valley. In 1912 they were joined by Homer J. Lloyd, who was not only deeply in sympathy with the idea, but also possessed keen business ability. Largely through his sacrifice, his untiring efforts, and his sound financial judgment, the school was able to maintain itself until public recognition was assured its founders that the experiment was entirely sound and practical. It was an experiment and they found defects in their system, corrected them and experimented further until their method became more nearly perfect. The sum total is that the method now employed at Montezuma is conducive to the highest degree of three-fold development of boys—physical, mental and moral. The aim is to promote, by expert guidance, the change of disposition, the choosing of attitude, the formation of habits that will fit a man to function at his best in a democratic society. It is meant to give a boy such instruction and training that he will choose to do the right thing unhesitatingly because he knows it is right and sees that it is best for his community, state, nation and the world. It includes actual living in a self-governing community, until good citizenship becomes habitual and, in a sense, instinctive.

The student body is an actual democratic state in miniature, self-governing through a mayor and board of commissioners, acting under a simple constitution and elected by ballot, holding office subject to recall on petition at the pleasure of the electorate. Legislation and administration are actually subject to review, of course, by the faculty, which functions in this respect as a court of appeals. Constitutional amendment and by-laws are initiated from time to time by the commissioners, or petition, as experience shows the need. The personnel of the school is world-wide. A large proportion of the boys come from outside of California, east to New York and New England, north to Alaska and Canada, and south to Ecuador and South Africa. There have been boys from England, France and a number whose parents, though American, are living in the Orient, Hawaii, and the Far East. The boys lead an outdoor, pioneer life, in keeping with the principles of the school. They sleep on the open porches of the school dormitories, where they are constantly under the supervision of directors. The open air gymnasium, the library, the assembly hall, the swimming hole, the pond with its boats and slides, the teeters and the merry-go-round add varied interest to the day's program of events after school hours.

The school is equipped with electricity, modern kitchen and dining-hall, sanitary plumbing with tubs and showers. The drinking water is piped from mountain springs on the place, insuring a pure and constant supply. Boys are not admitted without evidence of good health, as well as good character and good mental ability. A well-equipped infirmary, however, with an efficient nurse in charge, provides for emergencies. The Aztec style of architecture is being used for all the new buildings. Recent additions bring the school holdings of land up to about two hundred acres of orchard and forest. The board of directors of the school corporation are Ernest A. Rogers, president; Charles B. Rogers, vice-president; Homer J. Lloyd, secretary and treasurer and Dora C. Rogers, Dorathee R. Lloyd.

GEORGE E. BOOKER.—A native son interested in advancing the horticulturist interests of this favored valley is George E. Booker, born near Los Gatos, December 6, 1872. His father, William Wade Booker, was born in Morgan County, Ala., in 1834, of an old Southern family. He came out to Texas where he was a plainsman and frontierman and while in Texas he was a member of the Texas Rangers. In about 1859 he crossed the plains in an ox-team train to San Bernardino County, but soon drifted north to the Santa Clara Valley, locating a homestead of 160 acres on Campbell Creek, which is still in the possession of his children. He was for a time in the wood business, cutting wood for the paper mill. After clearing the land he set it out to orchards of apples and pears. He organized the first school in the district, which was called Booker district, saw to the building of the school house and was a trustee from the beginning up till the time of his death, December 6, 1893. Mr. Booker was married in this county to Margaret Nelson, who was a native daughter, her father having been a pioneer of Santa Clara County. Mrs. Booker survived her husband till December 28, 1915, leaving five children: George E., our subject; Mrs. Mary McIntyre of Salinas; William S. and A. C. reside on the old Booker homestead; Mrs. Edith Marshall of Belmont.

George E. Booker was educated in the Booker public school and from a lad he had assisted his father and became familiar with the science of orcharding. In 1902 he started a wood and fuel business in Sunnyvale, calling it the Sunnyvale Fuel Company, and had built up a substantial business when he sold out in 1910. Next he located in Indian Valley, Monterey County, being engaged in cattle raising until 1915, when he sold his cattle interests and returned to Santa Clara County, leasing a ranch near San Felipe, being engaged in dairying for three years, when he sold out and for almost a year was at Watsonville. In 1919 he returned to his old home, leased the old Booker ranch from the estate and also the Marengo Ranch of 200 acres, devot-

ing his time to the cultivation of the orchards and caring for the trees. Besides this he also cultivates Mrs. Morris' orchard.

In Sunnyvale, Mr. Booker was married to Miss Etta Russell, who was born in Oregon, their union having resulted in the birth of four children: Pearl is Mrs. Brooks of Watsonville; Elton is a plumber in the same town; Vera and Russell are still under the parental roof. While living in Indian Valley, Mr. Booker was a school trustee and is deeply interested in the cause of education as was his father before him. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

WILLIAM WARD PITMAN—A man of unquestioned integrity of character and one who was held in high esteem in his locality was William Ward Pitman, whose passing away is mourned by his many friends and his devoted family, to whom he was father, friend and counselor. He was born in Cottleville, Mo., May 29, 1852, the son of Prof. Richard H. and Ella Virginia (Ward) Pitman, the father a native of Missouri and his mother of old Virginia stock.

William Ward began his education in the public schools of Missouri and then entered the university at Fayette. After finishing school he was married at O'Fallon, Mo., Nov. 26, 1884, to Miss Ellen O. Kerr, and after marriage engaged in farming in Missouri six years; then came to California, stopped a short time in Tulare County, then settled in San Jose in the fall of 1890. In 1891 he purchased thirty-five acres in the Ware tract on the Ross Road and planted it to orchard, and also set out fifteen acres for a nephew. All of this land was a grain field, and the work of planting and cultivating and setting to orchard was no small task, but with his usual patience and thoroughness it was successfully accomplished. Mr. Pitman resided on his ranch until his death, January 12, 1918. Mr. and Mrs. Pitman were the parents of six children; D. K.; Richard, an architect of Santa Barbara; Augusta, Mary, Nellie, and William Ward. Mrs. Pitman is active in educational affairs and is now president for the second time of the Cambrian Parent-Teachers' Association; and also served as secretary of this organization. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are held in high esteem by the citizens of the county.

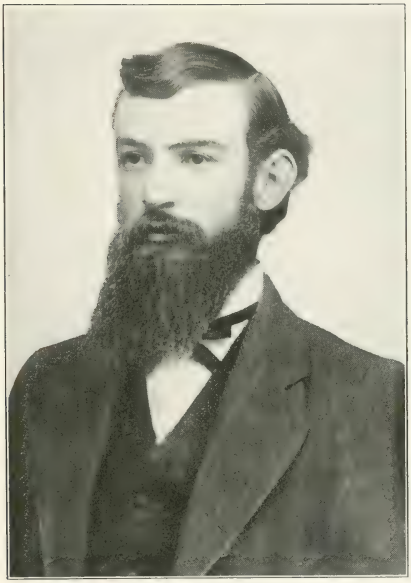
Mrs. Pitman's father, Thomas Kerr, was a native of Scotland who came to America when a lad and settled in Virginia, where he lived until the news of the discovery of gold in California. He joined a compan of men who came across the plains in 1849, and upon his arrival here, went to the mines in the northern part of the state, and was among the successful searchers of the precious metal. After he had acquired sufficient for his needs he returned to Virginia and invested in coal mines, and here again he met with financial success. When he sold his holdings in Virginia he went to St. Louis, Mo., with his family and engaged in the commission business at the Eads Bridge. In time he became what was regarded at that time, a wealthy man. His death was due to an accident. He was the father of nine children, three of them living. The eldest, Mrs. Carrie Hall, lives in the City of Mexico; Mrs. Louise Farrow resides in Virginia, in the same locality where her father amassed part of his fortune; and Mrs. Ellen O. Pitman is a resident of California, the state where her father made his first money as a gold-seeker in the days of '49.

Since the death of Mr. Pitman, his widow has carried on the work at the ranch, doing a considerable portion of it herself and overseeing the balance. She is an experienced rancher and has helped to develop the place she now owns. Besides her ranch work she takes care of her house and looks after the welfare of her family; at the same time that she takes an active part in local civic affairs. She has had an interesting career from her early girlhood and there is no more highly respected citizen of the county.

ELOI POURROY.—A native of France, Eloi Pourroy was born near Gap, Hautes-Alps, December 4, 1868, a son of Pierre Pourroy, a worthy gentleman of an old and highly respected family. Eloi Pourroy was reared on his father's farm, meanwhile attending the public schools of his locality. He assisted his father on the home farm until 1891, when he was employed on other farms in the vicinity for two years, during which time he saved sufficient funds to pay his expenses to California, where he desired to try his fortune in this land of opportunity. In January, 1893, he arrived in the Golden State and after spending three months in Bakersfield, he came to Santa Clara County, where he immediately found employment on the ranch of Mr. Aubrey. In 1895 he purchased a portion of the Adrien Bonnet ranch from a Mr. Jordan, who then owned it, and began farming; he set out orchards of prunes and also a vineyard and his trees and vines are full bearing and are cared for and cultivated in the most modern and up to date methods. His 240-acre ranch above Saratoga presents a beautiful appearance with its numerous springs and woodland dells.

Mr. Pourroy was married in Saratoga to Mathilda Boisscranc, who was born in Saratoga, a daughter of Jacob Boisseranc, a pioneer and honored early settler of Saratoga. Mr. Pourroy was bereaved of his faithful companion August 19, 1912, leaving him seven children: Helen, Mrs. G. Legalls of Wrights; Elizabeth presides over her father's home; then there are Henry, Robert, Mathilda, Mary and Germaine. As a fruit grower, Mr. Pourroy is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

AUGUST BOISSERANC.—A native son of Santa Clara County, August Boisseranc was born in San Jose, November 28, 1874. His father, Jacques Boisseranc, a native of Hautes-Alps, France, came to Santa Clara County, Cal., in 1869, and married Victoria Nicholas, also a native of France. He was a well-known and highly respected citizen of the Saratoga section, passing away in 1919, aged eighty-one years. He was one of God's noblemen, liberal and kind-hearted and was everybody's friend. This worthy pioneer couple had two children: August, our subject and Mathilda, who became the wife of Eloi Pourroy, but died in 1912. August was reared at Saratoga and educated in the public schools, after which he attended Santa Clara College until he began farming. He purchased twenty-five acres in the Saratoga district which he improved to orchard and vineyard. In 1903, he made a trip to his father's old home in France where he spent four months, during which time he became acquainted with the lady that afterwards became his wife, their marriage occurring in San Jose August 13, 1903, the bride being Miss Mary Galleron, who was born near Gap,



W. W. Pelman

Hautes-Alps, France, a daughter of Joseph and Philipine (Lozier) Galleron, who were substantial farmers. To Mr. and Mrs. Boisseranc have been born eight children: Eugenia and Clementine are in Notre Dame high school; Adelle, Nathalie, August, Joseph, Marguerite and John. Mr. Boisseranc is greatly interested in the improvement of the Santo Clara Valley, whose development he has watched from the time he was a lad. Thus he has only the highest praises for this region that is showing itself the garden spot of the world. Politically he is a Republican and in religion he and his family are members of the Sacred Heart Catholic Church.

FIRMIN LADARRE.—A farmer in the Saratoga section of Santa Clara County, Firmin Ladarre was born in Basses Pyrenees, France, September 2, 1882, a son of Peter and Mary Ladarre, farmer folk who are now both deceased, the father passing away at the age of ninety-one, while the mother died in 1887. Firmin was reared a farmer's boy and received a good education in the local schools. He served as a soldier in the French Artillery for three years when he was honorably discharged and could emigrate to any country he wished. He had heard flattering reports of California and the opportunities here, so he determined to cast in his lot with the country on the great Pacific Ocean. On September 14, 1912, he arrived in San Jose, and immediately found employment on the ranch of Mr. Pourroy. Saving his money, he was soon able to purchase the present ranch of thirty-seven and a half acres, which is devoted to orchards of prunes and cherries and a vineyard. Mr. Ladarre was married in the city of San Jose in January, 1918, to Mrs. Cecelia (Dorch) Eichom, who was born in Algeria, Africa, of French parents. She had one child by her first marriage—Eugene Eichom. Mr. and Mrs. Ladarre have one child—Henry. Mr. Ladarre is a stanch Republican and is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

JAMES A. THOM.—A veteran of the Civil War, James A. Thom was born in New York City, April 29, 1846. His father, Archibald Thom, was born in Ayreshire, Scotland, a carpenter by trade, who came to New York City when a young man, where he married Mary Merrill, a native of Canada. They removed to Milwaukee, Wis., in 1850 and later moved to Columbia County, Wis., engaging as a contractor and builder. Still later he located in Clarence, Iowa, engaging for a while in farming but later as a hardware merchant. After this he lived for a time in Huron, S. D., until he came to San Jose where he resided until his death, while his widow spent her last days in Long Beach.

James is the oldest of their six children, was reared in Wisconsin where he attended the public schools. In February, 1865, he volunteered and enlisted in Company B, Forty-eighth Wisconsin Regular Volunteer Infantry. After being mustered in at Milwaukee, he was sent to St. Louis and then campaigned in Missouri and Kansas until after the close of the war. Returning to Wisconsin he was mustered out in Madison, in February, 1866. After the war he engaged in farming in Minnesota, living in Olmstead, Mower and Meeker counties at different times. Next he homesteaded in Renville County, Minn., where he farmed until 1890, when he came to California with his family and located in Santa Clara County. He purchased a ranch on the Los Gatos Road where he set out an orchard. He also worked in warehouses and was employed in one warehouse in Campbell for twenty-three years from the time it opened until his health failed which forced him to give up his work.

Mr. Thom was married at High Forest, Mower County, Minn., September 30, 1877, to Mrs. Ellen (Ross) Johnson, born in Palmyra, N. Y., a daughter of Clark and Alice (Warren) Ross, natives of New York. Mrs. Thom's maternal grandfather, Caleb Warren, served in the War of 1812. Clark Ross removed to Fond du Lac, Wis., engaging in farming. He served in the Second Wisconsin Regular Volunteer Infantry during the Civil War as did four of his sons. Ellen Ross was first married in Wisconsin, to Philander Johnson, a native of Vermont, a farmer in Wisconsin where he died, leaving his widow and four children: Alice, Mrs. Hutchins, who has been with the J. C. Ainsley Packing Company since 1884; Frank died near Los Gatos; Harley lives in Iowa and George in San Francisco. Soon after Mr. Johnson's death, his widow removed to Mower County, Minn., where her mariage to Mr. Thom occurred, which resulted in the birth of three children: Ella and Carl died of diptheria while the family was enroute to California. Ross lives in Vancouver, B. C. Mr. and Mrs. Thom make their home on Sunnyside Avenue, Campbell. Mr. Thom was made a Mason in Clarence, Iowa, and is now a member of Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., at Campbell. He is a member of E. O. C. Ord Post No. 82, G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada at Los Gatos, while Mrs. Thom is a member of the E. O. C. Ord Women's Relief Corps.

CHARLES PERONE.—A resident of California since 1894, Charles Perone was born in Ramianca, Novara, Italy, March 25, 1878, a son of Vincenzo and Josefa (Rosetti) Perone, farmer folk who spent their days in their native country, the father passing away in 1893. Of their family of eight children, three are living: Mallia is a farmer and stockraiser at the old home. Mrs. Maria Panighetti of Los Gatos, and Charles, the subject of this biography, who was reared on the home farm. On March 25, 1894, his sixteenth birthday, he left for California, arriving in San Jose, April 20, of that year. He worked for Mr. Panighetti on the ranch and soon learned horticulture and viticulture as it is done in California. He continued to work for Mr. Panighetti for eighteen years. During this time he made two trips back to Italy; in 1899 he made his first trip to the old home, visiting his mother, his father having passed away before he left home. After a four months' pleasant visit, he returned to California. His mother died the next year, in 1900.

In 1911 Mr. Perone made a second trip to his old home and while there he was married on October 28, 1911, to Miss Delphina Balardone, and returned to California with his bride. In 1914 he purchased his present place of eighty-one acres, located just off the Bear Creek Road and this he has improved, so he has a full-bearing orchard and vineyard. He is a hard worker and is very energetic and well deserves the success that has come to him. They have two children, Josephine and Vincent. Politically Mr. Perone is a Republican.

ALEX W. HESS, SR.—Hale and hearty at the age of sixty-six, so that he forges ahead like a vigorous man in his forties, and popular as an active and prominent man in the fraternal life of the community, Alexander W. Hess, chief engineer of the San Jose Water Works, enjoys opportunity, influence and an enviable status in a section of the great California commonwealth whose natural resources and assured future have drawn hither an exceptionally large number of able men, each representative of something worth while. He was born in Santa Clara County, four miles southwest of San Jose, on the old Infirmary Road, just opposite the old brick yard, on December 12, 1855, the son of James B. Hess, a native of Indiana, who came across the plains in an ox-team train in the stirring days of '49, when it took seven months to make the trip. He married Miss Mary Josephine Walton, born in Kentucky, who came to California via the Isthmus of Panama in 1852, and in San Jose she met Mr. Hess. James B. Hess was a miner; and with a brother, Alexander Morris Hess, later located in Santa Clara Valley in about 1851. They each had claims of 160 acres of land in the middle of the valley. This land was on the old Galindo Grant, and afterward the Galindo estate contested the rights, and all the land involved was in the court for several years. Later, when the Government secured control, James Hess preempted the land.

Unfortunately, James Hess eventually was swindled out of the land and lost all that he had; and when our subject was sixteen years old, he took his family—consisting of nine children, among whom Alexander was the oldest—and all his belongings and moved the family to San Mateo County, where he at first settled on the Hamm Ranch. But he stayed there only a couple of years, after which he returned to San Jose, where he spent the rest of his days. He had at length passed through many hardships, and the strenuous life he was forced to lead caused him to break down much sooner than might have been expected. When sixty-eight, he laid aside the cares and worries of this world, conscious at least that, as a sturdy, honest, intelligent pioneer he had done something commendable for those who came after him. Mrs. Hess is still living, at the remarkable age of over ninety years.

When five years of age, Alexander had to walk a long way to school, along a path which led through the haunts of wild cattle, and had to look sharp and move lively at times to look out for his own safety. He recalls other experiences at an age even earlier. The Digger Indians, a dirty, thieving tribe, had been prowling about his father's place at one time, and one morning, when the little fellow was at play and his mother was not watching, an Indian picked him up and started off with the object of stealing him. His mother luckily discovered his absence soon enough to survey the landscape, and when she saw the pack of Indians moving off, and one Indian carrying the dangling, screaming child, she raised such an alarm as a fond, anxious mother might be expected to give, James Hess responded by seizing a pitchfork and hurrying after the kidnapers; and catching up with them, he jabbed the fork into the Indian carrying the child, and in short order got the youngster safely into his possession again. The Indians, however, were so covered with filth and vermin that before taking the boy back to his weeping mother, he stripped the tot of all his clothes, preferring nakedness to infection. Mr. Hess remembers when, as a boy growing up, the valley was nothing but plains. Wild cattle roamed at will, and there were many wild animals such as California lions and bears around the foothills. In 1862 there was a big flood and he has seen the valley covered with water and the same year it was also covered with snow. In those days the country between Dry Creek and Los Gatos was covered with chaparral and May Day picnics were held at Froments Mills, Los Gatos. In the sixties a dry year came and cattle starved by the thousands. They browsed on the leaves of trees and yet they starved and died, leaving skulls and bones all over the valley. The San Francisco and Santa Clara Railroad came into the valley in the sixties, and the stagemen were loud in their complaints, but they found new pursuits and forgot it, and now the railroads are confronted with the competition of auto stages and trucks. So things are reversed again. Thus he has seen the whole valley change from plains to waving fields of grain, and from the grain fields to alfalfa and orchards, a veritable garden spot.

Alexander Hess attended the country school until he was twelve years old, and later on he enjoyed two years at the University of the Pacific, at San Jose, and one year at a business college in San Jose. On pushing out into the world to earn a living, he first sought work in the Mackenzie Foundry, where he labored for two years; and then he joined the fire department, and for seven years was an engineer there. He then spent two years in the machine shop of Joseph N. Wright; and followed a busy period there. This was a good introduction to his present responsibility in the service of the San Jose Waterworks, upon which he entered in 1885; for he has been there so long and so actively, that he is the oldest employee in the San Jose Waterworks, his badge being number 1, and he has been chief engineer of the home plant at 374 West Santa Clara Street all but three years of the time. This plant has a capacity of six million gallons in twenty-four hours. He has held his position now for thirty-seven years. When he came all the company had was a 42 inch by 12 foot boiler and a No. 10 Knowles pump. That same year they installed a compound Duplex pump of two million gallons capacity in twenty-four hours, including two seventy-five horsepower boilers. This ran for ten years.

In 1895 they installed the Holly engine, which did duty until 1914, when they began using electricity, but the Holly plant is kept in running order in case of accident. They also had two 150 horsepower boilers to run the Holly pump station.

In 1914, as stated above, they installed four seventy-five horsepower electric main pumps, and also a fifty horsepower and a seventy-five horsepower electric well pump, and since then they have added a new well and seventy-five horsepower pump. Thus all the improvements have been made since Mr. Hess' advent with the company, and he has had charge of the installation of the machinery and pumps.

On June 15, 1880, Mr. Hess was married to Miss Flora M. Spangenberg, the ceremony taking place in San Jose, a gifted lady born in historic Westchester County, N. Y. Her father was an artist who attained fame. Two children have blessed the

Alex. H. Hess.

union of Mr. and Mrs. Hess. The elder is Alexander W., Jr., who served his time as machinist with the Union Iron Works, then made a trip to China and Japan on the S.S. "Korea." Soon after his return he enlisted in the U. S. Navy, serving two enlistments, or eight years. The last four years he was chief machinist. During this time he served on the cruiser New York, cruiser Maryland, and the battleship Kearsarge. After eight years he retired from the Navy and was employed by the Pelton Water Wheel Company in San Francisco, resigning in 1917 to become machinist for the San Jose Waterworks under his father and has continued there since. He married Ethel January, a granddaughter of Wm. A. January, one of Santa Clara County's honored pioneers, and they have two children, Carol and June. The only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Hess, Hazel Helen, is the wife of Hugo Mansfeldt, a noted San Francisco musician. She is also an accomplished musician, being a fine pianist, and they are both teaching in San Francisco.

Mr. Hess was made a Mason in San Jose Lodge, No. 10, F. & A. M., of which he is senior warden. He is also a member of Howard Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M., and San Jose Council, No. 20, R. & S. M., San Jose Commandery, No. 10, K. T., Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco, and is a member of the Sciots and the Commandery drill corps. He has been a Modern Woodman for the past eighteen years, and is escort in San Jose Camp, No. 7777, and holds membership in Liberty Camp, No. 5134, Royal Neighbors of America. He is a stockholder in the San Jose Building and Loan Association, and in national politics is a Republican.

JAMES SMITH.—A native of England, James Smith was born in London, February 4, 1842. Coming to the United States at an early age, he grew up in Maine and when twenty years of age he enlisted December 28, 1862, at Skowhegan, in Company E, First Maine Cavalry, going to Virginia with his regiment. On October 12, 1863, he was wounded and captured by the rebels and was sent as a prisoner to Belle Isle. After enduring suffering and starvation he was exchanged at Richmond, March 7, 1864. He was honorably discharged June 20, 1865, on the expiration of the war. Among some of the engagements in which he took part are Brandy Station, Culpepper C. H., Middleburg, Charles City Cross Roads, Slaughter Mountain, Weldon Railroad, and numerous skirmishes. After his discharge he came to New York City, where he was employed in Lloyd's Leather Factory. In England he had known the Lloyd family and an attachment sprang up between Alice Lloyd and himself which resulted in their marriage in 1874. Alice Lloyd was born in England and came to Connecticut with her parents when she was two years old. Her mother passed away three weeks after they landed, and she was brought up by an elder sister and educated in the Brooklyn schools, whither her father had removed and established Lloyd's Leather Factory.

After their marriage Mr. Smith removed to Connecticut and worked in a leather factory at Peabody six years, when he came out west to California, arriving at San Francisco, Cal., in 1881. In 1887 he located a homestead of 160 acres at Wrights, Santa Clara County, where he was engaged until 1894, when he came to Campbell, where he built a residence and resided until his death in 1915. He was a member of the G. A. R. and the U. V. L. Mr. and Mrs. Smith had two children: Joseph George, served in the First California Regiment in the Spanish-American War, and is now in Alaska; Alfred William, is an expert automobile mechanic and a graduate of the International Correspondence Schools; he now makes his home with his mother. Mrs. Smith continues to reside in Campbell, looking after the interests left by her husband and is a valued member of the Methodist Church.

ANTON M. JENSEN.—A successful contractor and builder in Los Gatos is Anton M. Jensen, a native of Denmark, born in Jylland, February 22, 1885, a son of Hans and Cecilia (Askov) Jensen, farmers of the island kingdom, who had nine children, seven of whom are living, Anton M. being the fifth eldest. He received a good education in the excellent schools for which Denmark is noted. When fourteen years of age he apprenticed at the carriage maker trade for four years at Esbjerg and during this time he attended night school, where he studied architecture and drawing, a knowledge of which he has found of great value and assistance these later years. Soon after completing his apprenticeship he came to the United States in 1903, locating first in West Denmark, Wisc., where he worked at the carpenter trade for eleven months. Having a brother, Nicholai Jensen, a rancher at Salinas, Cal., Anton came hither in 1904. He entered the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, working on the line through to Los Angeles for two months, then spent eleven months working at the carpenter trade in Fresno, after which he came to San Leandro, being employed in the woodworking department of the Best Manufacturing Company. In February, 1906, he located in Los Gatos, working at his trade here and in San Jose.

In 1906 Mr. Jensen was married in San Jose to Miss Juanita Gerlefsen, also born in Denmark, who came to Los Gatos with her parents when she was three years old. Her father, Hans Gerlefsen, was the blacksmith on the Hume ranch until he established the first blacksmith shop at Austin Corners. After two years he sold the business, since which time he has been engaged in orcharding near Los Gatos. His wife was in maidenhood Anna Petersen, and Mrs. Jensen is the only child. In 1909 Mr. Jensen began contractng and building in Los Gatos and many fine homes and business buildings bear testimony of his ability, among them being Crescent Dell, Austin school house, the G. Wood and B. C. Scott residences, Saratoga; Saratoga school, Crider, Beckwith and Nicholas residences, Los Gatos; Crider's store, Field and Fred Berryman buildings in Los Gatos. Mr. Jensen is the leading contractor in Los Gatos and is very successful. He owns a fine residence on Santa Cruz Avenue, where he resides with his wife and two children, Gertrude and Wanita. He is a member of the Odd Fellows, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs of which Mrs. Jensen is a past noble grand; and she is also a member of the Civic Center, Ladies' Aid and the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Jensen is enterprising and progressive and is a member of the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce.

HENRY BONETTI—A conspicuous example of the outstanding success that can be gained solely through one's own efforts is found in the life of one of Santa Clara County's prosperous citizens, the late Henry Bonetti, who left his native country at the tender age of thirteen, coming to this country all alone to get a start in life while young, and through his untiring efforts and keen business ability he accumulated a comfortable fortune and was one of the largest landowners of Santa Clara County. A native of Switzerland, he was born in Canton Ticino on January 2, 1862, the son of Juliano and Addolorata Bonetti. His father was a leader in the public affairs of his community and a keen business man, being the postmaster in his home town and also the owner of a large merchandise store there. Attracted to America by the tales of the Argonaut days, he made the trip around the Horn in 1852, landing in San Francisco, spending about two years in the mines. He then went to Australia, where he spent ten years, engaging in the stock business, and then returned to Switzerland, having circumnavigated the earth. Here he was married and blessed with a large family, and remembering the opportunities that awaited one in California and being very ambitious for his children, he asked his eldest son, Henry, if he would not like to go to this new land. Although but thirteen, Henry readily assented and started on the long trip alone. Arriving at New York, he crossed the continent to Sacramento and came by boat down the Sacramento River to San Francisco. He remained there but a short time, going to Olema, Marin County, where he worked on a dairy and stock farm for about three years, getting five dollars a month and his board.

In 1877 Juliano Bonetti brought his large family to California, first settling in Marin County, going to San Luis Obispo County in the latter part of 1878, where they acquired considerable land. From there they moved on to Guadalupe, Santa Barbara County, and there bought a large acreage. After having established all of his children in ranching and other lines of business, Mr. Bonetti, with his wife and two youngest children, returned to Switzerland, where he passed the remainder of his days, living to be seventy-seven years old; Mrs. Bonetti lived to be seventy-one years of age. Of their eleven children, of whom Henry was the eldest son, but four are now living: Americo and Pia, now Mrs. Pezzoni, now live in San Jose; Victoria is in Switzerland and Marino is in New York.

At the time the father returned to Switzerland, Henry Bonetti and his brother, Teofila, leased the ranch in Guadalupe and prior to his marriage sold his interests to his brother. Henry acquired some land in Guadalupe, and when his father died, as administrator, he sold the father's ranch and his own in Santa Barbara County, where he was extensively engaged in the dairy business, having a herd of 200 milk cows, and was also engaged in breeding cattle and sheep on a large scale. He established a Swiss cheese factory on his place, and produced some of the finest Swiss cheese in the state, employing his own countrymen, who were expert cheese makers.

In 1908 Mr. Bonetti removed to San Jose, where he purchased the ranch of Dr. Charles Wayland, consisting of 130 acres, the Melrose estate of 130 acres, and the J. H. Henry ranch of 4,000 acres. Later he disposed of the first two ranches and a part of the Henry ranch, but still was the owner of 3,554 acres of fine land. In 1914 he purchased the William Bogen place at 1440 Alameda, and this has since been the family home.

The marriage of Mr. Bonetti, uniting him with Miss Artemisa Arellanes, occurred at Santa Maria, October 4, 1888. She was born in Ventura County and was educated in the convent at San Luis Obispo, and was the daughter of Juan B. and Francisca Arellanes, her father being an early settler and prominent stock-raiser of Santa Maria. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Bonetti, six sons and five daughters: Alfonso, Henry, Oliver and James are on the ranch in Santa Clara County; James attended the Agricultural School at Davis; Edward attends Santa Clara University. Theodore, Peggie, Artimisa, Mary, Dolly, and Edwina were all educated in the convent at Hollywood, Cal. In political affairs Mr. Bonetti gave his support to the Republican party. He was heartily interested in the welfare of his adopted country and was a liberal subscriber to all the Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives during the war. Mr. Bonetti died December 29, 1921, aged almost sixty years.

R. C. SUESS.—A man of good business ability, R. C. Suess is filling a long felt need in operating a radiator and fender repair works in San Jose, and is an expert in his line of work. His business, located at the corner of Market and William streets in San Jose, in with the Eagle Auto manufacturers, constitutes the principal radiator and fender repair works of the city. Mr. Suess was born in Houston, Texas, July 4, 1876, a son of Henry and Margaret (Nebut) Suess, the father being engaged in farming and stock-raising in that state. R. C. attended the public schools of his native state, but the school of practical experienced proved the most profitable. When the call came from his country for his services, he enlisted in Company C, First Infantry, serving two years of the Spanish-American War, at Havana, Cuba; Savannah, Ga., and in Florida. He afterwards rendered valuable service on the police force of his home town. He was later employed by the Houston and Texas Central Railway and by other large shops, becoming an expert sheet-metal worker.

The marriage of Mr. Suess in 1900 united him with Miss Annie Small, a native of Hill County, Texas, and eleven years later they removed to San Jose, Cal. They are the parents of three children: Walter, who enlisted with the Thirteenth Infantry and saw service in France, Germany and Austria-Hungary; Chester, a student in the grammar school in San Jose; Vernon assists in his father's business. The family residence is at 42 North Willard. Fraternally Mr. Suess was made a Mason in the Blue Lodge at Corsicana, Texas; is a member also of the Scottish Rite, the Sciots and is a Shriner, being a member of Islam Temple, San Francisco. He is a Democrat in his political affiliations, and with his family he attends the Baptist Church of San Jose. He is a man of engaging personality, of strength and integrity of character, and has a striking spirit of good-fellowship that is winning for him an enviable position among the business men of San Jose.

Artemisa Bonetti H. Bonetti

Sadie E. Carper Samuel H. Carper

SAMUEL H. CARPER.—A native Ohioan whose previous experience in civic affairs as an honored public official has made him particularly welcome as a citizen of California, is Samuel H. Carper, well known for his success in the building line. His headquarters are at 419 Josefa Street, San Jose, but his field of work is anywhere in Santa Clara County. He was born at Bettsville, Seneca County, Ohio, on July 25, 1858, the son of Frederick Carper, a native of Berkeley County, W. Va., who had married Miss Mary A. Britton, also of West Virginia.

Grandfather William Britton was of English descent, the ancestors being owners of valuable property that is now a part of the business section of London, England, an estate that has never been settled. The ancestors on both the Carper and Britton sides served in the War of the Revolution. Frederick Carper was a blacksmith and removed with his family to Seneca County, Ohio. He served in the Civil War, enlisting in 1861 in Company K, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and afterwards served in the Forty-seventh Ohio, and was with Sherman in his Georgia campaign and on the March to the Sea, serving until the close of the war, when he removed with his family to Keokuk, Lee County, Iowa, where he followed his trade. His wife passed away there and later he came to the Coast, and died in Oregon.

The eighth in a family of nine children, Samuel Carper attended the public schools and lived at home until he was a young man, and besides farming, learned the carpenter's trade. In Clark County, Mo., August 11, 1878, he was married to Miss Sadie E. Cobb, a native of Montgomery Co., that state, a daughter of Isaac and Martha (Hamblin) Cobb, the latter being a direct descendant of Daniel Boone. On the Cobb side Mrs. Carper is a distant relative of William Jennings Bryan. Her paternal grandfather served in the War of 1812 and she also had ancestors who served in the Revolutionary War. Isaac Cobb was captain in the Confederate army during the Civil War, while her uncle, Col. Alvin L. Cobb, served under General Price.

Mr. and Mrs. Carper resided in Missouri until 1883, when they removed to the Chickasaw Nation, Indian Territory, where he worked at his trade and on farms, as well as riding the range after cattle. Next they returned to Missouri, where he was employed for two years, after which they removed to Taylor County, Iowa, where he engaged in farming and carpentering at Athelston, being occupied there until 1897, when he came to California and located in San Jose. Since then he has always followed the building business and has contracted with various individuals to build a number of handsome houses. For some years they resided in East San Jose, but in 1902 they build their present residence on Josefa Street.

Five children of Mr. and Mrs. Carper are living: Myrtle is Mrs. E. E. Foss of San Jose; she has one child living, Irma Foss, a valued employe of the San Jose postoffice, and a stepson, Wayne R. Waddell, who is like a grandson to Mr. and Mrs. Carper. He enlisted in the U. S. army for four years in September, 1918, trained at the Presidio, and is serving in the Motor Transport department; being good at calculating he has served a portion of the time in the commissary department. Samuel F. Carper resides at 47 Wabash Avenue, San Jose, and is among the best carpenters in the city; he is also an artist of no mean ability and has some fine specimens in oil of his own painting; Effie J. is musical, having studied voice culture; she is now Mrs. William James of San Jose and they have three children, Raymond, Wilma and Estella. Mabel is Mrs. H. T. Forsythe of San Jose and she has a son, Leonard Drake, by her first marriage. Dottie, a graduate in voice at the College of the Pacific, is the wife of J. A. Tyson, a rancher at Los Gatos and they have one child, Dorothy Nadine.

About ten years ago Mrs. Carper took up the propagation of the dahlia and she has since put out many hundreds of bulbs of all varieties. She is an ardent student of this flower and is a member of the Dahlia Association of California and the Flower Growers Club of San Jose. She raises all of her dahlias at their city home and experience shows that she has an excellent location for this fascinating industry, and she finds a ready sale for all the cut flowers and bulbs. By propagation she has been enabled to raise some very beautiful varieties, which she has named and registered. Her Sammie Boy, Royal, Henry W. McComas and Sunmaid have all won prizes.

While at Athelston, Iowa, Mr. Carper was always active in the civic affairs of the community and for three terms served as mayor of Athelston; he was also constable for a couple of terms and after that for two years was deputy sheriff. Since coming to San Jose he has had many opportunities to engage in civic work, but has preferred to give all his time to his building business, and so to help influence the building of the future. He is a member of San Jose Local 316, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. He is a strong Republican and Mrs. Carper is an active member of the Baptist Church.

WALTER I. YOUNG.—An enterprising business man of Los Gatos is Walter I. Young, born at Soquel, Santa Cruz County, March 27, 1877, of a pioneer family. His father, W. A. Young, a native of Kentucky, came out to Missouri and in 1853, crossed the plains with his parents in an ox-team train. During the migration, Grandfather Young, who was a physician, was at the head of the party and locating at the Mountain House, Butte County, he practiced medicine and mined until his death. W. A. Young was married in Butte County, to Elizabeth Emily Ruggles, who was born in Missouri. Her father, Elisha P. Ruggles, was also born in Missouri, and brought his family across the plains in 1853, the journey being accomplished in true pioneer style. He also brought a herd of cattle and located in Santa Clara County, where he acquired a ranch of 2000 acres which he later traded for the Mountain House in Butte County, thinking at the time he had made a good trade. After ten years he disposed of the Mountain House and engaged in farming at Nelson, Butte County, until his death. He was a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason.

W. A. Young attended the Santa Clara College, then studied medicine for two years, when he engaged in mining in Butte County, and there he married, but never resumed the study of medicine. He also mined in Nevada for a time after which he came to Santa Cruz County, where he engaged in manufacturing lumber for some time. He then purchased a ranch at Redwood Lodge which he improved to orchard and vineyard, residing there until his death in 1897, his widow surviving him until 1917, passing away in San Jose. This worthy pioneer couple

were the parents of six children, five of whom are living. Walter I., the youngest, received his schooling in the Highland district, which was supplemented with a course at the Salt Lake Business College, where he was graduated in 1894. After spending some time at sawmilling, he entered the employ of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company and ten years were spent in various places over their system.

Walter I. Young was married at Campbell, Santa Clara County, May 21, 1913, to Miss Iris Maude Seroy, who was born in Cabery, Ill., a daughter of Joseph E. and Elizabeth (Wroot) Seroy, born in Kankakee and Somonauk, Ill., respectively. Grandfather Seroy was born in Canada and Great-grandfather Seroy in France, while her Great-grandfather Wroot came from England to Illinois. Joseph E. Seroy brought his family to Bakersfield, Cal., in 1892, where he was in the real estate and oil business, later taking up his residence in Oakland, where he now resides and in that city he was bereaved of his wife in 1917. Mrs. Young is the second oldest of their family of five children and is a graduate of the Berkeley high school. While stationed at Stockton for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, Mr. Young resigned in September, 1918, and began auto trucking, hauling fruit from the Santa Cruz Mountains to Los Gatos and San Jose and during the season he hauled rice and grain in Butte County. In the spring of 1920 he purchased the transfer business of George G. Curtis, in Los Gatos and continued the business as well as the handling and transporting of fruit and grain to the warehouses and markets. Young's Transfer office and headquarters being located across the railroad from the depot in Los Gatos, a most central place for his growing trade. Mr. and Mrs. Young have two children, Robert and Carmelita. Mrs. Young is a member of the Rebekah Lodge at Durham, the Eastern Star in Los Gatos as well as the local Civic Center, Young Matron's Club and the Sew and So Club. Mr. Young is a member of the Odd Fellow's Lodge in Soquel.

COL. CARL J. YOUNG.—One of the most interesting men in the Santa Cruz region, the proprietor of Idlewild Inn, is Col. Carl J. Young, who was born in Cecil County, Md., in 1850, descended from a prominent old Southern family. His father, Edward Young, served as a captain in the Civil War, after which he became a business man in Wilmington, Del. He married Margaret Gray, who was of Scotch descent. Carl J. Young was reared on the Eastern shore in Maryland and at Wilmington, Del., completing his education at Hyatt's Military School in Wilmington. In 1869 he came to Elko, Nev., engaging in mining, locating many mines. He opened the Merger mines, a part of the Tonopah Extension, and was among the pioneer miners in Goldfield, Manhattan and Tonopah. In fact, it is impossible in this brief space to discuss his prominence and activity in mining, as well as Nevada politics. Serving as colonel on the staff of Governor Dickerson, he has since then borne the title of colonel. He has been in and out of California for many years and had a mining and real estate office in San Francisco for a number of years.

Colonel Young was married in Nevada to Miss Etta M. Heffernan, a native of Massachusetts. In 1921 he purchased Idlewild Inn, above Alma, and with the assistance of his estimable wife is rapidly making of it a popular family resort. It is a large, modern hotel with many cottages set in the midst of ten acres of ground, watered by Moody Gulch, where redwood, oak, madrone and other native trees abound, making a most beautiful setting for a year around resort. Colonel Young is also engaged as real estate dealer and has charge of the selling of building lots in the Idlewild Inn tract. A man who is well traveled and well informed on climate, Colonel Young finds that the Santa Cruz Mountains in Santa Clara County has the most ideal climate in the world. Thus he is well pleased that he cast in his lot in this beautiful and healthful region.

GEORGE STEPHEN BUCKLEY.—A native son who was a highly esteemed business man of Los Gatos was the late George Stephen Buckley, born at Colfax, Nevada County, June 15, 1878 His father, Mark Buckley, was an Eastern man of Scotch-Irish parentage who crossed the plains in pioneer days. He was a merchant in Colfax until 1888, when he located on a ranch at The Willows, near San Jose, where he died. George Buckley's mother was Elsie Kirkwood, a native of New Zealand of Scotch parents. She died in San Jose. George Stephens was the youngest of their ten children, and made his home in Santa Clara County from ten years of age. After graduating from the San Jose high school, he entered the Affiliated Colleges in San Francisco where he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Ph. G. He first followed his profession in San Jose, then in San Francisco, where he was a pharmacist with McDonald's Pharmacy.

In that city Mr. Buckley married on January 3, 1901, Miss Clara Agnes Campbell, who was born in Marysville, Yuba County, a daughter of Thomas William and Mary Elizabeth (Sweeney) Campbell, born near Boston, Mass. Thomas W. Campbell was an engineer. Crossing the plains to Marysville, Cal., in pioneer days he followed engineering there, until he died in 1879. Mrs. Campbell, when fourteen years of age, came via the Isthmus of Panama to Marysville; she survived her husband until 1921, passing away at the age of seventy-three years at the home of Mrs. Buckley, where she had spent the last fourteen years of her life. Clara Agnes was the youngest child of their family and finished her education at the Marysville high school. After his marriage Mr. Buckley was manager of Kirk's Pharmacy in Grass Valley until 1907, when he came to Saratoga as manager of Hogg's Pharmacy for two years until Dr. Hogg sold out, after which Mr. Buckley followed his profession in San Francisco until 1913, when he purchased the same old drugstore in Saratoga he had previously managed, and as a proprietor he built up a splendid business. He was square and honest in his dealings, a man of fine and pleasing personality.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckley purchased a homesite of one and one-fourth acres at the head of La Paloma Terrace, where they built a beautiful bungalow residence; but Mr. Buckley was not permitted to enjoy it for he died June 4, 1918, a man sorely missed in his community. He was deputy county clerk for many years, a member of the Retail Drug Clerks' Association in San Francisco and the Saratoga Improvement Association. Fraternally he belonged to the Odd Fellows and Foresters of America and was an Episcopalian in religion. After his death Mrs. Buckley, having worked in the store with her hus-

M. A. Benjamin

band, assumed the management of the pharmacy until she disposed of it. She still retains her commission as deputy county clerk. She opened the Saratoga branch of the County library in her store and was librarian until she resigned in 1921. She is a member of Saratoga Rebekah Lodge No. 334, of the Saratoga Improvement Association and the Foothill Study Club.

M. A. BENJAMIN.—A career of more than ordinary professional and business promise is that of M. A. Benjamin, horticulturist, landscape gardener, tree doctor and consultant, residing in San Jose, Cal., and having his offices with the Prune and Apricot Association, at the corner of Market and San Antonio Streets. He was born at Rockford, Ill., March 3, 1884, and when he was six months old was taken by his parents, N. H. and Lovinia (Williams) Benjamin to Kansas City, Mo. There he attended the public schools, finishing the grammar and high schools and entered Parkville College. His father, who was a contractor, engaged in building cable street car lines, is now living with his son at the age of seventy-four, the mother having passed away in 1907. They were the parents of five children, four girls and one boy, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth.

Mr. Benjamin has been an enthusiastic devotee of the study of plant life and horticulture ever since a boy, and when eight years old ran away from home and worked in a greenhouse for nothing, so eager was he to learn how the plants grew. The foundation of his professional work was laid in Kansas City under the great German expert, Prof. Beltz, but he has never ceased to work and study, and since coming to California eight years ago has pursued correspondence courses from both the University of California and the Agricultural College at Davis, Cal. He has worked, studied and achieved and is counted among the most expert horticulturists in the state. Above all he is preeminently a student, who is willing to pay the price with work and then puts his knowledge into actual use, so that others may profit by his knowledge. At one time, being hard pressed for money, he went to work in the pressroom of the Kansas City Journal, working from midnight until four o'clock in the morning to obtain funds with which to pursue his plant study. He carefully cultivates his own orchard of fourteen acres, located on the Stevens Creek Road and Cypress Avenue, which is planted to prunes and apricots, but does a great amount of work for other orchardists and farmers. He has made a careful and extensive study of plant diseases, their prevention and cure, and has discovered the cause of fire blight in pear trees, die-back in other trees and blight in walnut and olive trees; and has succeeded, after many years of careful work, in finding a remedy for these destroying diseases. He has made application for a copyright for his formula and process of treatment for blight. During 1921 he made a trip of ten days into Lake County, visiting pear orchards and administering his remedy, which has proven a specific against blight. His confidence in the efficacy of his formulas and cultural methods is so great that he has undertaken the operation of orchards in run-down and diseased condition, under agreements to take his pay in increase of crop, and has in every instance succeeded in bringing every orchard to a healthy condition with marked increase in yield

Mr. Benjamin is a proficient landscape artist and is prepared to furnish plans and specifications. During the Reed administration in 1917 he was appointed and served as the superintendent of parks of San Jose. He has done landscape gardening for many of the most prominent people throughout the county and his expert knowledge of diseases of plants and trees is often sought by the orchardists of the county, his methods of culture and treatment prolonging the lives of fruit trees and increasing their productiveness. First of all Mr. Benjamin is a student and loves his work and often goes to the mountains to spend a week or so in studying trees and plants, their characteristics, diseases and peculiarities of growth and life. He is a writer of note on horticultural subjects and has contributed valuable articles to the magazines and newspapers throughout the United States, and in this way reaches thousands of orchardists and agriculturists and imparts knowledge that is invaluable. He has built up a large business during his eight years of residence here and employs sixty men, whom he trains in this work, paying them the highest wages.

Mr. Benjamin's marriage occurred in Kansas City, Mo., and united him with Miss Sue Morris, a granddaughter of Col. McGee, the noted pioneer and townsite man. Col. McGee was a historical character and was one of the fourteen men who purchased the West Port Landing, the original Kansas City; and surveyed the site of Kansas City, Mo., with Indians as helpers, carrying the surveyor's chain. They are the parents of one boy, Morris, who is studying botany and such other branches as will fit him to enter the business with his father, being a student in the agricultural department of the University of California at Davis, Cal., majoring in horticulture.

JOHN EDWARD ELLIS.—Born near Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, November 9, 1849, John Edward Ellis was the son of William Robert Ellis, a native of Hull, England, a fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge, as was his father and grandfather before him. His grandfather, Sir William Ellis, was an M. D., and physician to Queen Charlotte and was knighted. The Ellis family is traced back to Kiddal, founded by William Ellis in 1160. William Robert Ellis, the father of our subject, was a barrister. He married Harriette Warner Elliott, a native of London of the old Northumberland family of Elliotts.

John Edward Ellis is the sixth oldest of eleven children and the only one in the United States. He was reared in the south of England and educated under a tutor and at Highgate School, after which he studied two years at Neuwied on the Rhine, Germany, and during this time traveled over various countries on the Continent. He then went to sea as an apprentice on the Matoaka, a full rigged ship, to New Zealand, and at Littleton he left the ship by leaving the day before she sailed and hiding until after her departure. The Matoaka was never heard of again, so the vessel and all must have been lost at sea. He went to work with a Scotchman, John McCloud, who was in the cattle business and later became his partner and spent two and one-half successful years with him; then he went to Australia where he spent six months before returning to England in 1870. After a visit of three months he started back

to New Zealand in 1870, making his way through the United States to San Francisco to take the steamer to New Zealand. In Kansas City, Mo., he ran across an old friend who induced Mr. Ellis to go into the cattle business with him. So they went in partnership at Eureka, but Mr. Ellis later sold his interest and traveled on to California. He liked the climate, and going to Mendocino County he engaged in sheep raising on the Eel River. Here he continued from 1872 until 1875, when he sold his holdings and moved to Ukiah, where he built the first gas works and system in that city. In 1878 Mr. Ellis sold the plant and moved to San Francisco and was in the asphalt and roofing business. While there he took up mining and held a position in an assay office in Nevada County. Then he was with the San Francisco Copper Mine at Spenceville, and while there he was married in Ukiah in 1882 to Miss May Carpenter, who was born in Grass Valley, Cal., a daughter of A. O. Carpenter, a pioneer of Ukiah, a very prominent and popular citizen. Mrs. Ellis was engaged in educational work until her marriage.

Mr. Ellis continued with the Mining Company at Spenceville until they ran out of ore, and then located in Los Gatos in 1885, where he opened a limestone quarry to get out phosphate of lime. He also set out an orchard. In 1886 he built his residence on Cleland Avenue and Reservoir Road, where he resides with his family. He organized the Los Gatos Lime Company and built a lime kiln, but soon found he could not compete with others, so sold out in 1890. Leaving his family here he engaged in mining in Plumas County for four years when he sold his interest. Mr. and Mrs. Ellis have six children, five of whom grew up: Helen, is the wife of N. B. Phillips, a banker in Seattle; William Robert resides in Alameda and is with the Hercules Powder Company; Edward E. is engaged in the automobile business and resides in Alameda; Jno. Frank was killed by a powder explosion; May E., formerly called Peggie, is a graduate of the University of California, now traveling in Ecuador, South America. They also are proud of their seven grandchildren. Mr. Ellis has been secretary of Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M., for thirty years, and with his wife is a member of the Order of Eastern Star of which Mrs. Ellis has been matron.

WILLIAM HENRY HALL.—A pioneer of Santa Clara County since 1854, William Henry Hall was born in Lincoln County, Mo., in December, 1849. His father, Andrew J. Hall, was a native of Kentucky, where he was reared, coming out to Missouri when a very young man and there he married Delia Cottle, a native of Missouri. He was a farmer, but becoming interested in the California gold fields he left his wife and two children in Missouri for the time being and came along with two of his wife's brothers, Thomas and William Cottle, to California. Being engaged in mining at Georgetown, he died in 1851, it being a sad blow to his little family in Missouri. The two Cottle boys came to Santa Clara County, liked the country and purchased land, after which they returned to Missouri, and it was decided the whole Cottle family would emigrate to California. In 1854 a train was outfitted with Grandfather Edward Cottle, a Vermonter, at the head, bringing a drove of cattle and horses along across the plains. He piloted the train safely through the Indian infested plains to Santa Clara County, where he became a large landowner and successful stockman, making a specialty of raising fine horses. His wife died in 1855, but he lived to be seventy-five years old. His daughter, Mrs. Delia Hall, presided over his home until her second marriage to James McLellan, an early settler and rancher near San Jose. After his death, Mrs. McLellan resided with her daughter, Mrs. Edwards, until her death. The two children of her first marriage are Mrs. Alice Edwards of San Jose and William Henry, our subject, familiarly called by his many friends, Budd Hall. By the second marriage there was one child, Edward F. McLellan, who resides in San Francisco.

Budd Hall was four years old when he crossed the plains in his Grandfather Edward Cottle's train. He attended the public schools of his district and also took a business college course in San Jose. For some years he was in the employ of W. H. Edwards, until he purchased a ranch four miles south of San Jose. A few years later he sold it and purchased a place eight miles south of town which he operated. When he sold it he purchased a ranch near San Jose, on which he engaged in intensive farming until 1920 when he rented the place and now makes his home in Los Gatos. He also owns 150 acres ten miles south of San Jose devoted to growing seeds.

Mr. Hall was married in San Jose October 8, 1873, being united with Miss Mary E. Henning, a native of Santa Clara County. Her father, Jno. P. Henning, a native of Virginia, crossed the plains to California in 1849; he liked the country and returned to Missouri to bring his family out. In 1854 with his wife and three children he piloted an ox-team train across the plains, bringing a herd of cattle. On his arrival he engaged in stockraising. He also ran a sawmill below Alma, and he laid out and named the town of Lexington, choosing the name of his old town in Missouri. He was married in Saline County, Mo., to Mary Van Meter, a native of Virginia, who came to Missouri with her father when she was six years of age. The Van Meters became very large land owners in Missouri. John P. Henning was a cabinetmaker by trade and kept his ranch up in the best of shape. He introduced the most modern agricultural machinery and brought in the first header used in the valley. He was a very liberal and progressive man, gave the lumber for the schoolhouse at Alma and also for the Temperance Hall in that place, and was helpful in all progressive movements of his day. He died while residing at San Miguel, while his wife died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hall. Mary E. Henning was the fourth oldest of their family of six children, three of whom are living. After completing the public schools she attended Gates' Academy and, obtaining a certificate, she taught school a year until her marriage to Mr. Hall. Their union resulted in the birth of nine children, seven of whom grew up: Edith, died at the age of twenty-three years; Louis A., is a rancher at Mountain View; Mrs. Myrtle Abadie lives in Oakland, Cal.; Albert J. Hall, is the inventor of the Hall-Scott motor and head of the Hall-Scott Motor Company of Berkeley; he served in the U. S. Army during the World War, being placed at the head of production of aviation, serving both here and overseas, and during this time he, with J. T. Vincent, de-

Ella E. Booth.

signed and built the Liberty Motor. He was commissioned a colonel; Mrs. Clara Etel of Los Gatos; Hayes W., was also in U. S. Army, serving overseas in charge of the Army post office in Paris, being commissioned a lieutenant; Harold, is an inventor and designed and invented the California motor; he makes his home in Los Gatos. Budd Hall and his estimable wife have good reason to be proud of their family and particularly the distinguished service rendered the government during the war by their sons. They are both Republicans and also are members of the Santa Clara County Pioneer Society.

MISS ETTA E. BOOTH.—The College of the Pacific, in its enviable reputation as one of the leading institutions for the study of art in the United States, owes much to the native genius, the trained talent and the attractive personality of Miss Etta E. Booth, the director of the School of Art, a gifted and accomplished lady, all the more interesting as the representative of an early Puritan family prominent in the Revolutionary War, whose history dates back to the Mayflower through Elder William Brewster, Stephen Hopkins, John Tilly and John Howland, names well known in early days.

The Booth family are descended directly from Adam DeBoothes, who came over to England with William the Conqueror in 1066. The American branch of the family are descended from three sons of George Booth, the first Lord Delaware, who was created Earl of Warrington and who came over to New Haven, Conn., in 1639. Miss Booth's great-grandfather, Joshua Booth, fought in the War of the Revolution, as did Hugh Gunnison, an ancestor in the maternal line.

Miss Booth was born at Goshen, N. H., the daughter of Silas Booth, a farmer and teacher, who was a native of that place. He was a member of the New Hampshire Legislature for four years, and his father, Oliver Booth, who was prominent in the public life of his day, was a member of that body for eight years. Silas Booth married Miss Alice M. Gunnison, a talented woman with a great love for art, who also was a native of Goshen. Her brother, Lieutenant John W. Gunnison, who lost his life in the Gunnison massacre at the time of the Indian troubles on the frontier, was a graduate of West Point and was sent out by the Government to explore and survey the western part of the country and was in command of the party making the first survey for the Central Pacific Railroad. He belonged to the Topographical Engineers and his labors in that corps won for him a name the first in the country. The Black Canyon of the Gunnison, Gunnison Mountain, Gunnison River and a town in Colorado bear his name. He wrote the first history of the Mormon church, one of the most interesting records of the interior growth of this country that has ever been written, and this book was afterwards republished in Europe. Another uncle of Miss Booth, A. J. Gunnison, of the firm of Gunnison and Booth, was the oldest practicing lawyer in the state of California at the time of his death. Before coming to the state he practiced in the courts of Massachusetts. At the time an attempt was made to detach the state of California from the Union, Mr. Gunnison was a member of the Legislature and vigorously resisted the attempt. He delivered an all-night speech to gain time against the secession movement, and this was one of the most important factors in its defeat. Miss Booth's brother, Andrew G. Booth, a well-known lawyer of San Francisco and a member of the firm of Gunnison and Booth, was a member of the Legislature and prominent in political circles. She has one sister living, Mrs. George Nourse, who resides part of the time at the old Booth home at Newport, N. H.

Miss Booth entered Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., from which she was graduated as a student in the classical course; she also attended the Abbott Academy at Andover, where she did special literary work. From childhood she could draw and make pictures and she was also a ready versifier. She wrote poems for papers and magazines, and short stories at the beginning of her 'teens; and after a year's study in Boston, she took a teacher's course at the Normal Art School, always studying art during her vacations. She studied under Professor Geary and Miss Hoyt, and later came to California, where she studied, giving instruction at Napa.

She then went abroad to study and sketch through Germany and Holland, as well as in Belgium, Italy, England and Paris, and in the latter famous center of art she became a student at the Academie Julien and Academie Delacluse, and worked under the French masters, Bouguereau, Paul Delance and Callot; she was also a pupil of Professor Ertz and Professor Van der Weiden and later of William Chase in the United States. Returning to California, Miss Booth studied at the Solly Walter School of Illustration at San Francisco, and accepted a position at the College of the Pacific under Dr. Eli McClish, then president of the College, and since 1898 has been the director of the School of Art. Some of her best-known paintings are water-color scenes made in Carmel and Laguna and also at Boothbay Harbor, Maine; many of her works done in foreign art schools have been reproduced here, as for example, her study, "The Rag Picker." Many of her works have been exhibited in Paris. She makes a special point of always keeping in touch with the work of the Eastern art schools and artists, the better to impart knowledge. Her main work is to educate teachers for instructing in drawing and art in the public schools, and her highest testimonials are the pupils who have studied under her and later attained pronounced success as teachers of others.

Z. A. MACABEE.—A resident of Santa Clara County since 1864, Z. A. Macabee was born at Malone, N. Y., October 14, 1857. His father, Edward Macabee, a Canadian by birth, was reared in New York from the age of six years, and later he became a farmer near Malone. In 1864, accompanied by his wife and three children, he came via Panama to San Francisco. Coming on to Santa Clara County, he purchased a farm in the Union district, following farming until 1868 when he returned East, but soon came back to Santa Clara County and followed ranching for many years until he became proprietor of the Alpine Hotel. When he retired he moved to San Jose, where he resided until his death. His widow, Mathilda Francis, also a native of Canada, is still living at the age of eighty-four years. Of their eight children six are living.

Z. A. Macabee, the second of the family, came via Panama with the family in 1864; as stated, the family returned East in 1868, but in 1869 found their way back to California, coming by way of Panama

each time. He was educated in the public schools in the various districts they lived, after which he entered the Garden City Business College at San Jose, where he was graduated in June, 1883, after which he was associated with his father in farming and in the hotel business until he engaged in the barber business in Los Gatos. After seven years his health became impaired and he was advised by his physician to seek out-of-door employment. His first attempt at rusticating was to exterminate gophers that were girdling his cousin's fruit trees. He tried all kinds of traps and saw much need for improvement, and concluded he could make a better trap. Obtaining some wire and with a plier and vise he made a trap that suited him and was a success. This trap embraced the principles of his present Macabee gopher trap which has since become so popular and successful, not only famous all over the Pacific Coast region but also in the Middle West and East. On October 22, 1900, he patented the Macabee gopher trap and began their manufacture on Loma Alta Avenue, Los Gatos. He made all the machines used in their manufacture and is now making about 1000 traps a day, sold principally to the jobbing trade over the United States and Mexico, and it is estimated he has three-fourths of the business in this line in California.

Mr. Macabee was married in Los Gatos to Elizabeth Gansburger, a native of Germany, coming to California with her parents when she was a young girl. Their union has been blessed with three children: Raymon, is assisting his father in business; Lucile is a graduate of the College of the Pacific, majoring in music; she is now director of music in the Napa public school; Rona is a graduate of Los Gatos high school and of Heald's Business College, and is now Mr. Macabee's secretary. Mr. Macabee for many years has been a member of the Odd Fellows and the Independent Order of Foresters, and belongs to the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce.

REV. BENJAMIN V. BAZATA.—A lover of nature who has created a beautiful home place on Azule Creek, Saratoga district of Santa Clara County, is Rev. Benjamin V. Bazata. He was born near Prague, Bohemia, September 28, 1867. His father, Francis Bazata, was a graduate of the gymnasium, became a literary man and scholar and there he married Antoinette Kletzau, and they had four children, born in that country. In 1870 he brought his family to Greenpoint, N. Y., and in time became a successful merchant in New York City until he retired. He has passed away, being survived by his widow, aged eighty years. Of their seven children, Benjamin V. Bazata is the fourth oldest. The scene of his first recollections is of Brooklyn, N. Y., where he attended the public schools. Later he entered Bloomfield Academy, where he was prepared for college, entering the College of the City of New York. Having chosen the ministry as his profession he quit the college in his junior year and entered the Union Theological Seminary in the same city, continuing his studies for two years, when he took up college settlement work. In 1895 he came to California and completed his theological course at the San Francisco Theological Seminary at San Anselmo, where he was graduated in 1896 with the Bachelor of Theology degree. Having accepted a call to Alhambra, he was there ordained in 1897 in the Los Angeles Presbytery, and he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Alhambra for eight years.

In 1905 he was married in Alhambra to Miss Minnie H. Bailey, who was born in Maui, H. I., a daughter of William and Anna (Hobson) Bailey, natives of Hawaii and Connecticut, respectively. Her grandfather, William H. Bailey, went to the Hawaiian Islands in 1832 as a missionary for the Congregational Church and spent the most of his life there. Grandfather Hobson was master of his own vessel. In 1848 he established the Inter-Island Steamship Company, and built the first railroad in the Islands.

Rev. Benjamin V. Bazata was called to the Congregational Church in Maui and there he spent two and a half years when he resigned to become pastor of the Congregational Church in Burlingame, remaining for three and a half years, when he resigned to devote his time to the improvement of his sixty-seven acre ranch he had purchased on the Pierce Road in the Saratoga district, and here he built a residence of Italian architecture.

Rev. and Mrs. Bazata have one child, Anna Elizabeth, attending Palo Alto high school. Mr. Bazata was made a Mason in Alhambra Lodge No. 126, F. & A. M., and now a member of Burlingame Lodge of Masons. He is a member and president of the board of trustees of the Saratoga grammar school district. He is a member of the Santa Clara Council of the Congregational Church. He belongs to the California Prune & Apricot Association and politically he is a Republican.

CHARLES DUFOUR.—An enterprising and progressive citizen who is much interested in the development of the Santa Cruz Mountain region and proprietor of "Edgemont" on the Summit is Charles Dufour, a native of Switzerland, born in Geneva, March 12, 1877. His father, John Dufour, was a restaurateur, and as a steward he traveled all over the world, finally settling down at his old home in Geneva. He had married Annie Brun, a native of that place, and they spent the remainder of their lives in Switzerland. Charles, their only child, after completing the local school entered Maria Hilf College, a Jesuit institution, where he was graduated, after which he was apprenticed and learned the trade of a jeweler and designer, and then entered L'Ecole des Beaux Arts in Geneva, where he was graduated with four first prizes. He then went to Paris, France, as a designer of jewelry until he came to Philadelphia, Pa., in 1902, entering the employ of Rosenthal, a manufacturer, for six months; he then spent two years with Sheer, a manufacturer in New York City. Coming to San Francisco in 1905 he was a diamond setter for Shreve for a year, when he was taken ill and when convalescent with his wife he made a six months' trip to Switzerland.

On his return to California Mr. Dufour purchased a ranch at Felton, where he engaged as a viticulturist and also had a summer resort for four and a half years when he disposed of his property and removed to Healdsburg, Cal., purchasing a ranch on the Russian River at the foot of Fish Mountain, which he named Chanticleer Ranch, a summer resort, and six months later sold it at a profit and came to Santa Clara County and purchased his present ranch, which he has improved for a year-around resort. "Edgemont" is a ranch of twelve acres, located on the State Highway at the Summit, five acres being

Chas. D. Herrold

devoted to orchards. And here he has built a large hotel and several cottages, and has an abundance of spring water for domestic use. "Edgemont" is set in the midst of beautiful redwood, oak and madrone trees. He secured the location of the post office at his hotel named Patchin, and he has been the postmaster for eleven years. In all his successes he has been very ably assisted by his estimable wife, whom he married in Geneva, Switzerland, May 29, 1901. She was in maidenhood Hortense Serravalla, born in Geneva, a daughter of Antonio and Madeline (Marcenavo) Serravalla, natives of Genoa, Italy. Her father was a dealer in musical instruments and music boxes in Geneva, Switzerland, where Hortense was reared and educated. She is the mother of two children, Ernest and George. Mr. Dufour is a member of the Italian Lodge of Foresters in Oakland. He was made a citizen of the United States in Santa Clara County and gives his political allegiance to the Republican party.

CHARLES DAVID HERROLD, E.E., R.E.—Characterized by the same energy, business aptitude and integrity that distinguished his sturdy ancestors, Charles David Herrold, the eminent electrical engineer and specialist in radio, head of the Herrold Laboratories and Herrold College of Engineering and Radio at San Jose, holds as high a position among the most respected residents of Santa Clara County, where he has lived for more than thirty years, as he does among the most capable leaders in the field of science in which, both in the prosecution of his own interests as a professional man, and in the services rendered by him to the Government during the late war, he has accomplished so much. A man of ceaseless activity and extensive enterprise, he has been intimately associated with the industrial progress of the Santa Clara Valley, and by wise judgment and prudent forethought has steadily built up the famous business which he originated. Mr. Herrold is known far and wide as one of the first radio experts to operate on the Pacific Coast, and this speaks for itself, considering the importance attained by that branch of electrical science.

Charles D. Herrold was born in Fulton, Whiteside County, Ill., a Mississippi River town, on November 16, 1875, the son of Capt. William Morris Herrold, a veteran of the Civil War, who was a merchant and owned a large flour mill and grain elevator, and who had married Miss Mary Elizabeth Lusk, a school teacher and Bible lecturer. Mr. Herrold served in Company F, Ninety-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and there as captain became one of the popular commanding officers. He was of an unusual inventive mind, although he had been denied a technical education, and he gave to the world several practical, useful inventions, including the automatic prune dipper, used in every prune section of the country; and the "jumbo" wagon, so constructed as to be able to turn in a very small space, making it especially useful in orchards. He was a member of the first Grange, and for a number of years he was a director of the Farmers' Union of Santa Clara County. He owned a fine ranch of eighty-three and one-half acres, highly improved with peaches and apricots, which he planted at Riverbank, as well as having developed several of the finest ranches in Santa Clara County. He died in 1919. Mrs. Herrold—whose grandmother was among the first settlers in Illinois on the banks of the Mississippi—passed away on September 15, 1920, a year after the death of her lamented husband. There are two surviving sons—Charles David, the subject of this review, and George H., who resides in St. Paul, Minn., filling the position of city planner. Mary Elizabeth Lusk Herrold had written and lectured extensively on Bible subjects. There is a genealogy of her family extending back to William the Conqueror and dealing extensively with the d'Omphrey Villes and the Humphreys.

In 1883 Mr. and Mrs. Herrold and family removed to Sioux City, Iowa, and the following year took up their residence at Sloan, in that state. This was situated in a rich grazing district, where the educational facilities were very poor; but this did not deter Charles in his trend as a student, and aside from mechanics, he began to take an interest in natural phenomena. The only books on scientific subjects in the town were two volumes of Zell's Encyclopaedia, and these books were read from cover to cover until they fell apart from sheer use. Fortunately for the lad, a teacher who was above the average, J. M. Jaynes, arrived to take charge of the little school, and he gave him a good grounding in English and mathematics, and helped him to gain clear concepts of science, so that in less than a year he had so far progressed as to be able to build unaided a perfectly-working telegraph line, including all the instruments and batteries, and even the insulating of the wires used in the coils.

After the fearful blizzard of 1888—in which a school teacher at Broken Bow, Nebr., just across the Missouri River, was frozen to death and her entire flock of little children lost—the Herrold family took a trip to California, to try and restore the little mother's health, shattered by the rigors of a prairie climate; and on their return to Iowa, Charles wrote up the records of the trip and won the rhetorical contest in which representatives from schools in several Iowa towns took part. The same year, the family migrated once more to the Coast and settled permanently in San Jose, and from that time on the facilities for Charles' education, immediately taken advantage of, rapidly improved.

In 1891 he was able to enter the high school at San Jose, and he began to evince intense interest in astronomy; and the files of the San Jose Mercury contain reports of his work in building a telescope and driving clock, as well as the observatory, which still stands at Fifth and Washington streets. During this period, he came in contact with R. S. Gray, the president of the National Microscopical Society, and became an expert microscopist, and he also succeeded in taking celestial photographs with his telescope, especially those of the sun, using a high-speed, focal-plane shutter of his own construction. The immediate result of his work on the sun was the formulation of the theory that there was a direct connection between facular disturbances and terrestrial electromagnetic phenomena. It was at this particular time, too, that he commenced his work as a teacher; and in his small private laboratory he trained students in chemistry, among others Dr. Will Bailey and Dr. Arthur Smith, now of Oakland. Although deeply engrossed in scientific studies—or perhaps because of them, considering the relation of the work of Helmholtz, for example, to sound and music—he found time for a study of counterpoint and harmony

and of the pianoforte in the Conservatory, and wrote several musical compositions illustrating what he had learned.

Shortly after his graduation from the San Jose high school in 1894, the first reports of Marconi's experiments with wireless telegraphy across the English Channel excited his interest, and stimulated his delving into the works of Herz, Maxwell and others relating to oscillating currents and electro-magnetic waves; and in the laboratory at Stanford University he saw repeated the Marconi experiments, and in his own laboratory at San Jose sent the first wireless message, transmitted sixty feet, in California. When he entered Stanford University, he selected astronomy as his major subject, and he was one of two students enrolled in the new department; but when Prof. W. J. Hussey was called to Yerkes, the department of astronomy was left without a head, and so our subject changed his major to physics.

Continued ill-health compelled Mr. Herrold to take a year's leave of absence from university work, and after having accomplished over three years' study, he associated himself with an electrical undertaking in San Francisco, with which he continued until all operations were cut short by the San Francisco earthquake and fire. During the period he was able to keep active, Mr. Herrold produced over fifty different electrical devices in dentistry and surgery, and he perfected an electrical deep-sea diving illuminator used by salvage companies and in the pearl fisheries, and he attained reputation as a pioneer in some remarkable developments in electrical machinery for pipe-organs. After the great disaster to the Bay City, he removed to Stockton, took up the teaching of engineering, and became the head of the technical department of Heald's College, where he remained for three years. Much important work was accomplished during this time, including the designing and constructing by student labor of a high-speed turbine and electric generator, and he also laid the foundation of subsequent developments in underwater wireless, the firing of mines by wireless impulses, and radio-telephony.

In 1909 Mr. Herrold returned to San Jose and established a radio-telephone station, for experimental work, the oldest active radio-telephone station in the United States. He also opened, in 1909, a school of engineering and radio, which has turned out over 1,200 students. Perhaps his most important work was the training of some 200 young men during the late World War, 130 of whom were accepted by the Government and given work at the various stations and shops, so that at one time many of the Government radio stations on the Pacific Coast were in charge of men who had been instructed by Mr. Herrold at San Jose. In 1910 he commenced developments on the radio-telephone, and after two years of hard work developed a system of his own which was tested out at Mare Island Naval Radio Station and at Point Arguello, in 1913, and he had the distinction of being the first to maintain a wireless telephone system for almost eight months in continuous operation between the top of the Fairmount Hotel and his laboratory in San Jose, a stretch of fifty miles, and this great scientific attainment was accomplished at a time when wireless telephony was unknown outside of a few technical and governmental laboratories. A number of patents were taken out on these inventions, and at present Mr. Herrold is engaged in developments in the clarifying of speech by means of the radio, and apparatus for the magnification of heart sounds.

Mr. Herrold is principal of the Herrold College of Engineering and Wireless at San Jose, and the head engineer of the Herrold Laboratories. The electrical engineer, Robert J. Stull—a son of the late Judson L. Stull, of the mercantile firm of Stull & Sonniksen—was Mr. Herrold's first student, and a young man of decided ability, who is fast becoming well-known in the radio and magnetic-electric world. Their laboratory is located at 467 South First Street, San Jose, where path-breaking work, following experimentation of a high order, is being accomplished day after day. There is table room for twenty students. Mr. Herrold perfected a successful street and station indicator in 1917, which underwent rigid practical tests. He is an active member of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and also of the Institute of Radio Engineers; he holds licenses from the Government for land radio stations, for portable stations, and for scientific experiments in the radio line, and without doubt he ranks among the best-known of California's radio experts, and it is safe to predict that, as the Herrold laboratories will continue to make San Jose a leading radio center on the Pacific Coast, he will become more and more famous.

At San Jose, on October 20, 1913, Mr. Herrold was married to Miss Sybil May Paull, the daughter of William and Maud Eva Paull, formerly of England. Her parents came out to the United States and Montana, and for many years her father was chief of the Butte City fire department, where he was highly respected for his personal worth. Two children have blessed this union: Robert Roy Herrold and Donald Sanford Herrold. Mr. Herrold is genial, kindly, tactful and generous, and with his gifted wife, whose public spirit is in harmony with his, he takes a keen interest in all that pertains to the development of the West, and especially of San Jose and Santa Clara County. Mrs. Herrold assisted greatly in war work and turned out several expert students. A large circle of friends and acquaintances enjoy the hospitality of their typically California home, all the more interesting because of the scientific devices to be seen there. In national politics Mr. Herrold is a Republican, but he appreciates the value of giving nonpartisan support to the best men and measures proposed for the community in which he lives and thrives.

WILLIAM HENRY MULLEN.—A successful business man of Los Gatos and native son is William H. Mullen, who was born near San Bruno, San Mateo County, December 24, 1866. His father, Patrick Mullen, was born in Ireland, came to New York City where he was in the employ of a shipping company, and at that city he was married to Mary E. Gilligan, also a native of Ireland. In 1861 they came via Panama to San Francisco, where Mr. Mullen was with a wholesale commission merchant, until he located on a ranch in San Mateo County and engaged in general farming. In 1875 he came to Los Gatos and engaged in teaming, hauling lumber from the mills in the Santa Cruz Mountains to San Jose and to the new Almaden mines for many years, when he retired to a well earned rest. He passed away in 1907 at the age of seventy-eight years, his widow sur-

Vincent Isasca

viving him until 1912, being eighty-one years at the time of her death. Of their seven children William H. is the third oldest, being reared in Los Gatos from the age of nine years, receiving his education in the public schools. He assisted his father in his teaming until he was eighteen years of age, and then took over the business, running three freight teams. Three years later, however, the railroad came and the business was cut down to such an extent that he sold his outfit. He then apprenticed as a painter, continuing as journeyman for eight years, when he established the present business which has grown satisfactorily, so that he is now the leading painting contractor in his city. Among the residences and business houses he has done are the following: Messrs. Case, Balch, and Farwell, Mrs. Knight and Dr. Tevis, The Los Gatos Bank and Lyndon Hotel. His business necessitates his employing five painters.

On March 31, 1891, at San Jose, Mr. Mullen was married to Miss Annie Bray, who was born in San Luis Obispo, a daughter of Fred Bray, who came to San Luis Obispo and later to Los Gatos. Mr. and Mrs. Mullen have one child, William Nelson, a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Santa Clara. During the World War he served for two years in the War Risk Department in Washington, D. C., and is now in the Chief of Claim Department in the State Compensation Fund in San Francisco, Cal. Mr. Mullen is a Democrat in national politics, a member of the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce, and fraternally he is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters.

VINCENT ISASCA.—A young man who saw active service overseas during the World War, and is now an enterprising orchardist in the Montebello district, Santa Clara County, is Vincent Isasca, a native of Savigliano, Province of Cuneo, Italy, born May 11, 1898. His father, Vincenzo Isasca, a native of the same place, married Maddalena Gautero, and was engaged in flour milling until he emigrated with his family to California, arriving in San Jose in January, 1891. Here he was employed on the ranch of V. Picchetti for about six years, when he purchased the ranch of forty-four acres he and his son are now operating. Their two children are Vincent, the subject of this review, and Teresa, who lives in San Francisco. Vincent Isasca was reared in the Montebello district, attending the school of that name. From a boy he assisted his father to clear the ranch and getting it in shape to set out a vineyard. However, the vineyard died and the ranch was used for general farming. When Vincent's school days were over he became interested in horticulture and began setting out orchards of prunes, apricots and peaches, now in full bearing and a source of satisfactory profit.

Mr. Isasca served in the U. S. Army during the World War, entering the service September 20, 1917, being assigned to Company G, Three Hundred and Sixty-third Regiment U. S. Inf., Ninety-first Division. He trained at Camp Lewis until he went overseas with his division; left Philadelphia on the transport City of Cairo July 6, 1918 for France. After training there a month they were ordered to the front. He was a reserve at San Mihiel from September 11 to September 13, 1918; in the Meuse-Argonne offensive, September 26, 1918, to October 4, 1918, when he was in the first line trenches and with his comrades went over the top, breaking the German lines. Next they were sent to the Belgium front in the Ypres-Lys offensive October 31, 1918, when they went over the top twice. They left France for home March 31, 1919; stopping at Camp Merritt, N. Y., they came on to the Presidio, San Francisco, where he was mustered out April 21, 1919, and he came home immediately and took up his ranching duties which his parents had looked after during his eighteen months' absence. He is greatly interested in orcharding, having made a study of local conditions pertaining to his calling, so he is able to give his fruit trees excellent care and obtain good results. Mr. Isasca is a Republican in national politics and is a member of Post No. 89, American Legion, in San Jose.

WILLIAM RAYMOND WILSON.—An enterprising citizen of Santa Clara County is found in William Raymond Wilson, who combines ranching with real estate, and is unusually successful with both lines of work. He was born in Victoria, British Columbia, June 15, 1876, the son of William and Emily (Harris) Wilson, both natives of England, the former born in Yorkshire and the latter in Lancashire. The father came to British Columbia when a young man and engaged in the mercantile business, and was a prosperous business man in Victoria. During the financial panic of 1893, the father's business was completely ruined and he lost all he possessed. The Harris family were pioneers of Victoria, Grandfather Thomas Mainwaring Harris being the first mayor. Mr. and Mrs. William Wilson were the parents of eight children: William, Gilbert, Harold, Lamburn, Ralph, Clifford, Edith and Winifred, our subject being the only one to locate in California. The father passed away August 1, 1920, past seventy years of age; Mrs. Wilson is still living and is past seventy.

William Raymond received his education in the grammar and high schools of Victoria. He was the representative of the Giant Powder Company of San Francisco for the interior of British Columbia, with offices at Rossland, later being transferred to Denver, Colo. In 1897 he made his first trip to California. Wishing to locate here, he resigned his position in 1905 and came to Santa Clara County, arriving on the 4th of May, and located in San Jose. He purchased an interest in the real estate business of the firm of Garrison & Crowe, and within a year Mr. Garrison retired from the business and the partnership became Crowe & Wilson, with offices on South First Street, San Jose. For three years this partnership was continued, when Mr. Wilson opened offices in the Porter building; since 1913 Mr. Wilson has been the business agent of the Porter building; he also has charge of the Tiburon Investment Company's properties and the Hewlett apartments, and is interested in different country properties throughout the county; he is a member of the San Jose Realty Board and in 1916 served as its president. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, San Jose Country Club, and the Commercial Club.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson occurred in San Jose, July 2, 1902, and united him with Miss Mary Adelaide Martin, a native of San Jose, the daughter of Charles J. Martin, an early settler and prominent business man, who served as mayor of San Jose and is now deceased. Mrs. Wilson obtained her educa-

tion in the grammar and high schools of San Jose. They are the parents of two children: Charles Harris, and Elizabeth Delzell. In his political affiliations, Mr. Wilson is a Republican, and he is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

SYLVANUS RAYNOR WADE.—One of the most prominent figures in the business life of the city of Campbell was Sylvanus Raynor Wade, now deceased. He was the pioneer merchant of this place, and having been engaged in business here for over twenty years, had helped much in its growth from a village to an up-to-date, hustling city, its civic improvements and educational facilities keeping pace with the rapid development of the city in population.

Mr. Wade was born in Sag Harbor, Long Island, N. Y., in 1841, the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Raynor) Wade, both natives of New York state. At the age of eighteen the lure of travel seized him, and thinking he would like to see more of his country, when the opportunity came to sail with a whaling vessel he lost no time in making ready to embark. They sailed around the Horn, and encountering a storm, they were wrecked off the coast of Mendocino County, Cal. Upon finding himself stranded and in a strange town, he immediately began looking for work, and finally found employment tallying in a lumber yard at Casper. He was quick in figuring and became so adept in the business that he soon was advanced to the position of bookkeeper, and rose to superintendent of the mill and store. He was a constant student and became a telegraph operator, and was also an express agent. He was supervisor of Mendocino County and he held that position until he removed to Gualala, a different district; at the latter place he was manager of the store for the Gualala Lumber Company.

In Point Arena, in 1872, Mr. Wade was united in marriage with Martha E. Walton, who was a native of Warsaw, Indiana, born in 1853, the daughter of Louis and Sarah (Blake) Walton, born in West Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Wade came with her family by way of the Isthmus in the year of 1860, her father coming here for his health, first locating at Napa, Cal. Louis Walton was a farmer back East and was counted among the most prosperous, when his health failed him and he had to seek a milder climate. Mrs. Wade was educated in the Napa schools and in a private college. Mr. and Mrs. Wade came to Santa Clara County in the year of 1893, principally on account of the educational advantages, and bought and located on a ranch of five acres a half mile from Campbell. Here they continued to live for the next twenty years, then having built a home in Campbell, they moved there, after selling their tract of land. They became the parents of four children, all of whom are living: Herbert R., of Alameda; Lila V. married John B. Strong of Campbell; Benjamin lives at Campbell; Florence is the wife of Martial Cottle of Edenvale.

Mr. Wade was a man that took an active part in the life of his town, always trying to improve and make conditions better. He was interested in fruit growing and fruit drying and never missed an opportunity to encourage farmers in this line of work. He established a branch store of the San Jose Farmers' Union in Campbell and was manager of this store until his demise, which occurred in 1913, after he had reached the age of seventy-two; after his death his son-in-law, Mr. Strong, took up the work of this sturdy old pioneer and is now the manager of this store at Campbell. Mr. Wade helped to organize and was vice-president and director of the Bank of Campbell. He was a helpful factor in many ways in the local affairs, always a leader in matters that tended to promote and increase interest in business and civic life of Campbell. His motto was "Always do well whatever you have to do." He was a strong advocate of temperance, and aided much in keeping Campbell a "dry" town. In national politics he was a Republican and was a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason, and was buried with Masonic honors. Mrs. Wade is a member of the Grange. For years she has been a student of Christian Science and has been a Christian Science practitioner for ten years. She is a member of the Campbell Improvement Club, of which organization her husband was the president at the time of his passing away.

IGINO ALLEGRINI.—Identified with Santa Clara County as proprietor of an up-to-date hostelry, Igino Allegrini has been the owner of the St. Charles Hotel and grill for the last sixteen years, located at 39 North Market Street, San Jose. Mr. Allegrini is a native of Italy, having been born in the province of Lucca on January 11, 1868.

He was educated in the elementary schools and then the Latin school, and then began study for the priesthood, continuing for more than two years when his eyes failed him and he quit studying for two years. He then attended the normal school at Pisa, but before he had completed the course was again obliged to quit on account of his failing eyesight. Then he was in the Seventh Artillery of the Italian army serving thirty-four months when he received an honorable discharge. He then decided to see some of the world, so in the year of 1892, he made the voyage to America. Landing in New York City he came on to San Francisco and obtained work of various kinds, and in October of 1892 he came to San Jose. He then spent two years as a rancher in Sacramento, but the floods came and swept everything in their wake, ruining him financially, so that he became discouraged in that line of work; in the year of 1895 he again came to San Jose and at first engaged in the vegetable business where he was engaged for eleven years. During this time in 1905 he purchased the St. Charles Hotel and for sixteen years has been proprietor of this modern, and up-to-date hostelry, giving personal attention to the comfort of his guests and with his pleasing personality, he has made many good friends here and is a leader among his countrymen.

Mr. Allegrini's marriage October 21, 1899 united him with Miss Catherine Baumann and the ceremony was solemnized in San Jose, Cal. Mrs. Allegrini was born in San Francisco and was reared in San Jose from nine years of age and here she attended Notre Dame convent. Mr. and Mrs. Allegrini became the parents of two children: Emma R., a graduate of the San Jose high school and now employed in the county surveyor's office in the court house at San Jose; and Elio. Mr. Allegrini stands high in the Masonic lodge, which order he first joined in Italy, and now belongs to Harmony Lodge No. 26, San Jose. He is also a member of the Druids in which he has passed the chairs and has been delegate to the Grand Grove for fifteen different times. Is a member of the Franco-Italian lodge of I. O. O. F.;

S. R. Wade

Martha E. Wade

also a member of the I. O. R. M., the Ridgley Protective Association and Italian Benevolent Society, of which he is past president. He takes a live interest in the affairs of San Jose and is always for projects and movements that make for the betterment of the community and the welfare of the commonwealth.

THE GROWERS BANK.—The city of San Jose is liberally endowed with institutions calculated to advance materially the financial welfare of its inhabitants, and the most recent acquisition to financial circles is the Growers Bank, which held a public reception on the occasion of its opening April 30, 1921, in the handsomely-remodeled and spacious five-story building located at the northwest corner of Santa Clara and Market streets, known as the Growers Bank building. The bank was organized with a capital and surplus of $330,000 and the personnel of its officers presage success in their undertaking. The exterior is of the attractive Napoleon gray marble, which gives promise of what the interior will be. On entering one sees gray marble floors and highly-polished marble walls blended harmoniously with the woodwork, quarter-sawed oak finished in silver gray and trimmed in bronze. That the institution comes into being with the best wishes of bankers of all parts of the state, was indicated from the many outside bankers who paid their respects to the new institution on opening day. Not only were words of greeting received from all the local banks, but twenty-two representatives from banks in other parts of the state, including the Citizens National and the Merchants National of Los Angeles, were also guests of the Growers Bank, and all wished it every success during the long life which is predicted for it. On the right as one enters the door, is the patrons' waiting room, next the offices of the bank's officials, and farther on the commercial department, all equipped in the most artistic and up-to-date fashion. All office furniture is of steel, the best procurable, and a unique combination of beauty and utility.

At the end of the lobby is the savings department, while back of this department are the bank's two main vaults, one the money vault, and the other the safety deposit vault. They are protected by massive steel doors, each five and one-half tons in weight, equipped with time locks, and so delicately protected that the slightest touch on the combination dial once the door is closed, will set off three burglar alarms.

Adjoining the safety vault are four coupon rooms for the convenience of the bank's patrons. In the rear, and to the left, is located the directors' room, finished in mahogany, with a twenty-foot table, constructed of three solid pieces of mahogany, two and one-half inches in thickness. To the right of the lobby are the foreign and domestic exchange departments, and the receiving and paying departments, in the equipping of which no expense has been spared. At the rear end to the right of the building is the stairway which leads to the ladies' rest room on the second floor. This is attractively furnished, and serves both as a reading and rest room. Outside a McClintock clock has been installed at a cost of $1,700 with Westminster chimes sounding the hour and the half hour, which is a delight and convenience to the general public.

Officials of the institution, who were the recipients of many congratulatory messages, are: S. E. Johnson, president; G. C. Singletary, vice-president; Sam Martin, vice-president; Fred W. Sinclair, cashier and manager; H. S. Kittredge, secretary-treasurer; J. I. Bujan, assistant cashier, and C. A. Swain, assistant cashier. Over 1,000 new accounts were added to their clientele on opening day, which gives them something like 4,000 accounts.

EVASIO PORTALUPI.—A successful, experienced baker whose unremitting industry has enabled him to establish himself, with equal prosperity in other fields is Evasio Portalupi, who was born in Torino, Italy, on June 9, 1885, the son of Joseph Portalupi, a building contractor, who had married Miss Adelaide Rigolone. Mrs. Portalupi died at the birth of her son; and his father passed away when our subject was eighteen years old. Evasio was sent to the grammar schools, and then, to complete his higher education, he attended the College at Torino.

Joseph Portalupi had long had an intimate friend, a building contractor in San Francisco, and his letters to the old Italian home district led to Evasio's crossing the briny deep himself. A serious disappointment, however, awaited him in San Francisco: arriving in this far-off city on November 25, 1906, he found that the friend in question had been taken ill, and therefore could not continue to do contract work; and consequently the young man was thrown upon his own resources, and had to accept day labor. He worked for a short time with a pick and shovel, and then accepted a position with the United Railway Company of San Francisco. He worked there for four months, and then was in the service of the St. Francis Hotel for two years.

About that time Mr. Portalupi bought out the Telegraph Hill Grocery at the corner of Grand and Greenwich streets, and for eight years he managed that enterprise so well that it steadily grew, and became a profitable investment. On April 13, 1916, he sold out and removed to San Jose, and here he entered the bakery field, and with the aid of his accomplished and faithful wife, established the New Style French Bakery. This fine business they sold out in 1919, giving way to Petrino & Ferrarris, and then Mr. Portalupi started the Italian Grocery at 130 West Santa Clara Street, a thriving business since moved to the corner of First and St. John streets. He then began to invest in real estate, and he is today an active operator in that important field. When Mr. Portalupi was managing the bakery business now conducted by his brother-in-law, Mr. Petrino, he so developed it that he had wholesale wagons running throughout San Jose and vicinity, while he was shipping bread to such points as Gilroy and Milpitas, and for three years supplying the county hospital and almshouse.

At San Jose, on April 13, 1916, Mr. Portalupi was married to Miss Mary Petrino, a native of Montiglio, in the Province of Alexandria, Italy, and the daughter of Evasio and Tersilla Petrino. Her father was a successful commission merchant, and she had the advantages of a good home. In 1908 she came to San Francisco and in 1910 to San Jose. One child, a son named Henry, has blessed the union. Mr. Portalupi is a Republican, and a member of the Masons, as well as the Maccabees and the Red Men, of San Jose, and he has been an active officer in all of the lodges.

CHARLES GENARDINI.—For more than a quarter of a century Charles Genardini has been active as a dairyman of Santa Clara County, and his success has been obtained through close application to business, coupled with honesty and uprightness of character. A native of Switzerland, he was born at Gordola, in Canton Ticino, June 29, 1865, the son of Joseph and Rosalia (Pata) Genardini, Charles being the fifth child in a family of six. The father was a farmer and orchardist. Charles was educated in the public schools of his native land, and spent his boyhood on the farm helping his father with the farm work. In 1886, when he was twenty-one, he came to California, settling in San Luis Obispo County. Mr. Genardini was a carpenter by trade and when he came to California he could turn his hand to any kind of work. He started to work in a dairy, but he found the milking of cows very hard and thought he never would learn it, but in three months he had mastered it, so he could hold his own with anyone. He attended strictly to business and in time his employer sold out to him and he continued the business for four years, then started in the dairy business for himself near the town of Morrow, ten miles from San Luis Obispo and continued for four years; then leased a ranch at Chorro and ran it eight years, when he came back to Morrow, where he leased two different ranches. In time he came to have one of the largest dairies in that region, having 170 milch cows. He was one of the first dairymen to see the practicability of the separator and was one of the first to install a steam separator in his dairy and also a power churn, where he manufactured butter. During several months of the year he made 200 pounds of butter a day, which he shipped and sold in the Los Angeles markets through commission men, obtaining a record price. He was said to have the best bunch of cows on the Coast. He saw to it, too, that his men had comfortable quarters and good food and he was known as one of the most reliable and enterprising men in the county. He continued dairying there until 1913, selling out his dairy in San Luis Obispo County and settled in Santa Clara County on a ranch near Lawrence Station, consisting of 160 acres. He rented this place for about five years, then bought forty-four acres on Bascom Avenue devoted to prunes, which he later sold, and purchased his present home on the Stevens Creek Road; remodeling the house into a modern bungalow and putting the place in good shape.

Mr. Genardini's marriage occurred in San Luis Obispo in 1889 and united him with Miss Elizabeth Canet, the daughter of Joseph and Valentine Canet. Grandfather Canet came from Spain and settled in California in very early days. Mrs. Genardini was educated in the schools of San Luis Obispo, and was reared on a farm. She and her husband are the parents of five children: Rosalia, deceased; Armenia, accidentally burned to death when two years old; Joseph married Miss Jennie Tonini of Morrow and they have three children—Alfred, Helen and Stanley Charles; Mary is Mrs. Fred Tonini and they have three children—Ellis, Carl and Eileen; Dante entered the service of his country in June, 1918, and was one month at Camp Lewis in Company L, Three Hundred Sixty-fourth Infantry of the Ninety-first Division; was transferred to the Signal Corps in New York and went to France as a telephone operator, and spent eleven months overseas in Company C of the Three Hundred Sixth Field Signal Battalion and received the rank of corporal, having a fine record in the service. He returned home July, 1919, and was honorably discharged. He married Miss Irene Jacques and they reside in San Jose.

Politically, Mr. Genardini is a stanch Republican, and he became a citizen of the United States in 1894 at San Luis Obispo. In August, 1906, he made a trip back to Switzerland to visit the old home, where he had a pleasant time, as his mother, who was eighty-two years old, and sister were living. He spent over three months, during which time he traveled into Italy and different countries on the continent, visiting his brother, Elia, in Paris, returning to California pleased to get back. His mother lived to be eighty-eight years of age. Fraternally Mr. Genardini is an Elk of the San Luis Obispo lodge and a member of the Druids No. 90 of Cayucos. He is a strong admirer of his adopted country and does all he can for the advancement of his locality.

MRS. RENEE RISPAUD.—A native daughter who takes pride in having been born in the Garden City is Mrs. Renee (Reynaud) Rispaud. Her father, L. Reynaud, a prominent business man in San Jose, was born near Gap, Hautes-Alps, France, in 1865. He was a baker by trade, and coming to San Jose when eighteen or nineteen years of age, he followed his trade in that city for some years, until he opened the Eldorado Bakery in the Delmas building on Post Street, later moving it to Post and Vine streets. During these years he made three trips on visits to France. The latter part of his business career was in partnership with his son-in-law, Henry Rispaud. He was a member of the Odd Fellows and the Club La France, and died December 9, 1918. The mother of Mrs. Rispaud was Eugenia Richier, also born in France; she died about twenty-one years ago, leaving two children, Renee, and Louis, who is associated with Mrs. Rispaud in business. Renee Reynaud was educated in the College of Notre Dame, Santa Clara County. Going to France, she spent four years at Gap, and there attended Academie Providence. On her return home, after completing the course at Notre Dame, Santa Clara, she was graduated from the Pacific Coast Business College.

Her marriage in San Jose in January, 1912, united her with Henry Rispaud, who was born at the old Joseph Rispaud home at Long Bridge, above Saratoga. After his marriage Mr. Rispaud engaged in business with his father-in-law, L. Reynaud as proprietors of the Eldorado Bakery and Winery, continuing the business until 1919, when they quit on account of national prohibition. Two children were born of this union, Eugene and Henrietta. The family were bereaved of their husband and father August 29, 1920, a deep sorrow to them as well as to his many friends. In September, 1921, Mrs. Rispaud came to Long Bridge and purchased her present place, where she has a small store with confectionery and soft drinks, and also has a camping grounds equipped to accommodate automobile and picnic parties, with pits for cooking and tables for serving the meals. Trout fishing can be had in the Campbell Creek on which her property is located. In this enterprise she is associated with her brother, Louis Reynaud, who is assisting her in its management;

Chas Gerardini

they still own their property in San Jose. Mr. Rispaud was a member of the Odd Fellows, Eagles, Native Sons of the Golden West and the Club La France, of San Jose.

CLIFFORD BYRON GOODRICH.—The success achieved by Clifford Byron Goodrich in business and the high standing he enjoys as a citizen furnishes an example of what may be accomplished by a man of determination, perseverance and energy. A native of the county, born in Saratoga, October 1, 1894, he is a son of E. E. and Lilly (Dutcher) Goodrich; the father, a retired rancher, resides at Capitola, Santa Cruz County. They were the parents of five children: Clifford Byron, the subject of this sketch; Leo, an oil driller, living in Coalinga; Claude E., an oil driller living in Texas; Adell, residing in San Jose; Vera resides in Saratoga. His mother passed away in 1917.

Mr. Goodrich's boyhood days were spent on a ranch near Saratoga; later removing with the family to a place on Tenth Street, San Jose. His education was obtained in the public schools of San Jose, supplemented with a business course at Heald's Business College, graduating in 1912. He entered the employ of J. B. Leaman, San Jose's laundryman and dry cleaner, learned the business and for three years he served as foreman of the dry cleaning establishment. Later, for one year, he was manager for the Vapor Dry Cleaning Company. On November 1, 1921, he became connected with the French Benzol Company on North Fourth Street, where modern and up-to-date machinery is used, making the plant sanitary and also places it in the front rank of businesses of this kind. Mr. Goodrich is a self-made man in the best sense of the word; while working he made his own way through school, and is now reaping the rewards of an honest, consistent and well-directed efforts. He has acquired a pleasant home at 183 Humboldt Street in San Jose.

The marriage of Mr. Goodrich united him with Miss Viola Neville, a native of Kansas City, Mo., and they are the parents of two children: Adell and June. Fraternally he is a Mason, holding a membership in Friendship Lodge No. 210, F. & A. M.; he is also a member of the Sciots, and is active in the Chamber of Commerce of San Jose. During the Mexican trouble of 1916-17 he served his country on the border.

MELVIN JOSEPH ARANA.—An expert plumber who has rapidly come to the fore in San Jose is Melvin Joseph Arana, of 371 West San Carlos Street, at which headquarters he has been manufacturing various kitchen and other practical utensils of such a novel design as to command unusual attention. He was born in Santa Cruz on January 14, 1888, the son of John Arana, also a native of Santa Cruz and a farmer, the son of a pioneer of 1850, who was drawn to California by the rush for gold. Later he went into San Luis Obispo County, and there engaged in the raising of cattle. He lived to be seventy-four years of age. John Arana married Miss Santa Rodriguez, of the family so well known as early-timers and stock-raisers, and herself a native of Santa Cruz. She attended Notre Dame College in San Jose in the early period of that institution, and became an artist in weaving worsted cloth with faces, images and fancy designs in variegated colors, of such real merit that many of her masterpieces were exhibited at the Panama-Pacific Fair in San Francisco in 1915. Grandfather Rodriguez came to San Francisco as a pioneer and lived on the sand hills where Golden Gate Avenue and Devisidero Street now cross. John Arana acquired a large farm of 700 acres in Santa Cruz County, at Arana Gulch Twin Lakes, and there he raised cattle until he returned to Santa Cruz, where he died. The mother now resides in San Francisco.

Melvin Arana, familiarly called by his many friends "Mel," attended both the grammar and high schools of Santa Cruz, and when a young man took up the plumbing trade with Alexander Tait in Santa Cruz, remaining in his service about twelve years. He then went to San Francisco and worked for eight years for the Scott Company. In June, 1920, he came to San Jose and opened a plumbing shop; he is a very fine mechanic and an excellent and honest workman, and such has been his progress, development and prosperity that he is now in a position to do the plumbing and steam-fitting of the largest types of public and office buildings. He was in charge of all the plumbing and steam-fitting on the Faith, the concrete vessel built during the war, at Redwood City, by the Government as an experiment in concrete vessels, and partly as both the cause and the result, he is now planning the manufacture of concrete laundry trays and sink combinations. He has already bought the plot of ground in East San Jose where he intends to build and manufacture these fixtures. "Mel" Arana has certainly done much to increase industrial activity in San Jose; and as a Republican he has always favored that legislation most likely to steady and improve business. He is an enthusiastic member of the Master Plumbers' Association of San Jose.

On June 30, 1912, Mr. Arana was married at San Francisco to Miss Estella M. Francis, a native of Buffalo, N. Y., and the daughter of David and Rose Francis, natives of France and New York, respectively. David Francis came from France to Buffalo, N. Y., when a young man, and there he married. They brought their family to San Francisco when Estella was a small child; she was the third oldest of their six children and received her education in the Lincoln school in San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Arana have been blessed with one child, Evelyn. Mrs. Arana is an accomplished and attractive woman who studied singing and dancing under the best teachers in San Francisco. She made a success as a vocalist and dancer, teaching fancy dancing to a large class. From a small child she displayed marked ability as a dancer; when only seven years old, she played with Florence Roberts in the old California Theatre in San Francisco, and afterward, as a toe dancer, gave performances at the old Grand Opera House. She had flattering offers after her marriage, but she gave up her career, preferring to devote all of her time to her home. Their daughter, Evelyn, inherits the same talent from her mother, having been taught by her mother from a child, and from the age of four years she danced on the stage, and David Belasco pronounced her a child wonder. During the late war baby Evelyn gave eight months of her time and talent for the Red Cross and benefits to the soldier boys. She has had many flattering offers from Belasco, Fox and others, but her parents thought it wiser for her not to ac-

cept them, very naturally wanting their baby at home with them, and she is now among the bright pupils of the Lincoln grammar school. Mr. Arana is a member of the Maccabees and it goes without saying that Mr. and Mrs. Arana are recipients of their share of well-deserved popularity.

JAMES K. KENNEDY.—Among the men of affairs who left their imprint on Santa Clara County and by their well applied energy helped to make the county more prosperous must be mentioned the late James K. Kennedy. He was of Scotch descent and a native of St. Johns, New Brunswick, Canada, where he received a good education. After spending a few years in New York City he came to California in the early '70's, locating in San Francisco, where he was married on July 1, 1876, to Miss Mary F. Pippin, a native daughter of California, born in Stanislaus County, a daughter of Samuel H. and Sarah A. (McClung) Pippin. His maternal grandmother was a member of the Rutledge family that settled in Nashville, Tenn. Her father, Samuel H. Pippin, was a native of Maryland and in frontier times he removed with his family to Warsaw, Mo. In 1852, in company with thirty other families, he started for California, this being one of the largest trains of emigrants that ever came into the state. They were six months in reaching their destination, the journey being one of great hardship and peril. Grandfather McClung and his wife were in the train, and they were very kind to the Indians, giving them food at various points on the road, and one evening when the party was camping on the banks of the Platte River, an old Indian crept up to the grandmother and indicated by signs that an attack was to be made upon them that night. She implored the leader of the train to break up camp and move to a point farther on, but this he refused to do. The grandfather, feeling uneasy, the McClungs and a few others left the remainder of the party and sought a more remote place in which to spend the night. This was in the vicinity of Fort Laramie and they subsequently learned that of the original band all except one were massacred that night by the Indians. Owing to her robust constitution, Grandmother McClung was able to withstand the hardships of the journey and passed away at the venerable age of eighty-six years and four months.

Samuel H. Pippin first located in Stanislaus County, whence he later removed to Montezuma, in Tuolumne County, where he successfully followed mining. Subsequently he went to Sutter County, where he purchased a tract of land comprising 160 acres, devoting his attention to the raising of grain, in which he continued active until ten years ago, then moved to Sacramento and resided there until he died, at the age of ninety, his wife having preceded him. A short time before his death he took a ride in an airplane, being one of the oldest residents of the state to venture on a trip of this nature. Mary F. Pippin was one of three children, the other members of the family being Zella and William P., the latter a resident of Oakland.

In 1892 Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy removed to San Jose; wishing to rear their family, particularly their sons, on a farm, they selected and purchased a ranch of ninety-five acres on Capitol Avenue. It was raw land and no fruit to speak of was raised in that section, but with true optimism he set out orchards and devoted his attention to the growing of prunes and apricots. Although his ranch was not irrigated, he raised some of the finest fruit in the Santa Clara Valley, being very successful as a horticulturist, and bringing his ranch to a high state of cultivation. However, his health failed and he passed away in 1905. In his demise San Jose lost a valued citizen, for his life was an upright and honorable one, his earnest toil bringing him success and his integrity winning for him the high regard of all with whom he was associated.

Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy became the parents of four children: Robert K., now a resident of Portland, Ore., married a Miss McDowell and they have three children—Robert K. Jr., James and Betty. William F., of Los Angeles, Cal., married a Miss McAbee, of San Jose, and they have become the parents of two children—William F. and June Ethel. Allen Rutledge, a resident of San Jose, wedded a Miss Eva M. Holland, a native of this city, and they now have two children—Mary A. and John Rutledge. Bessie C., the youngest in the family, married L. B. Beverson, of San Jose. There are seven grandchildren, who represent the third generation of the Rutledge family in California and the sixth generation in the United States. Mr. Kennedy was an adherent of the Republican party, to which his widow also gives her political allegiance, while she is likewise a member of the Eastern Star and White Shrine. Fraternally he was identified with the Masons and Odd Fellows, belonging to the San Francisco lodges.

PETER SABATTE.—Identified with the commercial activities of California for almost forty years and in Santa Clara County for fourteen years, Peter Sabatte established the garage located at 222 South Market Street, and which is now operated by his two sons, Edmond and Joseph Sabatte. He was born in the year of 1865 at Oloron in the Basses-Pyrenees, France; and when he was seventeen years old, came to America and California; locating in Oakland he established himself in a creamery, with a restaurant. He had married Miss Jeanne Baitx, and she proved the best of wives and mothers. Later the family removed to Santa Clara and where, for three years, Mr. Sabatte conducted a dairy on Newhall Street. He then purchased a ranch of forty acres on the Alviso Road, about three miles north of San Jose, given to alfalfa culture, and for eight years he conducted there a large dairy. Mr. and Mrs. Sabatte are the parents of five children: Edmond, Joseph, Yvonne, Elsie and Frank.

In August, 1921, Mr. Sabatte purchased the garage and its patronage at 222 South Market Street, San Jose, from Picchetti Bros. and turned it over to his two sons, Edmond and Joseph; and Edmond Sabatte was made manager. The garage building is 60x120 feet in size; and it is equipped with every appliance necessary for first-class overhauling of all makes of machines. The public appreciate the service there guaranteed, and it is necessary to employ five men regularly to handle the patronage. The Sabatte Bros. are also the agents, for Santa Clara County, for the Reliance Trailers.

Edmond, the eldest of the brothers, was born in Oakland July 24, 1898, and Joseph, born in the same city February 12, 1900, and they attended the public school in Berkeley and Santa Clara parochial school, then Edmond attended Santa Clara College for a time while Joseph went to Santa Clara high

J. K. Kennedy

school. They then assisted the father on the dairy ranch until they took over this garage, which they now own and manage. Edmond Sabatte was married in San Jose February 23, 1921, to Miss May Shaw, a native of England.

Mr. Sabatte is a stand-pat Democrat. He works for the best interests of the community with the same thoroughness that he manifests in the conduct of his private business affairs, and his efforts have counted for much in his locality.

MRS. MINNIE B. ZASTROW.—A native of Ohio, Mrs. Minnie B. Zastrow was born at Beverly, April 4, 1868, the youngest child of eight children born to Charles M. and Martha W. (Power) Matthew, natives of Virginia who were farmers in Washington County, Ohio. The father was a deacon in the Primitive Baptist Church. Minnie B. was educated in the public school. She learned gardening and engaged in business for herself; later she engaged in the grocery business in Beverly until she disposed of it and started a broom factory as well as running a knitting factory. In 1901 she married Fred William Zastrow, a native of Germany, and in 1902 she sold her factories and removed to Chehalis, Wash., where she started the Jersey Dairy and in time built up a splendid herd. Purchasing a farm she was in the dairy business there until 1919, when she sold her ranch and shipped her best cows to Santa Cruz County, Cal., and ran a dairy as well as being proprietor of the Washington Hotel at Boulder Creek. In November, 1921, she removed to Los Gatos and established the Jersey Dairy with headquarters at 188 Loma Alta Avenue, where she is furnishing her patrons with splendid service in her line.

Mr. and Mrs. Zastrow have five children: Leah, is Mrs. Engman and resides in San Francisco; Ruth, also of San Francisco; Esther, Paul Matthew, and Charles Joseph. Mrs. Zastrow is a literary woman and has written many poems and also wrote and published the book, "Unity and Variety of Truth," and she has just completed "Banner of Truth or Faith," a book against Russellism. She is a member of the Primitive Baptist Church and has always been a close student of the Bible.

E. NOMMENSEN.—Among the general contractors and builders in San Jose whose work is not confined to Santa Clara County, but is carried on in different portions of California, and who is meeting with deserved success, is E. Nommensen, who left his native Denmark to seek a home in the newer country of America and settled in the beautiful and productive Santa Clara Valley, which has continued to be his home since 1906. He was born March 3, 1885, at Aabenraa, a son of Jess and Cathinka (Dam) Nommensen, both natives of Denmark. The father, who was a hardware merchant, passed away in his native land, but the mother still lives at the old home. This worthy couple had ten children, four of whom are living. One brother lost his life in the World War. Mr. Nommensen is the oldest living child, and he has a sister, Mrs. Cathinka Berger, living at Bakersfield, Cal.

E. Nommensen was educated in the private schools of Denmark, but his most valuable knowledge was gained in the school of experience. Having completed a course in a local business college he became bookkeeper in his father's hardware store in his native country; then he spent four years in the same line in different cities of Germany; he then concluded to try his fortunes in the Land of the Stars and Stripes, so came across to New York and immediately to San Jose, Cal. Seeking outdoor work, he chose the carpenter's trade and served his apprenticeship under J. H. Miller, an old contractor, and continued with him for a few years, when he became a partner of his employer. Since then he has become one of the largest general contractors in the valley. He specializes in concrete work and has constructed some of the most handsome business blocks in the city. He built the King City auditorium, the Greenfield school and an addition to the County Hospital, and is now building six bridges in Monterey and Santa Clara counties, two of them being 340 feet long; he also built the Alum Rock and Keyes Street bridges, three bridges on the Almaden Road and three on Pleasanton Road. He has erected many fine residences and bungalows in San Jose, as well as over the valley, and employs some fifty men.

The marriage of Mr. Nommensen in San Jose united him with Miss Esther Larsson, a native of Sweden. Politically he supports the Republican party, and fraternally is a member of the Dania Lodge of San Jose. He is a booster for good roads and bridges, and all practical utilities, and is active in all municipal improvements. Whenever the opportunity affords itself, he recuperates at the mountains or seashore. He has a pleasant home and a paying business, which has brought him contentment in the city of his adoption. He is respected for his industrious life, his unquestioned integrity, and his devotion to his family and friends.

GEORGE J. FIEHMANN.—An experienced pear-grower, whose pronounced success has proved a helpful stimulation to like endeavor by fellow-ranchers, is George J. Fiehmann, a native son happy in his association with the Golden State, having been born at Tracy, in San Joaquin County. On December 20, 1881, he entered the family of August Fiehmann who came from Germany, his native land, when he was a lad of sixteen years, and in time settled in San Joaquin County, Cal. He married Miss Caroline Schulte, reared a family of seven children, George being the eldest, and acquired some 440 acres of land, which he farmed.

George attended school in the Lammerville school district, in San Joaquin County, and when twenty years of age started to make his own way in the world. He worked for wages on ranches near Tracy, for a number of years, and removing to Santa Clara County in 1910, he continued to work out as a farm hand. Now he lives upon a ranch owned by his mother, the old Schulte ranch set out with pear trees by his grandfather, Bernard Schulte, a pioneer of the valley. This fine farm he leases from his mother, who lives in Sunnyvale; she was born in Minnesota and came to California with her parents when a girl. August Fiehmann died in 1907 on his ranch at Tracy. George employs two men all the year around, and during the rush season keeps about twelve men busy. The home ranch comprises twenty-acres devoted to the cultivation of Bartlett and shipping pears; Mr. Fiehmann, through his careful cultivation and care of his orchards, has made a decided success, so much so, that a short time ago he purchased a ranch of six and one-half acres adjacent

to the Southern Pacific Railway, also a valuable pear orchard, from which much may be expected under his skillful management. He is a member of California Pear Growers' Association and fraternally is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

At Sunnyvale on February 26, 1910, Mr. Fiehmann was married to Miss Lola Lang, a native of Cottage Grove, Ore., and the daughter of George and Lena (Kerr) Lang. Her father was a rancher, and she attended school at Cottage Grove and St. Mary's Convent at The Dalles, Ore. One child has blessed the fortunate union—a daughter, Emma. A Republican in matters of national import, Mr. Fiehmann with his wife are loyal and active members of the Methodist Church of Sunnyvale, and both as citizens and church members endeavor to favor uplift work.

PROSPER ESTRADE.—Among the settlers of the later '60's in Santa Clara County who had much to do in the development of property from grain and hay fields to vineyards and orchards was the late Prosper Estrade, an industrious and enterprising citizen. He was born at Barat Chien Dessus, Haute Garonne, France, February 12, 1851, and grew to young manhood and received his education in his native district. When he was sixteen years old he left his own country and made his way to America and California, settling in Santa Clara County in 1867. Upon his arrival here he had just forty dollars to his name, and to avoid having it stolen, gave it to one of his countrymen to keep for him, and for two years he was employed as a ranch hand; at the same time he learned the ways of the New World and saved his money, so that he was able to buy four horses and a wagon and then began to take contracts to supply the Almaden mines with timber. This he would hire cut and then would haul it during the winter months, while in the summer he worked the Almaden ranch of 700 acres, where he raised hay and grain. He added to his stock until he had fourteen head of horses for teaming and ranching.

In 1882, Mr. Estrade was able to buy seventy-six acres of land near the Masson ranch, and at once started in to improve it, setting out an orchard and a vineyard of wine grapes and in time he became a large manufacturer of wine, averaging 250,000 gallons each year, which he sold in San Francisco. He kept five or six men busy the year 'round and superintended the work in person. He also became the owner of eight acres at Robertsville, on the Almaden Road and Branham Lane, and erected the store building and carried on the business for several years, at the same time living on the property. This property was sold by Mrs. Estrade in 1919 to E. H. Muller, who succeeded to the business in 1913. In 1902 Mr. Estrade was taken ill and from that date until his death, on September 11, 1916, was unable to take an active part in conducting his business, although he still directed his ranch and wine-making affairs.

On November 16, 1880, Prosper Estrade and Miss Lizzie Lanz were married. She was born at Strasburg, Stark County, Ohio, and came with her parents to California in 1876 and located in San Jose. There were four children born of this union: Mary, Mrs. F. N. Pfeiffer, of San Francisco; Frank P. Estrade has two daughters, Esther and Mildred; Lillie died at the age of three and one-half years; Edward A. Estrade lives on the home ranch and is the father of two sons, Melvin and Eugene. Mr. Estrade was a Republican and an Odd Fellow and liberally supported all projects for the good of the county. Since the passing of Mr. Estrade his wife has managed the ranch so efficiently that she is assured of a good income each season. She is a Republican in her political affiliations, and is interested in all that pertains to the general advancement of the welfare of the community.

MANLY M. CURTIS.—A veteran of the Civil War, who after living a life of varied experiences in many climes has found the land of peace and contentment, is Manly M. Curtis, who for more than a decade past has been a resident of the San Martin district. A native of Canada, Mr. Curtis was born in Eaton township, eighty miles south of Quebec, on March 1, 1836, his parents being William and Roxy (Powers) Curtis, the latter a native of Canada. William Curtis was a native of Vermont and a farmer and mechanic, who after his marriage removed to Canada, where he became interested in farming on the frontier, and also was engaged as a builder. In 1837 the family removed to near Port Hope, Upper Canada, and in 1844 they crossed the border to the United States, settled in the vicinity of Lockport, N. Y., and four years later settled at Canada Corners, near DeKalb, Ill.

Soon after the family had settled in Illinois they moved to Beloit, Wis., later going on from there to Steele County, Minn., where they engaged in farming on 160 acres of land. While living there the Civil War broke out and Mr. Curtis lost no time in offering his services to his country, enlisting in April, 1861, in Company G, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. After serving one month of his ninety days he was discharged. After the Battle of Bull Run he re-enlisted in the same regiment and company, serving until January 26, 1862. He returned to Minnesota, but soon went on to Montana, where for eleven years he prospected and mined for gold, operating in the streets of Helena, and experiencing all the hardships of that life. On his return to Minnesota in 1877 he settled near Marshall, Lyon County, and there engaged in farming on about one-half a section, but in 1898 the lure of gold and the love of adventure again took him from the peaceful pursuit of farming to the gold fields of Alaska. Fortune did not attend his efforts there, however, and the following year he crossed the continent to its southeastern extreme, locating near White City, Fla. Again the Northwest called him and he removed to Port Angelus, Wash., where he spent about eighteen months, coming to Gilroy, Cal., December 1, 1901. Here, in 1908, he purchased ten acres of land of San Martin ranch, which had been set to vineyard and which he later sold, and he is also the owner of a vineyard of fifteen acres on Bodfish Road near Gilroy, a desirable piece of property. In 1919 he bought ten acres of prunes on Colombet Avenue north of Middle Avenue.

After his life of travel and adventure, Mr. Curtis is still looking after his property, finding in the Santa Clara Valley the ideal home place and enjoying the fruits of his years of labor. A Republican in politics, he has always taken an active interest in public affairs, and while living in Steele County, Minn., was a member of Somerset township board of supervisors. A great reader and of a philosophic turn of mind, Mr. Curtis has published a book entitled "Cause of Variation."

Prosper Estrade

Photo taken 1902

FRANK N. ARNERICH.—Among the rising young men of San Jose, who have accomplished much, although young in years, is Frank N. Arnerich, who started in the restaurant business when only a lad of seventeen and now owns a place of business under the name of The Oyster Loaf Restaurant. He was born in Jugo-Slavia, on June 11, 1888, and was the son of Nicholas and Antoinette (Chargin) Arnerich. His father came to California in the year 1875 and settled in Amador County, engaging as a miner. He made three trips back to the old country, and in the year 1916 he passed away at his old home, the mother surviving him until 1918. He came to Amador County in 1900, joining his brother, and there attended the public schools of Amador City and later went to night school in San Francisco. Having learned the business of restaurateur in San Francisco and in San Jose, at the early age of seventeen he engaged in this line in San Jose in the year of 1905, and has continued here ever since. He engaged in business for himself and with his experience in this line, he has built up a good trade, and he has since been very successful; his up-to-date restaurant, The Oyster Loaf, being both popular among San Jose's residents and increasingly profitable for himself.

Mr. Arnerich's marriage united him with Miss Lucy Chargin, who was also a native of Jugo-Slavia, and a sister of Joseph, Jerry and Nicholas Chargin. They are the parents of three children—Antoinette Frances, Lawrence Nicholas and Beverly Lucile—and the family reside at 137 North Sixth Street. Mr. Arnerich is a member of the Order of Red Men, and of the Slavonic-American Society of San Jose and is past officer in both orders. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Elks, and is a charter member of the Commercial Club. In national politics he is a stanch Republican.

BURL E. RICE.—Among the progressive young men of Santa Clara County is Burl E. Rice, who was born in Madison, S. D., November 5, 1895, the son of Emmett R. and Anna F. (Eaton) Rice. His father, who was a native of Vermont, was the station agent for the Union Pacific Railroad at Madison, S. D. On the mother's side, the family proudly trace their ancestors back to the two Eaton brothers, who came to the United States in the Mayflower. Grandfather Eaton was an early settler of Illinois, and the story is told that he was once offered the land where the city of Chicago now stands for an old horse. When Burl was but three years old he accompanied his parents to Kansas, and there his father became station agent at Randolph, Kans. From Kansas they moved to Denver, Colo., and his father became identified with the Union Pacific Railroad there, when his health failed, and his son, Claire, took his place with the railroad.

The Rice family lived in Denver six years, and then Burl attended the Marie Wolcott School, later removing with the family to California. They lived a short time at Watsonville, but finally settled at Hollister, San Benito County, and lived there one year, his father taking up the carpenter trade. In 1906 the family moved to San Jose, where Burl attended the San Jose High School a short time, but when nineteen years old, stopped school to make his own way in life. At first he worked in various lines then started working at the T. & D. Theater as usher, and within six months, through his ability and pleasing personality, became assistant manager.

In July, 1917, Mr. Rice enlisted in the Naval Reserve Force and was sent to San Pedro for three months, and from there to the San Francisco Naval Port Guard. Later he was transferred to the Asiatic Squadron on board the Flagship Brooklyn, where he served in foreign waters eighteen months, dividing his time between China, Japan, the Philippines, and Vladivostok. Later he returned to California and was released to the Naval Reserves in August, 1919, and July 5, 1921, received his honorable discharge and went back to San Jose, and in a short time was back in his old position, filling it until Oct. 1, 1921, when he resigned to accept a position in the office of the San Jose Lumber Company.

Mr. Rice is the next to the youngest of a family of eight children, six of whom are living: Claire R., Dwight M., Elsie A., Glenn H., and Verne D., and our subject. Claire R., at present is a train dispatcher at Stockton. He entered the service in August, 1917, in the Russian Railway Service Corps, and was sent directly to Japan, and was there six months, being instructed in the Japanese and Russian languages. He was then sent to Vladivostok and thence into the Siberian interior. He visited every station on the Siberian Transcontinental Railway, and was discharged from the service in November, 1919; Dwight tried to enlist several times, but was rejected; he then volunteered his services to the United States in the Oakland shipyards, and when the first draft was called he was accepted April 1, 1918; he was stationed with the Infantry at Camp Kearney about one year, and was discharged from there in July, 1919; Glenn enlisted in the One Hundred Nineteenth Engineers at Camp Fremont in August, 1917, and after six months' training he was sent to France. Arriving at Brest, he was later sent to the firing line, and in one of the engagements was knocked unconscious by a piece of shrapnel which hit his helmet. He returned to the United States and received his discharge in July, 1919; Verne, the youngest brother, was under the draft age, so gave his services working in the Oakland shipyards; he was in line to enter service when the last draft was called, at the time the armistice was signed.

On January 30, 1921, Mr. Rice was married to Miss Ethel Le Mieux, the talented daughter of Jas. A. Le Mieux and Agnes E. Le Mieux, of Menominee, Mich., where she was born. Her father came to California when she was nine years old and went into the building contracting business in San Jose, and here she was reared, attending the St. Mary's grammar school. Mr. Rice keeps up his interesting military associations by membership in the American Legion, and is one who stands high in the estimation of his many friends.

CLARENCE A. LUTTER.—In industrial circles of San Jose Clarence A. Lutter is well known as an expert foundryman and an enterprising and capable business man to whom success has come as the reward of earnest and untiring effort. He was born in Waukegan, Ill., a son of Charles W. and Katherine (Rehling) Lutter, the former a prominent cigar manufacturer. After completing his grammar school course Mr. Lutter entered the high school at Waukegan, where he was a student for two years, and when sixteen years of age became connected with the Thomas Brass & Iron Works, where he served an

apprenticeship to the foundry trade. He then worked in the Pullman car shops for a time, going from there to Kenosha, Wis., where he secured a position in the shops of the Jeffreys Automobile Company, with which he remained for two years. His next removal took him to Kokomo, Ind., where he became identified with the Haynes Brass and Aluminum Foundry, a branch of the Haynes Automobile Works. At the end of two years he severed his connection with that corporation and spent the next few years in traveling through Ohio, Michigan and Indiana with his brother, securing work in the foundries of the various cities where they stopped.

Mr. Lutter then spent a short time in Lyons, Iowa, and in 1909 came to California at the solicitation of the Bean Spray & Pump Company, who were desirous of having him take charge of their brass foundry. His services in that connection were so satisfactory that at the end of a year he was given supervision over the foundries for the plant and continued to fill that position for five years. Having carefully saved his earnings, he then decided to found an independent enterprise and in association with T. C. Kearney established a brass and iron foundry, which they operated for two years and two months and then sold. Mr. Lutter expects in the near future to open a first-class brass foundry in San Jose, in partnership with his brother Martin, who is also an expert foundryman, and the venture will undoubtedly prove a successful one.

In San Jose was solemnized the marriage of Clarence A. Lutter and Miss Lelia Oswald, a native of this city and a daughter of Benjamin and Aurelia Oswald, the former of whom followed the occupation of mining. To this union have been born three children: Olivette, Lelia and Clarice. Fraternally, Mr. Lutter is connected with the Loyal Order of Moose, belonging to the lodge at San Jose. Throughout his career he has closely applied himself to the work in hand and has steadily advanced, each forward step bringing him a broader outlook and wider opportunities, thus gaining that superior knowledge which makes him an authority in the branch in which he specializes.

FRANK W. JOHNSON.—After a faithful record of twenty years' service with the Pullman Company, Frank W. Johnson is now living on his comfortable ranch on Murphy Avenue, San Martin, which he has owned for the past twenty years. He was born at Iowa City, Iowa, December 28, 1857, the son of Rolla and Helen (Morse) Johnson. The father was a native of Massachusetts and he migrated to Tiffin, Ohio, where he was in the mercantile business in the early days, before the coming of the railroad to that state. A man of fine education, he became a successful merchant in Iowa, and was very prominent in the public life of his day, serving as a representative of Johnson County in the Iowa State Legislature, and he lived to be over ninety years old. Mrs. Johnson, who was a native of Ohio, passed away in California, as did her husband, having made their home in this state since 1906.

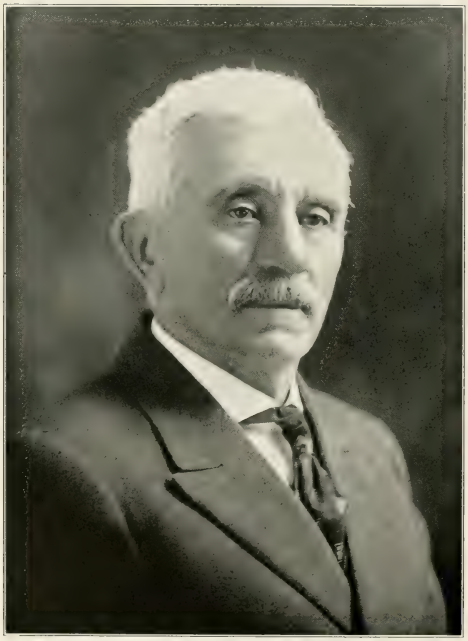
Frank W. Johnson was reared and educated in Iowa, and at the age of sixteen he took a position with a dry goods firm, which later was merged into a partnership with his brother-in-law, Joel Lightner, continuing in this business until 1890. He then went to Chicago and entered the service of the Pullman Company, and spent the next seventeen years in the employ of this corporation. On account of his health Mr. Johnson gave up his railroad work in 1904, coming to San Martin, where he had purchased twenty acres of open land in 1902. He had this land planted to a vineyard, and soon regained his health and strength in the freedom of the outdoor life in this balmy climate. Returning to the Pullman service, he was detailed to the Coast division on the Southern Pacific, from San Francisco to Portland, and he rounded out twenty years with this company before retiring, years filled with interesting experiences that would fill a volume.

In 1890 Mr. Johnson was married to Miss Augusta Wolfe, born at Tipton, Iowa, where she was reared, the daughter of William and Hannah (Colony) Wolfe, the father being extensively engaged in farming and prominent in the public life of Iowa. He was born March 18, 1827, in Knox County, Ohio, while Mrs. Wolfe was born in March, 1833, in that state. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have one daughter, Helen E., the wife of Chas. G. Barnes of Morgan Hill, and the mother of two children, Helen L. and William Mansel, who have added much joy to the Johnson household.

SAM PISTURINO.—A far-sighted, progressive rancher whose methods have been both studied and copied by others, is Sam Pisturino, a native of the Province D'Reggio, in the extreme southern portion of Italy. His parents were Joseph and Grace Pisturino, and his father was a farmer who died when our subject was nine years old, followed only a year later by the mother. Joseph Pisturino operated extensively in the management of a vineyard and the growing of oranges and olives, and he was a generous provider for his four children, Jennie, Sam, and Rocco and Angelina, the two latter deceased.

In 1898 Sam Pisturino left his home and native land and crossed the ocean to America, settling first in New York City, whence he traveled for about eight years throughout the East, the Middle West and the West, stopping longest in Chicago and Portland. In September, 1906, he came into California and took up ranching for himself. He bought six acres on Capitol Avenue, just south of Berryessa, and later purchased ten acres additional. These sixteen acres are now devoted to raising prunes and apricots and the land is amply irrigated. The ranch is also handsomely improved with a home which he himself built, and with other necessary buildings.

Mr. Pisturino's cousin, John, has been with our subject most of the time since he came out to America, and together they have operated. John was born at the same place as Sam, in Southern Italy, on May 29, 1885, the son of Peter and Katherine Pisturino, and entered a family eventually of six children. Joseph, the eldest, died in 1910; Mary and Cecilia came next; John was the fourth in order of birth, and Peter and Jennie were the youngest. When John Pisturino came to California in 1906, he joined his cousin Sam in San Jose. The following year, on March 16, he married Miss Sarah Giosa, a native of the Province of Palermo, and the daughter of Joseph and Rose Giosa. Now they have a family of seven children: Katherine, Peter, Frank, Joseph, Rosalie, Mary and Rosaria, the latter deceased. John Pisturino has a ranch of twenty-five acres on Capitol Avenue, just north of that of Sam, fifteen acres of which are given to the cultivation of prunes, and the rest to apricots, buildings and drying yards.



Victor Cauchois

VICTOR CAUHAPE.—Among the citizens of foreign birth who have helped to build up the great state of California so that it ranks high in the commercial world was the late Victor Cauhapé, for many years a very successful buyer of stock and a resident of San Jose. He was born at Cier de Riviere, in the Haute Garonne section of France, on March 6, 1849, the son of John and Bertrande Cauhapé, who were large land holders in that province.

Next to the youngest in the family, Victor Cauhapé attended the local schools in pursuit of his education up to his nineteenth year. It had been the intention of his mother—his father having died in 1852—that Victor should be sent to Polignan college to prepare him for his life work, but the young man thought otherwise and declared that he was through with books and was coming to America and California, and that his future was in the New World, his success only awaiting his arrival. After much discussion he had his way and the money for his passage, and $700 besides, was given him by his aunt. He came to California via Panama and arrived in San Francisco the day after the great earthquake in 1868. His money enabled him to make a tour of the state and to study conditions and decide upon a place to begin operations. To familiarize himself with local conditions he went to work as a ranch hand at San Juan, riding the range as a cowboy, and soon learned to speak Spanish and English, so that eight years later, in 1876, he began on a small scale to buy stock for the markets of San Jose. He opened an office and maintained his headquarters in San Jose until his death, and in time became one of the best-known buyers in Central California. He bought eight acres of land southeast of the town and erected a slaughter house and there prepared the meat for the customer. In 1910 he gave up slaughtering and only supplied the markets with animals on the hoof. He leased large areas of land, on which he grazed his stock to fatten them for market; for nineteen years he was a tenant of David Jacks of Monterey, and they became fast friends.

Mr. Cauhapé was united in marriage at San Jose, August 21, 1879, with Miss Marie Landry. She was born in Mexico on July 24, 1862, the daughter of Joseph and Francesca (Marino) Landry, who came to California in 1867 on account of the revolution in Mexico, and located first at Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County. It was at Almaden, where Mr. Cauhapé had a meat market, that she first met her future husband and they were later married. They settled in San Jose in 1892, on the land where Mr. Cauhapé had maintained his slaughter house, but which he had moved to replace with a modern residence, and there the family lived until 1919. There were seven children born to Mr. and Mrs. Cauhapé, four boys and three girls: Bertrande Marie, now Mrs. John J. Hartmann of San Jose, and the mother of a son, John J., Jr.; Victor, died at the age of two years; Blanche Marguerite, Mrs. Armand V. Turonnet, also of San Jose; Rita Antoinette, is Mrs. John M. Brown and she has a son, Benjamin M.; Francis Eugene, married Henrietta Beatty; they have two children, Francis E., Jr., and Victor, and reside in Los Angeles; Louis Charles, married Bernice Corkery and has a child, Louis C., Jr. Louis is carrying on a stock business and is quite successful. He served in the World War in the United States Army, enlisting July 2, 1917, and joined the motor truck transport corps; July 3, 1918, he landed at Liverpool and a week later was in France and saw eighteen months' service with the M. T. T. C., being promoted to top sergeant. He was discharged at St. Agnews on April 9, 1919, and while in Europe toured France, Spain and Belgium as a civilian, returning to San Jose on June 10, 1919. The youngest son, Felipe Landry, is attending Tamalpais Military Academy. These children were all born and reared in San Jose, the girls being educated at Notre Dame and the boys at Santa Clara College. In 1885 Mr. and Mrs. Cauhapé made a trip to France to visit Mr. Cauhapé's mother; the second trip was made in 1890. This time they were accompanied by their two eldest daughters. Mr. Cauhapé died in San Jose on November 28, 1917, mourned by all who knew him for his worth as a citizen and friend, husband and father. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and was a Republican. He was liberal in his support of all worthy movements for the good of the county; was a quiet and unassuming man, always of cheery disposition and never so happy as when surrounded by his family. He was always ready to aid his countrymen who came to him for work and many of them owe to Mr. Cauhapé their start in life in California. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church.

RICHARD J. MERRILL.—For nearly thirty years a resident of the Morgan Hill district, R. J. Merrill has for more than a quarter of a century lived in the residence which he erected on his ranch on Llagas Road. Mr. Merrill is a native of Wisconsin, born in Dodge County, July 25, 1850, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel G. Merrill, the father being a native of Ohio, who lived to the ripe old age of eighty-five and died at Janesville, Minn. Three older brothers of our subject, Alex, Silas and Simeon, served in the Civil War. In 1860 the family removed to Waseca County, Minn., and there he passed his boyhood days, getting only a limited amount of schooling and learning the hard work of the farm.

In 1877 Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Merrill removed to Dakota Territory and there pre-empted and homesteaded 320 acres of land. Here they passed through much hardship, due to crop failure, blizzards and the untoward experiences that are a part of pioneer life, but doing their part in bringing about the development enjoyed by its residents today. Here they remained until 1893, when they sought the milder climate of California, coming to Morgan Hill, where Mr. Merrill's older brother, Silas Merrill, had preceded him, and who lived here until his death in 1905. Soon after locating here Mr. Merrill purchased his ranch property and he has since been occupied as an orchardist and is the owner of thirty-five acres, devoted to fruit. In 1911 he also became interested in raising registered Berkshire hogs, and since then has bred and sold much fancy, high-priced stock, until marketing conditions became unfavorable.

While a resident of Minnesota, Mr. Merrill was married, on November 22, 1875, to Miss Alice M. Morse, born in Wisconsin, a daughter of Jacob Morse, a native of England, who came to this country August 15, 1857. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Merrill: Frank L. is a cement contractor and resides at Los Angeles with his wife and son; Roy M. assists on the home ranch. Mr. Merrill is a member of the American Berkshire Association,

a charter member of the California Prune and Apricot Association, and for thirty-seven years has belonged to the Ancient Order of United Workmen. A Democrat in politics, he has always taken a public-spirited interest in community affairs, and while living in Dakota, served as director of the district school.

V. T. McCURDY.—Among the successful orchardists of Santa Clara County worthy of special notice is V. T. McCurdy, who is located upon a fine property of fifty-five acres in the vicinity of San Jose, where he is engaged in intelligent and practical agricultural efforts. A native of Sedalia, Pettis County, Mo., he was born December 20, 1870, a son of John and Elizabeth (Miller) McCurdy. The father, a native of County Antrim, Ireland, emigrated to America, settling first in Kentucky, where he was married, later removing to Missouri in 1860. He was an extensive farmer, owning a large acreage. The mother was born in Kentucky, the third generation back coming from Holland. The Miller family were prominent in the upbuilding of the Blue Grass State, Millersburg being named after one of its members, and the maternal grandfather was for years extensively engaged in farming south of Lexington.

The boyhood of Mr. McCurdy was spent on the farm, and after finishing the common country schools, he attended the Normal school at Warrensburg, Mo., and in 1888 received a teacher's certificate. However, he did not wish to follow teaching, but was inclined toward the study of law, but his strong physique made his services an asset on the farm. He was the ninth son of a family of ten children, and everyone who was strong was pressed into service on the farm. The McCurdys bent their energies to the raising and fattening of hogs and cattle for market, and in the course of twenty years, they became prominent stock men of that locality. They marketed exclusively in Chicago, and at one time farmed 1,000 acres, never selling a bushel of grain, all being used for feeding their large herds of cattle.

The marriage of V. T. McCurdy in June, 1902, united him with Miss Estelle Blanchard, a daughter of George and Emeline (Payne) Blanchard, natives of Warsaw, Ky., but who resided in Santa Clara County at the time of the marriage. Mrs. McCurdy, who is a graduate of the San Jose State Normal, followed the teacher's profession for three years, teaching at the Hester School, near her home on the Alameda. She is a member of the Arden Art League and active in Eastern Star circles.

On September 12, 1912, Mr. McCurdy purchased the present McCurdy ranch of fifty-five acres of the tract known to early settlers as the "Capt. Senate Rancho," who had purchased it from the Bascom estate. Twenty acres of this ranch are in forty-five year old pear trees, the balance are in trees from two to eleven years old, all fancy stock of the following varieties: Bartlett, Feralls, East Berren, Winter Nellis, Golutmorcan (a delicious French pear), B. Hardy, D. Comice, B. Bosc; nine acres are in apple trees of the following varities: Astrakans, Alexanders, Skinner seedlings, the latter variety being developed in this Valley. Mr. McCurdy has made many improvements upon his property, among them being a fine packing house, where all the fruit is packed by experts, labeled with the McCurdy label and shipped from Bascom station. He maintains a standard of excellence in the choice of the fruit and the manner of packing, which enables him to command the best of prices for his products. Through wise management and strict attention to details, he has so established his shipping as to distribute his fruit to all the principal markets in the United States, and also supplies the export trade to Cuba, England, New Zealand, South America and Canada. His habits of thrift and industry have made him independent, and he has always given his support to all measures of advancement for his particular locality, and believes in the future of Santa Clara County. Fraternally Mr. McCurdy is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knight Templar and a Shriner. He is a director in the Garden City Bank, Richmond-Chase Company, Bean Spray Company, the Y. M. C. A. and the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Grange, Federated Farmers, Rotary Club and Commercial Club. Politically he is a Democrat in national affairs, but locally he is an independent, supporting the best men and measures. He is a man of intense vitality, of conserved energy and great resourcefulness, an active, helpful force in the business and social life of town and county. His high general standing, his genial and cordial manners, and above all the noble aims of his life have made him many friends and secured the confidence and respect of the entire community.

THOMAS B. BECK.—The owner of a fine ranch of forty-five acres in the San Martin district, Thomas B. Beck has rounded out a service of nearly twenty-four years with the Pullman Company, and expects soon to retire from his position with this corporation so that he can give all his time to the development of his ranch property. Mr. Beck was born at Plattsville, Ontario, Canada, February 17, 1858, and spent the years of his boyhood in this vicinity. In 1884 he came to Northern Minnesota and there entered the employ of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railroad, and later was with the Northern Pacific, with which system he continued until 1893, when he removed to Chicago and entered the service of the Pullman Company, becoming a conductor in 1898. He took one of the western routes and in 1912 was transferred to the San Francisco division. In 1901 he had purchased ten acres of land at San Martin, and in 1912 the family took up their residence there. They gradually added to their holdings until they now own forty-five acres, devoted to French prunes and walnuts, and a vineyard, which has been producing for a number of years.

At St. Paul, Minn., in 1884, Mr. Beck was married to Miss Belle Menzies, a native of St. Louis, Mo., but a teacher in St. Paul for several years, and four children have been born to them: J. Charles., at home; Thomas B. enlisted for service in the World War on December 12, 1917, in the Thirty-fifth Aero Squadron, trained at Waco, Texas, and was overseas for ten months, serving with the Royal Air Force; he received his honorable discharge at San Diego, March 25, 1919, and has since managed the home ranch; Nellie Grace is engaged in teaching at San Martin; Evan F. is also engaged in ranching; he was also in the U. S. service, entering the S. A. T. C. at the College of the Pacific. Enterprising and public-spirited, the Beck family are among the popular residents of San Martin. Mr. Beck is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association, the Pullman Conductors' Association and the Odd Fellows, and in politics he votes with the Democrats.

Sewall B. Bogart.

SEWALL B. BOGART.—A man who for many years took a prominent part in the business life of San Jose and was greatly interested in the growth of the community was the late Sewall B. Bogart, a son of A. W. Bogart, represented on another page in this work. Sewall B. Bogart was born in Lynn, Mass., June 11, 1872, but came to San Francisco when a small boy with his parents. After completing the public schools he chose the hardware business for his field of action, learning the business in all of its details with Huntington, Hopkins & Company of San Francisco, after which he started a hardware store on Market Street of that city, continuing until he came to San Jose, and with Arthur Holmes was owner of the San Jose Hardware Company. After a number of years of successful business Mr. Bogart sold his interest and established the S. B. Bogart Hardware Company on South First Street, San Jose, where his straightforward method in his dealings enabled him to build up a large business. He eventually sold out his business and returned to San Francisco, becoming a member of the firm of Brittain & Company, hardware merchants, having charge of the general hardware department. He was rated as one of the best men in his line in the city. He was not permitted, however, to enjoy the fruits of his labors, nor to carry out his plans, for only a short time after their opening he was stricken by death, dropping dead in front of the Emporium on Market Street as he was hastening to take a train, May 9, 1909.

Mr. Bogart was married in San Francisco, October 13, 1894, to Miss Fannie Kennedy, who was born in San Francisco a daughter of James Kennedy, a pioneer dry goods merchant on Post Street, in the metropolis. Mrs. Bogart was reared in San Francisco and completed her education at Irving Institute. They were blessed with two children: Edith Adeline, a graduate of Washburn School, San Jose, studied music, specializing in piano and organ; she is now the wife of Thos. Alton, Jr., of San Mateo, and they have a child named Margery; Sewall B., is a graduate of San Jose high school and resides with his mother. Mr. Bogart was a Knights Templar, Mason and Shriner, being a member of California Commandery No. 1 and Islam Temple of San Francisco, and was also a member of the San Jose Lodge of Elks. He was a talented musician, excelling on piano and organ, and from the age of nineteen he was organist in churches. While residing in San Jose he was the organist at the Second Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member. He was buried with Masonic honors. After her husband's death Mrs. Bogart made her home in the family residence in San Jose, caring for and looking after the education of their two children. In 1920, with her son, she took up her residence in San Mateo. Like her husband, she too is a Presbyterian.

MANUEL ANDRADA.—A native of the far-away Azores, Manuel Andrada was born at Ponta Delgada, the island port well known to thousands of tourists on their way to the Mediterranean, the date of his birth being August 15, 1870. Like thousands of other lads of his race, he desired to see more of the world than his island home, so in 1886, when he was sixteen, he sailed to the Hawaiian Islands, where for ten years he was employed on a great sugar plantation. In 1896 Mr. Andrada came to California and located at Morgan Hill, where he acquired six acres of land on Hills Avenue, which he at once set out to develop, and in 1910 he purchased an additional tract of eleven acres on Llagas Avenue, where he and his family make their home.

In 1889 Mr. Andrada was united in marriage with Miss Mary Manisee, a native of Portugal, and eight children have come to bless their home: The two eldest, Mary and John, have passed away; Manuel is married and is living at Hollister; Rosie, Susie and George are at home, and Minnie and Antone are attending school. The family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, attending the church at Morgan Hill. Mr. Andrada can well take satisfaction in the success he has made here, as his well-kept ranch is now entirely free from incumbrance, due to his thrift and willingness to work.

LEWIS H. BRITTON.—An educator of high standing in Santa Clara County who has had a long experience of unusual interest in the military service of his country is Lewis H. Britton, now principal of the Live Oak Union high school at Morgan Hill. Mr. Britton is a native of Santa Clara County and was born at San Jose January 14, 1881. His parents were Ephraim and Mary Jane (Montgomery) Britton, the father a native of Ireland who came from County Donegal, in Ulster, to America when a boy of twelve years. He located on a stock farm near Philadelphia, Pa., where he grew up, and after his marriage came to California, arriving here in the early '60s, locating at Murphy station, now Sunnyvale, where he acquired a large farm and continued to prosper until his death in November, 1914, Mrs. Britton having passed away in 1904.

Lewis H. Britton attended the Braly district school and later the Santa Clara high school. While a student there, at the age of seventeen he enlisted in the U. S. Army during the Spanish-American War, serving for twelve months and receiving his honorable discharge in February, 1899, at San Francisco. On receiving his diploma from the San Jose high school he entered the Washburn Preparatory School and upon completing the courses there matriculated at Stanford University in 1901, receiving his A. B. degree in 1905. He then entered the U. S. Army, was commissioned a second lieutenant and immediately dispatched to Manila, and remained in the Philippine Islands from 1905 to 1908.

On his return to civilian life, Mr. Britton was instrumental in organizing the high school at Gonzales, one of the first Union high schools in Monterey County, and he remained there for two years. From 1910 to 1913 he was head of the history department of the Stockton high school, and in the latter year came to Santa Clara County, where he became the head of the Morgan Hill schools. In 1916 he was given a leave of absence and again entered the military service of his country as first lieutenant in the Fifth California Infantry. Accompanying the expeditionary forces to Mexico; he was in that country for eight months, returning in March, 1917. He became a member of General Funston's staff, and while on duty guarding the bridges and tunnels of the Northern division of the Southern Pacific Railroad, he received orders to report at Camp Kearny, where he reorganized and named the One Hundred Fifty-ninth Infantry. He was promoted to a cap-

taincy and went overseas, being attached to the Second Army in France, and he spent twenty-six months in the service there, a period filled with interesting experiences, during which time he was able to travel over a goodly portion of France. On his return to the United States he received his honorable discharge in April, 1919.

On December 17, 1910, Mr. Britton was married to Miss Mabel L. Lopeman of San Jose, the daughter of Rev. A. S. and Amanda Lopeman, now residents of Imperial Valley. One daughter, Nellie Jane, has been born to them. Mr. Britton stands high in fraternal circles, being a Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at San Francisco, a member of the Elks at San Jose, and of the American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Politically he is a Republican. In addition to his professional work, Mr. Britton has important horticultural interests, being a half owner of the holdings of Britton Brothers, fancy pear and prune growers, of Sunnyvale, Cal., an enterprise that has proven very successful.

LIVE OAK UNION HIGH SCHOOL.—After considerable effort on the part of several public-spirited citizens, the Live Oak Union high school opened at Morgan Hill in September, 1904, with a small enrollment. Montgomery Hall was used to house the pupils for the first term, for although bonds had been voted, the construction of the high school building, now known as the administration building of the present group, was not completed until 1905. Professor Petitt had charge of the first term of school, and he was succeeded by Prof. Franklin H. Talbert, who remained with the school until 1910. He was followed by Prof. C. C. Childress, and three years later, in 1913, Prof. Lewis H. Britton took the principalship, and with the exception of the years, 1915-1916 and 1917-1918, has been in charge of this growing educational institution and the leading figure in the marvelous development in the Morgan Hill schools. In 1915-1916 Professor Abbott, now dean of the College of the Pacific, succeeded Mr. Britton temporarily, and in 1917-1918, H. C. Tillman, now of the faculty of the San Jose high school, occupied this responsible post. On both occasions Mr. Britton was called into the military service of his country, and gladly gave up his chosen vocation to accompany the U. S. Army to Mexico, as a first lieutenant under General Funston, later being promoted to captain and seeing over two years' service overseas during the World War. Needless to say, he received a warm welcome on his return, both from his pupils and the patrons of the school.

At the organization of the Live Oak Union high school, the following rural districts were included: Highland, Burnett, San Martin, Machado and Morgan Hill, and in August, 1921, the addition of the Coyote, Llagas and Uvas districts added greatly to the enrollment. In April, 1921, the $45,000 bond issue carried, this sum to be used for the construction of three additional buildings, making a fine group, and also for the purchase of ten acres in the town of Morgan Hill. The departments of chemistry, science, home economics and physical training are now well cared for, with modern equipment throughout the entire courses, and the machine shop and woodworking department deserves special mention. The Smith-Hughes agricultural work is carried on under the close supervision of Prof. S. H. Davidson and has been given high and well-deserved commendation by the federal inspectors.

The fact that a great number of the students who attend the high school live at some distance from Morgan Hill made the problem of transportation quite a difficult one to cope with, but a fleet of motor busses are now operated by the school, and so far this has proved very successful. In 1921 the first kindergarten was established and this was temporarily housed at the high school on account of the congestion in the grammar school. The trustees are Robert Britton, president; C. D. Robertson, clerk; Mrs. A. F. Cochrane, E. E. Worcester, and Charles Kellogg, and the high school faculty consists of Lewis H. Britton, principal; Sidney H. Davidson, vice-principal; Mrs. B. G. Bevier, Arthur G. Van Gorder, Will Jessup, Miss Florence I. Yesberg, Miss Agnes Corcoran, Charles A. Pihl, Miss Genevieve Barlow, and Miss Myrtle L. Shafer. The district is very fortunate in having a representative board of trustees and a splendid spirit of cooperation exists between them and the faculty and student body, this harmonious relationship being manifested in the activity and progress of the pupils.

ROBERT BRITTON.—Among the successful property owners of Santa Clara County, who have contributed much to the prosperity and advancement of the community, is Robert Britton of Paradise Valley. He was born in County Donegal, Ireland, March 16, 1870, and was reared and schooled there, finishing the grammar grades at the age of thirteen. His father, William Britton, died when he was four years old leaving the mother, Margaret Britton, with four children to rear and educate. Robert attended night school one winter in Manchester, England, and then came to America. His mother still resides in County Donegal, Ireland, and has reached the age of ninety years, a woman of a fine Christian character. Robert remained with his mother until 1893, when he left home to make his own way. Arriving in California he secured a position with the Western Meat Company at South City, having complete charge of their refrigerating plant, and remained with them for thirteen years. He had bought fifty-two acres of the Machado Tract in Paradise Valley, Santa Clara County, and while employed with the Western Meat Company was developing his ranch. From time to time he purchased more land until he now owns 200 acres, forty of which is in full bearing prune trees; the remaining acres are devoted to general farming, the hill land being used for grazing purposes. Mr. Britton completed his U. S. citizenship in Judge Welch's court in San Jose. Mr. Britton is a charter member of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

The marriage of Mr. Britton occurred at South City in 1904 and united him with Miss Mary Jane Young, a native of Liverpool, England, where she was reared and educated, and they are the parents of four children: William Y., George, Margaret, and Charlotte. Politically, Mr. Britton is a Republican and fraternally a member of the Keith Lodge of Masons in Gilroy. For twelve years Mr. Britton

Elise Renaud

served his community wisely and well as president of the board of trustees of the Live Oak Union High School of Morgan Hill and his work is outstanding for its progressiveness and stableness. He is high-minded and generous, loyal to friends, to his work, and the community in which he makes his home, and he has never regretted settling in Santa Clara County. In 1901 his brother, W. H. Britton, came from Ireland and settled in Paradise Valley and is engaged in the orchard business also.

MRS. ELISE RENAUD.—A worthy representative of an old and interesting family is found in Mrs. Elise Renaud, the widow of Leon Renaud, a Frenchman who came to California in the early '80s, and the daughter of that distinguished pioneer, Pierre Pellier. Elise Pellier was born in Santa Clara County on her father's ranch, known as the Yerba Buena ranch, east of Evergreen in the foothills. The father was born in Santa Pauliet, France, was reared and schooled there, and as he grew up, worked hard on his father's place. After he had served seven years in the army of France, he and his brother, Louis, decided to come to America, and in 1849 they left their native land and journeyed, by way of the Horn, to America, arriving in San Francisco six months later. He made three trips to California before he married Miss Henrietta E. Octeau, bringing her to California about thirty years ago, one trip to California being made via the Isthmus of Panama. Locating in Santa Clara County, he established his home on the 315-acre Yerba Buena ranch, east of Evergreen. The last time that Pierre Pellier came to America he brought with him cuttings and seeds of many varieties of fruits from his native country, among others the first French prune trees set out in the Santa Clara Valley. There were also wine and fancy table grapes; and in 1855 the brothers engaged in the nursery business at San Jose. In 1880, Pierre Pellier, accompanied by his two daughters, Helene and Elise, returned to France for a visit, and in 1895 he died at Evergreen, on the home place, where his wife had passed away fifteen years before. Pierre Pellier and his wife were the parents of five children. Louis died at the age of sixteen; Henrietta is the wife of Thomas Casalegno; Helene is deceased; Elsie is Mrs. Renaud; Josephine is Mrs. Mitchell Casalegno, the mother of six children, and the family reside at Morgan Hill.

Elise began her education in the Evergreen schools, finishing at the convent of Notre Dame in San Jose, and on June 2, 1883, she was united in marriage with Leon Renaud, a native of France, born near La Valle. Mr. Renaud came to California in 1882, locating in the Santa Clara Valley on a ranch of eighty-seven acres near the Pellier home. This tract of land was in its virgin state and he set to work to clear it of the thick undergrowth and planted one-half of it to vineyard, later setting out an orchard of thirty-five acres to apricots. Mr. and Mrs. Renaud were the parents of eight children; Theophile L., rancher in Evergreen; Virginia is the wife of John Claverie, a baker, and they reside in San Jose; Clementine married John Caillou, a baker, of San Jose; Leon T. assists his mother on the ranch; Henrietta is a graduate nurse of the O'Connor Sanitarium; Victoria, Martin and Adelaide, the latter a graduate of San Jose high school and Heald's Business College. Mr. Renaud was a member of the Franco-Italian lodge of the Odd Fellows of San Jose. He was accidentally killed by being thrown from a wagon and passed away September 16, 1900. In 1906 Mrs. Renaud built a commodious residence upon her ranch of seventy-eight acres, which is devoted to vineyard, prunes and apricots. The place has a most beautiful situation, overlooking the Santa Clara Valley; it lies high and is above the frost belt; is very productive, and is especially adapted for early vegetables. Mrs. Renaud's home life is ideal; she is loved by her family and respected by all who know her.

HARRY H. FITCH.—An enterprising, successful business man, whose wide experience is evidenced in his happy anticipation of the public's wants, is Harry H. Fitch, the president and manager of the San Jose Auto Supply Company, located at 248 North First Street, San Jose. He was born at Augusta, Maine, on June 25, 1865, the son of Horace W. and Emily (Nason) Fitch; but his parents died when he was a mere baby. When seventeen years of age, he migrated to Minnesota, and for six years labored hard there on a wheat farm; and then went to Montana and for ten years was manager of a cattle ranch. From the spring of 1898 to the fall of 1908 he was in Alaska, going in over the Valdez glacier at the head of Prince William's Sound, traveling on foot and by raft 450 miles to Dawson. He prospected and mined on Forty-Mile and located a claim; later mined at the head of the Chitina River and remained there for several years, meeting with success in gold and copper mining, particularly the latter. He was one of the original locaters of the Kennicott mines at the head of the Kennicott River, now owned by the Guggenheims. In 1908 he disposed of his holdings and came to San Francisco, after spending ten years in the frozen north. As early as 1900 he located his family in San Jose, and made ten round trips between San Jose and Alaska. Following his location in San Jose, he became associated with the Osen Auto Company, and in February, 1912, he organized the San Jose Auto Supply Company and established it at 248 North First Street. From a small beginning the business has grown until it is now the largest establishment of its kind in the county. In 1919, Mr. Fitch purchased the Campbell-Collins Company, wholesale auto accessories and appliances and moved it to 248 South First Street, and it is now the wholesale department of the Auto Supply Company. Mr. Fitch is the president of the Auto Supply Company, manager of the Campbell-Collins Company, and secretary-treasurer of the Osen Motor Sales Company. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association and the One Hundred Per Cent Club, and there is no more welcome member of those flourishing organizations.

At Detroit City, Minn., on June 25, 1889, Mr. Fitch was married to Miss Rose L. Blanchard, a native of Wisconsin, and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Margaret, a graduate of Stanford University. Mr. Fitch was made a Mason in Cascade Lodge No. 28, A. F. & A. M., in Great Falls, Mont., and is now a member of Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., in San Jose, and of Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T., San Jose Pyramid No. 9, Sciots, and Aahmes Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Oakland, and of the San Jose Lodge of Elks. Locally he is active in the Santa

Clara County Auto Trades Association and was its president for the first three years of its existence and is still a director; and is also a member of the State Automobile Association. Mrs. Fitch is an active member of the Eastern Star and the Order of Amaranth, and the White Shrine, and is prominent in civic and social circles. In national politics Mr. Fitch votes with the Republicans, and duing the recent war he was on all the Liberty and Red Cross drives.

GIACOMO MARTELLA.—A fine old California family whose patriotism in the hour of trial was never found wanting, but demonstrated its value in unmistakable fashion, is recalled in the life story of Giacomo Martella, a native of Switzerland, where he was born at Gordola, in Canton Ticino, in 1859, the son of Giacomo and Bernarda (Giattonini) Martella. He attended the excellent Swiss schools, grew up to a useful round of labor, and when eighteen and ready to cope with the world, he left Switzerland, continuing his journey until he reached California and San Luis Obispo County. For a number of years he worked on dairy ranches, and then he leased a large dairy ranch near San Luis Obispo from a Mr. Lopez, which he operated for three years.

On November 24, 1883, Mr. Martella was married at San Luis Obispo to Miss Adelina Canet, a native of San Luis Obispo County and the daughter of Joaquin and Lucia (Mirra) Canet. Her grandfather, Vincent Canet, a native of Valencia, Spain, served in the Spanish navy, finally sailing around Cape Horn, and while in a South American port he left the vessel to come to California while it was still under the Mexican regime. He received a grant on Morro Creek, San Luis Obispo County, and there he thrived as a large farmer, stockman and miller, building the first mill in that region, which was run by water power from a dam that he constructed. Here he manufactured meal and fine white flour, people coming long distances from remote places to obtain what was then a luxury in this part of the country. He became wealthy and very influential, and when he died his request to be buried on a cliff opposite his ranch home was followed, and there his body rests in peace. His marriage had united him with Rosa Butron, a native daughter of California and a relative of the Alviso family, and six children were born to them, Joaquin Canet, Mrs. Martella's father, being the eldest. After finishing his college course, he followed farming on the home ranch until he became interested in stock raising in Northern Mexico, where he died of smallpox. Mrs. Martella's mother came from a prominent old Castilian and Chilean family, who were early settlers of Santa Clara County but later removed to San Luis Obispo County, and there she died at the age of sixty-seven. Of her five children, Adelina was the second eldest, and she was reared on a part of the old Canet grant, attending a private Spanish school and the public schools.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Martella lived for a while on part of the Canet grant, and then they removed to Guadalupe, in Santa Barbara County, and followed farming on the old Jerry Donovan ranch, where they had a large dairy. While in Santa Barbara County Mr. Martella was in partnership with Henry Bonetti, late of San Jose, and represented elsewhere in this volume. In time Mr. Martella went to Los Alamos, Santa Barbara County, and there for two years he had a dairy in partnership with his brother Benjamin, then moved back to Guadalupe and leased Mr. Bossi's ranch and for many years ran that place. Selling out to J. J. Johnson, Mr. Martella entered into both dairy and the raising of cattle on a larger scale than ever before, and he ran two ranches and had between 700 and 800 head of cattle. He sold out to Henry Bonetti for $16,000 in 1903 and moved into Kings County, where he purchased two ranches near Hanford—one of 500 acres and one of 490 acres, devoted to alfalfa. There he maintained a dairy of 200 cows and also conducted a good-sized cheese factory. After a while he sold the 490 acres, but Mrs. Martella still owns the 500-acre ranch. He also purchased a ranch of 100 acres near Tracy, and this ranch Mrs. Martella also owns, as well as the hundred or more cows upon it, which are leased to a dairyman.

In May, 1911, Mr. Martella moved onto a ranch of forty acres which he had bought on Lundy Road, in the Berryessa district. This place was devoted to alfalfa and he maintained a dairy of forty cows here, and Mrs. Martella is now leasing this property. With a devoted wife, who proved the best of helpmates, and a family of nine children, all of whom are living, Mr. Martella had much to live for, but he bade goodbye to the scenes of this world on January 7, 1921, leaving behind him a record for usefulness many might well envy. The following are their children: Mary, a Sister of Charity, died at Emmetsburg, Md., in 1918; Theresa, Mrs. Giovanetti, lives at Santa Clara; Margaret is Mrs. Regetti and resides at Redwood City; Kate is the wife of Charles Toole of San Jose; Cora married Leland Calice, assistant manager of Black's Package Company, San Jose; Willie is on the home ranch; Victor is with the Southern Pacific Railway; Violet is Mrs. William K. Volkers of San Jose; Irene, who is engaged as a stenographer, and Charles, a graduate of Heald's Business College, reside with their mother in San Jose.

Two sons of Mr. and Mrs. Martella saw service in the World War in defense of their country. William enlisted in July, 1918, and went to Camp Lewis, where he trained in a machine gun company; and in January, 1919, he received his honorable discharge. Victor entered the United States Navy in June, 1918, and was sent to San Pedro to train, being furloughed to the reserve in January, 1919. These chapters of army and navy service the young men are naturally proud of, performing their patriotic duty efficiently and well. Since Mr. Martella's death, Mrs. Martella has assumed the management of the property which she owns, continuing in the line marked out by her husband, carrying out his ideas and ambitions and showing much ability. She is a member of St. Patrick's Church at San Jose and contributes liberally to all its benevolences.

JOSEPH L. JUAREZ.—Undoubtedly the oldest settlers of the Uvas district, the Juarez family have been closely identified with its development, and as manager of the large Juarez ranch, Joseph L. Juarez is following the traditions of his forebears. He was born on August 10, 1883, on the home place, the son of Juan Juarez, born at Monterey, Cal., in 1841. He married Felicita Garcia, born in San Luis Obispo, and they had sixteen children, eight now living: Albert, of Guadalupe; William, of San Jose; Alice, of San Jose; Frank, of Riverside County; John, of Los Gatos; Joseph L., the manager of the ranch; Daniel, of Oakland; and Edward, in Santa Barbara County.

G. Martella

Adelina Martella

Those deceased are: Frances, Nellie, Angie, André, and Juanita, all of whom died after twenty years old; Josie and Louis died when eighteen and Vincent at the age of three. The family were reared on the ranch on the Uvas road and attended the Mountain Dell school. The father died in 1899, at the age of fifty-eight, from heart failure while at his work clearing timber from the hillside. Part of the property when acquired was Pueblo lands, and some he acquired from the government. The land was divided among the heirs after the death of Mr. Juarez, each having their own interests. The proceeds of the acreage are divided, also the expenses of production. The Juarez ranch consists of 390 acres of land. Ten acres are set to vineyard, a fine property in itself, and the balance is devoted to grain and stock raising.

After the death of his father, John L. Juarez became the manager of the ranch, and lived with and cared for his mother until her passing away in 1919 in her seventieth year. A hard worker, industrious and capable, he gives the property his undivided attention, devoting practically all his time to its management, and he has a bright future before him, as a reward for his years of efficient labor.

JOHN L. HAGELIN.—A successful rancher who enjoys the esteem of a wide circle of acquaintances is John L. Hagelin of Campbell. Having taken out his naturalization papers soon after coming to America, he is a good, patriotic American citizen, loyal to the land of his adoption. He was born in Animskog, Elsborslan, Sweden, March 3, 1856, and is the son of Andres and Anna (Anderson) Hagelin, who were both natives of Sweden and spent their lives there, the father being a blacksmith. John was reared and educated in the schools of his native country, learned his father's trade and did military duty in Sweden.

In 1880 he came to the United States and landed in New York, then went to Pennsylvania. He first worked in a tannery at Wilcox and later at Dagus Mines. At this place his brother Anton was accidentally killed in the mines. Later he worked in tanbark and lumber camps in Kane County. Going on to Chicago for a short time, he again went to work in the mines, this time in Ishpeming, Mich. It was in this state that he met and married Miss Britta Magnuson, also a native of Sweden. They became the parents of two children: Anton Walter, is deceased; Anna, who lives at home, received a splendid education, graduating from high school and then later taking a business course. In 1898, with others, Mr. Hagelin went to St. Michaels, Alaska, and with a comrade, John Bryantson, and four others, were the discoverers of Nome. He spent four summers and one winter there and meeting with good success. During this time his family were residing in San Francisco, and in 1904 they moved to Santa Clara County where they purchased nineteen acres where they now reside. He has made many improvements on his ranch setting it mostly to prunes and apricots, and is receiving no small income from the fruits of his labors. He has made three trips back to Sweden, but is always glad to be back on the soil of his chosen state—California. It is interesting to know that his entire wealth consisted of $6.75, besides he was in debt for his passage, upon arrival in the United States, and he is proud, to be recognized as a "self-made" man, and well he may be, since his success has been accomplished in the face of seemingly insurmountable difficulties. The family are members of the Swedish Mission Church in San Francisco.

GEORGE C. WOLFE.—A rancher of the Gilroy section of Santa Clara County who has been fairly successful in the development of a fine orchard property is George C. Wolfe, residing on New Avenue, northeast of Gilroy. He was born in Red Willow County, Nebr., October 12, 1878, the fourth son of Henry M. and Mary C. (Richman) Wolfe, natives of West Virginia, where they were married in July, 1873. Their first two children were born in that state before they removed to Nebraska, which was at a time when there were no railroads in that locality and Indians were numerous and often dangerous. Soon after locating in Nebraska Mr. Wolfe engaged in the stock business and met with good success in the venture. Always of a progressive nature he erected a small flour mill at Indianola, Nebr., and operated it for a time, but not finding it large enough to meet his demands he disposed of it and went to Culbertson, that state, and there erected a larger mill and prospered accordingly. Such were the excellency of his products that he took many premiums at the various fairs in the state. After a residence of nearly twenty years in Nebraska he migrated to California in 1893, bringing his family and locating for a short time in the vicinity of San Martin, but soon sold out there and bought some land, fifty-three acres, in the San Ysidro district, and immediately began its development and soon had the third prune bearing orchard in his section. When he located on his property there were but four houses between Morgan Hill and Gilroy on the east side of the valley, there were no north and south roads and the country was one vast grain field. He had the first prune drier and dipper in his locality and believed in keeping abreast of the times in every way. He also was a buyer of prunes, which he dried and sold. Deeply interested in educational advancement, he served as a trustee of the San Ysidro district for some years; likewise was one of the pillars of the M. E. Church in Gilroy. A Republican and a Mason, he died in 1917 at the age of sixty-two years. Mrs. Wolfe makes her home with a daughter in the vicinity of the home place.

George C. Wolfe was reared on the Nebraska farm and attended the public schools of their locality and finished at the school in Gilroy. Until his marriage he assisted in the development of the home ranch and learned the details of the orchard business by practical experience. For about ten years he operated a hay baling machine in this part of the county and became well known to the majority of the ranchers hereabouts. In 1898 he bought thirty acres on New Avenue, prepared it for orchard and by hard work and patience added to his holdings until he now has eighty-three acres of finely improved orchard which yields handsome returns. He believes in cooperative movements and is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

In 1898, Mr. Wolfe was united in marriage with Miss Stella L. Branin, who was reared and educated in San Francisco, and they have four children: Mildred A., became the wife of Ralph W. Fowler, and

they are ranching near Gilroy; Delbert, is assisting his father with the ranch work; Inez V., graduated from the Gilroy High School in 1922 and is at home; and Ernest W., a pupil in the public school. In politics Mr. Wolfe is a Republican and fraternally belongs to the Foresters and the Fraternal Aid Union. He is also an active member of the Methodist Church of Gilroy. Always vitally interested in public affairs, he can be counted upon to do his duty at any and all times for the advancement of his locality.

ARTHUR W. TEMPLEMAN.—Prominent as a hardware merchant of Los Gatos, Arthur W. Templeman is contributing his share to the progress and growth of the local community. He was born in Hampton, Annapolis County, Nova Scotia, December 1, 1877, the son of John and Annie (Hoffman) Templeman, both natives of Nova Scotia of English parentage. John Templeman was a farmer but also followed the sea; he became a prominent and influential man in his community, where he still resides, while his wife passed away some years ago. Of the five children born to this worthy couple, Arthur W. is the oldest. When he arrived at the age of eighteen he followed in the footsteps of his father and became a seafaring man and was for five years on coastwise vessels. In 1900 he concluded to leave the sea, and coming to California, located in San Francisco, where he was employed as clerk for three years in a hardware store. Coming to Los Gatos he clerked and occupied the position of manager for five years for what was then a small concern. In 1915 he purchased the business, which he has enlarged so it is now counted one of the finest hardware and sporting goods houses in this section of the state.

Mr. Templeman's marriage occurred in San Francisco in November, 1904, and united him with Miss Laura Hardwick, born at Annapolis, N. S., a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Fleet) Hardwick of Nova Scotia, also of English parentage. They are the parents of one daughter, Mima. Politically Mr. Templeman is a Republican of staunch party loyalty. He was made a Mason in Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M., and is a member of Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M. and San Jose Commandery No. 10, as well as the Scottish Rite bodies in San Jose and Islam Temple, in San Francisco and with his wife is a member of Los Gatos Chapter No. 128, O. E. S. and the White Shrine in San Jose. While being alert to every business chance or opportunity, he is also interested in everything that pertains to the general welfare and his cooperation can be counted upon to further any measures for the public good.

TRACY LEARNARD.—A distinguished citizen of Gilroy is Tracy Learnard, widely known as a successful journalist and now serving as postmaster of Gilroy. He was born at Lawrence, Kans., on July 19, 1872, the son of the late Col. O. E. Learnard, who first saw the light at Fairfax, Vt., on November 14, 1832; and as a boy he attended first the common schools in the Green Mountain State and then the Bakersfield Academy. After that he attended Norwich University, and still later he was graduated from the Albany Law School; and he began the practice of law at Crestline, Ohio. There he became interested in the struggle for freedom in Kansas, and determined to go into the territory and do what he could to make Kansas a free state, with the interesting result that of those sturdy pioneers who came to found a free commonwealth on the Western prairies, few did more in that noble cause than Col. O. E. Learnard. He arrived in Lawrence in the winter of 1855-56, and soon became active in the free state ranks. He was put in command of a regiment of cavalry in the eventful year 1856; and the campaigns of that year were strenuous and almost continuous, and Col. Learnard rendered valuable service through all the critical period. He successfully executed the movement ordered by Gen. Lane for the final expulsion of the Border Ruffians, and he was frequently complimented by the free state leaders for his devotion to the cause and for his ability as an officer.

In the winter of 1856-57, Col. Learnard made plans for founding a new town in Kansas, and in this enterprise he associated himself with other business men at Lawrence. In the spring of 1857 they laid out the town of Burlington, in Coffey County, and there Col. Learnard built the first mill, the first business house. He also erected the first building for church and school purposes. In the fall of 1857, Col. Learnard was elected to the territorial council, serving three sessions in this important body; he was not only an ardent Free State man, but a Republican. He was chairman of the convention at Osawatomie, convened on May 18, 1859, which organized the district; and he resigned to become lieutenant-colonel of the First Kansas Volunteer Infantry in the Civil War. In 1863 he resigned his commission, but in 1864 he again offered his services when Kansas was threatened by the Price Raid; and he was in all the battles of that campaign which defeated General Price. For many years, Colonel Learnard was associated with the railroad development of Kansas; he was claim agent and tax commissioner for the L. L. & G. Railroad, and from this position he went as a director to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, afterward known as the Kansas City, Springfield & Memphis Railroad, and now a part of the 'Frisco system. He was tax commissioner for this railroad for thirty years, and a great part of the time he had an office at Kansas City. He also engaged in the newspaper business, and published the Lawrence Journal, a consolidation effected by him, after purchase, of the Lawrence Daily Journal and the Daily Tribune. This paper he owned and edited until a short time before his death. President Cleveland appointed him superintendent of the Haskell Institute, the Indian School near Lawrence, and this position he held for a year. He was a Unitarian and one of the chief members of the Unitarian Church of Lawrence. In 1862 he married Miss Mary S. Eldridge, daughter of the well-known pioneer of Lawrence, Kans., now deceased. Colonel Learnard passed away at his home in Lawrence on November 5, 1911, and at present he is survived by his widow and two children, one of whom is the subject of our review. After his demise, Col. Shalor W. Eldridge paid him a noble tribute in his "Recollections of Early Days in Kansas."

Tracy Learnard was educated at a private school at Cambridge, Mass., which he attended from 1888 to 1890, the institution being known as the Brown & Nichols Academy, still flourishing there; and between 1891-94 he attended the State University at Lawrence. In that city, upon leaving his studies,

A. H. Templeman

he entered the printing department of his father's newspaper and learned the mechanical side of the newspaper business; then he became a reporter, and next an advertising manager, and at the age of twenty-three, he acquired a one-fourth interest in the business. He next became assistant manager, and also secretary for a period of four years; and he served as secretary of the Douglas County Fair Association, and was instrumental in staging some excellent expositions in the county. In 1898 Col. O. E. Learnard acquired by purchase the land known to all pioneer settlers of Gilroy as the Colonel Angney place—1,000 acres devoted to grain and stockraising; and four years later our subject came out to Gilroy and located on this ranch, and set to work vigorously to developing it as a first-class vineyard and orchard. Since then, he has been president of the California Grape Growers' Protective Association, Santa Clara County branch, and also vice-president of the State association with headquarters for a number of years at San Francisco. He has been a member of the Republican County Central Committee for many years.

At Lawrence, in 1896, Tracy Learnard was married to Miss Georgia Wilder, a native of Lawrence, whose parents were among the sturdy pioneers in Kansas hailing from Massachusetts. She was reared and schooled at Lawrence, and was a graduate of the State University there. Four children make up their happy family. Tracy W. Learnard enlisted for the World War on April 16, 1917, served overseas for seven months and returned with the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteer Infantry, and he is now in the employ of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at Fall River Mills in Shasta County, Cal. Harry Paul, formerly a cadet at West Point, is with the Bank of Italy at Gilroy. Mary and Polly Dee both attend Stanford University. At college, Mr. Learnard was a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, and he belongs to the Elks, the Sons of Veterans, and the Loyal Legion. In politics, he marches under the banners of the Republican party. In April, 1922, he received his commission from President Harding as postmaster of Gilroy.

The Learnard home is located in a most captivating portion of the Bodfish Canyon. The property was the winter home of Colonel Learnard during his life and he spent a great deal of his time in putting out the extensive vineyard on the place. Mr. Learnard took an active part in all the Allied drives during the World War and was a director of the Red Cross from its organization in Gilroy.

LUIGI GAGLIASSO.—A resident of Santa Clara County since 1889, Luigi Gagliasso was born in Piedmonte, Italy, in 1869, where he was reared to a farmer's life and educated in the local public schools. In 1889 he crossed the ocean and the great American continent to Santa Clara County, where he began working on ranches, becoming foreman on the Sullinger ranch in the Cupertino district. As soon as he was here the required time he took out his citizenship papers. He was married in Cupertino to Christine Sutlane, who was born in France in 1867. After this he purchased a farm of 103 acres on the Soda Springs Road two and one-half miles above Alma, where he cleared fifty acres that he set to orchard and vineyard. Since the fall of 1913 he has also been in the employ of the State Highway.

Mr. Gagliasso was bereaved of his wife in 1919, who left three children, Alice is a Sister of the Holy Family in San Francisco, Jane lives in San Francisco and Louis in Los Gatos. Mr. Gagliasso has been a member of the Italian-French Lodge of Odd Fellows in San Jose since 1893.

EDGAR P. BONAR.—Among the men who have aided much in the building up of Santa Clara County is Edgar P. Bonar, who was born in Farmington, Iowa, on April 10, 1861, the son of James S. and Elizabeth (Cook) Bonar. His father was a contract plasterer and was among the earlier settlers of Iowa, where he worked for a number of years. Coming to California about 1871, by way of one of the first railroad trains to cross the unsettled country to California, they settled in San Jose and here they have been residents since that time, the father continuing at his trade, and worked on the first building of the College of the Pacific. The father is a native of Ohio and the mother came from Indiana. James S. Bonar lived to a good old age, passing away about 1905, when he was in his seventy-seventh year, while the mother passed away in 1878. Edgar P. was the fourth child of a family of eight children, four boys and four girls; two daughters are living, one in Oregon and one in Healdsburg, Sonoma County, while Edgar is the only son living.

He attended the grammar schools of Farmington, Iowa, until he was in his tenth year, and then coming to San Jose, he attended the schools of that city. Naturally a mechanic, he took up lathing, working on the homes his father plastered, and continued with him in this business until he was about eighteen years of age. In 1880, he went to work for L. Lion, at that time engaged in the furniture business, and Mr. Bonar was placed in the carpet department, in which capacity he proved very successful, continuing in Mr. Lion's employ for twenty years.

In 1900, Mr. Bonar opened an upholstering, awning and tent business, in a building at 378-80 South First Street, and he was in this line for seventeen years, disposing of it when he sold it to Bell and Greenley, the business later becoming the property of the San Jose Awning and Tent Company. He also had a carpet-cleaning plant that proved very remunerative. He sold out his business in the fall of 1917. He stored all of his machinery, but was frequently importuned by his old customers to go back into business, so in 1922, having a complete equipment, he opened a new business place, where he is engaged in manufacturing tents and awnings and also in the upholstering business, at 386 South First Street.

In the spring of 1880, in San Jose, Mr. Bonar was married to Miss Kate Bell Macaulay, a native of Nova Scotia; her parents being John and Margaret Macaulay. She came to California with her parents at the early age of two years, and was reared at Santa Cruz, where she received her education in the grammar school of that district, and her mother passed away in Los Angeles about ten years ago, her father having passed away shortly after coming to California. Mr. and Mrs. Bonar were the parents of four children: Pearl became the wife of J. H. Bennett, who is engaged in the automobile business in San Francisco; Edgar Ray is with W. A. Plummer & Company of San Francisco; Ruby is the wife of H. D. Melvin of Melvin, Roberts & Haworth of San Jose;

Mildred passed away in the year 1919. Mr. Bonar was a trustee of the Gardner school in San Jose for fifteen years and president of the board for ten years. He has lived in San Jose for fifty-one years and has resided at his present home, 448 Auzerais, for the past fifteen years. Mr. Bonar is a member of the Woodmen of the World and a stanch adherent of the Democratic party.

DR. GEORGE H. WORRALL.—Prominent among the distinguished professional men of Santa Clara County who have contributed much, by their advanced, ripe scholarship, scientific training, unimpeachable character and influential lives, to make California one of the greatest Meccas in the world to home-seekers, may well be mentioned Dr. George H. Worrall, the well-known dentist of 1085 Santa Clara Street, Santa Clara. He has built up an enviable practice, while finding time to follow his public-spirited tendencies and do something for the general weal; and such has been his particular interest in the public schools of Santa Clara that it is largely due to his enthusiasm that the Santa Clara high school occupies a foremost place among the accredited high schools, both at Stanford and the University of California.

He was born at Media, Delaware County, twelve miles west of Philadelphia, on May 10, 1859, the son of Isaac Worrall, a contractor and builder of Welsh origin, and a member of an early Pennsylvania family, all stanch Episcopalians. As the result of his intelligent industry and high principles governing all of his work, he met with such success that he retired with a competency, when only forty-five. He married Miss Susanna Broughton, a native of Manchester, England, in which country she was brought up, and they had eight children, our subject being the only one in California. He was educated in Pennsylvania, and while there became well acquainted with Dr. A. E. Osborne, his preceptor in Media, and through him he came to matriculate in the Dental Department of the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1881. For ten years he practiced in Media; then came to California and settled in Santa Clara.

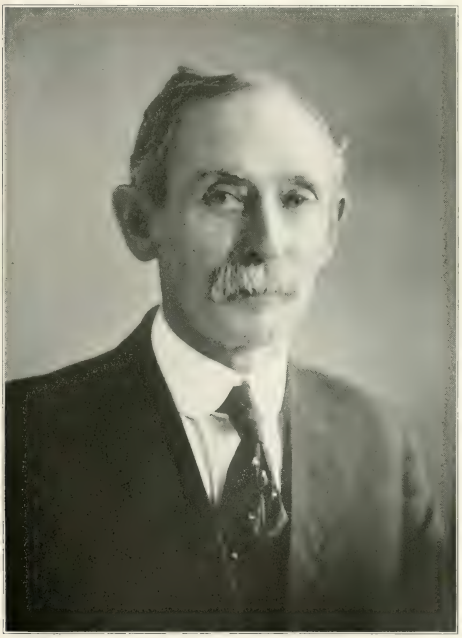
At Santa Clara, in 1891, Dr. Worrall was married to Miss Ella Eves, a native of Chester, Delaware County, Pa., where she was reared; and soon after he bought the residence on Santa Clara Street in Santa Clara in which he has lived for the last twenty years. It is historic, for it belonged to Don Luis Arguello, whose residence, also an historic edifice, adjoining Dr. Worrall's is now being wrecked, after the stately affair has been kept up mainly by the doctor. Four children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Worrall, and three are still living. Eoline graduated from both the high school and the State Normal School at San Jose, and is now the wife of Chauncey D. Kent; she resides at Saratoga with her husband, who is an internal revenue agent at San Jose. George Osborne Worrall died when he was ten years old. Lorraine graduated from the Santa Clara high school, and is now attending the State Normal School at San Jose; Aletha is in the Santa Clara high school.

Dr. Worrall belongs to the State Dental Association, and he is among its most active and progressive members, ever seeking to advance the important science to which he has devoted his life. For twelve years past he has served on the school boards governing the grammar and the high schools of Santa Clara, and during that period, for six years, he was president of the board of education, and never neglected an opportunity to discharge his sacred trust in such a way that the public might derive the greatest benefit from every dollar expended. A pronounced and steadfast friend of both pupil and teacher, Dr. Worrall has been able to carry through to successful completion all that he ever proposed, fortunate always in having a united public behind his movements.

EDWIN P. GAMBLE.—A gentleman of large experience in the affairs of life, whose days of retirement are brightened by the possession of a large circle of devoted friends, is Edwin P. Gamble, of 1431 Waverly Street, Palo Alto. He was born in Cincinnati on December 18, 1852, and his father was James Gamble, a native of the North of Ireland, who came to the United States in far-away 1818. They located in Cincinnati, where Mr. Gamble engaged in the manufacture of soap. He formed a partnership with William Procter, a candle manufacturer, and together they founded a company, in 1836, which later became the firm of Procter & Gamble, makers of Ivory Soap. Mr. Gamble married Miss Elizabeth Morris, and she was also born in Ireland.

Edwin Gamble finished his formal education at Cornell University, and never having been active in his business, he spent thirty years on his stock farm near Paris, Kentucky. He married Miss Lawder, a native of Ireland, and they have four children: Dr. James Gamble, George E., Elizabeth F., and Launcelot J. Gamble. In 1901 Mr. Gamble came to California and the next year he built his home at Palo Alto, where he has for years spent most of his time. He was among the founders of, and is still active as a director in, the Palo Alto First National Bank, of Palo Alto. He belongs to the Methodist Church, and he and his devoted family live at 1431 Waverly Street, where they dispense a generous hospitality. California, and especially Santa Clara County, welcomes such estimable citizens as Edwin P. Gamble.

FRANCISCO PASSANTINO.—Retired from active labor, and now enjoying the fruits of his many years of toil, Francisco Passantino makes his home at his ranch near Coyote. He was born in the province of Palermo, Italy, on May 24, 1851. His father died when Francisco was but eleven years old, and as the eldest son of the family he was obliged to go to work early in life to help support the mother and younger children. For many years he worked at any employment he could get, and then determined to cross the water where he could find a chance to become independent. Arriving at San Jose, Cal., in 1882, Mr. Passantino worked out on fruit farms in this vicinity, meanwhile saving his money, so that in 1889 he was able to send for his wife and four children and a brother to join him. He later sent for his mother who came to California. She lived to the ripe old age of ninety-nine years and six months, passing away at his home at Coyote. In 1898 Mr. Passantino purchased a ranch of ten acres at Mountain View, and on selling that at a good advantage in 1914, he removed to Coyote, where he purchased fifty-three and one-half acres of fine land. There were no improve-



Geo. H. Morrall.

ments on the place at the time, but he has built it up into a comfortable home place, considerable of the acreage being devoted to fruit, cherries, peaches, apricots and prunes.

While still a resident of Italy, Mr. Passantino was married to Miss Antonia Balestreri, and nine children were born to them: Frank resides at Sunnyvale with his wife and nine children; Lena married S. Tarantino and they reside at San Francisco with their seven children; Ignacius, who owns thirty-nine acres near Coyote, resides at San Francisco with his wife and six children; Jensy, married P. Arito and died, survived by a son, Muzio Arito; Joseph resides at Coyote with his wife and seven children, he is the owner of a twenty-acre ranch and also manages his father's place;; Antonitta, Mrs. I. Balestreri, has one child and resides at San Francisco; Charles lives at Coyote; Rosie is the wife of N. Alioto, and they reside at San Francisco with their two children; Catherine married Antonio Balestreri, they live at San Francisco and have one child. Mrs. Passantino passed away July 13, 1912, deeply mourned by her family, to whom she had been a devoted wife and mother. Mr. Passantino received his citizenship papers at San Jose in 1891, and he have ever been a loyal citizen of his adopted land, appreciating the prosperity he has attained since coming here, which has come through his years of perseverance and industry. He has for many years been an adherent of the Republican party, and takes an interest in all that will aid in the community's upbuilding.

JOHN F. DUNCAN.—A California financier, in the front rank of those to whom so much credit is due for various forward movements through which the state has in reality become one of the great commonwealths of the Union, is John F. Duncan, the far-sighted vice-president of the Garden City Bank & Trust Company of San Jose. He was born at Schoolcraft, Mich., that interesting little town named after the explorer of the Mississippi River's sources, on December 20, 1855, the son of Delamore and Mary H. (Field) Duncan, both of whom, as substantial Michigan folk, lived and died there.

John F. Duncan attended the elementary and then the high school of his town, and afterward enjoyed the stimulating courses of a first-class business college, growing up on a farm, and doing most of his studying in the winter. In April, 1892, he came to California and located at Campbell, where he helped to organize the Campbell Fruit Growers' Union. He entered the office as bookkeeper and assistant manager, and made himself so invaluable that he remained there for four years. Then, in 1896, he organized the Bank of Campbell, and became its cashier; and when, in 1918, after years of exceptional prosperity for an institution of its proportions, the bank was amalgamated with the Garden City Bank of San Jose, he continued in the service, placing at the stockholders' disposal all the valuable experience of years. On March 15, 1920, having attained an enviable position among the bankers of Santa Clara County, he became the vice-president of the Garden City Bank, which position, to the satisfaction of its large body of progressive patrons, he is still filling with signal ability.

At Schoolcraft, on October 17, 1888, Mr. Duncan was married to Miss Elizabeth Parker, an accomplished lady of Michigan; and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of five children. Mildred, the eldest, has become Mrs. J. E. Carter; then come Marion, Alice and Elizabeth; while the youngest in the family is John Parker. The family attend the Congregational Church. Mr. Duncan belongs to the Republican party, but he is ever ready to cast aside partisanship, when by so doing he can accomplish more good, and put his shoulder to the wheel for any local or other advancement. He helped to organize the Union high school, and was its clerk for fifteen years. He is a Knights Templar Mason, and a Shriner, and he also belongs to the Grange, the National Progress Club and the Commercial Club. He is fond of outdoor life and sport, especially enthusiastic about camping, and favors the same devotion by others to the real pleasures of life as one of the surest roads toward helpful prosperity and a satisfying happiness.

LEVI W. WOLFE.—A worthy citizen of this locality who has made his influence felt in the building up and the upbuilding of the Gilroy district into one of the most prosperous fruit sections of Santa Clara County, is Levi W. Wolfe, now residing in the vicinity of Watsonville, Cal. He was born in Taylor County, West Virginia, July 28, 1874, and is the eldest son of the late Henry M. Wolfe, whose sketch is found in another part of this history in connection with that of George C. Wolfe.

Levi W. Wolfe attended the public schools in Nebraska and also after coming to California with the family in 1893. He grew up on the farm in Nebraska, and also after coming to California assisted in making the old Wolfe ranch one of the most productive in the San Ysidro district. His marriage united him with Miss Emma Bales, a native of Iowa, and they are the parents of three children: Harold C. served during the World War in the Ninety-seventh California aviation unit, and is an expert gunman; he is married and lives in Cincinnati, Ohio; Kenneth Floyd, and Dorette Bernice. For a number of years the ranch known as the Wolfe Place was conducted by his father and himself, who were quite extensively engaged in buying and selling fruit. In 1914 they disposed of their holdings and the partnership was dissolved; the ranch is now operated by the Richmond-Chase Fruit Packing Company of San Jose. Mr. Wolfe then conducted the Highway Garage at Gilroy for some months, and looked after his real estate holdings in Oakland and San Francisco. He at one time owned the entire location where Chinatown now stands in Oakland. Recently he purchased a ranch of sixty acres near Watsonville and the family are now residing on it, which they are improving. He is a stockholder in the Corralios Fruit Growers' Association of Watsonville; also a member of the Pacific Cooperative League and the local Chamber of Commerce. Politically he is a Republican and fraternally is a member of the Fraternal Aid Union. During his residence of twenty-five years near Gilroy he was the efficient superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in Gilroy for twelve years. His activities have always been constructive and in whatever community he lives, is found ready to aid all progressive matters, and is especially interested in the betterment of the schools of the community.

ANDREW P. LEPESH.—Having heard of the wonderful opportunities in California afforded to any man who was willing to work, Andrew P. Lepesh left his native home in far-away Dalmatia to see what America had to offer, and he has not been disappointed, for he came to this country a poor boy and has attained the success for which he has worked. He was born in Smokavliani, Dalmatia, on December 11, 1865, and was the son of Peter and Kate Lepesh, natives of that country, who have both passed away.

Mr. Lepesh attended the schools of his native land, but gained most of his knowledge from the severe school of experience which, though sometimes a dear teacher, yet is a good one. He started to work at the early age of twelve years, and at the age of seventeen he made the trip to the United States, coming direct to San Jose, in 1883, where he had a cousin living, John N. Lepesh, who had come here twenty years before and who died in 1888. He began to work for fruit ranchers and was in this line of employment for a period of two years, when he engaged in restaurant work and continued in this occupation for about a year and a half. In 1888 he bought the grocery and fruit store, located in the Rea Building from his cousin's widow, and in 1910, he and J. S. Mise formed a partnership under the firm name of Lepesh-Mise Company and moved to their present location, at Market and St. Augustine streets, where they are operating a wholesale and retail grocery business which has proved most successful.

Mr. Lepesh is an enthusiastic and energetic worker in the interest of his people and in this work also he has made great progress. His activities during the war in the various loan drives as a member and captain of the Slavonian committee, were very commendable, so much so that he received thanks from the state and received a medal from the Federal Government for the good which he had accomplished. He is considered the leader among the Slavonian people, having been president of the Slavonian-American Benevolent Society, and was a member of the committee from San Jose that made the Slavonian day, September 20, 1915, such a success at the San Francisco Exposition. He is a member of the Red Men, the Chamber of Commerce and is a member of the advisory board of the Bank of Italy. In national politics he is a Democrat, and in all charitable movements he has been a liberal supporter.

JOSEPH S. DESIMONE.—The success achieved by Joseph S. Desimone in business and the high standing he enjoys as a citizen indicate the possession on his part of superior qualifications and furnish for the rising generation an example of what may be accomplished by a man of judgment, perseverance and energy. Born in New Orleans, La., January 27, 1882, he is the son of Frank and Conchetta (Alaimo) Desimone, both natives of Sicily, Italy. When but a young man of twenty, the father came to New Orleans and by hard and persistent work became a man of considerable wealth. He was extensively interested in the fishing business, owning and operating a fleet of boats on the Gulf of Mexico. During the year 1891, he removed with his family to San Jose, where he resided until the time of his death, December 22, 1922, at the age of eighty-two.

Coming with his parents to California when a small lad, Joseph S. Desimone obtained his early education in the public schools, and afterwards graduated from the San Jose Business College during the year 1900. Following his graduation he accepted a position as delivery boy for the Chapman & Johnson Company, and while serving in this capacity he determined to purchase an interest in the business. When he had accumulated $200 he purchased an interest in the grocery business, and from this time his success was assured, so that within twelve years he had accumulated enough capital to purchase the entire business known as the Enterprise Grocery Company. Mr. Desimone takes an active interest in all municipal affairs, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the San Jose Merchants' Association. Fraternally he is connected with the Modern Woodmen of America. Although still a young man, his is a strong and self-reliant personality, full of optimism and hope, enjoying the respect and confidence of his associates.

WILLIAM RICHARD COUPLAND.—Many nations have contributed to California's citizenship, and among those of English birth who have profited by the superior advantages for horticultural development that have made the Santa Clara Valley famous throughout the country is William Richard Coupland, who for thirty-four years has been a resident of the Golden State. He was born at Hull, England, August 4, 1864, a son of Thomas and Mary Jane (Cressey) Coupland, and in 1883, when nineteen years of age, he sought the opportunities offered in the United States, first settling in Antelope County, Nebr., where he resided for five years. In 1898 he came to Santa Clara County, and has since been identified with horticultural interests. He has set out, developed and sold several orchards and has made a success of orcharding, while for the past ten years he has acted as manager of the Ainsley orchard, and is most capably looking after the interests of which he has charge. He has made a close study of the science of horticulture and his labors have been effective and resultant.

In Los Gatos Mr. Coupland married Miss Ada Shermantine, a native daughter of California, born in Los Gatos, and they have become the parents of five children: Mary Jane, the wife of A. T. Larson of Westwood, Lassen County; Frank W. enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Field Artillery in the World War, trained at Camp Kearny, was sent overseas to Brest, France, then was transferred to the Ninety-second Field Artillery and took part in all of the five battles in which the Americans were engaged; after the armistice he served nine months with the Army of Occupation at Cologne; returning to San Francisco, he was honorably discharged in July, 1919, after serving over two years, and wears the emblem of five stars; he is now assisting his father; the other children are Gertrude, Mrs. D. W. Pabst of Sisson; Gladys, and Grace. Mr. Coupland is a Republican in his political views, and for twenty-two years has been connected with Morning Light Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F., at Campbell, having passed through all the chairs in that organization, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. He is also a member of the Orchard City Grange, at Campbell,

A P Lepesh

of which he is now serving as master, and is representative to the State Grange. He keeps well informed on all modern developments along horticultural lines and his labors have at all times been of a constructive nature.

VINCENT AZZARELLO.—An orchardist of Santa Clara County, whose early training was received in his native land of Italy, is Vincent Azzarello, an energetic and industrious rancher residing on Pomeroy Avenue in the suburbs of San Jose. He was born in the Province of Palermo, Italy, March 18, 1870, the son of Antonio and Anna (Cormella) Azzarello, the father being an orchardist and vineyardist there. Vincent was the third oldest in a family of twelve children: Antonio, Frances, Vincent, Joseph, Ignatia, Virginia (deceased), Samuel, Anna, Rosie, Mary, August, and Josephine. Vincent had little time for schooling, most of his time being spent in helping his father; this he did until he was twenty-five years old, then came to the United States and worked in Chicago, Ill., for four years at various kinds of labor. In 1899 he came to California and was engaged in ranch work throughout Santa Clara County until he bought twenty acres on Pomeroy Avenue. This orchard was purchased in 1919 and is set to prunes and apricots and is well irrigated.

Mr. Azzarello was married at his home in Italy in 1898, to Miss Mary Spagnola, the daughter of Charles and Saveria Spagnola. They are the parents of seven children; Anthony A., Charles, Mary, Joseph, Samuel, Cosmino, and August. All the children have had the advantages of the grammar and high schools of Santa Clara County. Before coming to America Mr. Azzarello was a soldier in the Italian army for three years. Upon his arrival in America he lost no time in taking out his naturalization papers, and in his political affiliations he is a Republican, and a member of the Italian-American Benevolent Society.

ALBERT S. BROWN.—Among the horticulturists of the Santa Clara Valley who have achieved success is Albert S. Brown, who is being amply rewarded for his enterprising activities. He is a native son of California, born near Stockton, January 26, 1870, a son of B. E. and Lucy (Dean) Brown, and he grew up and was educated in the public schools of the district. He was engaged in farming pursuits until he was twenty-six years of age; then for twenty-five years followed railroading as engineer and fireman. In March of 1919 he left the road to take care of the ranch, which came to Mrs. Brown as her part of the Stockton estate. Mr. Brown married Miss Frankie Stockton, and they have one child, Hazel. Her father, S. P. Stockton, was a pioneer of 1852, and his first purchase of land consisted of seventy-nine acres in Branham Lane, it being covered with brush and timber. In two years he had cleared twelve acres and planted it to vines, and year by year more land was cleared and planted without additional expense until in 1888 the whole tract of land was set to vines. In 1882 an additional tract of 100 acres was purchased and set to vines.

In 1887 his vineyard yielded 300 tons of grapes; twenty acres were planted to prunes and the remainder was devoted to the raising of hay and grain. S. P. Stockton was a native of Alabama, born July 16, 1829. His mother died when he was young and he left home at an early age; he drifted westward to Mississippi and later made his home in Tennessee and Arkansas. Upon arriving in California he first located at Santa Cruz; then, in 1854, he went to Monterey, where he went to farming, pre-empting 160 acres of land. Later he was engaged in stockraising in San Luis Obispo County, and retained his interest in the business for several years, but after 1859 left it in charge of his partner and devoted his full time to his large land holdings. Twenty-eight years of his life were devoted to viticulture and his success was gained by careful application to the details of the work. In 1869 Mr. Stockton married Miss Susie Welch, formerly of Missouri, but a resident of this state since 1852. They were the parents of three children—Paul, Frankie, and Herbert. Mr. Brown is an adherent of the Republican principles in national politics, and with his wife takes an active interest in community affairs.

THOS. E. KEARNEY.—An enterprising and farseeing manufacturer of San Jose is Thos. E. Kearney, the proprietor of the State Foundry and Pattern Works, located at 14 Stockton Avenue, San Jose. He was born at San Francisco, his parents now being numbered among the highly esteemed residents of Berkeley. After having attended the Columbus grammar school of Berkeley, he graduated from Humboldt evening school of San Francisco as mechanical draftsman; at the same time he served an apprenticeship as pattern maker after working at his trade both as workman and as foreman for manufacturers in connection with foundries. In 1914 he came to San Jose as foreman pattern maker of the Bean Spray Pump Company, remaining with them until 1917; resigned to go to the Mare Island Navy Yard, Vallejo County, remaining as pattern checker until the armistice, then returning to San Jose, his favorite city, to open the State Foundry and Pattern Works, which was a success from the start. He then married a San Jose girl and has planned to remain a permanent resident of this city, enjoying the climate and beauties of the Santa Clara Valley.

MARY E. SCHERREBECK.—The daughter of a worthy pioneer of Santa Clara County, who is an esteemed resident of San Jose, is Mary E. Scherrebeck, the daughter of Patrick G. and Bridget (Madigan) Sullivan, both natives of Ireland. The father was born in Askeaton, County Limerick, in 1813, and his parents, John and Mary (Sheehy) Sullivan, were natives of that county. In 1827 the family emigrated to Eastern Canada and located in St. Edwards County, where he engaged in farming and stockraising, in which occupation Patrick was reared, receiving at the same time a good education. He continued with his father in operating the farm until 1842, when he took a portion of the old homestead and operated it for himself. In 1842 he married Miss Bridget Madigan, the daughter of Daniel and Ann (Hanley) Madigan, natives of Ireland, who emigrated to Canada and in 1853 came to California. Mr. Sullivan was engaged on his farm until 1851, in which year he and his wife came by steamer to California via the Isthmus of Panama. Arriving in San Francisco January 2, 1852, he immediately located in Santa Clara County, where he rented land and took his place among the pioneer farmers of the county. In

1854 he purchased his first land, comprising fifty-three acres located just east of San Jose. He resided upon this land until 1856. He then purchased 266 acres of land situated on the Alum Rock Road at the corner of King. This he stocked with about 300 head of cattle, among which was a dairy of seventy cows, and he became one of the pioneer dairymen of the county. The land increased in value and he made improvements upon it, then others claimed ownership under Spanish grants, and he had to buy out the claimant, and in 1865 he gained a complete title and ownership to the property. His operations had proved very remunerative; also his fifty-three-acre tract first purchased had become very valuable, and he ranked as one of the most prosperous and wealthy farmers of his section. He conducted his farming operations until 1879, when he retired from the active pursuits of life and sold his farm to his sons. Mr. Sullivan had previously sold fourteen acres of his fifty-three-acre tract, and at his death, which occurred April 6, 1886, left the balance of his valuable property to his widow. He always ranked in public spirit, enterprise, and liberality in public improvements, among the leading men of his section. He was one of the projectors of the Alum Rock Road, and gave the right-of-way through his land, and fenced the road at his own expense. Of a family of nine children, the subject of this review is the youngest, and only two others are living, Annie A., now Mrs. Fitzgerald, and Frank J. Mrs. Sullivan lived to be eighty-five years old.

Mary E. Sullivan was born on the site where she now resides, on the northeast corner of Alum Rock Avenue and King Road. She was educated at Notre Dame College, San Jose, remaining at home with her parents until her marriage, which occurred April 3, 1888, and united her with Thomas J. Scherrebeck, a native son of San Jose, born November 21, 1849. His father, Peter Scherrebeck, was a native of Denmark and came to California, around Cape Horn, in 1835. He was a seafaring man, and for many years was engaged as a trader in the harbor of San Francisco and surrounding country. His mother, Mary (Sullivan) Scherrebeck, came to Santa Clara County in 1846, as a member of the family of Martin Murphy, Sr. The father passed away in San Francisco in 1862, and the mother in 1892. Until the age of fifteen he attended school, receiving his education at St. Ignatius College in San Francisco, and upon the death of his father he became a clerk in a dry-goods store, continuing until eighteen years of age. He then learned the trade of carpenter and followed this until 1878. He then spent a year working in the lumber mills in Mendocino County, returning to San Francisco in 1879. He continued his occupation as a carpenter until April, 1888, when he came back to Santa Clara County, when he was married and took up his residence here. Mr. and Mrs. Scherrebeck are the parents of two children: Marie S. is a graduate of Notre Dame College and San Jose State Normal, and taught at Napa until she became the wife of Claud Harry Dean of Napa, who is with the Napa City Water Company, and they have three children—Marie A., Dorothy D., and Doris E. Thomas P. was educated at St. Joseph's high school, then spent four years with Wells Fargo & Co. Express Company and a like period with the San Jose and Peninsular Railway as motorman and conductor, and is now fireman between San Francisco and Santa Barbara for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He is married to Miss Rosella Seebach, a native of San Jose, and they make their home with his parents. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus Lodge No. 879 of San Jose, and the Order of Railway Employees, and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

ANTON T. NIELSEN.—The proprietor of the Altomont Creamery at 262 University Avenue, Palo Alto, Anton T. Nielsen, has met with splendid success in his business since locating here and has also established a branch creamery at Mountain View. Mr. Nielsen was born in Jylland, Denmark, November 24, 1886, the son of Niels K. and Mette Nielsen. The father, who was a railroad man, died when Anton was only four years old, and when he was nine, his mother also passed away, so that he had to face the problem of making a living at a very early age. There were four sons in the Nielsen family, and among them Anton is the third, and the only one in America. He began his life as a wage earner among strangers, working on a dairy farm, meanwhile attending school as much as he could, and he received a thorough training in dairy and farm work that stood him in good stead in later years. When he was twenty-two years old, Mr. Nielsen came to America, Oakland, Cal., being his destination, and shortly afterward he went to work on a dairy farm near Pleasanton, and after six months he came to San Jose, being employed by the Golden Nugget Creamery there. He was a hard worker and ambitious, so soon mastered all the details of the creamery business, becoming buttermaker. He then formed a partnership with Mrs. Jackson in the Royal Ice Cream Company for two years, when Mr. Gulmon bought out Mrs. Jackson's interest, the Royal Ice Cream Company being operated by the firm of Gulmon and Nielsen for the next year. Mr. Nielsen then started the Crystal Creamery, which he operated for two years, then going to Stockton, where he leased the Royal Ice Cream Company's business for a year. In 1918 Mr. Nielsen came to Palo Alto and bought the University Creamery and soon thereafter the Altomont Creamery, which he operates with fine success, as well as the branch at Mountain View, eighteen people being on his pay roll.

In 1911 Mr. Nielsen was married to Miss Opal Young, who was born at Allen, Mich., and they have one child, Virginia Ruth. They make their home in the attractive residence which Mr. Nielsen purchased, at 624 University Avenue, Palo Alto. He also purchased the property at 262 University Avenue, where his business is located, and here he expects to erect a two-story and basement building of concrete to accommodate his large and fast-growing business. The Altomont Creamery uses about 500 gallons of milk a day and makes about 200 gallons of ice cream daily, also a large output of butter and cottage cheese, which all find a ready market due to their superior quality.

William J. Lande

FATHER WILLIAM J. LANDE.—Closely identified with all the movements that aim to encourage and strengthen the moral and uplifting forces of the community, Father William J. Lande, the well-beloved pastor of the church of St. Joseph a Cupertino, at the town of Cupertino, and also Sacred Heart Church at Saratoga, is among the most active and progressive of the clergy. A native of Ireland, he was born in County Limerick on April 14, 1875, a son of William J. and Ellen (Cummins) Lande, natives of that country who were engaged in farming pursuits until they were called by Providence to the world beyond.

William J. Lande was educated in Christian Brothers College at Doon, when after completing his classics he entered St. Patrick's Theological Seminary at Thurles, where he finished his physics, theology and dogmatics, after which he was ordained a priest at Thurles Cathedral by the great Archbishop Croke, for the Archdiocese of San Francisco, on June, 18, 1899. Among his classmates ordained at the same time were Bishop John J. Cantwell, of Los Angeles; Father Sampson of Sacred Heart, Oakland; Father Kiely of Petaluma; Father Quinn of St. Anthony's, East Oakland; Father Butler of San Francisco; and Father William Cantwell of Ross Valley. Soon after his ordination Father Lande came to America, arriving at San Francisco December 4, 1899. His first charge was at St. Brendans Church, San Francisco, then for two years he served the parish of St. Patrick's Church, San Jose. The next ten years he was located at St. Peter's Church, San Francisco, and during the last two years there he was acting pastor. Eight years of this period his time was given principally to the work of the City and County Hospitals of San Francisco, also the Contagious Pavilion, Pest House, St. Catherine's Home and to the tubercular patients around the Bay, ministering faithfully to them and looking after their spiritual welfare, doing his duty with unselfish devotion, so that his name is a household word in many homes around the Bay. Father Lande was next appointed assistant pastor of St. James Church, San Francisco, where he remained for three years, and in 1915 he took up his present charge, at Cupertino and Saratoga.

For twenty-five or thirty years, services had been held at Villa Marie, on Stevens Creek, the country home of the Jesuit Fathers of Santa Clara, in the chapel near the entrance to the property. Succeeding Father Ricard, S. J., who had succeeded Father Cichi, Father Gabriel took charge of the chapel in 1902. As the larger portion was coming, not from Montebello, as formerly, but from the valley, it was decided in 1907 to close the chapel and build a church at Cupertino. Alex Montgomery donated the site of one acre and the church was erected at a cost of $9,000, with Father Gabriel in charge. After this Rev. W. McMillan, S. J., was in charge for three years, being again replaced by Father Gabriel, the last Jesuit father to have charge of the parish, for in 1913 Archbishop Riordan, D. D., transferred authority in most of the missions in Santa Clara County to the secular priests, when Father Thomas O'Connell, the present pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Oakland was appointed the first rector of the parish. In August, 1915, Archbishop Riordan appointed Father Lande to take charge, Father O'Connell being transferred to Mission San Jose.

The parish, though rather new, is progressing rapidly, as the territory, with its wonderful orchard development, is coming into world-wide notice. Recently Archbishop Hanna purchased the Snyder farm on Cupertino Hillside, within the parish of St. Joseph a Cupertino, and soon plans to establish a $5,000,000 preparatory college for boys studying for the priesthood. The farm is beautifully located on Permanente Creek at the foot of Bald's Peak and commands a magnificent view of the valley. Father Lande is greatly beloved in his parish for his deeds of charity, and his friends and parishioners appreciate him for his true worth as a citizen of the community.

MATHIAS P. JEPSEN.—Among those who have of recent years been attracted to Palo Alto by the superior educational advantages of Stanford, is the family of Mathias P. Jepsen, now happily domiciled in their new home at 471 Channing Avenue, entering heartily as they do into the civic life of the city. A native of Denmark, Mathias P. Jepsen was born near Tunderin, Slesvig, on April 1, 1863, being the oldest son and child of the four children of Mathias A. and Paulina Jepsen, the former being a blacksmith who participated in the war with Germany in 1864, through the outcome of which, that portion of Denmark was forced under the German flag. The parents have passed away; while three of their children are still living: Mathias P., of this review; Hans Christian Jepsen, the treasurer and clerk of Douglas County, Nev.; Christine who came to Nevada as a young lady, married in California August Hansen, moving back to Nevada. She died at Reno in November, 1901, leaving three children. Margrethe is the wife of Adolph Kastensen, and lives in Slesvig, which, since the World War, has regained its place under the folds of the Danish flag. The Jepsens never became reconciled to German authority, and although they were compelled to learn German in their schools, yet they spoke mainly the Danish language in their home.

Resolved never to become a German soldier, Mathias Jepsen left home when nineteen years of age, for Mono County, Cal., where he arrived in 1883, and entered the employ of T. B. Rickey, the cattleman, where he worked steadily for seven years and thoroughly learned the cattle business, Mr. Rickey being the owner of 18,000 cattle on the average. About this time he found a helpmate in Miss Marie Jensen, who, as a young woman, left her Danish home and came to Douglass County, Nevada, in 1885. They were married in 1889 and in 1890 Mr. Jepsen bought 150 acres in Douglass County, Nev., and began as a farmer and stockman. Good fortune attended him and as that part of Nevada developed, the town of Gardenville was located upon his land, and was needed for townsite purposes. He continued farming for thirty years, platted a part of his holdings and in 1918 disposed of all the balance to good advantage. A son being then a student at Stanford, he and his family moved to Palo Alto and bought their present residence property on Channing Avenue.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Jepsen has been blessed with six children: Sophine, graduated from the Reno Normal, taught for a short time and married Robert Dempster, a storekeeper at Gardenville, Nev., and is mother of three children—Kenneth, Gordon and Bobbie; Matilda graduated from the University of Nevada at Reno, and later did post-graduate work at Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania, and became

a high school teacher in Nevada. She married Otto Hussman, a civil engineer, at Grant's Pass, Ore., where they are now living; they have two children—Margaret and William; Paulina is the wife of H. C. Springmeyer, a well-to-do rancher at Menton, Nev., and they have two children—Leslie and Paula. Clarence died at the age of twelve; Hans J., who was at Camp Fremont during the recent war, received his A. B. degree from Stanford and is now a law student at the Law School of the University of Chicago; Mabel is at home. Mr. Jepsen is a man of high ideals, an American, by choice, and devoted to his adopted land. He was naturalized while living in Mono County, Cal., and adheres to the principles of the Republican party.

H. HOOPER.—A man who has contributed his share towards the building up of Los Gatos and vicinity is H. Hooper, who has been a resident of California since 1889, locating in Los Gatos the following year. He was born in Anson, Me., Sept. 16, 1861. His father, Francis Hooper, was a stone mason and followed contracting and building. Our subject received a good education in the public schools and when he arrived at the age of seventeen years he was apprenticed at the carpenter's trade, soon removing to Brookline, Mass., where he completed the trade, he continued to work in Massachusetts until 1887, when he came to San Francisco, Cal., and in 1888 located in Los Gatos. He was immediately employed as a carpenter continuing steadily for a period of seven years, and then engaged in contracting and building, and many of the business houses and residences are specimens of his work.

Mr. Hooper's first marriage occurred in Boston, Mass., where he was united with Miss Agnes Holihan of that city. She passed away in Los Gatos, leaving a son, Frank Hooper, who resides in Oakland. Several years later Mr. Hooper was married to Mrs. Nellie O'Connor, a native daughter of California, and they reside in a comfortable home on Glenridge Avenue. In politics Mr. Hooper is an independent, preferring to vote for the man and not be bound by party preferences. Enterprising and public-spirited he is ready at all times to aid movements for civic progress.

MARY F. BARNES.—Highly favored as the daughter of a worthy pioneer whose place is assured among those to whom the society of today owe so much, Mary F. Barnes of 58 South Ninth Street, San Jose, is a native daughter naturally proud of her association with the Golden State; she was born in Santa Clara County, while her father, Martin Barnes, was a native of New York City. He lived to be seventy-nine years, three months and fifteen days old, and he passed away on April 14, 1915. He had married Miss Katherine Malone, a native of County Mayo, Ireland. Her father was a public officer and for twenty years a censor in the Censor Building at Dublin. Her mother's first cousin, John T. Malone, was for years district attorney of Santa Clara County. An uncle of her mother was James Malone, another California pioneer, and for years a court reporter in San Francisco, who enjoyed the reputation of being the fastest shorthand reporter of the West. The above John T. Malone, who married a Miss Fallon, after being district attorney, became an actor of national repute, comparable with Booth and Barrett. Grandfather Jno. Marshall Barnes was an extensive and successful brick contractor in New York City and under his father, Martin Barnes, learned brick building in all its details.

Martin Barnes came to California in 1862, and Miss Malone came out the next year from Boston, and they were married in San Francisco, where Mr. Barnes established himself as a contractor; and he remained actively engaged until his seventy-fifth year when he retired from building. He came to Santa Clara County soon after his marriage and made this city his home until his death. Among other edifices in San Jose he was foreman on the old Normal School Building and did all the brick work on the James Lick Mill, the wine vaults of the General Naglee ranch, the Knox Block, the Court House, and many others, as well as many buildings in San Francisco. He died at San Jose, the father of three children, James H. Barnes, Mary F., the subject of this review, and William J. Barnes. James H. Barnes took up brick contracting and for years was associated with Robert Scott and helped to build the famous Scott furnaces for the Cinnabar mines. He is now putting in a large Scott furnace at Marathon, Tex. William J. Barnes is engaged in the piano trade in San Jose.

Mary Barnes attended the Notre Dame Convent for eleven years and there obtained the thorough education which has contributed so much to her happiness in life. James H. attended the grammar and high school in San Jose and then went to Santa Clara College. William J. Barnes finished with the grammar schools and after that pursued an excellent course at the Business College in San Jose. Mrs. Barnes died when Mary was only two years old, and when the latter had finished her schooling, she took charge of the home, presiding gracefully over her father's household until his death, and still resides at the old home. Martin Barnes for years made his home on San Fernando Street, between First and Second, and the children were born in a house that stands about the present location of the Navlet Nursery Building at 20 East San Fernando Street.

WILLIAM J. BLAUER.—A merchant who has attained success through having built on a foundation of unremitting industry, experience and integrity, is William J. Blauer, the president of the Stanford Meat Company, a corporation with a capital stock of $25,000. He was born in Chicago, Ill., on January 28, 1874. His father, Gottlieb Blauer, was a native of Switzerland, and upon his arrival in America came to California and engaged in the dairy business in 1864 in California and Nevada. He went back to Switzerland and married Miss Mary Berger and on returning to the United States lived in Chicago, Ill. When our subject was four years old, the family removed to Corning, Kans., and here he grew to manhood and received his education in the public schools of that city. His father passed away at Corning when William J. was twenty-seven years old, and his mother died at the same place. They were the parents of five children: two died in infancy and a brother passed away in Corning at the age of forty, so that there are only two now living, the subject of

John Tonkin

this review and Emma, now Mrs. Rudolph Hanni of Corning, Kans.

When William J. was sixteen years old he came out to San Jose and worked for his uncle Rudolph Blauer, a pioneer delicatessen dealer in San Jose; then he was employed with Louis Henning, the two positions covering a period of thirteen years, and in that time Mr. Blauer became thoroughly conversant with the meat business. He then removed to Palo Alto and was at first in partnership with A. W. Krumbeck, under the name of the Stanford Market, for three years, then incorporated in 1906 as the Stanford Meat Company. Mr. Krumbeck was president of the company until 1914, when Mr. Blauer became president. Fraternally he is a member of the Foresters and is counted one of Palo Alto's dependable citizens.

JOHN TONKIN—A native of England, whose early days were spent in his native country of Cornwall, John Tonkin was born at St. Just on October 28, 1860. His parents were Charles and Elizabeth (Ellis) Tonkin, and in the early days the father left his family and their Cornish home in 1862 and came to the United States, settling in Santa Clara County, where he worked in the New Almaden mines. Later he returned to his native land and passed away there. Mrs. Tonkin subsequently came to California, where three of her sons had preceded her, and her death occured at the mines, where the boys were employed. She was the mother of four sons: Charles lives in San Jose, William died in that city; Thomas is also of San Jose and John, the youngest is the subject of this sketch. He received a good education in the public schools at St. Just until the age of sixteen when he and his mother came to New Almaden, Cal. where three of his brothers lived. He began working as a stationary engineer in the New Almaden mines running the hoist, continuing in that capacity for about fifteen years when he went to Tuolumne County and for two years was busy in the same line of work there, but on returning to San Jose he worked with Mr. Rich, laying track for the street railway then being constructed in San Jose. In 1896 he purchased his present ranch of thirty acres on the Los Gatos-Almaden Road, and this has since been his home. It is all set out to prunes and has become a well-improved property.

Mr. Tonkin's marriage united him with Miss Elizabeth Cook, born in Keokuk, Iowa, the daughter of August and Dorothea (Wolf) Cook, who brought their family of two children, via the Isthmus of Panama, to Sacramento, Cal. where Mr. Wolf was car inspector for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company for many years until his death, December 23, 1887, his widow surviving him until May 11, 1892. They were the parents of five children, three of whom grew up. Christina is the widow of William Tonkin, residing in Union district; Elizabeth, Mrs. John Tonkin, deceased; Amelia, Mrs. Hemmenway, died at Sacramento.

Mr. Tonkin was bereaved of his faithful wife in January, 1901, when she passed away, leaving him two children; Raymond enlisted in the World War December, 1917, serving in Battery D, Three Hundred Forty-fourth U. S. Field Artillery, and was sent overseas, sailing for La Havre, France, July 4, 1918, serving on foreign soil for nearly eleven months, returning to Camp Jackson, South Carolina, in June, 1919, and thence to the Presidio, San Francisco, where he was mustered out after nineteen months' service. He was married in 1920 to Augusta Pohlman, born in Medford, Ore., and he assists his father on the home ranch; Gladys presides gracefully over her father's home. Nonpartisan in his views when local political matters are concerned, Mr. Tonkin takes deep interest in the country's progress. He is a member of the Prune & Apricot Association and fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Sons of St. George.

WM. EDWARD TRIMBLE—A resident of California since 1870, who is greatly interested in the preservation of early landmarks and history of the Valley is Wm. Edward Trimble, who is a native of Callaway County, Mo., born February 14, 1854, a son of Wm. H. Patsey (Hughes) Trimble, natives of the same state who were farmer folk and spent their entire lives in the vicinity of their birth. William H. Trimble had a brother, John Trimble, who crossed the plains to California in 1849, bringing a herd of cattle and became a successful stockman, owning a ranch at Milpitas and Trimble Road, the latter road being named for him.

Wm. Edward Trimble was reared on the farm and had the advantages of a good public school education. When sixteen years of age he concluded to come to California, so in 1870 we find him on his Uncle John Trimble's farm at Milpitas, for whom he worked faithfully for five years, when he started in the cattle business for himself on the Mt. Hamilton range, but later he changed his operations in the cattle business to Evergreen. In October, 1910, he came to Lakeside as keeper for the San Jose Water Company and in the same conscientious way he is looking after the interests of the water company, to the benefit of the consumers.

Mr. Trimble was married in San Jose to Miss Mary Ann Selby, who was born near San Jose and is a sister of W. H. Selby, who is also represented in this volume. Their union has been blessed with two children: Claude Selby is a very successful rancher in Sonoma, Mexico. Gladys is Mrs. Howard Waltz of San Jose. Mr. Trimble is enterprising and public spirited, has great faith in the future success of this county and is one of the good boosters for the Santa Clara Valley.

MARCUS HARLOE STEVENS—A well-known orchardist of Mountain View, Marcus Harloe Stevens, who is popularly known as "Mark" Stevens, with his capable wife operate a fine orchard of fourteen acres at the end of Levin Avenue, southeast of Mountain View, which has been his home during the past eleven years, and which he has built up, planted and brought to a high state of cultivation. He is a native son, having been born at Half Moon Bay, on December 8, 1859, being the oldest son of Benjamin Franklin Stevens, born in New York, who as a young man, took to the sea, joining a whaling expedition and for several years cruised far and wide as a whaler, rounding Cape Horn five times. The whaling fleet that he was with sailed around Cape Horn to the Sandwich Islands (now Hawaii) and there he heard rumors of rich gold diggings in California. He obtained his discharge, but found, to his dismay that there was no vessel going from Honolulu to San Francisco; so he shipped back to New York around the Horn, and, arriving there, reshipped via the Horn for San Francisco, receiving

his board and $100 for his services as a sailor. The captain of the vessel was parsimoniously inclined, and set young Stevens ashore, without money and even without breakfast on a cool September morn in 1849. So in a mood of dejection, he loitered on the wharf hungry and penniless, when he met a former associate, a sea captain whom he had met on the China Sea. The captain immediately passed him onto his own ship with instructions that he be treated as his guest. Mr. Stevens soon found a job lightering, at which work he excelled, and was soon making $100 a tide. He continued at this work until the next spring, when he had sufficient money to equip properly for a mining expedition up the North Fork of the American River. At first he engaged in placer mining and met with excellent success, clearing up $10,000 in a comparatively short time. A brother who was with him decided to go back East and farm the home place and take care of the aged parents, but he mysteriously disappeared after his arrival home and is thought to have been robbed and murdered for the gold he carried. B. F. Stevens remained and formed a large company on the American River, for the purpose of diverting the waters of that stream and thus secure the gold at the bottom of the river bed, but no gold was there, and so his first fortune had vanished. He then went to Santa Cruz County and engaged in farming for four years, thence went to the Half Moon Bay country where he met and married Miss Sophronia C. Duke, who was born in Ohio and had come to California with her mother and stepfather, John Platt Height, when six years of age, her own father having died when she was only three. She was employed on Judge Michael Wolf's large dairy farm near Half Moon Bay and was married at fifteen, her first child, our subject being born when she was only sixteen. She was a noble mother and died in 1906, while on a visit to her daughter Josephine in San Luis Obispo County. The parents moved up to Monterey County in 1869 and engaged in farming near Soledad, where B. F. Stevens died in 1885. They were the parents of five children: Marcus Harloe, the subject of this sketch, named after Capt. Marcus Harloe, chief wharfinger at San Francisco, an intimate friend of his father; Wm. H. died when nineteen years old in 1880; Mary died when four years old in 1867; Josephine is the wife of Postmaster Charles U. Margetts, of Shandon, San Luis Obispo County; Sarah F. is the wife of Wilson J. Dry, a railroad man in the employ of the Salt Lake Route, residing in Los Angeles. Mark, being the oldest son and child in the family, was early called upon to help on the farm. His educational advantages, so far as schooling is concerned, were meager, but notwithstanding this, Mr. Stevens has become a very well-informed man, having obtained his knowledge through wide reading and actual business contact with the world.

He was married in 1887 to Miss Grace L. Hulse, the daughter of A. P. Hulse, of the pioneer firm of Hulse and Kneadler, dealers in cement, lime and building materials at San Jose. Mrs. Stevens' mother is now Mrs. Augusta Ingraham and is still living. She is an honored pioneer and at family reunions enjoys the distinction of being the oldest of four generations of daughters. She is a granddaughter of Judge Brown of Ohio, who was for many years the warden of the Ohio State Penitentiary.

After his marriage Mr. Stevens farmed at Soledad for two years, when he sold his 320-acre farm and spent the next five years at Seattle. In 1895 he returned to Santa Clara County, Cal. and bought a five-acre place on the Springer Road. Needing more land, he sold it and bought in his present neighborhood where he has lived since 1911. Here he has built a commodious country residence. Eight acres of the place is at present planted to French prunes while the rest is in peaches, apricots, walnuts and apples. In 1915 he raised thirty-five different kinds of fruits and vegetables on his place and he often helps out in making exhibits at local fairs, where his products uniformly attract favorable comment.

Very quiet and conservative in his ways, he leads a consistent Christian life, having been a member of the Baptist Church since he was twenty-two years old. He has served as treasurer, deacon and Sunday school superintendent of the Baptist Church at Mountain View. In politics he is a Republican. He is known as one of the most generous of neighbors and takes an active interest in the general welfare of his community and is a member of the Prune & Apricot Growers Association, the Masons and the Modern Woodmen. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have two children: Alpha Tacoma (born in Tacoma, Wash.), now the wife of Merl N. Job, electrical worker at Palo Alto and they have two children—Thomas Stevens and Ruth Jean; Grace Wenonah.

KNUT H. HANSEN.—A young man of sterling worth, Knut H. Hansen, is one of the recent accessions to Palo Alto business circles and has recently become the owner and proprietor of the University Creamery, with its store, manufactory and ice cream parlor at 209 University Avenue. He brings to his business, the efficiency and competency, born of years of hard and painstaking work, especially in the ice cream line, having for several years held positions of responsibility with several of the leading manufacturers and caterers on the Pacific Coast and in the Middle West. He was born at Copenhagen, Denmark, November 11, 1880, and is the only son of Harold and Judith (Haslund) Hansen, the former being the well-known Danish chemist for several years employed by Christian Hansen, an own cousin, as chemist in the originating and manufacture of Hansen's butter coloring. The parents came to America, settling in St. Paul, Minn., in 1891, and to California in 1895, and the father died in 1917, leaving his widow and four children. The mother resides with our subject in Palo Alto, while the three living daughters are: Mrs. Julian Heidekker of Berkeley; Mrs. Thyra Haslund of St. Paul, Minn., and Mrs. Inga Nyby, the wife of Ib Nyby, oil man, in Kern County, Cal.

Knut H. Hansen came to America with his parents in 1891 and at the early age of thirteen went to work upon a dairy-farm near St. Paul. He continued to work in Minnesota and Wisconsin in the creamery line until 1907, when he came to California where he has specialized in the manufacturing of ice cream, having held positions of responsibility with such well-known firms as Christopher's at Los Angeles and Sherry Bros., of San Francisco. It is safe to say that he has no superior in his line in Santa Clara County. He came to Palo Alto in

L. F. Ridley

1919 and for three years was engaged with Mr. A. T. Nielsen, the proprietor of the Altamont Creamery. On June 1, 1922, he bought out the University Creamery and looks forward to a successful and honorable business career.

LaFAYETTE RIDLEY.—For two decades LaFayette Ridley has made his home in Santa Clara County and during this period he has concentrated his attention upon the cultivation of the soil, being now engaged in operating a highly productive farm in the Union district. A native of Arkansas, he was born near Little Rock, May 17, 1860, of the union of James and Louisa (Gibson) Ridley, both born in Tennessee. His parents came to California in 1861, settling in Yolo County, where both passed away.

In the public schools of this state LaFayette Ridley acquired his education and for a time he followed agricultural pursuits in Yolo County, specializing in the growing of wheat. In 1900 he engaged in the hotel business at Oakland, and the following year came to Santa Clara County, and is now operating the Riggs place of 100 acres in partnership with his son. The property is situated in the Union district, on the Los Gatos and Almaden Road, and he brings to its cultivation a true sense of agricultural economics, never allowing a foot of the land to be unproductive, hence his labors have been crowned with success. He is also operating two other orchards, devoted to raising prunes, peaches, cherries, apricots and grapes; he also raises hay and grain. Mr. Ridley, like his father has been a splendid horseman, having a natural ability to judge the fine points of a horse. He has owned some valuable drivers in his day and he now has very fine draft horses on his ranch. He also uses a tractor in connection with his teams.

Mr. Ridley has been married twice. His first union was with Miss Lovina Giguiere, who passed away leaving two children: Edgar, who is associated with his father in his farming operations; and Pearl, now the wife of Charles Johnson of San Jose. For his second wife, Mr. Ridley chose Miss Florence Johnson, born in California, and the circle of their friends is a large one. He is a Republican in his political views and for forty years has been identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He has never been afraid of hard work and has labored diligently and persistently to attain his present success. Recognizing the duties and obligations as well as the privileges of citizenship, he has ever taken a deep and helpful interest in public affairs and his aid and influence are always on the side of advancement and improvement.

FRANK PHILLIPS.—A progressive, enterprising young business men of Palo Alto, Cal., Frank Phillips is a native son of this state, born at Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County, Cal., and for the past seven years has conducted the Elite Market located at 218 University Avenue, Palo Alto. His parents are Manuel and Mary Phillips, retired farmers living at Half Moon Bay, the parents of seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom six are living. One son, Joe, is in the dairy business in Palo Alto

Frank grew up on his father's farm and received his education in the public schools of the district. Early in life he selected the meat market business for his life occupation and worked in his home town until 1913, when he came to Palo Alto and was employed in several markets and became efficient in all lines of the business. In 1915 he purchased the market formerly owned and conducted by George Carey and since Mr. Phillips assumed control, the business has received new life and is steadily growing. Mr. Phillips caters to the best trade in Palo Alto, his market is scruplously clean and sanitary, and he carries the usual line of fresh and salted meats, has ample coolers, refrigerators and has the most modern, sanitary and up-to-date refrigerator show cases. In his political views, Mr. Phillips is a sound Republican, and he belongs to the N. S. G. W. He owns an attractive prune orchard of five acres beween Mountain View and Mayfield, and belongs to the Prune Growers' Association. A generous, public-spirited citizen, he subscribes liberally toward the support of all projects for the benefit of the town and county.

GEORGE W. CALKINS.—A rancher whose intelligent operations and enviable results entitle him to general respect is George W. Calkins, living at his home on the Saratoga Road. Mr. Calkins was born in Richmond, Wis., 1863, and is the son of George and Mary (Markham) Calkins, who were both natives of England. Mr. Calkins' parents came to the United States when they were very young, and began farming in Wisconsin. The father passed away some time ago in Wisconsin, while the mother spent her last days in Santa Clara County. Of their six children, George is the youngest. He attended school in Wisconsin, after which he followed farming until 1893.

Mr. Calkins was married in Lawson, Colo., in 1893, to Miss Bertha Bullock, born near Janesville, Wis. They came to California and settled in Santa Clara County in the year 1893, where he purchased his present property, consisting of twenty-two acres, which was set to prunes, peaches and apricots. His orchards are considered among the very best in that vicinity and he has spent much time and labor and planning in bringing them to this degree of productiveness. He is a believer in cooperative marketing and is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Growers Association and the California Peach Growers Asociation and the Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America. Mr. Calkins is a man who has always worked for the forward movement of the community in which he lives and has made many good friends. Politically, he is a Republican. He is a member of the San Jose Grange and of the Woodmen of the World. In religious faith, he and his wife are active members of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in San Jose.

A. E. TANNER.—As manager of the California Garage, 328 University Avenue, Palo Alto, A. E. Tanner has shown unusual capability and initiative in this position, for which his training and experience has well qualified him. Mr. Tanner, popularly known as "Steve" Tanner among his friends, is the son of E. H. Tanner, who is at the head of this firm, and who is also a resident of Palo Alto. He was born at Oscoda, Mich., September 24, 1889, and when he was seven years old his parents removed to San Francisco, Cal., where his boyhood days were spent. At the age of twenty he became connected with the Tacoma Motor Car Company as a machinist and was with them from 1909 until 1911. He then became

a machinist for the Tacoma Bottling Company, later joining the sales department of that concern, and then city salesman for four years.

In 1912 Mr. Tanner was married to Miss Ida M. Edwards of Tacoma, Wash., also a native of Michigan, and one son has been added to their household, Albert E., Jr. In September, 1921, E. H. Tanner and our subject took over the business of the California Garage, one of the largest and finest garages in the Santa Clara Valley. They maintain a well-equipped machine shop and service station, and handle a full line of tires and all auto accessories. They also have a well-organized sales department, having the agency for three high-grade and popular makes, the Hudson, Essex, and Franklin cars. The Tanner family have been a very substantial acquisition to the business and social circles of Palo Alto, where they have rapidly made a place for themselves.

L. A. MONIER.—A business man whose steady stream of success is well deserved is L. A. Monier, the popular proprietor of the Liberty Cash grocery at 254 University Avenue, Palo Alto. He was born in France on June 23, 1879, the son of Antoine Monier, who was an artillery officer for thirty years in his native land. As our subject grew to manhood, he too enlisted in the French Army, training for five years; then for two and a half years was at Nancy, France, and two and a half years in Susa, Tunis, Africa, a French possession, serving as an artilleryman. Having completed his ten years of military service under the French flag, he came to America with a sister. Arriving in San Francisco in 1903, he entered the Park Riding School and learned the art of riding and training horses and was there at the time of the great earthquake and fire in 1906. He then removed to Berkeley and was employed in a creamery; then he went to San Mateo and entered the employ of Levy Bros. department store. His intelligence and capabilities were soon recognized and he was given the position of buyer for the firm, and for twelve years he filled the position with thoroughness and faithfulness, and the training has been invaluable to him. In 1917, in company with his brother-in-law, he visited Palo Alto with the view of establishing his own store and during that year opened his store in this beautiful college city. He handles a first class stock of domestic and imported delicacies, and staple and fancy groceries, and employs five clerks to take care of his growing business. Mr. Monier's marriage occurred in Oakland, Cal., and united him with Miss B. Gelin, and they are the parents of one child, Marie T. Mr. Monier contributes generously to all that tends to the development of Palo Alto and county.

CLIFFORD M. FORD.—A recent graduate of Stanford University who by intelligence and good management is making a success of the restaurant business is Clifford M. Ford. He graduated with the class of 1921, majoring in business economics and is now putting his college training to practical use. He is one of the genial proprietors of the Stanford Cafe, located at 214 University Avenue, Palo Alto, Cal., W. C. McCombs and Lloyd E. Schwab being in partnership with him. He was born at Fullerton, Cal., November 1, 1898, the son of Elmer R. and Grace (McDermont) Ford, the former a native of Battle Creek, Mich., and the latter the daughter of an Orange County pioneer, Alexander McDermont. His father became an extensive walnut grower and rancher in Orange County and both parents still reside there.

Clifford M. Ford grew up in Orange County and his education was received in the grammar and high schools of Fullerton, where he was graduated with the class of 1917. He then entered the Universty of California at Berkeley and began his course of business economics remaining there for two years; then he transferred his credits to the Stanford University and was graduated in 1921 with the degree of A. B. Mr. Ford's pleasing personality and kindly disposition has brought him a large circle of friends who appreciate him for his honesty of purpose, integrity and worth. The Stanford Cafe is filling a long-felt need in the way of excellent quality at moderate prices; sanitation and modern equipment is strictly adhered to and the patronage is steadily increasing.

WILLIAM BENJAMIN ALLEN.—Prominent among the successful business men of Palo Alto, whose integrity and progressive methods have highly commended themselves to their fellow-citizens, and so provided for them a loyal, patronizing public, is William Benjamin Allen, a native son of Santa Clara County, who was born in San Jose in 1878. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Graves Allen, well-known pioneers, Mr. Allen having come to San Jose from New York State in 1856 and spending the greater part of his life in this vicinity. In 1871 he married Harriet Ables, whose family was prominent in the Berryessa District. William B. Allen was educated in the public schools of San Luis Obispo County, and when sixteen years old started working in a hardware store, and has continued in that important field ever since. Pushing out into the world, he sailed for the Hawaiian Islands, where he remained for five years. At San Jose, on June 26, 1901, Mr. Allen married Miss Winifred Jeffreys, a native daughter. They have two children, Lloyd Jeffreys, born in Honolulu, May 26, 1902, and Edyth Winifred, born in Palo Alto, January 9, 1906.

In 1903, Mr. Allen returned to California and pitched his tent in Palo Alto. Here he established the Palo Alto Hardware Company, which is among the enterprises most worthy of mention in the community. It is located in the Nevada Building, at a corner of University avenue and Bryant street, and occupies the entire ground floor and basement. The purchase of this building and the maintenance of high-grade stock are the substantial evidences of the faith the Palo Alto Hardware Company has in the permanent growth of this renowned academic center. The Palo Alto Hardware Company was incorporated at the same time it was established, and for the past nineteen years has occupied a leading place among the mercantile establishments of Palo Alto. It has been under the active management of W. B. Allen, its president and manager, who had associated with him, his father, B. G. Allen, as secretary and treasurer, until the latter's death in January 1919. At all times the company has had an efficient staff of assistants, which has enabled it to maintain a high standard of service, much appreciated by this community of representative people.

Chas. Perry

CHARLES BERRY.—A wide-awake, experienced and successful man, and an early settler of Santa Clara County, Charles Berry has been closely identified with many of the forward movements of Campbell. He was born in Lancashire, England, December 21, 1863, the son of John and Mary (Wilkinson) Berry who were also natives of Lancashire, where the father was a cotton manufacturer.

In 1877 John Berry brought his family to the United States, thinking of the better advantages and greater opportunities and in Marshall, Lyon County, Minn., he engaged in flour milling and farming until 1884, when he located in Santa Clara County where he engaged in farming. There, too, he and his wife died. Of their four children, Charles is the second oldest, and at the time of their arrival in this country was only fourteen years of age. He received his education in the splendid schools of England where he was graduated before coming to America; then he assisted his father in the mill until he took up the study of telegraphy and on completing the course he entered the service of the Western Union Telegraph Company being stationed in the city of Chicago, until he moved to California to join his parents. He arrived in Santa Clara in 1885, where he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; then in 1886 he moved on to Campbell and since that time has been in the employ of the same company here as agent and is now in his thirty-sixth year in one position. He also served as postmaster of Campbell for two years and has been the Wells Fargo agent for thirty-five years.

Mr. Berry's marriage occurred in Portsmouth, N. H., December 17, 1890, when he was united with Miss Gertrude A. Bell, a very able young woman who has proven to be a true helpmate. She is a native of New Hampshire, having been born at Portsmouth and is a daughter of Meshach H. and Harriet H. (Works) Bell, born at Kittery, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H., respectively. The Bells are an old and prominent New England family, Mrs. Berry being a lineal descendant of George Bell, a member of the Continental Congress. Meshach H. Bell served in the Civil War in the Tenth N. H. Volunteers. He was a merchant in Portsmouth until he retired. He passed away May 12, 1921, while Mrs. Bell had preceded him many years. Mrs. Berry is the only child of this union and is a graduate of Portsmouth high school. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are the parents of two children: Clifford was educated at the Campbell high school and the Polytechnic School of Engineering at Oakland, serving in the radio department of the U. S. Army as a teacher during the World War; he is an electrician, and owns and conducts the San Jose Battery station on South Market and Williams streets. Millard W. is a graduate of Campbell high school and was in the First Division of U. S. Engineers, serving two years overseas at the front during the World War and is now assistant agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at Sunnyvale. Mr. Berry is a member of Charity Lodge No. 365, F. & A. M., Campbell and is also past grand of the Morning Light Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F. He was one of the organizers of the Campbell Board of Trade, now the Campbell Improvement Club, having been an active member since its organization. Mr. and Mrs. Berry are widely and favorably known in Santa Clara County Mr. Berry's long years with the Southern Pacific bringing him in contact with many people, who appreciate his kindly courtesy. In politics he maintains an independent course, voting for men and measures rather than party. He concentrates his efforts and attention upon his business affairs and in all that he undertakes manifests a most progressive spirit.

HALE ROY MILLER.—Agricultural life has ever had a lure for Hale Roy Miller and his successful career has been developed through continued application, coupled with energy and ability. A native son of the Golden West, he was born in San Francisco, May 3, 1874, the son of Stephen B. and Margaret (Secord) Miller. Stephen B. was a native of the Province of Ontario. The grandfather, William Baldwin Miller, was born in New York and removed, when a young man, to Canada, where he married. He was a farmer by occupation and bought 100 acres of rough land, cleared it up and made it his home until his death. There was a family of ten children of whom Stephen B. Miller was the youngest. He lived on the home place and was married there April 24, 1861, to Margaret Secord, a native of the county where he was born. After their marriage, they resided on the home place until 1869, when they came to California. He first entered the mines, then into the lumber camps near Dutch Flat, and was there for two years, then went to San Francisco where he engaged in the wood and coal business with his brother William, and continued in this business for about fourteen years; he passed away in 1885. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Miller made her home in San Francisco until the next fall, when she purchased her present ranch of twenty-four acres near Los Gatos, on the Los Gatos and Saratoga Road, where she built a fine residence and made other valuable improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Miller were the parents of four children: Kittie G., Nettie E., William J., and Hale Roy, the subject of this review.

He was educated in the public school of the Austin district and at the age of sixteen he started in driving a team and for eight years successfully handled a six-horse team over the rough mountain roads of the Santa Cruz and Big Basin country. When twenty-three, he entered the employ of the Hume ranch, under J. D. Farwell, continuing as teamster foreman and engineer on the ranch for twenty years. When James A. Clayton & Company of San Jose purchased the ranch, Mr. Miller was made superintendent and continued in charge for three years, when he leased the place and is now extensively engaged in orcharding, and he also owns an orchard on Glenn Una Drive.

In Los Gatos on September 7, 1898, Mr. Miller was united in marriage with Miss Sarah E. Clinkinbeard, a native of Monterey, Cal., a daughter of Kinzea Stone Clinkinbeard, the pioneer, who was born in Missouri in 1842 and crossed the plains in 1851 in an ox-team train with his parents. They resided in Jackson, Amador County, where he attended school at Squaw Valley, near Truckee. He was a farmer and operated a hay press, then went to Lake Tahoe and there built and owned the first steam launch on Lake Tahoe. He married Miss Sarah Ella Whitehead, born in the Sierra region of California in 1856; her parents crossed the plains to California in 1853.

The father followed bridge building on the Southern Pacific; then located at Oakland, where he invented a process for the manufacture of artificial marble. Later he removed to Monterey County and became the superintendent of the Laurellis ranch of 7000 acres, then owned by Mr. Spaulding of Oakland, Mr. Clinkinbeard's brother-in-law, and now owned by the Del Monte Company. He built the flume that furnishes water for Pacific Grove in 1880, employing 500 Chinese to do the work. He next came to Santa Clara County and bought forty acres three miles below Santa Clara and set it to Bartlett pears and strawberries, one of the first pear orchards in the district. Selling the ranch to B. F. Weston, he moved to Santa Clara and later to Los Gatos, where he died in 1895, leaving a widow and ten children, of whom Mrs. Miller is the fifth oldest. He was a Knights Templar Mason and helped to organize the O. E. S. of Los Gatos, and was a life member of the Odd Fellows in Oakland. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of one child, Robert James, a student in Los Gatos high school. Mr. Miller is a stanch Republican and fraternally is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Chamber of Commerce in Los Gatos. For eighteen years he was a member of the Los Gatos Volunteer Fire department. Mrs. Miller is a member of the Los Gatos Chapter, O. E. S. A lover of nature and horseback riding, with her saddle horse, Sandy, she has explored and is very familiar with the trails throughout the Santa Cruz Mountains. Deeply interested in Santa Clara County, Mr. and Mrs. Miller gladly give their best efforts to the advancement of the community.

CARLTON CARLYLE CRIPPEN.—Daily engaged in the arduous work incident to the Maintenance Department of Stanford University, Carlton Carlyle Crippen is of an acquiring and inquiring mind, who can write very authoritatively on the trotting horse, his breeding and development, particularly as related to the period when the great Palo Alto Stock Farm was at the zenith of its glory. It has been said that a man's real character manifests itself in his diversions. Visiting the Palo Alto Stock Farm was Governor Leland Stanford's diversion. It was easily the greatest establishment of its kind in the world, and here the great builder of the Central Pacific and the University which bears his name, came for recreation. After years of faithful service in helping the Governor bring out his galaxy of record-breaking pacers and trotters, coming in contact with him under all conditions, Mr. Crippen has no hesitancy in saying that Governor Stanford was one of the finest men that ever lived.

As a young man of good attainments, who had grown up on an Ashtabula County, Ohio, farm, Mr. Crippen, while yet a young man, became a fancier of fast horses. When the colts from Mr. Stanford's celebrated stallion "Electioneer" first startled the world with their record-breaking performances, Mr. Crippen was curious to know whether their phenomenal records were due to their breeding or to special training, and so in 1889 he came out to California, secured employment on the great Palo Alto Stock Farm and there went to work as a trainer under the noted horseman Charles Marvin, then superintendent of the Palo Alto Stock Farm, continuing in Governor Stanford's employ for many years. While the Palo Alto Stock Farm was a place where Governor Stanford came for diversion and relaxation, nevertheless, it became a financial proposition of great magnitude. From this farm was sold over $500,000 worth of horses within six months. One horse, "Ario," which was discovered and trained by Mr. Crippen, brought $125,000, being the highest price ever paid for any racer up to that time, while a shipment of 100 horses brought on an average $1,500 each in the New York Madison Square Garden sale, January, 1892. It is safe to say that the Palo Alto Stock Farm became the most noted establishment of its kind in the world, and there Governor Stanford produced more record breakers and world's champions than any other dozen men in the world. Without doubt Governor Stanford's four greatest horses were: Electioneer, champion sire of world's champion trotters, the greatest sire of early and extreme trotting speed that ever lived, begetting kings and queens of the trotting world from all classes of mares: Palo Alto, 2:08¾, world's champion trotting stallion in 1891 and one of the gamest trotting race horses that ever lived, having met defeat but twice during his entire racing career; Sunol, 2:08¼, the wonderful daughter of Electioneer who held the world's 2 years-old record in 1888 of 2:18, and world's three-years old record in 1889, 2:10½, and the world's four-years old record in 1890, 2:10¼, and champion trotter of all ages in 1891, as a five-year old, 2:08¼, and sold to the late Robert Bonner for $41,000. She is the only trotter that ever held the world's record at 2, 3, 4 and record of all ages at five years old; Arion, 2:07¾, was discovered, broken to harness and received his first lessons from C. C. Crippen. Made record of 2:10¾ as a two-year old, which remained the world's two-year old record for seventeen years, and sold for $125,000 to J. Malcomb-Forbes of Boston, Mass. Besides the many colts that Mr. Crippen handled and trained at Palo Alto that developed into record-breakers he trained or managed many others that in their day also were champions of the race course, among them Searchlight, 2:03¼, world's champion 3, 4 and 5 year old pacer that sold for $15,000; Kinney Lou, 2:07¾, a champion trotter for which $25,000 was twice refused; Sonoma Girl, 2:04½, "The Girl from the Golden West" as she was often called, sold to Lotta Crabtree, the actress, for $26,000 after winning a number of sensational races on the Grand Circuit in 1907; Lecco, 2:09¾; Redeem, 2:09¼; Bonnie Ansel, 2:09¼, and Oyoho, 2:07¼. Mr. Crippen's greatest interest was in the scientific breeding and training of fast horses, but as the interest in horse racing waned, he found it necessary to take up other lines of work. He has contributed many excellent articles to such well-known sporting papers as the "Breeder and Sportsman," "The California Horseman" and "The Western Horseman."

Mr. Crippen was born at Colebrook, Ashtabula County, Ohio, June 14, 1866. His father, Cyrus R. Crippen, was a soldier in the Civil War, who after that struggle married Miss Desire Marsh of Ashtabula County, Ohio, where they settled down to farming and reared their two children, Carlton Carlyle of this review, and a daughter, Dora, now the wife of

Dr. Sterling of Kansas City, Mo. Carlton Carlyle grew up on his father's farm, attended the common schools, and later graduated from Orwell academy in Ashtabula County.

He was married at Mayfield to Miss Augusta Duke, a daughter of Captain George and Mary Duke, both of English blood, pioneers at Mayfield. Mr. and Mrs. Crippen have a very cozy home at Mayfield and are the proud parents of two children, both well known and highly respected: Roy D., who is advertising manager for the Fidelity Bank at Fresno, and Dorothy May, who graduated from the San Jose Teachers' College, and is now engaged in the schools at Mayfield as a teacher. Mr. Crippen has held his present responsible position for the past five years; he attends very closely to his work, is capable and efficient, and last but not least, is very faithful to his trust. He is a great admirer of the founder of the University, while his love of the equine species and sportsmanship is as keen as ever.

DISMO M. DENEGRI.—One of a large number of men who have found business opportunities in the county of Santa Clara, and in turn have endeavored to promote the commercial activities of this portion of California, Dismo M. Denegri is one of the successful druggists in San Jose. A native son of California, he was born in San Francisco, March 30, 1882, a son of John B. and Mary Denegri. During the Civil War, his father served in the Confederate army; later migrated to California and settled in San Jose and engaged in the grocery business. Both father and mother have passed away.

His early education was obtained in the public schools and afterwards attended the San Francisco Polytechnic school; later going to the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco, from which institution he graduated in 1902 with the degree of Ph. G. He is an able linguist, being able to converse fluently in four languages. For a time after his graduation, he clerked in various drug stores of San Francisco, but in the year of 1914, came to San Jose and established his own business, which is growing steadily, now owning two stores.

The marriage of Mr. Denegri in November 1912, united him with Miss Mary Vatuone, a daughter of the old pioneer family of that name. Two children, Dismo, Jr., and Elena, have been born to them. Politically Mr. Denegri votes the Republican ticket, and served his party as assemblyman for one term in 1911-12. He presented the bill and was instrumental in having Discovery Day changed to Columbus Day. His influence has been a many-sided one, and embraces practically all phases of growth in the town. Especially has he promoted all movements for the betterment of his fellowmen. During the World War he was active in all the drives, and his familiarity with several languages, enabled him to sell as high as $75,000 worth of Liberty bonds in one day. At the 1919 election he became a councilman for San Jose. His forceful, determined disposition, backed by the esteem of the community, enabled him to successfully conduct his own campaign. He held the honored position of president of the Italo-American Club of San Jose, is a Knight of Columbus, also an Elk; is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, and the Commercial Club. He and his family are consistent members of the Catholic Church of San Jose. For his recreation, he is an ardent admirer of the national game of baseball; also enjoys a bout with his fellow boxers. The optimistic spirit which he possesses has brought him his present prosperity and the esteem of his community.

MICHAEL O'BRIEN.—A worthy veteran of the Civil War, who bore more than an average part in that great conflict is Michael O'Brien, for many years an upbuilder of the orchard interests of the Santa Cruz Mountain region. He was born in Utica, N. Y., April 14, 1840, a son of Patrick and Margaret (Griffin) O'Brien, farmers in that splendid section of the Empire State, where Michael assisted on the home place as he grew up to habits of industry and economy, while he received a good education in the local public schools. Stirred with patriotism he volunteered his services to his country in the spring of 1862, enlisting in Company E, Fourteenth New York Volunteer Infantry, a second-year regiment; but he was held in service for three years, being first transferred to Company B, Forty-fourth New York Volunteer Infantry (the Ellsworth Avengers) until that regiment was discharged, when he was transferred to Company D, Second New York Heavy Artillery. During his service he was in thirty-two general engagements besides numerous skirmishes. Among others he was in the Seven-Day Battle, Malvern Hill, Gaines Mill, Chancellorsville, Fredericksburg, Antietam, South Mountain, Gettysburg, where he was slightly wounded in the right leg; Mine Rim, Petersburg, where, on June 17, 1863, he was taken prisoner and sent to Andersonville and imprisoned in that horrible place for six months and three days. During this time, with sixty others, he tunnelled out and they made their escape, separating and going in pairs; by travelling nights and hiding daytime he made his way within twelve miles of Charleston, where he and his partner were captured and returned to Andersonville, and there he had the scurvy very bad. Both armies had arranged for an exchange of 10,000 prisoners. They were formed into squads of ninety and each squad went inside of the dead line to be examined by a doctor, the worst cases being allowed to go. He was not passed as the doctor said he could stand it another month, but his partner was passed. Mr. O'Brien watched until he saw the guard's back turned, then jumped across the line into the ranks of his squad, thus he was paroled with the others, but he took a desperate chance of being shot to save his life, for he would have died had he remained in prison much longer. They went to Annapolis Camp, where he rejoined his command to help to take Richmond. He was present at the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, after which he marched to Washington and took part in the Grand Review. He was mustered out and honorably discharged at Alexandria, Va., in May, 1865. Returning to his home, he spent some time on the Erie Canal, steering a canal boat, and became very familiar with that region. In 1867 he took the steamer San Francisco and crossed to the Pacific side via of the Nicaragua route, from where he came on the old boat New York to San Francisco. For a time he was engaged in trucking, and then came to Santa Clara

County and took a homestead of 160 acres at Wrights, built a cabin and by grubbing and clearing improved the place so he had a good farm later setting out an orchard and vineyard. He farmed it for thirty-three years and then sold it to his brother, Thomas, who has since died. He then bought another ten acre ranch near Wrights, devoted to orchard and vineyard, but sold it in 1920. He lived at Wrights until March, 1922, when he located at Los Gatos. He is a member of E. O. C. Ord. Post.

HARRY V. GORDON.—A young man who has made a success of horticulture who also served his country in the Spanish-American War is Harry V. Gordon, a native son of Sonoma County, born at Healdsburg, September 27, 1877; his father, Eugene Gordon was also born there. Grandfather Andrew J. Gordon was born in Missouri and crossed the plains in 1846 a member of the Donner party until the train divided and he came with those who took the old trail and came safely and in due time to California. Andrew J. Gordon followed farming near Healdsburg, locating on Dry Creek and owned a large farm on the Russian River bottoms, now very valuable as hop lands, but he sold it in early days and moved to Anderson Valley, Mendocino County, and engaged in stockraising; later he removed to Texas where he became a large landowner and resided until his death. The father, Eugene Gordon, was also a stockman in Anderson Valley until he removed to Texas, where he followed the same business until his death. The mother of our subject was Laura Trailor; she was born in Illinois and came to California with her parents, who located at Kelseyville, Lake County, Cal., where she grew to womanhood. Some years after her husband's death, Mrs. Laura Gordon married Jacob M. Cox, a prominent rancher and official of Santa Clara County, a union that proved very happy until Mr. Cox was summoned by death. She now makes her home in Oakland.

Harry V. Gordon is an only child and was reared in Texas from the age of three until twelve. In 1890 he came to San Jose with his step-father, Jacob M. Cox, who is represented on another page in this history. Harry V. Gordon attended school at the Alameda Hester school and during these years he took up horticulture under Mr. Cox, who owned an orchard as well as being the deputy county assessor, so after his school days were over he took charge of the Cox ranch. On the breaking out of the Spanish-American War, he enlisted at San Francisco July 6, 1898, in Battery I, Third U. S. Artillery, being stationed at the Presidio, until he was honorably discharged March 23, 1899. He signified his willingness to go East as a range finder in the U. S. Army, so was sent East and was attached to the range finding department, Battery M, Fifth U. S. Artillery, serving at Fort Wadsworth, Staten Island, until his discharge March 23, 1902. During his stay in New York City he became acquainted with his future wife, Miss Barbara Nosova, who was born in Prague, Bohemia, a daughter of Francis and Marie Nosova. The father passed away in his native land and the mother brought the children to New York City, where she still makes her home. Mrs. Gordon was educated in the schools of Prague and when she came to the United States she resided in New York City until her marriage to Mr. Gordon, on June 16, 1901. On his discharge, Mr. Gordon brought his wife to his ranch in Santa Clara County, which is a portion of the old William Cox ranch. He has been successful in raising fruit and now owns thirty-four acres devoted to growing prunes. Mr. and Mrs. Gordon have three children: Alma Marie, a graduate of San Jose high school, is the wife of Ralph E. Weaver, residing in Evergreen; Camille Clifford is attending the Los Gatos high school; and Jackson Milan. Mr. Gordon was made a Mason in Liberty Lodge No. 299 F. & A. M., at Santa Clara.

A. H. MATHEWS.—A hard-working, successful business man of Palo Alto, who thoroughly understands his business is A. H. Mathews, the wide-awake owner and proprietor of the enterprising firm of Mathews & Company, dealers in staple and fancy groceries at 323 University Avenue, Palo Alto, Cal. He was born in Montreal, Canada, March 31, 1865, a son of Richard and Mary (Borbridge) Mathews, the father being engaged in the real estate business at Montreal. Both parents are now deceased.

Mr. Mathews attended the public schools and later took a business course in the senior high school in Montreal. After leaving school he sought and obtained employment as a salesman in the millinery store of John. MacLean and later had charge of the trimming department, remaining in that capacity for eight years. In the fall of 1893 he came to California; locating in San Francisco he was employed by Robert L. Toplitz & Company, wholesale milliners, and was in the trimming department for three years when his health failed and he was obliged to take a vacation, and for over two years he traveled about California in quest of health. He went to Carpinteria, Santa Barbara County, and entered the employ of Charles Curtis, an old school friend, as a clerk in his grocery; then he went to Redwood City and was engaged in the poultry business for two years, and then came to Palo Alto in 1903. He went to work for Earle & Company and was with them for sixteen years, thoroughly learning the grocery business. On October 1, 1919, he established his own business, first as Mathews & Smith; later his partner, Ray Smith, sold his interest to Mrs. E. D. Clark and the firm name became Mathews & Company; in November, 1920, Mrs. Clark sold her interest to Leslie E. Sampson. Mr. Mathews was married in 1894 at Martinez to Miss Ethel Agnes Borbridge, a native of Canada, and they have a comfortable residence at 244 Byron Street.

CHARLES BEEDLE.—Among those whose progressive spirit and intelligently directed labors have resulted in making Santa Clara Valley the garden spot of California, Charles Beedle is deserving of special mention as one of the leading orchardists of this section of the state. He is a native of Cornwall, England, his birth having occurred February 18, 1850, his parents being William and Hannah (Davis) Beedle, who spent their entire lives in that country, the father being an expert landscape gardener.

Charles Beedle was the ninth of their twelve children and is the only one in the United States. He acquired his education in England and engaged in mining from seventeen until twenty-one years of age, when he came to the United States in 1871, first settling in New Jersey, where he worked in the iron

Harry V. Gordon.

Barbara Gordon.

mines and remained for a year. He then spent a short time in New Hampshire and for four years resided in Vermont, going from that state to Nevada in 1877. There he was for four years stationary engineer for the G. W. Grayson Company at the Independence Mine at Tuscarora, and then made his way to Oregon, bought a farm in Union County and farmed one year, and then sold and located at Pioche, Nev., as engineer for the same company. In 1883 he came to San Francisco and in January, 1884, to Santa Clara County, where he purchased twenty years of the Garden tract on the Shannon Road, which he planted to fruit. The next year, in order to make a livelihood, he went to Fresno as a stationary engineer in the Hildreth gold district, continuing for four years. Mr. Beedle is an expert horticulturist, specializing in the raising of prunes and apricots, in which he has been very successful. He has a nice row of orange trees that is well cared for and he has sent exceptionally fine specimens of this fruit to London, England, for exhibition in their fairs.

On December 30, 1877, in Vershire, Vt., Mr. Beedle was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth S. Rowe, born in Devonshire, England, who came to Vermont when six years of age with her parents, Samuel and Mary (Cheynoweth) Rowe, and they became the parents of a daughter, Nellie B. Mr. Beedle's political allegiance is given to the Republican party. Although he has traveled extensively, he has never found a region so well adapted to the raising of fine fruit as the Santa Clara Valley, and he is enthusiastic in his support of its advantages, pronouncing it the garden spot of the world. With his family, he is a student of Christian Science.

WILLIAM RADTKE.—An enterprising, thoroughly competent contractor whose executive ability has been well demonstrated at Gilroy, is William Radtke, who was born at San Francisco, on March 11, 1888, the son of August Radtke, a cooper by trade, who had established himself in business at San Francisco in 1886. He retired to take up orcharding in the Santa Clara Valley, and for a number of years he farmed near San Jose in the Hamilton district, and passed away in August, 1916. He had married Miss Adelheid Blanken, who proved a devoted wife and an affectionate mother, and attended conscientiously to the elementary schooling of her son, sending him to the Hamilton Grammar School. At the age of fourteen, the lad went to work at the Enterprise Foundry, owned by John Roll of Santa Clara, but six months later he went into San Francisco to enter the employ of Robert Hall, the machinist. Not long afterward, he took up the carpenter trade, serving a three-year apprenticeship in the employ of Charles Stockholm; and by the time he had reached his eighteenth year, he had done some small jobs in contracting, and decided to work for himself.

Among the first contracts completed were those for the Los Altos Grammar School, the private residence of Paul Shoup, the president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, at Los Altos; the Ed Seifert Garage at San Jose, and the bridge across Guadalupe Creek at West Santa Clara Street, in San Jose. In 1913, he concreted the reservoirs for the City of Gilroy, which impounds the water-supply for Gilroy and conserves some 8,500,000 gallons of water. The year previous, Mr. Radtke came to Gilroy, and since then he has contracted the very finest of all the buildings in the town. During 1921 alone, he successfully completed over $250,000 worth of contracts in Gilroy, and in addition he was also almost constantly busy with one contract or another in the suburban or rural districts. Among the larger buildings in Gilroy are the Louis Hotel, and Masonic buildings.

At Oakland, on March 21, 1912, Mr. Radtke was married to Miss Clara Loewen, and their home life has been made brighter by two children, both boys, John William and Thomas Madsen Radtke. Mr. Radtke is both a Mason and an Odd Fellow; and although a Democrat by national political preference, he has shown such broadminded nonpartisanship that his fellow-citizens have honored him with membership in the city council.

CHARLES L. NICHOLS.—A far-sighted, hustling business man, whose enterprise in providing the best of everything, and plenty of it, for the car-owner and car-user, has been thoroughly appreciated not only in Los Gatos, where he is established, but in near-by sections of Santa Clara County, is Charles L. Nichols. The experienced and accommodating proprietor of the Los Gatos Auto Supply Company is a native of the Buckeye State, born at St. Clairesville, Ohio, on July 19, 1885, the son of J. W. and Caroline (Hoge) Nichols. The father died when Charles was a mere child, and in 1903, Mrs. Nichols and her son came to California and soon settled at Los Gatos. Charles was fortunate in becoming a student in the Preparatory College at Swarthmore, near Philadelphia, Pa., and then he worked as assistant surveyor for the Western Pacific, when they were building through Plumas County, Cal. He next entered the service of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad and engaged in preliminary and location work on the transcontinental line in Montana and Idaho. Through hard study and practical experience he gradually mastered engineering; but he was induced to go to Tampico, Mex., and to purchase a ranch, which he farmed for a year and a half.

In 1908, Mr. Nichols returned to Los Gatos and married Miss May Lyndon, one of the popular belles of the town; and then, in this section, he worked for the Pacific Gas & Electric Company. In 1916, he made the move of particular interest to all those who have since been served by him through his thorough knowledge of the automobile industry and the life and wants of the autoist: he began in the auto supply trade, modestly at first, but in such a level-headed manner as to assure future success. Today, having builded and grown gradually, but surely, he has one of the most complete stocks in this region, carrying tires and oils, and also doing first-class vulcanizing. Mr. Nichols both meets the want of the traveler and he also anticipates his needs and so is ready for every emergency. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols attend the Presbyterian Church, and Mr. Nichols is a member of Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Santa Clara County Auto Trades Association, the State Automobile Association, and the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce.

LOUIS ONEAL.—Among the leading lawyers of Northern California, Louis Oneal figures prominently. At the time of his election to the California Senate, in 1901, he had the distinction of being the youngest member of that body, but his marked ability was soon recognized by his colleagues and in the session of 1903 he was appointed chairman of the committee on corporations, a position he filled with such capability as to attract the attention of his associates. He was particularly interested in the removal of the capital from Sacramento to San Jose, for which he presented a bill, but with unfavorable results. The ability displayed while a member of the State Senate was indeed gratifying to the Republican party, which nominated him, and to his community in general.

Near Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nev., Senator Oneal was born, November 24, 1874, being second among three children comprising the family of George W. and Sarah G. (Trousdale) Oneal, natives, respectively, of Missouri and Illinois, but both residents of Nevada since about 1851. At the time of crossing the plains George W. Oneal was only a boy, but he at once began to mine at Gold Hill. Later he engaged in the cattle business in Paradise Valley, in which he continued for a long period; in later years horse and cattle raising occupied his attention. During his entire residence in the west he was interested in mining. For many years he resided in Santa Clara County, but is now deceased. Louis Oneal obtained his early education in the public schools of San Jose, supplemented with a business course. His first means of livelihood was as a grocery clerk, but being energetic and determined to succeed, he began to study law privately and continued until he was admitted to the bar, April 25, 1895. With B. L. Ryder as a partner, he opened a law office in the Ryland block and later was in the office of Howell C. Moore. In 1896 he was appointed deputy district attorney under B. A. Herrington and filled the position acceptably for two years, after which he became a member of the firm of Herrington and Oneal. The county board of supervisors appointed him city justice in January, 1900, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John W. Gass, and he remained in the position until November, 1900, when he resigned, subsequent to his election as state senator. He has extensive interests in cattle and horse raising in Santa Clara County, to which he gives considerable time.

The marriage of Mr. Oneal in November, 1902, united him with Miss Anna Hatman, who was born in this city and received a thorough education abroad in the University of Leipsic. In that famous institution her special studies were music and art, in which she had the advantage of the training of the best masters that Germany affords. One son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Oneal, Duncan, a Santa Clara University student. Mr. Oneal is a stanch supporter of the principles of the Republican party and firmly believes that the platform of this party is conducive to the highest progress of the nation and the greatest prosperity of its citizens. The Santa Clara County Republican League, when under his leadership, took an active part in campaign work and proved a valuable aid in local party work. Fraternally, he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He is progressive and enthusiastically interested in all civic affairs, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. During his busy life, he takes time for recreation and finds the most pleasure in horseback riding. It was largely through his influence that the California Round-up Association was organized, thus bringing to the present generation a touch of the vivid life of the old Spanish days. He has ever believed in constructive measures and has occupied a position of leadership, and is actuated at all times by a high sense of duty.

TOM LAMBERT.—During the latter part of 1920, three enterprising Sunnyvale young men, who are very much interested in the art of wireless communication, established the Radio Shop in San Jose. These young men are Tom Lambert, Arthur E. Bessey and E. H. Bessey. Their efforts have met with success and the first unit of a manufacturing plant at Sunnyvale was completed about February 15, 1922; it has been found necessary to double the size of the plant and the second unit is now under construction. The plant is equipped to manufacture wireless apparatus of all descriptions, receiving sets, amplifiers, tube transmitters, rheostats, condensers, etc. In addition they will handle standard lines of other makes.

Tom Lambert was born at Plymouth, England, in 1893, and came to California when he was twelve years old. He attended the grammar school at Oakland, Cal., and subsequently was graduated from the Polytechnic high school of that city. As a youth he became intensely interested in radio work and wireless telegraphy and gained such proficiency that in 1908 he entered the radio sea-service, and for the next seven and one-half years he worked as radio operator in the merchant marine, flying the American flag. His interest in radio development was unflagging and he found his greatest pleasure in the study of radio operation development.

Returning to California, he was placed in charge of the Marconi Institute at San Francisco, and was director of instruction during the late war. He then started in to manufacture radio appliances in San Francisco, and after continuing two years sold out and came to San Jose in February, 1920. Then he became associated with his present partners. In a back room in the Bank of Italy building in San Jose, the three young men worked, manufacturing on a small scale, ran a radio school and opened up a retail shop. Their business prospered and has paid its way from the start. Quarters in San Jose becoming too small, they moved to Sunnyvale, which is their home city. The site of their plant is on Murphy, Radio and Sunnyvale avenues, and the first completed unit is 40x220 feet, the building and equipment to cost in the neighborhood of $100,000. They now employ 125 radio mechanics, which will soon be increased to 200, as they have advance orders for $750,000 of their products. They are perfecting a new special receiving apparatus which will be especially adapted for home use. It will be built similar to the ordinary phonograph cabinet, an ornamental piece of furniture which only needs to be connected up and the owner can listen in on concerts given by broadcasting stations in different parts of the country. One-hour concerts are now given at the Radio Shop in Sunnyvale every Tuesday and Friday evenings. These concerts are regularly heard in Sterling, Ill., which is close to record distance for music and voice. From a

Louis Oneal

single room in the Bank of Italy building in San Jose to a magnificently equipped factory, from a business starting with nothing to advance orders on hand aggregating $750,000, in two years, is the actual achievement of these young men, whom the city of Sunnyvale may well congratulate itself on acquiring.

JOHN BAUMAN.—Born in that picturesque part of Switzerland, Canton Uri, John Bauman first saw the light of day in 1861. His boyhood and early manhood was spent in his native land and his advantages for an education were extremely limited. He knew nothing but hard work, but the lessons of thrift and economy of his younger days served as a stepping stone to his success in later life. When he reached the age of eighteen, he sailed from Havre, France, bound for America, to him the land of opportunity. Upon his arrival at San Francisco, he worked for wages and by careful saving and sacrifice, he was able to accumulate enough to go into business and for twelve years he was in business with his present partner, Frank Marty in San Jose. All the money they could save was invested in dairy cows until they now have forty milch cows on their ranch of 100 acres leased from Sam Martin. From a very small beginning, Mr. Bauman has steadily climbed until he has become well-to-do and is highly respected in the community in which he lives, and is numbered among the successful dairymen of the country. His native intelligence has made him a well-informed citizen and he can be counted upon to lend his aid in all measures for the advancement of his locality. To such citizens as Mr. Bauman the community and the county are indebted for those sterling characteristics which encourage investment and general advancement. He is public-spirited and active in public affairs.

MITCHELL UCOVICH—NICK UCOVICH—PETER UCOVICH.—As keen and progressive business men of Santa Clara County the three brothers, Mitchell, Nick, and Peter Ucovich, compose a trio of successful restaurateurs, who have taken their place in the ranks of active business men. Mitchell Ucovich, the eldest of the three brothers, was born in Dalmatia, Jugo-Slavia, in 1881, a son of Paul and Mary (Skanse) Ucovich. The father, Paul Ucovich, was a successful farmer in his native land, acquiring some 10,000 acres of land, on which he raised olives and grapes. Both parents are deceased. They were the parents of eight children, one of whom is deceased, the other seven children being the heirs to the large estate left intact by the father.

Nick Ucovich was born in Dalmatia in 1884, and Peter, the youngest of the three brothers, was born in 1886. The boys were reared on the farm, and there learned valuable lessons in industry and thrift. Two of their maternal uncles were early settlers in Leeds City, N. D., and wrote such glowing letters to the family in Dalmatia that Mitchell Ucovich determined to seek his fortune in the far-away land of promise, and in 1898 he embarked for America, landing in New York City May 2. Remaining there but a short time, he came direct to San Jose, where he began work in the Overland Restaurant. His early lessons in frugality caused him to save his earnings and invest in business for himself. In a few years he was able to purchase the Overland Restaurant, and on April 19, 1906, he was joined by his brother Nick Ucovich, and in 1908 the third brother, Peter, joined them. They became the owners of two restaurants, which they later disposed of, and in 1916 the restaurant known as "Nick's Place," at 9 North Market street, was established. Nick Ucovich was the originator of the establishment and the name was suggested by him.

The marriage of Nick Ucovich united him with Josephine Munoz, and Peter Ucovich married Isabella Munoz, her sister, both natives of San Jose who were daughters of an early Spanish family. Mr. and Mrs. Peter Ucovich have one child, Mitchell.

Mitchell Ucovich is a naturalized citizen and is an adherent of the principles of the Republican party, and supports its candidates for various offices. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Loyal Order of Moose. He is the business manager, while Nick and Peter Ucovich are the efficient chefs, a combination that is bringing them the deserved patronage and success. They are stockholders in the new Growers' Bank and take just pride in local community affairs. As public-spirited citizens they subscribe liberally to all measures that lead toward the advancement of the locality in which they live.

J. S. FARIA.—Portugal has furnished many desirable citizens to California, particularly in relation to the dairy industry, and among those who have become prominent in this field of activity is J. S. Faria, who in association with his brother is the owner of a well-irrigated and finely-improved farm in Jefferson district of the Santa Clara Valley. For the past fourteen years he has operated this place and in business matters his judgment has ever been found sound and reliable and his enterprise unfaltering. He was born on the Island of Fayal, in the Azores, May 19, 1867, and in the fall of 1883, when a youth of sixteen, left his native land and sailed for the United States. For several months he worked in a brickyard at Taunton, Mass., and on January 6, 1884, he arrived in California, settling at Milpitas, where he secured employment on a dairy farm. For nine years he continued in the employ of one farmer and during that period gained a comprehensive knowledge of dairying, afterward turning his attention to the bailing of hay, at which he worked steadily in Santa Clara County until 1907, with the exception of three seasons, which were spent in a similar manner in San Mateo County. For the past fourteen years he has been associated with his brother, Frank S. Faria, who is two years his junior, in the ownership and operation of an excellent dairy farm of fifty-two acres, situated in the Jefferson precinct, on the Lawrence Road. Their farm is conducted along the most modern and progressive lines, a large pumping plant having been installed, one of the wells being 445 feet in depth, while their buildings are thoroughly equipped and of substantial construction. They keep thirty high-grade Holstein cows and theirs is one of the model dairy farms of the celebrated Jefferson District.

Mr. Faria married Miss Minnie S. Silva, a native daughter, who passed away three years after their union. Her sister, Mary, born at Watsonville Cal., is now the wife of his brother, Frank, and they are the parents of four children: Thomas H., Marie A., Teressa C., and Clarence J. Mr. Faria has become a naturalized citizen of the United States and his study of the political questions and issues of this country has led him to become a supporter of the Republican party. In religious faith he is a Catholic

and he is also a member of the U. P. E. C. A man of fine physique and attractive personality, his strict integrity, close application and executive ability have won for him the unqualified respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated and he ranks with the progressive agriculturists and dairymen of Santa Clara County.

THOMAS ELLARD BEANS.—Preeminent among the men of affairs in Santa Clara County whose exceptionally fruitful lives have made their demise a matter of wide regret and will more and more to insure to them the most enviable and lasting fame possible, Thomas Ellard Beans enjoyed to an unusual degree the esteem and goodwill of his fellow men. He was born in Salem, Ohio, on December 5, 1828, of Irish-Scotch parentage, his father, Israel Beans, who had married Miss Jane Byrnes, having emigrated to Ohio from Virginia early in the century. Thomas was sent to the schools of his native town; and later his course of study was supplemented in a private academy. He commenced his business career as an apprentice in a newspaper office, next served as a clerk in a country store, and still later was a salesman in a wholesale house. At the age of twenty he was one of a party from Pittsburgh who determined to try their fortune in the then newly-exploited El Dorado of California; and leaving Pittsburgh in the early spring of 1849, Mr. Beans and his companions crossed the plains in a prairie schooner, in those days the only means of transport, and they arrived at Sacramento in the month of August, 1849.

Mr. Beans engaged in placer mining with some success, and then, with a number of his associates, formed a partnership and opened a general miner's supply store in Sacramento. In 1850, a great flood swept over the country along the Sacramento River and destroyed their building and its contents; and the partnership having been thus automatically dissolved, Mr. Beans went to San Francisco, intending to return to the Eastern States. While waiting in that city for a steamer to New York, he met an old acquaintance from his native town, a Dr. Patterson, then filling a Federal Government post on the Coast; and Dr. Patterson prevailed on Mr. Beans to abandon his Eastern trip and to join him and some others in a mining venture in the country near what is now Nevada City. Dr. Patterson wished to set out at once; but owing to the great flood of the year before, it was decided by the miners to remain in San Francisco for the winter. Mr. Beans not only concluded to remain with the claims, but he was instrumental in forming a miners' association of which he was elected the secretary and recorder. This organization was effected to protect the claims of the absent miners from unlawful infringement, and its officers soon found plenty of exciting work to do in carrying out its objects. After a few years, however, of alternate success and failure as a miner, Mr. Beans again turned his attention to merchandising; and established a general merchandise store in Nevada City, which he successfully conducted for eight years. He then engaged in the general commission business in San Francisco until 1866 and in that year he embarked in banking; and having associated himself with Dr. W. J. Knox, the bank of Knox & Beans was opened for business in San Jose. This firm was succeeded in 1868 by the corporation ever since known as the Bank of San Jose, of which Mr. Beans was elected cashier and manager. He served in that capacity until 1871, when he was elected president and manager; and he continued in that position until his death. In addition to his connection with this bank, Mr. Beans was prominently identified with many public and private institutions. He was at various times a director of the San Jose Woolen Mills, the San Jose Fruit Canning Company, the Home Mutual Insurance Company, and other corporations; and he was for fifteen years a trustee of the San Jose State Normal. As a member of the board of fifteen freeholders, he supervised the preparation of the charter of the City of San Jose; and as a member of the California Pioneers, of which he was at different times an honored officer, he took a lively and substantial interest in the welfare of the survivors of the stirring days of '49. Quietly, too, and in a most unostentatous way, Mr. Beans gave freely and liberally to public and private charities; and deep was the sorrow of innumerable friends when it was announced that he had breathed his last at his home, 489 North First Street, San Jose, on July 12, 1905.

At Nevada City Mr. Beans was married to Miss Virginia Knox, a sister Dr. W. J. Knox, who became his associate in business. Mrs. Beans passed away in about 1862, leaving two children, a son, William Knox Beans, now president of the Bank of San Jose, and a daughter, Mary. Mr. Beans was married a second time, being united with Miss Charlotte Bray and their union was blessed with two children, Frances and Rowena Beans. Mr. Bean's widow survived him until 1910, when she, too, passed to the Great Beyond. Fraternally Mr. Beans was a Mason and an exemplary and highly esteemed man. The day of his passing, William Knox Beans was elected president of the Bank of San Jose, to succeed his father; and Mrs. Charlotte B. Beans was chosen a director. Under such able and conscientious direction, the perpetuity and the continued success and prosperity of the splendid memorial which the genius and the nobility of Mr. Beans erected to both the city of San Jose and himself was assured.

FRANK KASSON.—For the past eleven years city clerk of Palo Alto, Frank Kasson is numbered among the early residents of that city, having located there in 1895, when there were only a few inhabitants, and only four years after the opening of Stanford University. Mr. Kasson was born near Broadalbin, N. Y., on September 22, 1856, where his forefathers had settled about 1740. The family is of Huguenot descent, having fled from France at the time of the St. Bartholomew massacre, finding refuge in Ireland. In 1720 Adam Kasson and six sons arrived in Boston, and shortly thereafter one of the sons associated himself with Sir William Johnson, who colonized what is now Fulton County in New York State.

George Kasson, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Jane Gay, whose family came from England to Prince Edward's Island and later to Massachusetts. The Gays were men of liberal education, numbering many preachers and teachers among them. Frank Kasson was one of a family of eight

children, and as his people were not wealthy he had to fend for himself from the age of fourteen. He began teaching school when sixteen years old, and later graduated from Claverack College. When twenty-two years old he went to Illinois, where he taught for a time and where he later engaged in newspaper work which he followed for thirty years. In 1885 he married Miss Fannie Scott, a descendant of the Lees of Virginia, and a few months after that event moved to Pasadena, where he was associated with H. J. Vail in founding the Pasadena Star, the first daily published in that city, and of which he was city editor for two years. He then founded the Monrovia Leader, and still later he was associate editor of the Redlands Citrograph. He was for a time on the staff of the Los Angeles Tribune and was also a special writer for the San Francisco Examiner. In 1893 he became joint publisher of the Mariposa Gazette, being associated with Mrs. Frances A. Reynolds (nee Utter), whose family was among the early settlers of New Jersey. Two years later she became his second wife. Mrs. Kasson was an experienced newspaper woman and a brilliant writer, and was the first woman to publish a newspaper in California. A year after locating in Palo Alto, Mr. and Mrs. Kasson began the publication of the Palo Alto Live Oak, which they continued to issue for four years. A newspaper merger united the Live Oak and the Daily Times, with which Mr. Kasson was connected for a number of years as city editor.

In 1910 Mr. Kasson was appointed city clerk and assessor of Palo Alto, which office he still holds. His work naturally implied an interest in civic and political affairs, and he has always been an adherent of the Republican party with strong progressive tendencies. Mr. Kasson had two children by his first marriage. They are Eugene Field, who won a first lieutenancy in the World War, and is now engaged in newspaper work in Philadelphia, and Mrs. Xyris Gay Ely of San Francisco. Mrs. Kasson also has two children, Irene E. Reynolds of Palo Alto and Richard F. Reynolds of San Francisco.

CHARLES MULE.—A resident of San Jose for more than twenty-five years, Charles Mulé is a pioneer in his field of endeavor. He was born in Sicily on February 1, 1858, the son of Nicholas Mulé, a shoemaker, who died when our subject was only two and a half years old. He had married Maria Lazzaroni, also a native of Sicily, where they grew up to enjoy a climate much like that of Santa Clara County; and she remarried after her husband's death. When between six and seven years old, Charles went to work in a bakery and macaroni factory; and when he reached military age, he served for thirty-two and a half months in the Italian Army.

On reaching his twenty-fourth year, Charles Mulé migrated to the New World, sailing from Palermo on the Vincennes of Florio; and he landed at the historic old Castle Garden in New York on September 28, 1883. He worked in New York City for a while, and there learned the barber's trade; and from the metropolis he went to New Orleans, then to Bryan, Texas, and next to Dallas, at each of which places he worked as a barber. He reached San Francisco on November 19, 1889, and there bought a half-interest in a barber shop on Grant Avenue; but at the end of eighteen months, he bought into a shop on Dupont Street, between Broadway and Vallejo streets, again securing a half interest. At the end of a year and a half, he had built for himself a shop at the entrance to the Midwinter Fair of 1893-94, and on June 27, 1894, he came down to San Jose and purchased a barber shop on Fountain Street. He has since then had no less than five different barber shops in various locations in San Jose, established for the convenience of the public,—a fact that the public has not been slow to appreciate, as may be seen from his handsome patronage. His present shop is at 27 South Market Street.

Mr. Mulé has been twice married. He was joined in matrimony first in the fall of 1894, when he was united with Miss Flora Malatesta, a native of San Jose, who died in 1896. In July, 1902, at San Francisco, Mr. Mulé was married to Miss Maria Paggeto, a native of Sicily who came to America in 1901. She was the daughter of Frank and Antoinette Paggetto, both of whom died in Italy. She was reared in a convent at Palermo; and coming to America, she stayed for fourteen months with an aunt at San Francisco, and then, in 1902, came to San Jose. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Mulé: Mary is a junior in the San Jose high school, while Lena is a sophomore in the same institution. Mr. Mulé is the owner of the residence at 897 Vine Street, where the family make their home. He belongs to the Masons and Odd Fellows, and in politics is a Republican, active in the local party organization.

MICHAEL DE MATTEI.—In commercial circles the San Jose Ravenna Paste Company holds a position as one of the strongest and largest concerns of its kind in California. The business of the firm is transacted at its main office and factory in San Jose, located at 49-55 North San Pedro Street, where macaroni and kindred products are manufactured. This is a San Jose concern, which has grown from a small beginning and has become an important industry, four tons of food products being produced every day. The manager of the company, Michael De Mattei, is one of the able and deserving business men of San Jose. Much of his time is spent in travel throughout California selling the products manufactured by the company. He is a native son of San Jose, born July 4, 1880. His father, August Mattei, was born in Italy and came to San Jose in 1865. After arriving in the United States, he learned the butcher's trade and followed it for many years. He was married in San Jose in 1875 to Miss Teresa Nicora, also a native of Italy. They were the parents of four children, three now living: August, Michael, and Teresa, the wife of Louis J. Trinchero, who resides at Niles, Cal.

Mr. De Mattei attended St. Joseph's College and graduated with the class of 1896. Soon after leaving school, he was employed as bookkeeper for the San Jose Paste Company. In 1915 a consolidation of the San Jose Paste Company and the Ravenna Paste Company was effected and Mr. De Mattei assumed the managership of the new company, and to his native ability is due, in a large measure, the success that has come to the enterprise. The factory is commodious and sanitary in every respect, and their products are of a high grade.

The marriage of Mr. De Mattei united him with Miss Flavia Baiocchi, a native of San Jose, educated at the College of Notre Dame. They are the parents of three children: Elmer, Arthur, and Bernadette.

Mr. De Mattei is affiliated fraternally with the Knights of Columbus, is an active member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, also of the Chamber of Commerce of San Jose. The family are members of the Catholic Church of San Jose. Preeminently a business man, finding his greatest pleasure in the management of his commercial interests, he nevertheless does not neglect any duty that falls upon him as a citizen, but has always been a contributor to the development of his community.

OSCAR FREDERICK GOHRANSON. — A Swedish-American whose admirable thrift and economy have enabled him to succeed where so many would have signally failed, and who has, therefore, as a welcome American by adoption, made good in such a manner as to reflect the highest credit not only upon himself and parentage, but upon the land of his birth, is Oscar Frederick Gohranson, a native of Stockholm, where he was born on December 13, 1835. His father was Oscar Gohranson, an importer and exporter of all kinds of first-class provisions, and he had married Anna Magdalena Lindroth, a talented lady who proved an excellent wife and devoted mother. They had only the one child—Oscar F., the subject of our story. Up to his ninth year, Oscar lived with country folks near Stockholm, and then he came into town and attended the grammar schools. At the very early age of twelve, he went to sea, shipping on a sailing vessel plying between the Northland and the Mediterranean; but after one trip, he commenced school at Gothenburg and for three years pored over his books. He then became a clerk in a grocery store, where he remained for six years; and after that, he went to sea again, and for several years he toured the ocean, visiting the chief ports of the world.

Stopping at Australia, Mr. Gohranson opened a store at Parker, near Melbourne, from which he supplied the mines; but when, at the end of four years, the mines were closed and the camps broken up, he lost heavily, and was induced to go to sea again, sailing to Java, Borneo, and from there to Singapore, where he was taken seriously ill and had to remain for a long time in the hospital. After that, he returned to his native land and visited his old home, and having seen the friends and scenes familiar in childhood, he became steward on an American schooner bound for New York. At London, however, his feet were badly scalded in an accident, and he was compelled to lay over to recover. On one of his voyages between London and the East Indies on the "Oriental Queen," sailing around Cape of Good Hope they ran out of fresh water and had to use condensed sea water; they also ran out of vegetables and the crew got the scurvy. Their destination was Madras and they finally drifted into that port. There they obtained medical aid and also plenty of vegetables and fruits and soon recovered. Thence they went to Malmain and loaded teak-wood and returned to England. After discharging their cargo they went to New York for a cargo of wheat, leaving New York December 25, 1861. When two days out, they encountered a severe storm, the cargo shifted, and their vessel, the "Oriental Queen" sprung a leak; the crew took to the boats and it was thirty-six hours before they were rescued and taken back to New York by the Nantucket light ship. He then shipped on the Jersey Brig, but when out at sea a big storm swept over them and they went back to Jersey City. He then took a ship back to Sweden. Shipping on an English vessel bound for Australia, from Australia he came to California, landing at San Francisco in 1868, and here he decided to give up the sea. He had saved considerable money, and with his little capital, he came on to San Jose, Cal., and invested in a chicken ranch. He was unsuccessful, however, and in the venture lost all he had, save $100. This precious sum he put into a restaurant business, entering into partnership; but he stuck to his guns there only a short time, when he sold out and went to farming. He rented a small farm for six years, and raised berries, and then he purchased the ranch of eleven acres just north of San Jose. He steadily developed the ranch, and after many years of hard work and self-denying saving, he cleared his property of debt, and it is now a trim little farm irrigated by means of a fine artesian well and devoted to peas, apples, prunes and apricots.

In 1869, Mr. Gohranson made another trip to Gothenburg and on his return to California, he guided a small company of immigrants bound for San Francisco and was instrumental in securing good positions for the six young ladies in the party, he himself marrying one of them, at San Francisco, on August 8 in the following year. She was Miss Laura Victoria Kellberg, a native of Stockholm, a college graduate and educator, and she became a talented writer of beautiful poetry and short stories, many of her writings appearing in papers in both Sweden and the United States. She was the center of a wide circle of friends; and when, in 1906, she died from shock suffered on account of the San Francisco earthquake, her untimely passing was lamented by many. Five children had sprung from this happy union: Oscar S. Gohranson, a carpenter of San Jose; Frederick, deceased; Victor T., also a carpenter living in San Jose; Laura C. is Mrs. Meade of San Francisco; Svea C., is Mrs. Benj. Mason of San Jose. Mr. Gohranson is a member of the Society of Pioneers of Santa Clara County; and he is also a stanch Republican.

FRANK H. LOBDELL.—A useful citizen of Los Gatos and one who can be depended upon to give his best efforts to the upbuilding of the community, is Frank H. Lobdell, the capable constable of this thriving foothill city. On August 10, 1857, he was born in New Jersey, the son of S. H. and Susan Lobdell, and both parents are now dead. Frank H. was educated in the public schools and an academy, afterwards learning the painting and decorating trade, which he followed for four years. Leaving his native state, he journeyed to California, arriving at Los Gatos on January 10, 1910, and for the next four years was occupied at his trade. On account of failing health, however, he took a position as guard at San Quentin penitentiary, remaining in this capacity until he resigned on being elected constable of Los Gatos.

The marriage of Mr. Lobdell united him with Miss Lynn L. Lytle. He is a strong Republican and is active in the councils of his party. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. He is highly esteemed in his locality for his honesty and integrity, and Los Gatos is indeed fortunate in securing such a conscientious man to fill the office of constable. He supports all measures for advancement, taking great pride in the prosperity of the city.

O. F. Gahranson

GARNER R. SEARL.—Progressive San Jose owes much of her fame as a city well able to care for whoever knocks at her hospitable door to such enterprising managers as Garner R. Searl, the owner of the Hester Apartments, 1060 The Alameda, a native of Riverside County, Cal., where he was born on January 6, 1896. His father, O. C. Searl, a native of Illinois, came west to California and settled as a grain farmer at Hemet; he married Miss Idella F. Reinhart, who was born in Missouri. Garner attended the grammar school at Riverside, after which he took a course of three and a half years at Heald's Business College at Riverside.

He then engaged at the Alameda plant of the Union Iron Works, Alameda, Cal., and became chief pricer, and going overseas for patriotic duty in the great World War, he was sergeant in the One Hundred Sixty-first Infantry and served at St. Mihiel, France, in the Adjutant General's department. He returned to San Francisco in 1919 and was honorably discharged August 18 at the Presidio, and was married at Berkeley on October 10, 1919, to Miss Hester Geraldine Lester, a daughter of the Rev. James N. Lester, who died in San Jose five years ago, a native of Illinois, who had married Miss Cora V. Hester, also a native of the Prairie State. Mr. and Mrs. Searl have been blessed with one child, Mildred Hester Searl. They are members of the Christian Church.

In 1921 Mr. Searl purchased the Hester Apartments, a large three-story, frame structure on The Alameda, and immediately began to improve the same, making the building one of the attractive and serviceable edifices in San Jose, and as would be expected, they are meeting with well-merited success. Their object was to appeal to a select class of tenants, and this object has been attained. Both Mr. and Mrs. Searl move in the best circles of San Jose society, and this fact enables them to serve, in their new venture, the most appreciative renters. Rev. James N. Lester was a pastor at Worcester, Mass., and as a man of letters interested in the problems of daily life, he attained distinction as "The Boy Preacher" of the Christian Church. He was eloquent and had just finished the work for the Ph.D. degree, but he died before it was conferred. Mrs. Searl graduated from the Berkeley high school in 1913; then took the classical course at the University of California at Berkeley, from which she was graduated in 1918 with the A. B. degree, and in 1919 the same university conferred upon her the degree of Master of Arts.

JAMES A. GOODWIN.—One of the best-known and most successful business men of Santa Clara County is James A. Goodwin, one of the leading real estate and insurance men of San Jose. He is a man of unquestioned ability and integrity, who has achieved success by his thorough mastery of his calling, fidelity to his trusts, and honest dealings with all persons with whom he is brought in contact.

A native of Providence, R. I., Mr. Goodwin was born March 29, 1863, and where his forbears had been prominent since early colonial days. The Goodwin family came from England in an early day. Mr. Goodwin's mother was Miss Amanda Eddy before her marriage, her family originally coming from Scotland, who also settled in Rhode Island. She passed away in 1917 at the age of ninety-three years. She was a cousin of the famous surveyor and civil engineer who laid out the site of San Francisco, who was also an honored pioneer; she was also distantly related to the famous organist, Clarence Eddy. Mr. Goodwin's father, Robert Goodwin, was well and favorably known in San Francisco as a pioneer in the furniture business, and was associated with his brother, J. P. Goodwin. He passed away in San Francisco at the age of seventy-four years. The family came to the coast for the first time in 1851, but were not content to remain permanently, making two trips across the continent, the last trip was made during the year of 1872. The family consisted of four children: Robert H., mining and civil engineer, residing in Oakland; Amanda M.; Carrie E.; and James A., the subject of this review.

Mr. Goodwin received his education in the public schools of San Francisco; when still a boy, he entered the employ of W. J. Landers, an insurance firm, and was thus employed for twenty-six years. Mr. Moellering, his partner at the present time, was also employed in the same office for twelve years. In 1910 these two young men removed to San Jose and formed the partnership which still exists. By strict integrity and much natural ability, the firm has grown until it is, at the present time, one of the best-known and most reliable real estate and insurance firms of Central California. Mr. Moellering handles the real estate end of the business, and Mr. Goodwin attends to the insurance part of this thriving business, and is one of the oldest and best-posted insurance men in California. The business was founded during the year of 1867 by W. A. Parkhurst. The firm deals in all kinds of insurance, automobile, casualty, plate glass, fire and life insurance. The firm has been instrumental in selling and exchanging some of the finest properties in the valley.

Mr. Goodwin's marriage united him with Mrs. Chessie A. Williams, formerly Miss Jones. Fraternally he is a prominent Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge and also the Chapter in San Francisco, and of the Knights Templar of San Jose. He is also active in the San Jose Business Men's Club. He has always been a firm believer in the prosperity and development of Santa Clara County and with the interest of a loyal citizen has watched its growth and advancement until it has reached its present high standard of civilization.

JOHN JOSEPH SIMMONS.—One of the prosperous and well-known business men of San Jose who enjoys a steadily-growing business, is John Simmons. He was born May 12, 1882, in Jugo-Slavia, a son of Ignatius and Mary (Lendvaj) Simunic. Ignatius Simunic was a man of good education, speaking fluently five languages; he is now eighty-two years of age and resides at Drnje, Jugo-Slavia, Mrs. Simunic having passed away. His father, Alexander Simunic, was, for a number of years, postmaster at Drnje and was a man of wealth and influence in his community. Ignatius Simunic was an officer in the Austrian army, highly esteemed for his honorable and upright character. Mr. and Mrs. Simunic were the parents of twelve children, of whom John was the youngest.

John Simmons received his education in the schools of his native land, later taking a three-year course in a commercial college; he also studied the sciences and other languages so he now reads, writes and speaks three languages. At the age of seventeen he was employed by his uncle, Steve Lendvaj, in the

meat market business in Drnje; here he became thoroughly conversant with the different lines of the meat business, remaining in the employ of his uncle for three years. He then entered the Austrian army, enlisting in the Sixteenth Infantry Regiment, serving three years and three months, and attained the rank of sergeant. Upon his discharge from the army, he bid farewell to his family and sailed for America, on the steamship Carmania of the Cunard line, and landed at Ellis Island May 17, 1907; later he removed to Braddock, Pa., and for two months worked for the American Steel and Wire Company; then for two months worked in a tannery in Milwaukee, Wis. While thus engaged, he was studying the English language. On coming to the United States he was naturalized at the first opportunity, taking the name of Simmons, for convenience of pronunciation. In September, 1907, he removed to Oakland, then worked for a short time in Watsonville, Cal., removing to San Jose, November 12, 1907. Here he became an employe of the Russ House, working there for eight years, working from the bottom up to assistant manager; later was employed by C. J. Vath as foreman; then for the Esteribon Market and later George Wagner's Market. Not being content to work for others, he leased a store building at 25 West San Fernando Street, and established his present business December 1, 1920, equipping his shop with the modern refrigerating machinery, carrying the best grade of fresh meats, smoked and dried fish, and he keeps it thoroughly sanitary and up-to-date in every particular.

The marriage of Mr. Simmons united him with Miss Amanda Pasetta, a daughter of Mat. Pasetta, who is engaged in the dried fruit business in Santa Clara. Mrs. Simmons is a native daughter of San Jose and was educated at Notre Dame Convent. Politically Mr. Simmons supports the principles of the Republican party, but he has never been an aspirant for official honors. During the World War he applied and passed the examination for entrance to an Officer's Training Camp and was accepted, but the Armistice was signed just before he was called. Fraternally, he is identified with the Eagles and the Slavonian Society; also a member of the Pastime Club; the San Jose Meat Market Association and the Merchants Association. Although Mr. Simmons is a man who has won more than the ordinary share of success, in manner he is modest and unassuming, and his friends respect him for his genuine worth of character.

MANGNIN BROTHERS.—Among the men of enterprise and ability, who are acquiring prosperity and influence, Mangnin Brothers are counted among the successful business representatives. Since the first of April, 1921, the three brothers, C. F., T. J. and W. J. Mangnin have been the owners and proprietors of the Overland Garage located on East Santa Clara Street, San Jose. Their establishment is one of the most important automobile service shops in the county. They carry a full line of all automobile accessories, gas, oils; do auto painting, manufacture automobile tops; they also do expert work in acetylene welding and other repairs requiring the services of thorough mechanics. The two younger brothers are versed in all mechanical lines, and are assisted in their work by seven other machinists and mechanics, who are kept continuously at work. Nothing but the best work is allowed to pass from their shop. A specially-equipped service car is always held in readiness for emergency calls. They handle accessories for all makes of cars, and all the requirements of automobilists can be supplied under one roof.

The three boys are native sons of the county where they were educated. They are able, energetic, paying strict attention to their steadily-growing business, and success is crowning their well-directed efforts and their popularity is well deserved. C. F. Mangnin was born in Boulder Creek, April 21, 1890; T. J. Mangnin was born in San Jose on May 17, 1892, and W. J. Mangnin was born February, 1894. They are the sons of T. J. Mangnin, Sr., an honored and well-known citizen of San Jose, who settled in California in early pioneer days. He still resides in San Jose, where, for many years, he was in the laundry business, but is at present assisting in the Mangnin Bros.' Garage. All three of the Magnin boys graduated from the San Jose high school. The two younger boys are good plumbers and mechanics and have charge of the mechanical department of the company, while C. F. Mangnin has charge of the office work. The three brothers are excellent coworkers, and by such cooperation the business is assuming large proportions.

All three of the boys began working in a cannery when only ten years of age and by careful economy they were able to save a sufficient amount of money, which they invested in a number of milch cows. They rented the old Colonel Young ranch on the Alviso Road and successfully carried on a dairy business for ten years. After selling out their business, C. F. Mangnin became a railroad man and was promoted to the position of conductor on the Sacramento Northern Railroad. He spent five years in this line of work; meanwhile the two younger brothers were learning their trades of plumbing and mechanics, all in training for the business in which they are now engaged. C. F. Mangnin worker for three years in the largest department store in Chicago and later went into the garage business there, giving it the unique name of "Neal's Grease Spot." This business proved very prosperous, and in 1920 he disposed of it and returning to San Jose, entered into partnership with his brothers.

The marriage of C. F. Mangnin united him with Miss Isabelle Grant, a daughter of Roderick Grant, born in San Diego, but reared and educated in San Jose. They are the parents of two children, Eugene Cornelius and Dorothy May.

T. J. Mangnin was united in marriage with Miss Hazel Guthrie, a daughter of Frank Guthrie, proprietor of the Expert Dyeing and Cleaning Works. They are the parents of one child, Catherine Hazel.

The marriage of W. J. Mangnin occurred in San Jose and united him with Miss Alice Richardson, a daughter of Charles Richardson, and they are the parents of one child, Aileen.

The brothers are all active in fraternal circles, affiliating with the Maccabees, the Woodmen of the World, and the Native Sons. They are popular members of the Pastime Social Club of San Jose. Politically, they cast their votes in favor of the Republican candidates. Their business is conducted along progressive lines, modern machinery is being installed, and everything that tends to an equipment that will adequately serve the public needs. They are all hard workers, generous contributors to worthy causes and friends on whom one can invariably rely.

Martin C. Ball.

MARTIN CHARLES BALL.—A native son of California and a successful horticulturist of Santa Clara County is Martin Charles Ball, who also conducts a nursery in connection with his orchard. He was born on the old home place on the Mountain View Road, July 10, 1873, the son of Peter Ball, who was born August 17, 1844, in La Salle County, Ill. Peter Ball's father was Martin Ball, a native of Ireland and he was born about 1807; he married there and immigrated to Canada, where he resided for a few years, when he removed to Buffalo, N. Y.; later he removed to La Salle County, Ill. and in 1850 left there bound for California. The journey was made overland to Sacramento, where they located, and he engaged in the hotel business until the big fire of 1852, which destroyed all he had. The following spring of 1853 he settled in Santa Clara County and took up 370 acres supposed to be Government land, but which afterwards proved to be a Spanish grant and he was obliged to purchase the land. He resided there until about 1875 when he removed to Santa Clara, where he died, his wife passing away in 1878. Peter Ball purchased 265 acres from his father, and a large part of the acreage he set to vineyard, kept in a fine state of cultivation. In 1882 Mr. Ball was appointed deputy assessor of Santa Clara County, which position he held for five years. He was married in 1868 to Miss Mary E. Plunkett, a native of Australia, a daughter of Richard Plunkett, a pioneer of Santa Clara County, and they were the parents of five children. Peter Ball passed away June 3, 1901, and Mrs. Ball on August 11, 1911.

Martin C. Ball received his education in the public schools and Santa Clara College, and after finishing school he returned to his father's ranch. During the year 1900 they suffered the loss of their vineyard, and immediately the task of planting the land to fruit trees was begun, 114 acres being set to orchard. In connection with this orchard, he has a fine nursery of popular varieties of fruit trees. It is conducted as is the orchard under the firm name of Ball Bros., and they have met with splendid success. As a nurseryman, Mr. Ball's years of experience in orcharding have gained him much knowledge, so his advice being frequently sought by other horticulturists. He makes a specialty of the improved or double-x prunes, apricots, and pears. None but selected buds are used for grafting, so he grows a quality of tree that has a record for production. His business is not alone confined to the Santa Clara Valley but shipments are made to different points along the coast as well as into the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys. He is progressive and enterprising, aiding as far as he is able, movements for improving and building up the county, and is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association.

ROBERT JUDSON STULL.—A careful student of electrical engineering and radio work, who has already demonstrated an enviable theoretical knowledge and has also accomplished much in practical, scientific experiment, is Robert Judson Stull, today one of the most promising young men in the California world of science. He has the distinction of having been the first student of Prof. Charles D. Herrold, the widely-known expert on radio and one of the first to introduce wireless telephony to California civilization as narrated in his own life-story given elsewhere in this work. A fine specimen of physical manhood, Mr. Stull has an intellect to go with it, and it is fair to assume that he will more and more lay science under tribute and make humanity his debtor.

Robert Stull was born at San Jose, on January 23, 1893, the son of the late Judson Leroy Stull, founder of the drygoods firm of Stull & Sonniksen, San Jose. He attended both the grammar and high schools of San Jose finishing the courses of study in the latter institution in 1912, and he put in one year in the theory and practice of wireless at the Herrold College of Engineering and Wireless, and having studied electrical engineering, he was graduated in 1917 from the University of California with the degree of B. S., topping his work by a thesis on wireless telephony, considered a masterly work, considering that wireless telephony was in its infancy. Then he spent some time in the department of automatics of the Western Union Telegraph Co. at San Francisco, returning to San Jose to join Professor Herold.

At San Francisco, in October, 1817, Mr. Stull was married to Miss Lucille Marie Hughes, the daughter of Mrs. Sabina F. Hughes; and they have two sons, Robert Judson Stull, Jr., and Charles Leroy Stull. Mr. Stull, when at the University, joined the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity, and he is a Royal Arch Mason and a past-secretary of the Society of American Magicians, at San Francisco.

JACOBI POULSEN—By industry and honorable dealing, Jacobi Poulsen has gained many friends, who, remembering the good service he has given them, send him new patrons, which in turn do the same. He deals in hay, grain, wood and coal, and is located at 73 Orchard Street, San Jose. He was born in Denmark, September 21, 1862, the son of Christian and Ingeborg Mana Poulsen, who spent their entire lives there. They were the parents of eight children, most of whom have settled remote from the old home and are now widely scattered; three of the girls settled in Brazil; two girls came to California, where one of them died; two died in infancy. Jacobi was the youngest and was educated in public schools and was employed at farming till in 1880, when he sailed from Isberg, Denmark, as a stowaway to escape the compulsory military training, his native land, Schleswig, having become a possession of Germany. Reaching America, he soon came to California, and for the first year, he located in Alameda County, where he worked on farms around Oakland and Alameda. In 1883, he came to Santa Clara County, and worked on the ranch of Frank Buxton, near Saratoga, until the spring of 1886, when he moved to San Luis Obispo County and took up land at Paso Robles. Here he proved up on a homestead of 160 acres in the Union district, and leasing land he farmed for twenty-two years or until 1908, when he came to San Jose and became proprietor of the Peacock Livery Stable, at 59 North San Pedro Street. The automobile industry finally made such a difference in his business that in 1913 he had a public auction and sold all of his stock and spent a year free from the responsibility of business. He then engaged in hay, grain, and fuel business, locating at the corner of Julian and San Pedro Streets. His partner, H. A. Hansen, a brother-in-law, suffering a stroke of paralysis, they sold out that business and Mr. Poulsen opened up his present place of business in the fall of 1915.

Mr. Poulsen's marriage, which occurred in San Francisco in 1883, united him with Miss Catherine

M. Jorgensen, who was also born in Schleswig, and came to California in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Poulsen own a residence at 479 East Julian Street, where they have been living since 1908. They are the parents of four children, two of whom grew up; Christian, who married Virginia Gerse, is a fireman on the Southern Pacific Railway and resides at 415 East Julian Street; Alfred lives at Owensmouth, and is the proprietor of an ice business. He married Mamie Penman and they became parents of two children, Alfred and Althea.

Mr. Poulsen is a member of Observatory Lodge No. 23, San Jose, and has filled every office in the subordinate lodge, including that of district deputy grand master and so is a member of the Grand Lodge of California. Mr. Poulsen joined Paso Robles Lodge No. 286, F. & A. M., in 1906, and demitting he is now a member of Fraternity Lodge, No. 399, F. & A. M., San Jose. In 1910 he joined the Scottish Rite Lodge of Perfection No. 10, San Jose, and has since become a full 32 degree Mason, a member of San Jose Consistory. Interested in civic matters, Mr. Poulsen is always helpful in movements that have for their aim the building up of the city and county, as well as advancing the comfort and happiness of its peoples.

WILLIAM TAYLOR RAMBO—Among the highly esteemed citizens of San Jose whose record of usefulness and substantial success may well be incorporated in the annals of Santa Clara County, is William Taylor Rambo, who was born at Chicago on May 6, 1876. His father, Edward B. Rambo, who had married Miss Mary Taylor, came to California with his family in 1883, as Pacific Coast manager of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, and located in San Francisco. Soon after settling there he bought a ranch in Santa Clara County, where the family spent about two months of each year; both he and his devoted wife died in San Francisco, the former in 1897, his wife having preceded him in 1887.

After graduating from both the grammar and high schools of San Francisco, William Taylor Rambo attended Stanford University, and later went to New York City, where he was a student at Columbia University. Leaving college, he spent some time in Europe, and on his return to the United States he was employed for three years in fruit jobbing in New York and Chicago. Impaired health led him to come out to California again, and he secured a position with a leading insurance brokerage firm in San Francisco, where he remained for several years.

In the meantime, he had bought a ranch at Lawrence Station in Santa Clara County, and after the claims in which he was interested had been settled in San Francisco, following the great fire of 1896, removed to his farm property. In 1910, however, he joined a Mr. Hall in forming the firm of Hall & Rambo and opened an insurance office in San Jose; and soon after that acquired Mr. Hall's interest. Now he carries on a general insurance business, and being a man of wide and valuable experience in that field, and invariably attentive to the best interests of his patrons, he is naturally meeting with success. He is vice-president of the California State Association of Insurance Agents, and that speaks for itself. He is also a live wire in the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, where he is a director, and in the Commercial Club of San Jose.

Mr. Rambo married in October, 1910 to Miss Marietta B. Hall, a native of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Marietta H. Rambo. Both Mr. and Mrs. Rambo are popular in their social circle, and have a wide acquaintance both in San Jose and in San Francisco. He was one of the originators of the San Jose Chapter of the American Red Cross, and has been secretary ever since; and is a member of the Sainte Claire Commercial and Country Clubs of San Jose, and the Bohemian and Old Colony Clubs in San Francisco; also of the B. P. O. Elks.

PAUL L. CAVALA—Among the citizens of Santa Clara County who are known for their public spirit and integrity is Paul L. Cavala, successful realty dealer, with offices at 79 West Santa Clara Street, San Jose. He was born near Naples, Italy, October 17, 1873, the son of Andrew and Carmella (Guidina) Cavala. Andrew Cavala came to California from his native land in 1873, locating in Merced County. After he had established himself on the West Side he sent for his wife and son, Paul L., who joined the husband and father in the new home. The family remained in that county until the year 1910, when they were induced to come to Santa Clara County by their son, Paul, who had preceded them, and both are still honored citizens of this county at the present time.

Paul L. Cavala was reared from infancy to young manhood in Merced County, where his parents were among the pioneers of the Los Banos section. He attended the public schools there and later took a course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco, then started out in the world to make his own way. His first position was in the general store operated by the firm of Miller & Lux at Los Banos, and after one year there he entered upon a mercantile career in that city and carried on business with increasing success until 1899, when he disposed of his interests there to come to Santa Clara County. It is interesting to note that Mr. Cavala served as a member of the board of trustees of the school district where he first attended school at Los Banos; also that he took an active part in local politics and was deputy assessor of Merced County three years; he was also secretary of the board of trustees of the Los Banos high school for some time. In fact, he became one of the leading citizens of the West Side in Merced County through his strict integrity of purpose and square dealings with all with whom he came in contact and when he decided to remove to Santa Clara County it was a distinct loss to that community that had known him for so many years.

Immediately upon coming here Mr. Cavala engaged in a wholesale bottling business and for ten years carried on an ever increasing and prosperous business. The real estate field engaged his attention in 1910 and he began making a scientific study of orchards and soils, so that today there is no one more familiar with land and land values than Mr. Cavala. He specializes in orchard properties, and it is conceded that he is an authority on that kind of property in Santa Clara County and has handled some of the finest class of properties sold during the past ten years. His word is considered as good as his bond and hence his success is assured.

On July 20, 1900, in San Jose, occurred the marriage of Paul L. Cavala with Miss Grace M. Spinelli, and they have two children: Louis A. and Evelyn G., both reared and educated in Santa Clara County.

Fraternally, Mr. Cavala is a Mason and an Odd Fellow, and is a member of the Pastime Club, the Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce; and he is treasurer of the Italo-American Club of San Jose. In national politics he is a Republican. There is no better "booster" for Santa Clara County than Mr. Cavala, and for all movements for the advancement of the general welfare of the people or the county he is ready and willing to give of his time and means to accomplish the end in view. The family home is located on a fine orchard property on Lincoln Avenue, San Jose.

CHARLES HENRY SQUIRE.—A prominent and successful merchant in Santa Clara County who has been in business at Wrights for many years, and is also highly esteemed as the popular postmaster, Chas. Henry Squire is a New Yorker, born in Johnstown, August 2, 1882, a son of William B. and Elizabeth J. Squire, natives of England, who settled in Johnstown, N. Y. Mr. Squire was a glove manufacturer, and later came to San Francisco, when he followed the same line until his death at the age of fifty years. The mother died in New York when eighty-three years old. This worthy couple were the parents of nine children, six of whom are living. Chas. Henry, the youngest member of the family, received a good education in the public schools of Johnstown. In 1890 he removed to Tacoma, Wash., where he spent two years and then came to San Francisco. He was a great sufferer of asthma, so came to Wrights, Santa Clara County, and fortunately found immediate relief and decided to remain in a locality where he could obtain such comfort. He began clerking in the local general merchandise store and two months later his brother, James A. Squire, purchased the store and Chas. H. continued with him for eight years, except a short period spent in Los Angeles, in the same line of work. In about 1901 his brother disposed of the business to H. H. Garrity and Charles H. was placed in charge of the store, a position he held five years, when he bought out his employer April 1, 1906. He was just starting in on his own account when the earthquake wrecked the place, the shelving being shaken down and the goods piled in heaps. Saving a few things from the wreck, he put in a new stock and fixtures and continued business ever since. The railroad tunnel was closed up by the quake and it was more than eighteen months before it was opened again. However, he stuck to his business and has made a substantial success. He tried ranching on the side for a short time, but decided to give all of his time to his business. As early as 1893 he was made assistant postmaster, serving until September, 1906, when he was appointed postmaster, a commission he has held ever since.

The marriage of Mr. Squire occurred in Los Angeles uniting him Miss Elizabeth Mattern, a native daughter, born in San Francisco, and they have a child named Edith E. Mr. Squire is also serving as a trustee of Wright's school district, to which he gives the necessary attention, for he believes in having good schools for the rising generation. Fraternally he is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E., Ridgely Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F., Los Gatos, and he was made a Mason in Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Squire's honorable business career and faithfulness to his public is much appreciated by the citizens of the community.

I. J. KOEHLE.—Well known in Santa Clara County, I. J. Koehle is prominent and popular in lodge circles of the Garden City and is well and favorably known for the excellent quality of his cement work. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Cambria City, Westmoreland County, November 1, 1863, a son of Ignatius and Catherine (Schenk) Koehle, both parents being natives of Wurtemburg, Germany. Ignatius Koehle came to the United States and settled for a short time in Chicago; later going to Pennsylvania, he worked in the rolling mill of the Wood-Morrell Company at Johnstown, Pa. In 1874, he removed to California and worked for two years for Peguillan Bros., wholesale butchers of San Francisco, then on July 5, 1876, came to San Jose and worked for the Martin-Schroeder Brick Company. While working on St. Joseph's Church he was injured and was forced to lay off for a time; then began working for the Eberhard Tannery at Santa Clara and worked there for thirty years. Both parents lived to be eighty years old, and during 1913 passed away within two weeks of each other. They were the parents of four children, the subject of this review being the eldest child.

I. J. Koehle attended the public school at Cambria City; then St. Vincent's School of the St. Benedictine order, at Trobe, Pa., and is still an active member of the alumni of this institution. Since the age of sixteen he has made his own way in the world; he first worked for three years and ten months for the Eberhard Tannery; then was with the Pacific Manufacturing Company, later taking charge of Dr. Breyfogle's place on Third and Santa Clara streets. On June 25, 1885, he returned to Santa Clara and for sixteen years worked as a mechanic for the Pacific Manufacturing Company. Following this he became the superintendent of the Catholic Cemetery and for nineteen years gave faithful and efficient service. In 1918, on December 1, he leased a twenty-two acre prune orchard on the Los Gatos Road, operating it for three years, and in connection with his ranching duties, he has taken up cement contracting, specializing on family vaults, many of the substantial and artistic vaults in the various cemeteries throughout the county attesting his superior workmanship. He does not, however, confine himself wholly to this kind of work, but does general cement contracting.

The marriage of Mr. Koehle occurred on May 27, 1892, in Santa Clara, and united him with Miss Emma Mary Zipf, a daughter of early settlers of Santa Clara County, and a relative of the Oswald family, pioneers of the county, prominent in the meat business. Mrs. Koehle came to California with her parents in 1877 and was educated in the schools of Santa Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Koehle are the parents of five children: George, Otilia, Josephine, Ruth and Naomi, who are twins. In 1884 Mr. Koehle cast his first vote in San Jose as a Democrat. Fraternally he belongs to the Knights of Columbus, is a member of the Santa Clara lodge of Foresters, and has the honor of being the first chief ranger of this lodge; he is also a member of the Redmen and is at present the chief recorder of the

Santa Clara lodge, having passed through all the chairs; he was the first man to make application for membership to the Santa Clara charter of the Woodmen of the World, and has passed through all the chairs of this order. His son, George, entered the U. S. Army in June, 1918, and was with the One Hundred Twenty-fifth Field Artillery, Thirty-fourth Division, and trained at Camp Corvallis, Oregon. He took a special course of two months in the auto-mechanics school, and on completing the course was sent to Fort Sill, Oklahoma; then to Camp Upton, N. Y. He went to France via Liverpool, Winchester, Southampton, England, then to Cherbourg, France. He was sent to a camp near Bordeaux, France, and at Christmas time was at St. Nazaire when he left for America, landing at Newport News, Camp Stewart, then sent to El Paso, Texas, where he was discharged and returned home to Santa Clara.

OWEN DALE RICHARDSON.—Among the many capable lawyers of Santa Clara County, Owen Dale Richardson, of San Jose, holds a noteworthy position. A man of versatile talents, energetic, experienced and progressive, he has met with excellent success in his professional career, and is recognized as a citizen of worth and integrity. He was born December 18, 1868, in Evansville, Ind., a son of Robert Dale and Mary E. (Bollman) Richardson. His father before him was an able lawyer and for a number of years judge of the Circuit Court of Vanderburg County, Ind. Both parents are deceased.

Reared in Indiana, Mr. Richardson obtained his early education in the public school, later attending the state university of Indiana, from which institution he received his B. A. degree with the class of 1893. Removing to California in 1894, he received his A. M. degree from Stanford University and his LL.B. in 1896 from Cornell. Upon finishing his education, he established himself in his profession in San Jose, where he has successfully practiced since 1896. In 1900 he served for six months as justice of the peace.

The marriage of Mr. Richardson, August 31, 1901, united him with Miss Marguerite E. Kibbe of San Francisco, and two children have been born to them, Helen Dale and Donald Bird. In politics he votes with the Republican party; in his religious belief he is a consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and he is greatly interested in gymnasium work of the local Y. M. C. A. He is one of San Jose's prominent and very useful citizens, and enjoys the respect and good-will of a host of friends, and contributes very materially to the advancement of the community in which he resides.

HENRY W. McCOMAS.—Prominently identified with the legal profession of San Jose Henry W. McComas takes a conspicuous part in all the community's affairs. A native son of California, he was born on the Rush McComas tract near Santa Clara, Cal., in the year 1871, a son of Hon. Rush McComas, a native of Cabell County, W. Va., born in 1830. Rush McComas was the son of Hiram and Rebecca (Hatfield) McComas, and in 1841 they removed to Platte County, Mo., where Rush was educated. When but a young man of twenty-three he was elected assessor of Platte County, Mo.; later in 1857, having purchased an interest in a Missouri steamboat, he was given the position of clerk on the steamer. In the year of 1861, he came with his family, by way of the Isthmus of Panama to Santa Clara, Cal., and here he became greatly interested in agriculture, in 1864 purchasing a ranch of eighty acres, which he farmed successfully. In 1877 he was elected a member of the assembly of the State Legislature and in 1878 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which met and formed the constitution of 1879; in 1879 he was elected to the state assembly and served on the committee of public lands, taking a leading part in the successful effort to obtain the appropriation to build the present State Normal School at San Jose. In 1884, he was elected county treasurer of Santa Clara County and served his community four terms until 1892. In 1893 Mr. McComas became president of the Garden City Bank and Trust Company, which he filled for six years, and after his resignation as president of the bank, he spent his remaining years on his ranch. He passed away in April, 1903, an honored member of the Masons and Eastern Star, his widow surviving him until July, 1905. His marriage in Platte County, Mo., in 1853 united him with Miss Ann E. Swope, a native of Kentucky and they were the parents of eight children; four of whom are now living; Cora M. the wife of the late D. W. Burchard; Ella, now Mrs. W. F. Cole; Harriett, and Henry W., the subject of this sketch.

Henry W., the youngest child, was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Jose. He was graduated from high school in June, 1891, and was employed in the county treasurer's office during the last term of his father's incumbency; he then began the study of law in the offices of Judge F. E. Spencer and D. W. Burchard and was admitted to the bar in 1895. He has successfully practiced since then, making a specialty of civil and probate law cases. For seven years he served in Company B. of the National Guard and largely through his influence Company M of the old Fifth Regiment, N. G. C., was formed for service during the Spanish-American War. He has always been affiliated with the Republican party and believes that the principles advocated by this party can best serve the nation. He is an active member of San Jose Parlor No. 22, N. S. G. W., of which he is secretary. Always interested in the welfare of orphans, Mr. McComas is serving as local chairman of the Native Sons and Native Daughters Homeless Children's committee, in which work the above two orders are sponsors and in this way are able to place for adoption the homeless child in a childless home. During the recent war, he served his country as county chairman of the Four Minute Men, having charge of about thirty speakers and in that way did very effective work. His service received recognition from the government in a form of a Certificate of Honor issued by the committee on public information; aside from this he was also active in the various Liberty Bond, Red Cross and other war drives. In addition to his busy professional life, Mr. McComas takes a live interest in horticulture, and spends his week-ends on the old home ranch at Agnew, the property of himself and his sister, Harriette. Forty acres are devoted to the raising of pears, in which he takes great pride. He was active in the organization of the California Pear Growers' Association, which organization has done so much to forward and promote the pear industry in California. He is also a great lover of floriculture and has raised some

Joel Ransom

fine specimens of dahlias and chrysanthemums and has the honor of having the McComas Dahlia named after him. Mr. McComas is an active member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and a charter member of the Commercial Club, and is affiliated with the Christian Church of San Jose, of which his parents were members. Thus his life record is praiseworthy, containing many points of interest and as a citizen he is highly esteemed in the community of which he has so long been a valuable member.

JOEL W. RANSOM.—Since his first location in Santa Clara County in 1883, Joel W. Ransom lived in the vicinity of Madrone and Coyote until the day of his death, and to such men is due the progress and development of the county, which has earned for her the title, "The Garden of the World." At the time that Mr. Ransom acquired his ranches they were hay and grain fields and the progress in their cultivation and development has been a remarkable example of what industry and perseverance will accomplish. The Madrone tract contained 402 acres; thirty acres were used for pasture land, while the balance was given over to the cultivation of fruit, which he superintended in setting out. In 1884 he set out an orchard of about thirty acres of apricots and three years later it bore a heavy crop, some of the trees bearing as much as one hundred pounds to the tree. He lost the entire crop and at once pulled out the trees and set out prunes. He planted about eighty-five acres in vineyard, table and raisin grapes; also in 1884 he planted sixty acres to French prunes and in 1885 100 acres were set to the same fruit, and in 1886 added ten acres more, making in all 270 acres in French prunes, which was at that time probably the largest French prune orchard in the world, containing 19,000 trees. The farm residence was a commodious, one-story building, well adapted to the needs of his family. Much attention was given to the grounds surrounding the residence and numerous varieties of tropical and semi-tropical plants could be found in them. At the same time that he bought the property at Madrone some six miles from this ranch, at Coyote, he purchased a portion of the old Fisher grant that contained a little over eighty-three acres; on this place he set out the orchard and a small vineyard; there was a fine two-story residence with all modern conveniences on the place, and this he moved into in 1892.

Joel W. Ransom was born in Salem, New London County, Ct., October 4, 1821. His parents, John S. and Lydia (Newton) Ransom, came from old New England families, and his paternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary War. His father was a farmer and was born in 1788 and passed away in 1871, eighty-three years old. Joel was reared in his native county until he left home in 1841 to make his own way. He went south and located at Cahaba, Ala., and engaged in the general merchandise business; while there he heard of the discovery of gold in California and disposing of his property he set out for New Orleans on January 22, 1849, where he boarded a schooner for Panama. He was twenty-four days crossing the Isthmus; he waited over two months for a sailing vessel that would take him to San Francisco. On the ninety-first day out from Panama he sailed through the Golden Gate.

He at once went into the mines and his history from that time is the history of nearly every miner of those days; he had his ups and downs, and mined throughout Northern California. In 1862 he went to Idaho and from there to British Columbia and later to Montana, where in 1866 he established himself in Butte City and remained there until he removed to Santa Clara County; he engaged in several kinds of businesses and in the years of 1871-72 was county assessor of Deer Lodge County, Montana, a territory at that time.

Mr. Ransom's marriage in Montana, on December 9, 1878, united him with Mrs. James Ruy, now deceased. Since 1892 Miss Harriet N. Harvey, a daughter of his favorite sister, has made her home on the Ransom ranch and caring for her uncle. Prior to his death he deeded to her the eighty-three acres where they were living. He was an active member of the Odd Fellows and lived up to the precepts of the order. He passed away July 11, 1897, honored and beloved by all who were privileged to know him.

H. G. DODDS.—A native son of California and now a retired resident of San Jose, H. G. Dodds was born at Todd's Valley, Placer County, Cal., September 29, 1858, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Fulton) Dodds. Thomas Dodds was born in Scotland, later migrating to Indiana, where his marriage occurred. During the year of 1850 he crossed the plains with an ox-team, settling at Todd's Valley. In 1852 his wife came by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and joined him in Placer County. The father was engaged in mining, in which he had fair success. He was a public-spirited man, serving his community as county assessor and supervisor and also as justice of the peace. He owned a small ranch, which he cultivated and made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Dodds were the parents of nine children, three of whom are deceased, the subject of this sketch being the oldest son.

H. G. Dodds received his education in the common schools of Placer County. When nineteen years of age, he went to Nevada, where he worked in the Comstock mine for four years, then removed to Mexico, settling in the state of Sinaloa, where he worked in the silver mines. His employer was the noted mining engineer, Clarence King, and under his direction and close association he received valuable and practical experience. Later he moved to the state of Zacatecas, an elevation of 8000 feet above sea-level. Later he prospected and opened a silver and gold mine which he sold to a company and remained as its manager. In 1894 he returned to San Francisco and settled in San Jose, where he was married to Miss Ida Humphrey, a daughter of a Placer County pioneer; she was also born and reared in Todd's Valley, her people migrating to California in 1851 from Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Dodds are the parents of two children; Lauren, a graduate of Stanford University, now a resident of San Francisco, employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. He married Miss Ann Tabor, residing at Palo Alto, also a graduate of the Stanford University; Alice is a student, at the present time, of Stanford.

Mr. Dodds then engaged in mining in Trinity and Tuolumne counties and was fairly successful. In 1901, during the great excitement at Nome, Alaska, he joined the exodus of the thousands headed for

the gold fields. He became well acquainted with the late Charles Lane, the millionaire mining man of California and Alaska, and was associated with him in various mining ventures. Self-made and self-reliant, Mr. Dodds has accumulated a considerable fortune owning valuable mining property in Alaska and elsewhere. He enjoys the best of health, and he had his family are living in contentment in their beautiful residence at 386 South Eleventh Street, erected in 1920. All enterprises that tend toward the upbuilding of his home city and county have his hearty support, and it is doubtful if a native son could feel a deeper interest in and love for Santa Clara County than does he, and he enjoys the respect of a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

HARRY E. CLOUSER.—It is interesting to chronicle the history of a young man who uses his spare moments to originate a method to bring out and make an article that will excel as a building material and yet cheapen the cost, a matter very important in these days, when the great forests of our country are being so rapidly depleted. Such a man is Harry E. Clouser, inventor and patentee of the duplex interlocking building block, who was born at DuBois, Pa., January 30, 1876. A son of John W. Clouser, a farmer and lumberman, Harry naturally assisted his father and learned farming and lumbering while he grew to manhood; at the same time, however, his education was not neglected, for he completed the courses at the local schools in DuBois. When twenty-one years of age he started for himself, working at the carpenter's trade in DuBois until he found his way to Pittsburg, Pa., where he engaged in contracting and building from 1901 until 1909. In that year he removed to Portland, Ore., and in that city he followed the same line. In 1916 he removed to Stockton, Cal., where he was successful as a building contractor, and it was while thus engaged that he perfected the duplex interlocking building block, which he patented. In 1921 he organized the Duplex Construction Equipment Company, of which he is manager, with headquarters in San Jose and San Francisco, the main plant being in the latter city. The equipment for the manufacture of this method of construction is specially constructed moulds made of the best grade of machine brass and the press is a high pressure machine of an estimated pressure of forty-two tons. The units of this construction can be manufactured either by hand or machinery, additional units can be added as trade and business demands. The finished product is absolutely moisture proof and in building construction eliminates lathing, as plaster can be successfully placed directly on the walls. Units are rigidly cemented together by pouring in the grooves provided for the same, a neat cement "grout" which in the completed wall makes it monolithic or two solid slabs or walls bound together with reinforcing steel. This method of erection is adaptable to any type of building or construction from septic tanks and vaults to the most massive structures. By the simplicity of the method of manufacture and application in the building it is practical to use unskilled workmen except for supervision and thereby reducing the cost of concrete construction to that of frame construction. The development of this new industry was started in Stockton in the early part of 1920, the first building being erected in that city in June of that year. Since then about 200 buildings of various types have been erected, from oil tanks, in and above ground, septic tanks, water tanks, reservoirs, to warehouses, dehydrating plants, cold storage plants, fruit houses, precooling plants, business buildings, garages and residences of various types.

This principle of a house within a house has been applied to modern construction by the inventor of the duplex construction system and has overcome every objection lodged against concrete houses or buildings. A great advantage of this method of construction is to lessen the volume of material used and at the same time making a stronger building by reason of separating the volume in two lines at a proportionate distance to its weight or thickness, giving a greater base area of wall. Then, too, it makes the building fireproof and can be manufactured wherever sand and cement can be procured. All the essentials of comfort, stability and durability are incorporated, and at a cost reduced to that of frame construction, which means much in this day of the rapidly diminishing American forests, thus saving the pine and spruce for other urgent needs. Three basic patents have been allowed and others are pending. Associated with Mr. Clouser, are Floyd O. Bohnett and L. D. Bohnett, two prominent young men of Campbell and San Jose. This method has not only been introduced all over California and the coast, but in the East.

Mr. Clouser was married in DuBois, Pa., to Miss Jennie E. Brown, born in Penfield, Pa., a woman of much culture and a lovable character, who lived for her family and gave her influence for the good of the community. Mr. Clouser was bereaved of his faithful wife May 15, 1922, a good woman, deeply mourned by her family and many friends. Their union was blessed with five children. Russell is a farmer at Harrington, Del. Blanche is the wife of James E. Trayer and presides over her father's home. Edna E. is Mrs. Geo. Thompson of Escalon. Annie and John are at home. Mr. Clouser is a member of the Modern Woodmen of America and is a public-spirited man, being optimistic for the great future of his country and ready at all times to give of his time and means to the upbuilding of this great commonwealth.

THE SAN JOSE ABSTRACT AND TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The success of a title guaranty company rests primarily on the broadness of vision of the men who conduct its affairs and there is no greater business calamity that could happen to a community striving to grow in a real estate sense than to have a title guaranty company with narrow-minded men at the head of it. Some cities have such companies and such men and they are a distinct detriment in a commercial sense to the community they exist in—they are throttlers of legitimate real estate and mortgage business and a bane on real estate activity. The progressive, up-to-date community of San Jose is fortunate in having such a forceful organization as the San Jose Abstract and Title Insurance Company. It is a distinct asset, not only to those interested in real estate, but for the commercial good of all of San Jose. The San Jose Abstract and Title Insurance Company is located at 76 North First Street and dates back with its predecessors to the year of 1867, having succeeded to the business of all of the early searchers of records, except Edward Halsey, whose books and business have more recently been added to this concern. T. C. Edward became interested in abstracting in the sev-

Harry E. Elouser.

enties and in 1891 with Edgar Pomeroy, Sam P. Howes and J. M. Pitman, all pioneers, as owners and founders of the business incorporated the San Jose Abstract Company. They are all living and residents of San Jose and Santa Clara County, T. C. Edwards being the only one of the four who is now actively interested in the company today, being its present president. They formed this company as a partnership, consolidating all the leading abstractors of San Jose during the year of 1891, taking in the Edwards & Pitman Abstract Company and the Pomeroy & Howes Company, first embarking under the name of the San Jose Abstract Company. The company has recently been reorganized in order to comply with California's stringent laws pertaining to guarantors of land titles and was incorporated February 1, 1920, under the name of the San Jose Abstract and Title Insurance Company, with a capital and surplus of $250,000 and it now guarantees titles as well as making abstracts. The business is conducted along the most modern business lines, Judge Tuttle of the San Jose Bar, an authority on land titles and real estate law, being its principal title examiner. The officers are as follows: T. C. Edwards, president; Hiram D. Tuttle, vice-president; M. E. Lennon, secretary; L. P. Edwards, the son of T. C. Edwards, is general manager. They employ about twenty-five people, all specialists in their lines, being proficient in their work as searchers and abstractors. This company has the only complete set of abstract books in the county and can guarantee every title passed upon. It has put up $100,000 in securities, with the State Insurance Department which is held by the State Treasury as provided by laws of California, the company's patrons being protected in this manner, and is progressing under its new incorporation, doing a general abstract and title guarantee business, and attending to escrows. Its valuable set of abstract books are kept in fireproof concrete vaults, which were especially built for its records during the time the company was known as the San Jose Abstract Company. This company built and owns the building which bears its name, which is very conveniently located near the Hall of Records of Santa Clara County. Originally there were forty-one Spanish grants, and there are now about 50,000 separate parcels of land in Santa Clara County and the San Jose Abstract and Title Insurance Company has the complete records of every title and every transfer, Lis pendens, mortgages and other instruments ever recorded in Santa Clara County.

ALEX. BERRYESSA.—An industrious, progressive and very successful rancher who may well be proud of his association with a family group of some of the sturdiest and worthiest of California pioneers, is Alex. Berryessa, who lives just south of Alviso, about seven miles north of San Jose. He is not only a Californian, filled with the spirit of the Golden State, but he is a native son, and was born on the ranch now occupied by J. M. Lords, and which was long known as the old Berryessa Ranch. He first saw the light on February 1, 1870, when he became the son of Guadalupe Berryessa, a cousin of Jose J. Berryessa, the well-known Santa Claran. Guadalupe Berryessa was born in Santa Clara County, on what is now known as the Richards Ranch, on the Alviso Road, fought for the Union in the Civil War, and married one of the attractive ladies of the neighborhood, Miss Nettie Sanchez, still alive, seventy-four years old, and a resident of Alviso. The paternal grandfather died in the period of cholera, hence our subject does not know much about his forebears, except that they were early-timers. Guadalupe Berryessa was one of a family of six children, and grew up to be a very experienced rancher.

Alexander went to the Berryessa school, and when eighteen he struck out to support himself. Four years later, he was able to set himself up in farming as his own master, and sometimes to give a helping hand to others in the family. Guadalupe and Nettie Berryessa had ten children: Alexander; Frank, now deceased; Guadalupe, Jr., resides with his mother at Alviso; Fred, Minnie, Ellen, Ada, Mollie, all dead; Lena, is now Mrs. Cyril Glasser and lives at San Francisco; Lillie is deceased.

Alexander Berryessa is managing with his characteristic vigor and farsightedness his ranch of seventy-seven acres on the Alviso Road, ten acres of which are devoted to pears, forty to farm-land and the rest to apples, and in this scientific ranching he is ably assisted by his good wife, who was Miss Ella Baumbach, a popular American of German birth. Her parents were Cave and Augusta (Stranch) Baumbach; Mrs. Berryessa's parents afforded her the best educational advantages, first in Germany and then in the United States, to which country she came when a child, accompanying her mother, who died here, September 29, 1921. Mr. and Mrs. Berryessa were married at Oakland in February, 1903. Now they have six children, and each promises to confer additional credit on the good old Berryessa name. The eldest is Elizabeth, who is now the wife of Edgar Monsees, of San Francisco; then comes Myrtle and Alexander, Jr., and the others are Edward, Ethel and Frank.

EDWARD C. ROBERTSON.—The son of one of San Jose's pioneer merchants, Edward C. Robertson is successfully engaged in ranching on a part of the old Robertson estate near Edenvale, where he was born on December 27, 1873. His parents, John and Margaret (Curry) Robertson were both natives of Northern Scotland, members of fine old families there. John Robertson was a shoemaker and very expert in his trade, and desiring the broader opportunity of America for himself and his family, he came to this country in 1868, crossing the continent to San Jose, where he established himself in the boot and shoe business, and was thus numbered among the early business men of this city, carrying on the business for about three years. Fully satisfied that this was an ideal place of residence, he sent for his wife and children to join him the following year. He passed away in 1908, an honored citizen, being sixty-eight years old, Mrs. Robertson survived him until 1915, when she died at Edenvale, aged seventy-four.

About 1874 John Robertson acquired a ranch of 100 acres eight miles south of San Jose, known in the early days as the Eight-Mile House, and here Edward C. was reared, attending the Oak Grove school. He worked on the ranch for his father until he was twenty-one, and then, in 1894, desiring to see more of the world, he took an extensive trip through Mexico, spending two years there. After returning to California, Mr. Robertson learned the molder's trade and followed it as a journeyman in

different cities on the Coast for six years. Later he returned to the home place and conducted it for several years, and after acquiring ten acres of it by inheritance, he purchased another ten acres from J. D. Robertson. Besides the careful attention he gives his own property, which is in a fine state of cultivation, he also operates the ranch of Mrs. Gavin McNab at Edenvale.

At Everett, Wash., on December 17, 1900, Mr. Robertson was married to Miss Daisy M. White, and two children have been born to them, Evelyn and Melvin. Always ready to lend a hand in any plans for the upbuilding of the neighborhood, Mr. Robertson votes with the Republican party in performing his civic duties, and fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

CRISANTO CASTRO.—In the old Spanish Mission of San Jose, Cal., Crisanto Castro was born August 15, 1828, and during his life was an eyewitness of all the changes from the old civilization to the new, having lived under the flags of Spain, of Mexico, and of the United States. Few men live in one community for so long a period as Mr. Castro has lived in Santa Clara County, pursuing but one occupation. His fine, productive farm was one mile northwest from Mountain View, and came to him by inheritance. Crisanto was the youngest of eight children born to Mariano and Maria Trinidad (Peralta) Castro, both parents born in San Francisco. His father was born there in 1784, when California was under Spanish rule, and he was a soldier in the Spanish army. Early in the nineteenth century he removed to San Jose and followed ranching until the time of his death in 1856. He was a large landowner and raised many cattle. His wife survived him several years and passed away in Santa Clara County. Crisanto Castro and the members of the Castro family were generous, hospitable and public-spirited. He donated the land for the public schools at Mountain View and the site for St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Mountain View, while his mother gave five acres for the first Protestant Church and burial ground for all denominations.

Mr. Castro's education was received from private subscription schools, which he attended in San Jose, and when of suitable age he engaged in farm pursuits. He became an extensive grain farmer, shipping as high as 400 tons of hay to San Francisco, but for a number of years the land was rented. This had been his home since 1841, and prior to that his parents lived in San Jose on the corner of San Pedro and Santa Clara streets, the father, Mariano Castro, being alcalde under the Mexican government. The vast tract of land owned by him was called "Pastoria de las Borregas."

In 1857 Mr. Castro married Miss Francisca Armijo, whose parents owned a large tract of land on the present site of the Armijo high school in Sonoma; it adjoined the General Vallejo ranch. They were the parents of nine children: Mariano, Mercedes, Susanna, Andrew, Joseph, William, Frank, Roque and Crisanto. The family are regular communicants of the Catholic Church of Mountain View. In 1911, Mr. Castro built a magnificent country home, a bungalow with an encircling porch with beautiful arches in the Moorish style of architecture, and where several of his children still live. Mr. Castro passed away April 9, 1912, and Mrs. Castro died August 3, 1907.

The Castro family are truly early settlers of Santa Clara County and have been important factors in its development. A hospitable gentleman, Mr. Castro will long be remembered, and his family have the high esteem of the community.

RAYMOND BARRETT LELAND.—Prominent among the eminently successful educators in Santa Clara County of whom Californians, ambitious and jealous of their great system of popular instruction, may well be proud, is Raymond Barrett Leland, the efficient and popular principal of the San Jose high school. A native of the Hawkeye State, he was born at Cedar Falls on October 22, 1884, the son of Henry Perry and Sophia C. (Barrett) Leland, both of whom, after useful and honorable careers, and rich in esteeming friends, have passed away. For eight generations the Leland family have been citizens of Massachusetts, following Hope Leland who came to the colony in 1623. Great grandfather Oliver Leland was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, serving in a Massachusetts regiment, while Henry Perry Leland served in the Civil War, rising to the rank of lieutenant in the Third U. S. Infantry.

Raymond Leland attended both the common and the high schools of Cedar Falls, and later he completed the course of the Iowa State Teachers College in the same city, receiving the A. B. degree. Then, with equal thoroughness and success, he did graduate work in the State University of Iowa at Iowa City. Entering the active pedagogical field, he was for one year assistant principal at Manning, Iowa, and then for two years was principal of the high school at Chariton, in the same state. Next he went to Brookings, S. D., where he was principal for a year; and in the fall of 1910 he came to San Jose. For eight years he taught history and had charge of athletics; and his ability, both general and special, having been recognized, he was elected principal of the San Jose high school in 1918, the choice of the board meeting with general approval. Since then, while associating himself with the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and the Rotary Club, and so placing and keeping himself in vital touch with the life of the town, Mr. Leland has devoted himself assiduously to the rapid and high development of an institution already ranking high among the secondary schools of the Golden State.

For three years in college, Mr. Leland had military training and exercise, and for six years he was an officer in the Iowa National Guard, with the rank of captain. He was commissioned a second lieutenant of Company B of the Fifth Infantry, N. G. C., and then was commissioned major and also commandant of cadets by the adjutant-general of the state, and has instructed the cadets since February, 1914. In national politics a Republican, he has never neglected an opportunity to inculcate the healthiest of American patriotism.

At Chariton, Iowa, on July 29, 1910, Mr. Leland was married to Miss Carolyn J. Custer, also a native of Iowa, and the daughter of Walter S. and Mabel (Jewell) Custer. On her paternal side Mrs. Leland is closely related to Gen. Geo. B. Custer. She is a graduate of Laise-Phillips Seminary, Washington, D. C. She is president of Chapter C. A., P. E. O., and a member of Daughters of the American Revolution. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Leland has been blessed with the birth of a son, Gordon Custer.

C. Castro

They are communicants of Trinity Episcopal Church, and Mr. Leland is a member of the Delta Tau Delta fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. He was made a Mason in Manuel Lodge No. 450, F. & A. M., at Manning, Iowa, and later demitted to Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., San Jose. He is also a member of Harvard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., and San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T., as well as the Sciots. He manifests his patriotism in his membership in Sons of American Revolution and the Sons of Veterans. For five years he has been president of the North Coast Section of California Interscholastic Federation, and is a member of Santa Clara County School Masters Club, the California High School Principals Association, the California Teachers Association, and the National Educational Association. Mr. Leland is fond of out-door life, and especially fond, as he is well posted in regard to both baseball and football. When he turns to more serious hobbies, he takes up such work as that imposed upon him by his being a member of the Santa Clara War History Committee.

DAVID H. LUNDY.—An interesting representative of one of the best-known and highly honored of California pioneer families is David H. Lundy, the rancher, who lives on Lundy road, about three miles east of San Jose. He was born in the old Lundy Ranch, in Santa Clara County, on July 26, 1876, the son of David and Margaret (McManus) Lundy, and comes of an old North Carolina family of substantial planters dating back to the stirring Revolutionary days. David Lundy, the father, came out to California in 1850 and settled in Santa Clara County; and such a path-breaking pioneer was he that the Lundy Road was named after him. There he acquired fifteen acres, and later he bought a ranch of 400 acres adjacent to Alum Rock Park; and as long ago as fifty years, he built a home dwelling on the Lundy Road, a comfortable structure still standing. He was a grain farmer and a stockman, and he knew his industrial problems, and what the soil and climatic conditions about him might be expected to do.

Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lundy, and among these our subject was the fifth. William, the first-born, is now deceased; Elizabeth has become Mrs. Gussman, and she resides on the King Road; Anna, her next youngest sister, was killed by the Interurban Electric Railway near Berryessa; Eva, now Mrs. Fuller, lives on the home ranch; Martin, the next youngest brother of David, is a resident of Watsonville; Abbie and Ezra are deceased.

David attended the Eagle district school, and then, while remaining at home, started to work on his father's ranch, since which time he has been following agriculture, always endeavoring to farm in the most progressive manner. He lives on the Lundy Mountain Dell ranch, has a fourth interest in the Lundy estate, and owns a ranch of fifty acres near Hollister, which he devotes to the raising of seed. David Lundy, Sr., passed away in 1919; but his devoted widow is still living, the center of a circle of devoted friends, at the age of seventy-five.

On October 15, 1914, Mr. Lundy was married to Miss Agnes Harker DeVillier, the ceremony being performed at San Jose. She was born at San Francisco, and is the daughter of Thomas DeVillier, of a well-known Southern family. Mrs. Lundy received the best of educational training in the San Francisco schools, and has given all proper attention to the education of her one son, Richard. Mr. Lundy is a Democrat, but also a broadminded, nonpartisan citizen in favor every time for the best men and the best measures, regardless of party, for the community in which he lives.

ERNST BROTHERS.—A representative firm which has contributed toward the prosperity and the fame of Santa Clara County is that composed of George J. and Albert A. Ernst, ranchers northeast of San Jose, who were born in San Luis Obispo County, the former seeing light for the first time on November 21, 1868, and the latter four years later, on December 17. They are the sons of Martin and Anna Ernst, and their father was born in the duchy of Baden-Baden, Germany. He came to the United States when a young man, and reaching California about 1885, settled in San Luis Obispo County, and soon came to raise grain and stock extensively. In 1900 he came into Santa Clara County, and he purchased a ranch of ten acres on Lundy road, which he set out to trees in admirable fashion. In time, he bought fifteen acres adjoining his ranch, and later his two sons, our subjects, purchased a tract of ten acres adjoining their father's ranch.

Nine children were granted Mr. and Mrs. Ernst, and seven are still living: Anna has become Mrs. Eckoff, and is living at Orange; Martin is at Campbell; Fred died of influenza during the epidemic of 1919; Walter lives at Santa Clara; Edward is also deceased; Mattie has become Mrs. Casterson and has a pleasant home at Chowchilla. The seventh is George J. Ernst, and the others are Elsie, who is at home, and Albert A. Ernst. Both brothers attended the Eagle school, and then they helped on the home ranch, there acquiring the most valuable experience which has made itself apparent in their later operations and success. Seventeen of the thirty-five acres are planted to beets in rows between small prune trees, and the entire ranch is devoted to fruit, and a very fine, model fruit ranch it is. Inasmuch as both parents are still living—Martin Ernst being past seventy-five years of age—the young men are still enjoying the parental roof, and still profiting by association with the pioneer. Martin Ernst was always a Democrat, but George is a Republican, and Albert an Independent.

Both Albert and George Ernst saw service in the late war in patriotic defense of their native land. Albert enlisted in September, 1917, and was sent to Camp Lewis as a member of Company I, Three Hundred Sixty-third Infantry, Ninety-first Division; but after being there for three months he was discharged and returned home to resume ranching. George enlisted on July 23, 1918, and was also sent to Camp Lewis, where he served for three weeks in the Camp Depot Brigade, when he was transferred to Camp Fremont, and was there placed in Headquarters Company, Twelfth Infantry, Eighth Division, and served in the trench mortar platoon. From Camp Fremont he was sent to Camp Miller, N. J., where he trained for four weeks, and then he was transferred to Camp Stewart, at Newport News, Va., at which place he remained from November 24, 1918 until March 1, 1919, and then he was sent to Camp Hill, Va., where he entrained for California. On March 20, 1919, he was honorably discharged at the Presidio. Miss Elsie Ernst, a sister of our

subjects, was graduated from the State Normal School in 1912, and since then she has been active in teaching in various schools, in both Central and Southern California. At present, while she is teaching at Berryessa, she also makes her home with her parents. Santa Clara is proud of her considerable army of young, energetic and highly progressive young men of the type of the Messrs. Ernst, and proud that this dependable army is growing larger with every passing year.

H. S. REXWORTHY.—Prominent among the highly-trained captains of industry who have contributed much toward bringing California into such a front line among her sister commonwealths that she is now everywhere recognized as the Golden State, is undoubtedly H. S. Rexworthy, the capable general superintendent of the Joshua Hendy Iron Works at Sunnyvale, who has had an exceptionally varied and rich experience in the building of immense engines, heavy mining machinery and massive gates such as are used in the large irrigation projects of the Turlock Irrigation Company and extensive hydro-electric undertakings in California and the Pacific West. He was born in Gloucestershire, England, on December 2, 1873, the only son of Cornish parents and a descendant, on his mother's side of John Sibree, a near relative to the noted African explorer of the same name.

The mother is still living, in England, at the age of seventy-eight; and there are three sisters. Mr. Rexworthy was educated at the famous Bristol Grammar School with its delightful hillside environments at Bristol; later he went to London and there studied the general sciences, and when he left the halls and lawns of those favored institutions to which so many of England's great men had gone as students, he was eighteen years of age and ready for a tussle with the world. He took up mechanical work under the widely-known John McIntire, the celebrated naval architect of Glasgow, and after two years' preceptorship, he was made his assistant. He went as a pupil to the East Ferry Company at Millwa, near London and worked there for a number of years, and then he became assistant manager.

During that time Mr. Rexworthy was married to Miss Irene Roberts, a daughter of Edward Roberts, I. S. O. and F. R. A. S., an extremely clever mathematician who has, for many years, been retained as the chief assistant in the British Government's Nautical Almanac's office, where he is known as one of the world's greatest authorities on tides. Mr. Rexworthy then traveled as engineer for the Murex Company, and after that he took up mining, and he made the first installation in the process for handling carbonate ores, silver, lead and gold. Next he made his way to Northern Siberia and became an expert for the Bogolosky Company, probably the largest gold and silver-mining company in the world, owning and controlling some 4,000 square miles of auriferous territory and employing 400,000 men. About this time the great World War broke forth, and Mr. Rexworthy was recalled to his native land for war purposes, and after that he was assigned to the task of perfecting the process of tungsten alloy. After ten months in England, he was sent to California to superintend a process for the recovery of base metals and later he became superintendent of the Lane Mines, for the Darwin Corporation at Darwin, Inyo County.

He had first set foot on American soil at New York in November, 1914, and from there he proceeded to the Pacific Coast and Mountain states, and he was at San Francisco when he was called to England to process tungsten steel. Eventually, he came from Inyo County to Sunnyvale, where he was appointed chief engineer. He has always been and still is a hard worker, putting in from ten to twelve hours a day. He has displayed exceptional natural and developed ability, and has risen to eminence in the world of mechanism. He is a member of the Sunnyvale Chamber of Commerce, and it goes without saying that he worthily represents the great iron works elsewhere described.

Mr. and Mrs. Rexworthy have one child, a son, Edward. They have built a fine residence on Sunnyvale Avenue, in Sunnyvale, and as members of the Episcopal Church they enter heartily into the religious, civic and social life of their adopted town. Mr. Rexworthy is a member of the Institute of Mechanical Engineers of England, and his fame as a leader of scientific attainment in the industrial field has gone abroad through two continents.

FRANK ANELLO.—As a reward for his industry Frank Anello has a fine ranch of thirty acres on the Homestead Road, near Santa Clara, and its development has been due to his energy and forethought. Mr. Anello is a long way from the land of his childhood, for he was born in the Province of Palermo, Italy, May 7, 1893, a son of Vincent and Providence Anello, the father a farmer in his native land. Frank is the youngest of a family of three children; Madeline is now Mrs. Chiovaro and has two children, Joseph and Francis, and they live on the Homestead Road; Sam. married Miss Hill and they have three children, Vincent, Providence, and Frank. In 1895 the father came to the United States and worked in various parts of the country, finally settling in Dixon, Texas, and in 1904 his family joined him.

Frank Anello received his education in the schools of his native province and his early childhood days were spent on a farm helping his father. Upon arrival in Texas, the father leased a small ranch and with the help of Frank ran it for one year, when they removed to Santa Clara County, where our subject worked for Frank Di Fiore and later for H. F. Curry at Berryessa. The father bought a ten-acre piece of property on the Senter Road, which was devoted to fruit raising, and after six years, sold this ranch and a forty-two-acre property was purchased on the Homestead Road about three and a half miles from Santa Clara. Later this ranch was divided and his son-in-law now has ten acres and the balance remained in the possession of the father, while Frank and his brother Sam Anello operate the orchard. The land is well improved with an irrigating well and good buildings.

On August 28, 1917, Mr. Anello entered the U. S. Army and was sent to Camp Kearney and served in the One Hunderd Forty-fifth Machine Gun Battalion in Company B. After a month's training this company was started on its way to France, and after arrival there Mr. Annelo was transferred to the One Hundred Thirtieth Machine Gun Battalion, Company A, Thirty-fifth Division. Mr. Anello trained at various points in France and twenty-one days before the armistice was signed, his company was placed in the Verdun sector. While serving at the front

H. Sibree.

Mr. Anello sprained his ankle very severely and was in the hospital for four months. He returned to his home via Brest to Hoboken, N. J., and thence to the Presidio, San Francisco, where he was discharged May 23, 1919, and returned to his home.

In Oakland, on November 28, 1920, Mr. Anello was married to Miss Mamie Chiovaro, a native of Louisiana. While still a young girl, her parents removed to Oakland and there she received her education in the public schools. They are the parents of one child, Providence.

VICTOR A. SOLARI.—An industrious, progressive and successful rancher of the fine Italian-American type always so popular, because of past records of prosperity and usefulness, in Santa Clara County, is Victor A. Solari, now farming with excellent results on the Dr. Bowen ranch two miles east of San Jose. He was born in the province of Genoa, on January 12, 1883, and his parents are G. B. and Bernardine Solari. His father was a farmer, who operated extensively in Italy, where he owned vast acreage given to the culture of vines and varied fruit; and after Victor had pursued the courses of the elementary echools at Genoa, he helped his father on the home farm. When nineteen years old, however, he set out from Italy across the ocean to the United States; and having eventually reached California, he settled in Santa Clara County; and here, for many years, he worked for wages on fruit ranches. He also worked in the market gardens in the vicinity of San Jose, and there, as on the ranches, was able easily to demonstrate his natural ability in these fields.

For the last five years Mr. Solari has been leasing the Dr. Bowen ranch of twenty acres devoted to fruit, and there he has been raising some of the choicest prunes in the Santa Clara Valley. He gives his undivided time and attention to his investments, and since he is a good student, seeking to learn from books and to profit by past experience, and inclined to compare notes, he makes progress steadily, thereby contributing something definite toward the advancement of California agriculture, as well as toward the enlargement of his own fortune. His only brother in California, Joseph Solari, is with him on the ranch.

Ten children made up the fine family of Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Solari, among whom Victor was the youngest, and each has done well in the world. The eldest is Andrew, then come Anna and Mary, and next Joseph, already referred to, and after that Rosa, Lawrence, Louisa, John and Angelo. Judging by the success of the two brothers in Santa Clara County, Italy, from which romantic country have come so many good American citizens, is to be congratulated on retaining the rest of the family.

MRS. ROSIE G. ROSE.—A resourceful, enterprising and very successful rancher is Mrs. Rosie G. Rose, of Piedmont Road, northeast of Berryessa, a splendid example of what a woman, and especially what the woman in California can do. She was born in Fayal, in the Azores Islands, on May 30, 1864, the daughter of Antone and Teresa (Feliico) Garcia, and she was twelve years of age when she came out with her parents to California, arriving here in 1876. Her father bought ten acres of bare land near the Mission San Jose, and went to farming; and there he and his good wife reared their family of six children. Mary is Mrs. Rodriguez; Ida became Mrs. Santos and passed away in her fortieth year; Manuel is a dairy farmer at Hanford; Rose, the next youngest, is our subject; Marian, Mrs. Serpa, lives at San Jose; Anna is Mrs. Rose of Oakland.

On September 26, 1881, Miss Garcia was married to Joseph F. Rose, also a native of Fayal, where he was born on August 25, 1854, the son of Manuel and Ida Rose. Joseph F. Rose came to California in 1874, when he moved into Santa Clara County, and worked for wages on farms. He lived and farmed upon the Downing Ranch on the Calaveras Road, continuing there for twenty years, and there he died, on October 30, 1907. He was a member, at the time of his death, of both the U. P. E. C. and the I. D. E. S. lodges of Milpitas.

Directly after her husband's death, Mrs. Rose bought a ranch of twelve acres on the Piedmont road, and there she has lived ever since. This farm is about an hour's walk from Berryessa, within comfortable reach of the town, and is very successfully devoted to the growing of apricots. Rosie, the eldest daughter, is Mrs. Pedro, and she lives on the Downing Ranch in Milpitas; Joseph is on the Calaveras road; Manuel died of the influenza in 1918; Mary is Mrs. Pedro; Anna is Mrs. Henriques of Sunnyvale; Frank lives at home; Minnie died in 1891; Antone is ranching on Capitol Avenue; William is in San Jose; John is also ranching; Minnie, the second, died in September, 1898; Henry is at home; Carrie is Mrs. Henriques and lives on the Evans ranch, east of Milpitas; Minnie, the third, is at home. While living in the hills, the children attended the Laguna school, and after moving to the Piedmont Road ranch they went to the Berryessa school.

JAMES SHORT.—A rancher of unusual interest, first, because of his substantial results, and secondly because of the methods he employs to attain success, year after year, in his agricultural pursuits, is James Short, a native of Aghada, County Cork, Ireland, and now residing on Capitol avenue, south of Berryessa. He was born on October 3, 1881, the son of Peter Short, a noted horseman, who had married Miss Ellen Mackey, and he died in Ireland in 1895. James is the second in a family of thirteen children, the others being Ellen, Margaret, Peter, Mary, Katie, Joseph, Thomas, Eugene, Richard, Thomas (second so named), John and Patrick. The first Thomas, Eugene, Richard, and John are now deceased.

James Short attended the excellent public schools in Ireland, enjoying with his brothers the scholarship and the sensible, if rigid discipline of the old-time Irish schoolmaster, and he grew up to work on the farm. In 1902, however, he felt the call to the Western World, crossed the ocean and came out to California, and his father having died, he made his venture into American life with his mother and the rest of the family. Arriving at San Jose, he entered upon what was to prove several years' service with the San Jose Street Railway Company, working on the street cars; but he also early purchased at Berryessa a ranch of ten acres on Capitol Avenue, just north of the Penetencia Creek Road, and eight acres of this ranch are now in apricots, and two acres in prunes. The little farm is fast becoming a show-place, and it is certain that, since it came under Mr. Short's skillful management, it has been the object of admiration, if not of envy, on the part of many who know what goes to make up a first-class ranch.

Naturally a home-body, and not allured by even the attractions of fraternal society life, Mr. Short finds pleasure in the fact that most of his brothers and sisters are in California. Ellen has become Mrs. John Guerin of San Jose; Margaret is Mrs. James Healy and the wife of a popular member of the San Jose police force; Peter is at San Jose; Mary is living with her mother and our subject at Berryessa. Kate is the wife of Michael Coyle, who is a valued employee of Lion's Furniture Store at San Jose; Joseph is at Menlo Park, Cal.; and both Thomas and Patrick live in San Jose. Of such valuable pioneers as the Short family the unrivalled Santa Clara Valley has been built into the most desirable home-section in the world.

JOHN R. BROKENSHIRE.—It is almost impossible to imagine what would be the condition of the country without the development of its great mineral resources and valuable indeed has been the contribution which mining men have made to the progress of the world. Born at St. Day, Cornwall, England, December 15, 1867, John R. Brokenshire, the son of Mark and Mary (Roberts) Brokenshire, came of a line of mining men, his father being a mining superintendent. Both father and mother were natives of Cornwall. His father was employed by the Wiggin Coal & Iron Company for mining work in Africa and afterwards went to France. On account of the extremes in the climate of Africa, where the heat is so intense and then being transferred to France where he encountered extreme cold, his health failed and he passed away in the mountains of France. The mother passed away at the old home in 1913.

John R. Brokenshire was reared and educated at St. Stephens near St. Austell, and after school days he followed mining. Upon coming to his majority, he embarked for the United States and settled at Ironwood, Mich., where he went into the iron mines, doing contract work. Here on May 28, 1892, he married Miss Mary Phillips, also a native of Cornwall, England. Her grandfather was manager of clay works there and became very wealthy. She was the daughter of Daniel and Fannie (Truscott) Phillips and her father was the originator of a process of making vitrolite glazed brick. When but an infant, her mother died, and she was reared by a stepmother.

In the spring of 1894 Mr. Brokenshire came to California settling first in Amador County where he engaged in mining, then was for a short time at the Sutter Creek mines; after this seven years was spent in the Trinidad mines in Placer County, where he had charge of the mine and mill. Next he came to San Jose and here entered the employ, in the shops, of the Santa Clara Street Railway Company, but soon returned to Trinidad mine, taking a lease on it and made a success of the mine. A year later the company took it back and he returned to San Jose and entered the employ of the Southern Pacific and is now stationary engineer at the shops.

Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Brokenshire: Lewis, deceased; Guy, a mining engineer, was a student at Stanford University before being employed at the Shasta copper mines; John R., Jr., before the war was a law student at Stanford, but at the present time is a reporter on the staff of the Mercury-Herald of San Jose; Wesley was a student of the San Jose high school, then took a course on forestry at the University of Washington and is now in the U. S. Forest Service; Dwight is stenographer in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Lucille is presiding over her father's home since her mother's death; Roy is a student of the San Jose high school. For years the family lived at 105 Grant Street, but in October, 1919, a home at 79 Magnolia Avenue was purchased. Mrs. Brokenshire passed away in June, 1920, deeply mourned by her family and friends.

Three of the sons, Guy, Wesley and John R., Jr., saw active service in France during the World War. Guy entered the service of his country on November 3, 1917. With Company A, Twenty-seventh Engineers, he trained first at Camp Meade, Md., for three months, then was sent to Hoboken from which place he set sail on February 28, 1918, landing at Brest, France, March 10, 1918. Here he trained at Langres for five months and was then sent into the Baccarat sector, thence to the St. Mihiel sector, where he saw active service, also in the Meuse-Argonne salient, and was stationed near Thiaucourt and Pont-a-Mousson during the active fighting there. After the signing of the armistice, he was stationed at Givet near Bar-le-Duc, from which place he embarked for the United States, March 7, 1919, coming to the Presidio where he was honorably discharged April 12, 1919, thereupon returning to his home in San Jose. Wesley, when eighteen, enlisted in Company M, Fifth California Infantry, N. G. C., at San Jose, serving at first at Fresno, guarding bridges. He then went to Camp Kearney, and was there for about one year, from there going to France with a detachment sent for replacement work. He was transferred to Company C, Thirtieth Infantry, Third Division, and saw active service as a corporal with this division at Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and in the Meuse-Argonne drive. Shortly before the armistice was signed, he was stricken with the influenza, was sent to Bordeaux and returned to the United States on a hospital ship in December, 1918, and was discharged at the Presidio. John R., Jr., was disabled, on account of the loss of an eye, for active service; however, he took the civil service examinations and served as quartermaster's clerk in the railroad transport service at San Diego.

Politically Mr. Brokenshire is independent, believing in the fitness of the man for the office. He is a consistent member of the Centella Methodist Episcopal Church of San Jose and fraternally is a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Pythias. He has been a firm believer in the prosperity and development of Santa Clara County and with the interest of a loyal citizen has watched its advancement and growth until it has reached its present high standard of civilization.

GUS A. ENGLAND.—A native son of Santa Clara County, whose father is now one of the county's oldest pioneer settlers, Gus A. England is the popular manager of the University Bowling Alley, Santa Clara. He was born at Milliken's Corners on February 24, 1870, the son of Beverly Allen and Jennie (Simpson) England, both natives of Missouri, who crossed the plains in 1853, though in different emigrant trains. Mrs. England passed away in 1913, and Beverly A. England, now in his

John R. Brokenshire

eightieth year, makes his home with his son, Harry England, at San Jose, and a sketch of his life and early journey across the plains will be found elsewhere in this work.

The eldest of the two children born to these pioneer parents, Gus A. England came with his parents to Santa Clara, and continued his studies through the high school there. In 1895 he established himself in business at Santa Clara, and since that time he has been identified with the upbuilding of this attractive city, which has experienced a steady, constant growth of late years. In 1908 Mr. England was united in marriage with Miss Eleanor Cramm, the ceremony being solemnized at Santa Cruz. Mr. England belongs to the Santa Clara Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and he is an enthusiastic admirer of the great Golden State. The characteristics which helped to distinguish his pioneer parents have largely become his, and he is always glad to contribute towards the further development of this great commonwealth of the Pacific.

JOSEPH C. AZEVEDO.—A dairy-rancher whose prosperity is the natural result of his foresight and unremitting industry, is Joseph C. Azevedo, whose trim farm is at the corner of Storey and King roads, in San Jose. He was born in Oakland, on March 31, 1896, the son of Joe and Catherine (Silva) Azevedo, natives of Pico, in the Azores Islands, who come to California in 1890. They settled in Oakland, and had a dairy there. Five children blessed their union: Lida, who died in infancy; Evelyn, now Mrs. Fonti; our subject, Joseph C., of this sketch; Antone, who died in 1920 at the age of eighteen; the youngest passed away in infancy.

Joseph commenced his schooling in Oakland, and when he was twelve years old he accompanied his parents to Contra Costa County, where he finished with his books. Two years later, when fourteen, he set out to make his own way in the world, and commenced to work on ranches in Walnut Creek; and when he was eighteen years old, he returned to Oakland and for two years worked as a painter in the locomotive shops. After that he removed to San Jose and established himself in dairying; and he succeeded so well that he came to have sixty cows, continuing there for three years.

On October 13, 1917, however, he entered the service of the U. S. Army; and he was sent to Camp Lewis, where he joined the Three Hundred Sixty-fourth Infantry, Company I., Ninety-first Division, and in July, 1918, he was sent to France. He had qualified as a sniper before leaving America and on arriving in France, he was transferred to the automatic rifle squad. After training for two months he was in the reserves of the St. Mihiel drive, and took part in the Meuse-Argonne first offensive, and was then sent to Belgium, where he participated in the operations of the Ypres-Lys salient. When the armistice had been signed, he was sent to Herzeele, Belgium, for a month, and then to France, and in March, 1919, commenced the return journey to America. In April he was honorably discharged at Camp Kearney and then he returned to San Jose. He is a member of the American Legion and a Republican in politics.

On February 14, 1920, Mr. Azevedo was married at San Jose to Miss Mary Texiera, a native of Sausalito, and the daughter of Joseph and Rita (Lacerda) Texiera, experienced and successful dairy ranchers still living on the White Road in Santa Clara County. Mr. Azevedo is in partnership with his father and now they have about 240 head of cattle, 150 being milch cows and a very fine dairy ranch. His barns are modern and most sanitary and equipped with milking machines. He is a charter member of the San Francisco Milk Producers Association.

STEVE PASSELLI.—An experienced, successful and prosperous rancher who not only well knows what he is doing but is able, as he is always willing, to tell "the other fellow" how best to operate, is Steve Passelli, a native of Canton, Ticino, Switzerland, where he was born on January 24, 1886, the son of Zaverio and Irmastina Passelli. His father was a man who labored hard, but he also worked intelligently and faithfully for whomsoever he contracted to serve; he had two sons, and the brother of Steve was named Joseph.

Steve Passelli attended the grammar school until he was fourteen years old, and then he commenced to work in real earnest. He helped his father until he came of age; and then, desiring to profit by the greater opportunities in the New World, he crossed the ocean, came out to California, and started to work on a dairy farm near Gonzales, in Monterey County. He worked for six years on dairy farms, and then he leased a large dairy ranch for five years. After a year's experience there, however, he sold out to his partner and started a new dairy. He built this up until he had about 100 cows, and at the end of two years, he disposed of that ranch, also.

Mr. Passeli then made a trip home to Switzerland, where he stayed for ten months; and there he married, on November 18, 1920, Miss Paulina Barea, the daughter of John and Serafina Barea. Her father was a stone mason by trade, and he took a pride in sending his daughter to the excellent Swiss public schools. On his return to America with his bride, Mr. Passelli settled on Capitol Avenue, and on April 1, 1921, he started a model dairy on the Tuttle ranch. Now he has fifty-two cows and sixty-four acres in alfalfa, and he is able to send about 100 gallons of milk a day to the East Bay Milk Producers' Association. Mr. and Mrs. Paselli, who have become favorites with all who know them and are highly esteemed in the town and vicinity of Milpitas, have one child, a daughter named Elsie; and Mr. Passelli is a member of Soledad Lodge No. 167, of the Druids.

HENRY CATANIA.—A native son of California, Henry Catania was born in Los Angeles, Cal., June 7, 1888, the son of Joseph and Josephine Catania, both parents natives of the Province D'Palermo, Italy. The father, Joseph, came to the United States and settled in Louisiana when a young man and farmed near New Orleans one year and removed to California, but only remained one year, when he returned to Louisiana and for the next nine years was occupied in farming, after which he again returned to California, content to remain the balance of his days, and is now engaged in market gardening on his farm on North Thirteenth Street, San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Catania are the parents of eight children, all of whom are living: Joseph, Vincent, Henry, Frank, Nicholas, Rosie, Effie, and Jennie.

Henry was educated in the grammar school of San Jose and began to make his own way when quite young. He worked for four years for the Singletary brothers; for Henry Stelling for two years;

then for two years he was with Charles Bocks, doing orchard work. He also worked on the farms of Frank Holmes and Ed. Johnson in the Cupertino district. He then was employed by the Singletary brothers as superintendent of their ranch on the Fremont Road, after having completed a two years' course at the agricultural school of the University of California, at Davis.

The marriage of Mr. Catania occurred in San Jose September 3, 1915 and united him with Miss Antonia Vassal, born and reared in Baldwin, La., where she received her education, and about twelve years ago she accompanied her parents to California. She is one of a family of four children. Mr. and Mrs. Catania are the parents of a daughter, Josephine. In national politics, Mr. Catania is a stanch Republican.

FRANCISCO P. SOARES.—The subject of this review is the representative of a pioneer family of California, Francisco P. Soares, being the grandson of Antone Soares who came to California in 1849 around Cape Horn in a sailing vessel. He was born in Flores of the Azores Islands, Portugal, October 31, 1872, the son of John and Victoria Soares. The paternal grandfather on arriving in California worked in the placer mines of Mono County; later he returned to his native land via Panama to Boston, thence across the ocean to Portugal. When our subject's father, John Soares, was sixteen years old he went to sea on a whaling vessel and after spending four years on the sea, he stopped at New Bedford, Mass., expecting to meet his father, but upon arriving there found that his father had already returned to Portugal; he then secured employment on a sailing vessel and gradually worked his way back to his home; while at home he was married, but soon left for America leaving his wife in Flores; for a time he was a sailor, plying between Philadelphia and New Orleans, but when the Civil War broke out he remained in Boston. After the close of the war he went to San Francisco and wrote for his wife and family to come to California, but she did not like the account of the Indian ravages and thought California was uncivilized, so remained in Flores with their four children, Mary, Francisco, Joseph, and Emily. John Soares finally returned to his old home and lived there until he passed away in July, 1921; the mother is still living at the age of eighty-nine.

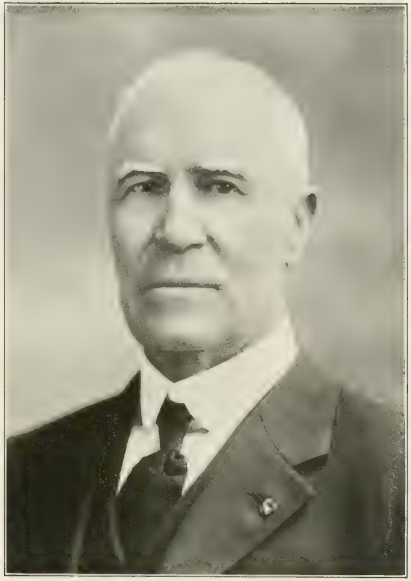
Francisco was educated in the schools of Flores and when he reached the age of seventeen he came to America landing at Boston and coming by rail to San Francisco in 1889. For eleven months he worked as gardener, then went to the sheep camps in the San Joaquin Valley and was engaged in herding sheep for seven months at $25 per month; then he contracted to work for five years at $30 per month and at the end of the five years he had nothing, his employer having become bankrupt, Mr. Soares receiving but $50.00 for his five years' work. He then went to Reno, Nev., was with P. L. Flannagan, a stockman trading camp, for over seven years. At the end of this time he took a trip to his old home and was gone eighteen months, during which time he was married on February 4, 1903, to Miss Mary Gomez, also born in Flores, a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Peireira) Gomez. Her parents were farmers. Mr. Soares remained one year in his old home after his marriage and in February, 1904, he returned to Nevada and again worked for P. L. Flannagan. But before his wife could join him she passed away in September, 1904, in Flores, and the bereaved husband continued his employment with his former employer and worked for him over five years. He then went to work for Andrew Franzen, a sheep grower and later went into partnership with Mr. Franzen and Walter Sherlock. They purchased 2,700 sheep and within three years' time their flock had increased to 10,000. In July, 1917, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Soares sold his interest for $30,000; then removed to Oakland and on December 4, 1917, was married the second time to Miss Anna Peireira, a cousin of his first wife, her father and the first wife's mother being twins. She is the daughter of John T. and Mary (Vascousellas) Peireira. After his marriage Mr. Soares bought fifteen acres on Pomeroy Avenue near Santa Clara, devoted to the raising of prunes, apricots and cherries. He has one of the finest orchards in the district. Mr. and Mrs. Soares are the parents of two children, Victoria Marie and John Francis. Mr. Soares is a member of the St. Antonia lodge, and Mrs. Soares of the U. P. P. E. C. in Santa Clara and the S. P. R. S. I. of Hayward. In politics they are adherents of the Republican party.

JOHN F. BEATTY.—Few men in Santa Clara County are more deserving the success attending their various efforts than John F. Beatty, the experienced, far-seeing and enterprising butcher of Alviso, for in addition to his ability and industry, he has always led in public-spiritedness, and has been invariably an effective booster for Santa Clara County and all within its favored borders. A native son, he was born in Santa Rosa, Sonoma County, on October 14, 1878, the son of George W. and Emma Beatty. His father, who was a butcher in Santa Rosa, came across the great plains in 1851, traveling by ox team, when he was a mere child; and with his folks he settled in Sonoma County.

John attended the grammar school of Santa Rosa, and at the age of seventeen, he started to make his own way in the world. He had learned the butcher's trade under his father, and when twenty-one years of age left Santa Rosa and went to Lovelocks, Nev., where he worked as a butcher. From there he moved on to Pendleton, Ore., where he followed his trade. In 1904, Mr. Beatty returned to Mayfield, where he worked as a butcher for a short time, and he also worked in the shops at Mountain View and Sunnyvale; and in 1916 he came to Alviso and reopened a shop which had previously been unsuccessful. Thoroughly understanding his business, he attained success where others had failed, and now he buys grain, feeds hogs, and butchers hogs and calves, and such is the popularity of his high-grade products, that his own cure of bacon is always in demand—far ahead of its being prepared. He has raised a drove of ninety head of hogs, and he has a large flock of turkeys, and it is his intention soon to engage in the raising exclusively of hogs and stock.

At Mountain View, on February 8, 1913, Mr. Beatty was married to Miss Adele Girard, a native of Santa Clara County, and the daughter of a rancher who was also engaged in the management of a hotel at Mountain View. Three children have blessed the fortunate union, Clara, Evelyn and Frank. In national political affairs, Mr. Beatty prefers the platforms of the historic Republican party.

Eliza J. Farrell



M. Farrell

M. FARRELL.—The genial treasurer of the California State Grange, M. Farrell, is a prominent figure in the affairs of his locality and his gift for leadership is appreciated by his fellow-citizens. He is of imposing stature, standing six feet four inches, and his cordial, kindly manner has won for him many friends and a substantial place in the community. He was born near Fond du Lac, Wis., at the landing known as Eden, May 1, 1855, a son of Ryan and Ann (Donnelly) Farrell. Making their way to New York in 1867, the family came via the Nicaragua route to San Francisco, landing there about June 1 of that year, the voyage consuming about a month. Settling at Los Gatos, the family purchased a farm and resided there until the father passed away in 1869; Mrs. Farrell spent her last days at Mountain View, her death occurring at the age of sixty-nine. M. Farrell was twelve years old when the family left Wisconsin, where he had received his elementary education in the public schools, and on reaching Los Gatos he continued his studies there, meanwhile assisting on the home ranch. Upon the death of his father he was thrown on his own resources and began working out on farms, and so diligently did he apply himself that he became foreman of the Martin Murphy, Jr., ranch of 5,000 acres at Sunnyvale when he was but twenty years old, occupying this responsible position for seventeen years.

On May 20, 1880, Mr. Farrell was united in marriage with Miss Eliza South, a sister of Charles D. South, the present postmaster of Santa Clara, the ceremony being performed at San Luis Obispo. Mrs. Farrell was born in New York State and reared at Plattsburg, her parents being Captain Joseph and Catherine (McMullen) South, born in Ireland and Montreal, Canada, respectively. The father came to New York when a young man and although the head of a family when the Civil War broke out he enlisted, becoming a first lieutenant in the Ninety-sixth New York Volunteer Infantry. As senior officer of his company he was gallantly leading his men when he was shot at the Battle of Cold Harbor in 1864. Mrs. South spent her last days in California, passing away at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Farrell. Mrs. Farrell, who was educated at D'Youville Convent at Plattsburg, N. Y., came to Santa Clara in 1876, and for four years was engaged in educational work as governess in the family of Martin Murphy, Jr.

For four years Mr. Farrell operated the Martin Murphy, Jr., ranch under lease, in the meantime purchasing a ranch of 120 acres north of Mountain View, which he planted to apples, grain and truck garden, and another place of 142 acres south of Los Altos, upon which was a thirty-acre prune orchard, the rest being devoted to hay, stock and grain. In 1911 he acquired the twelve-acre ranch on El Monte Avenue and Springer Road, known as The Elms, largely devoted to prunes, and here the family make their home. Mr. Farrell has always taken a live interest in the political affairs of the county, and has served on the Democratic Central Committee, attending the various state and county conventions. He is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E., and San Jose Lodge No. 879, K. of C., also of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, having served as county president. Mr. and Mrs. Farrell were charter members of the Mountain View Grange, which was the largest grange in the state, and Mr. Farrell has held all the offices of the local organization. He is a past worthy master and since 1913 he has been state treasurer of the California Grange and with his wife has attended every state session, being elected a member of the executive committee at the first session. Mr. Farrell is the local chairman of the "sign-up" committee of the Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc.; a charter member of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Mountain View, he assisted in its organization and was on its first board of directors, a large stockholder, he is now serving as its vice-president and one of the board of directors. Mrs. Farrell has been active in civic and social circles and is a charter member and ex-president of the Mountain View Woman's Club, and is a charter member and past president of Col. Peter Porter Circle of Ladies of the G. A. R. of Mountain View. She is interested in the cause of education and for nine years was president of the board of trustees of the Mountain View grammar and high schools. She is chairman of the Mountain View auxiliary of the American Red Cross and gave valuable service during the war, as did her husband, who was active in all the drives and other Government activities. Mr. and Mrs. Farrell are members of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Mountain View.

GEORGE WASHINGTON TALLMON. — A hale and hearty octogenarian resident of Morgan Hill, whose more than four score years rest lightly on his shoulders, is George Washington Tallmon, a native of Chautauqua County, N. Y., where he was born near the village of Dunkirk on October 12, 1837. The family removed to Iowa in pioneer days and Mr. Tallmon was educated in the schools at Davenport, then entered Iowa College at Davenport for a preparatory college course, finishing his schooling at Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., and followed the teaching profession, being principal of the school at Davenport, Iowa, when he enlisted on September 6, 1862, in Company E, Twentieth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was made second sergeant and a year later was commissioned as first lieutenant. He was active on the various fronts during his term of enlistment, though spent considerable time on detached duty. His company wintered at Prairie Grove and in the winter of 1862-63 Mr. Tallmon returned north as a recruiting officer. In March, 1863, he rejoined his company and went to St. Louis, rejoined his regiment and embarked on boats at St. Louis, Mo., going down the Mississippi, besieging Vicksburg on July 4, 1863. The shortage of supplies necessitated a heavy guard and in this work and in solving the problem of getting additional food for the troops Mr. Tallmon had many exciting and unusual experiences. After the surrender of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, he finally went on to Washington, D. C. He resigned his commission on May 9, 1865.

Settling in Scott County, Iowa, on his return from the war, he became extensively interested in stock and grain farming, raising as high as 6,000 bushels a season. He was prominent in the public life of the locality, and held the offices of school director and justice of the peace for many years. During the war, on March 2, 1862, Mr. Tallmon was united in marriage with Miss Susan Carhart, a native of Syracuse, N. Y., who passed away at their home at Grinnell, Iowa. They were the parents of twelve children, as follows: Grace died in infancy; Ada

died at the age of twelve; Angeline is the wife of Rev. Burton Jones,—they reside at Forest Grove, Ore., and have eight children; Clara is the wife of Professor Lines Jones of Oberlin College and is the mother of five children; George Albert, a rancher at Morgan Hill, is married and has ten children; Susan married Rev. B. F. Sargent and they reside at Berkeley; Lucy is the wife of Harry Miler of Walnut Creek and they have four children; Margaret married Dr. L. Rutherford of Peoria, Ill., and they have five children; Clover married L. D. Smith, has four children and lives in Humboldt County; Esther is a teacher at Morgan Hill; Edith is a missionary in China; John died at the age of eighteen.

In 1902 Mr. Tallmon came to California, seeking a milder climate, and for a time resided at Berkeley, removing to Santa Clara County in 1906. Since coming here he has acquired seventy-seven acres in Willow Canyon and his residence and ten-acre ranch on Dunne Avenue, near Morgan Hill, where he lives in comfortable retirement, wide-awake and interested in all the issues of the day. He has always been prominent in G. A. R. circles, belonging to Lookout Mountain Post at Berkeley. He is a stanch Republican and has been since the days when he cast his presidential vote for Lincoln, and one of his cherished memories is the speech it was his privilege to hear the Great Emancipator make at Beloit, Wis., before he became president.

JOHN ANDREWS FREITAS.—A prominent rancher of Santa Clara County is John Andrews Freitas, who was born on September 15, 1887, the son of Joseph and Lucretia (Cumbra) Freitas, natives of Madeira, in the Azores Islands. They removed to Hawaii and there lived for four years; and in 1897 they reached California, after which Mr. Freitas was busy in Oakland, at various kinds of labor. They had eight children, among whom our subject was the seventh. Mary, the eldest is now Mrs. Dupont, in Oakland; then there is Ernest Freitas; Antone a farmer in East San Jose; Manuel lives on the Almaden Road, near Los Gatos; Marsoline lives at Santa Clara; the next are Joseph and Margaret.

When he was seven years old, John Andrews accompanied his parents to Santa Clara, and in that town he attended the grammar school. At the age of eighteen, he began to make his own way in the world, and he worked on farms, at the Western Distilleries at Agnew and for ten years he was employed by the San Jose Brick Company. In 1919, he took up farming and rented twelve and one-half acres of prune and apricot land at the corner of Kirk and McKee streets. At the end of two years he leased 150 acres, five acres of which were given up to a vineyard, and there he has prospered. Proud of the land in which he has found such advantages, Mr. Freitas, as a good Republican, has sought to do his duty as a citizen, and to enthuse others with the same admiration for America.

In Oakland, Cal., on June 29, 1908, Mr. Freitas was married to Miss Margaret Fereirra, the daughter of Manuel and Antonia Fereirra, both natives of St. Miguel in the Azores. Mrs. Freitas came to the United States when she was eight years old, and for another eight years lived in Boston, Mass.; then removed to Oakland. Ten children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Freitas. Willard W. is the oldest son, then come Alice May, and Margaret Cecilia, and after them the twins, Charles and Richard, and then Manuel, Dolores Madaline, Roy Joseph, Daniel Andrews and Robert James

JOHN J. MICHEL.—A native son of California, John J. Michel has demonstrated what industry and perseverance will accomplish in this favored section. He was born at Nicholas, Sutter County, September 1, 1874, the son of John Adam and Anna Margaret (Krieg) Michel. The father came to California in the '60's, from his native country of Germany, having been born at Abrefaussen. He had engaged in farming in his native land, and after settling in California bought land in Sutter County and continued to farm, raising grain and stock. He passed away in 1900, but the mother still lives at the age of eighty and is hale and hearty. They were the parents of seven children: Frank Joseph; Mary Eva, now Mrs. Otto Abel of Cupertino; Kasper Joseph; John J. of this review; Folka Margretta, now Mrs. Housley; Elizabeth Catherine, Mrs. Waters of Shasta County; and Regina Hermina.

John J. attended the public schools of Nicholas and helped his father on his ranch until he came to Santa Clara County. He was married at Nicholas on June 30, 1915 to Miss Folka Margaretta Peter, a native daughter, born at Nicholas, Cal., a daughter of Kasper Joseph and Regina (Bergardt) Peter, the father a farmer. Her mother's people came from Germany and settled in California many years ago. Mrs. Michel obtained her education in the schools of Nicolaus. During 1915, Mr. Michel came to Santa Clara County and bought a ten-acre orchard on the Homestead Road a half mile west of the Collins school house and has continued to live there. Mr. and Mrs. Michel are the parents of two children, Helen Virginia, and Esther Margaret. Mr. Michel is a Republican and votes for and supports the candidates of that party.

OTTO ABEL.—An enterprising rancher of the Santa Clara Valley, who by industry and perseverance has succeeded in accumulating a substantial competence, and comfortable home, is Otto Abel, who owns a fine orchard on the Homestead Road. He was born in the Rhine Province, Germany, June 22, 1865, the son of John and Eva Abel, both natives of that country, and there he was reared on a farm and received his education, remaining at home until he was eighteen years old, when he left home, bound for America and California. He settled first in the Sacramento Valley and did farm work for ten years near Marysville, Cal., then removing to the Santa Clara Valley he bought ten acres on the Foxworthy Road. For five years he farmed this place and worked for neighboring farmers, thus enabling him to pay for his ranch. He resided on this place for twelve years, then disposed of it and rented a fifteen-acre fruit ranch, and ran this for two years; then in 1907 bought the thirty-acre orchard on the Homestead Road. This ranch was set to prunes, but was an old orchard and Mr. Abel pulled out the old trees and planted it anew; also built a new house and other buildings, making substantial and attractive improvements.

Mr. Abel's marriage occurred in the fall of 1893 in Sacramento, and united him with Miss Eva Michel, a native daughter born near Nicolaus, Sutter County, a daughter of Adam and Margaret Michel. Both parents were natives of the Rhine Province in Germany, and were farmers there. They are the par-

James M. Kenyon

ents of three children; Anna, now Mrs. H. J. Baumgartner, residing on a ranch; Lawrence resides in Sunnyvale; and Edward lives at home with his parents. Mr. Abel disposed of ten acres of his ranch in 1915, retaining the balance of twenty acres.

JAMES MONROE KENYON.—A worthy representative of a prominent pioneer family, James Monroe Kenyon, was born on the old Kenyon ranch on Homestead Road, three miles west of Santa Clara, February 26, 1863, the son of James Monroe and Martha (Roberts) Kenyon. The father first came to California in 1849 and the following year bought the ranch on Homestead Road. He was a native of Adams County, Ohio, born May 29, 1817, on the banks of the Ohio River. The paternal grandfather, Jonathan Kenyon, a native of Vermont, came to Ohio when a young man, located in Adams County and engaged in farming. He served as a soldier in the War of 1812, and was a stanch Republican to the day of his death; he married Sarah Stratton, born in Kentucky, her father Aaron Stratton, a native of Virginia, having removed to the Blue Grass state, where he engaged in the manufacture of salt. He was an extensive slave owner and a man of prominence in the community, where he died in 1829. He was also a soldier in the War of 1812. James Monroe Kenyon, Sr., received a good education in the public schools, and helped his father on the farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade. He did contracting and building throughout the county and in Cincinnati. He then went to St. Louis and followed his trade for a time; then to Alton, Ill.; he then returned to his Ohio home and followed his trade for a few months. In company with his two brothers, Samuel and Thompson, he went to Missouri and worked at his trade, and in 1849 he started for California, making the trip with ox-teams. Upon his arrival in the spring of 1850, he went into the mines and remained there until the fall of the same year when he came to Santa Clara Valley. Mrs. Kenyon was a native of Lewis County, Ky., the daughter of Woodford Roberts. Her mother died while they lived in Kentucky and after Mrs. Kenyon located in California, Mr. Roberts came west on a visit in 1889, passing away a few years later at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon had a large family, six of whom grew to maturity. Mrs. Sarah F. Gardner was a resident of Santa Clara County until her death; John Fletcher is deceased; Harvey Thompson, deceased; Mrs. Emma Slavens of Santa Clara; B. Frank resides on the old home place; and James Monroe, of this sketch. The father had been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was sixteen years of age; he passed away in 1907 at the age of ninety years and Mrs. Kenyon died the same year.

James Monroe Kenyon was educated in the public schools of Santa Clara and the College of the Pacific. In Santa Clara occurred his marriage at the age of nineteen to Miss Mira Rea, a native of Placer County, Cal., who passed away in 1918, the mother of three children; Elsie V., now Mrs. Brickly, and resides in Los Angeles; Minnie E., Mrs. McNally, resided in Tuolumne County until she passed away in March, 1922, and Addie I. is Mrs. Paul Nerell and lives in San Jose. There are seven grandchildren. After his marriage, Mr. Kenyon farmed a portion of the old home place and in 1885, he removed to Aptos, Santa Cruz County, where he engaged in farming and became the possessor of a 160-acre ranch, a portion of it overlooking Monterey Bay and Salinas Valley. Here he set out an apple orchard; half of the property is still in native timber with its tall redwood trees. He still owns the ranch, but in 1908 returned to Santa Clara County, taking up his residence on his present place of fifty acres on Fruitvale Avenue. Here he devotes his time to raising prunes and apricots and has developed it into a very valuable place. In politics Mr. Kenyon is a Republican; he is master of Santa Clara County Pomona Grange, serving his second term and is a member of the Saratoga Improvement Association. He joined the Methodist Church when a young man of seventeen years, is now a member of the Saratoga Methodist Episcopal Church in which he is secretary of the board of trustees and recording steward. He takes pride in being a member of the Santa Clara County Pioneer Society, and can be counted upon to assist and endorse all progressive measures.

RUFUS E. STEWART.—A man of vigorous activities, who knows how to persevere and to give his energy and intelligent direction to the task at hand, Rufus E. Stewart holds the responsible position as manager of the Esperanza Ranch on the San Jose-Saratoga Road, near Cupertino. Mr. Stewart can well be proud of his association with the Golden State, as he is not only a native son, but the son of an intrepid pioneer of '49, that hardy band whose ranks are growing thinner year by year. He was born at San Diego, February 26, 1881, the son of Robert M. and Mary (Ellef) Stewart, born in Texas and Tennessee, respectively. Mrs. Stewart passed away some years ago, and the father passed away in December, 1921, at the age of eighty-one, having had an eventful life as a miner in Texas, Arizona and California, coming here at the height of the gold rush, crossing the plains in an ox-team train in 1849, and afterwards engaged in stock raising in San Diego County. He was one of the developers of the Diamond Mine in that county, and owned a 3,000-acre ranch; he afterwards farmed near Santa Ana. Rufus E. Stewart was educated in the schools of Los Angeles, the family having removed to the vicinity of that city, and he then became interested in farming and stock raising, gaining a thorough and practical experience. From the time he was a lad he was employed by Thomas H. B. Varney, of Varney, Green & Owens, known throughout Southern California as bill posters and sign painters. Mr. Varney treated him as if he had been a son, and a warm friendship sprang up which has endured ever since. In 1913 Mr. Stewart came to Santa Clara County as superintendent of the Meads ranch at Alviso, and the great care he gave their pear orchard brought it up to good production and put it on a profitable basis. After two and a half years he resigned this position to accept his present place, offered him by his old friend, Thomas H. B. Varney, as superintendent of the Esperanza Ranch. In 1916 Mr. Varney purchased the ranch and a few weeks later bought the Col. Hersey ranch, adjoining, the two comprising 115 acres, and Mr. Stewart as superintendent has given it his best efforts in the development, and is rapidly bringing the orchards into splendid shape, the quality of the fruit being a very high standard.

During the busy season he employs fifteen people to assist him in handling the products of this large acreage. The ranch is well equipped with the latest improved farm machinery, including a tractor, and the fruit of the orchards is handled by the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, for both Mr. Stewart and Mr. Varney are strong believers in cooperative marketing. Mr. Stewart has been a close student of horticulture and his valuable experience and close observation make him well posted and authoritative in his line. He is very systematic and methodical, so from the first day on the Esperanza Ranch he has a record (card system) of every detail and transaction, including a weather report.

In Santa Cruz, on November 4, 1908, Mr. Stewart was married to Miss Annie Livingston, who, like himself, is a native of California, born in San Francisco, a daughter of Henry H. and Agnes (Bodell) Livingston, who were natives of Ohio and Chicago, Ill., respectively. When a youth her father crossed the plains over the overland trail in pioneer days with his parents, and when the Civil War was raging he enlisted in defense of the Union, serving in a California regiment. He died in 1913, being survived by his widow until 1914. Mrs. Stewart was reared in Fruitvale and there received a good education in the public schools. She is a woman of much native business ability and is intensely interested in her husband's work, aiding and encouraging him materially in his ambition, and Mr. Stewart gives her no small credit for the success he has accomplished as a horticulturist. Mr. Stewart is a Democrat in his political affiliations and a loyal supporter of all that makes for the upbuilding of Santa Clara County. He is fond of the open, and spends as much of his time in outdoor recreation as his busy life will permit.

JOSEPH WOLF.—About three miles west of Santa Clara on the Wolf Road, is the well-tilled farm of twelve acres belonging to Joseph Wolf, an industrious and honorable citizen of Santa Clara County. Mr. Wolf was born in Minneapolis, Minn., July 3, 1866, the son of Antone and Elizabeth (Murer) Wolf. The father was a native of Germany and came to Minneapolis when a young man and was married after arriving here. When he arrived in Minneapolis it was a small town and he could have taken a 160 acre claim now in the city of Minneapolis but like hundreds of other pioneers he had the desire of locating where there was timber, so he took a claim in Medina township, about eighteen miles out, and cleared the land. When he had it well improved he sold it and bought a small farm at Crystal Lake, four miles from Minneapolis. There he built the first hotel, the Crystal Lake, and was its proprietor for ten years when he rented it and lived in Minneapolis. When the hotel burned he built a large brick hotel; later he sold it and came to California in 1886 and spent the rest of his life in the Cupertino district as did the mother.

Joseph was their only child and he was educated in the public schools of Minneapolis. When he reached sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the machinist trade in the Perry Machine Shops adjoining the big flour mills and became an experienced machinist, working at his trade for four years. In 1886 with his parents he came to California and upon arrival settled in Santa Clara County. He purchased an eighty-acre tract of land a quarter of a mile north of the Homestead Road, three miles west of Santa Clara. The ranch was grain land, and he was among the first to set out vineyards and orchards. When it was all set out, he began selling portions of it, until now he has only twelve and one-half acres left, which is in full-bearing cherries, apricots and prunes; there is an irrigating plant on the place that flows 350 gallons to the minute. Since settling on the ranch, Mr. Wolf has made substantial improvements in the way of a comfortable residence and other buildings. In 1909 he was instrumental in having the road put through from the Homestead to the San Francisco Road and it was named the Wolf Road in his honor.

Mr. Wolf's marriage occurred in October, 1916, and united him with Mrs. Villa (Amos) Graham, born in Iowa. She passed away in December, 1919, leaving an adopted daughter, Grace Graham, who presides gracefully over his home. Of recent years, Mr. Wolf has been engaged in general hauling and is equipped with a three and a half ton truck and a two ton truck, which are especially adapted to the hauling of fruit from orchards; he also has a Sampson tractor with which he does orchard work; and a wood saw for sawing stove and furnace wood. Mr. Wolf has fitted up a machine shop on his ranch run by a gasoline engine that furnishes power for his turning lathe, circular saw and other machinery; he also does auto-body building and has invented an auto-body that serves two purposes, for general hauling and for hauling fruit from orchards. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association and the California Cooperative Canneries.

RALPH W. EATON—The worthy son of a distinguished pioneer, now retired, Ralph W. Eaton is interesting, first because of his family connections, and secondly on account of what he himself has accomplished to add to the credit and honor of the family name. He was born at Sterling, Reno County, Kans., on May 27, 1882, the eldest son of Ernest C. and Viola L. (Merrell) Eaton, and a maternal grandson of Major William Merrell, who served as a major under General Sherman in the Civil War and was later prominent in G. A. R. circles in California, where he died. On July 12, 1901, Mr. Eaton removed with his parents from Kansas to California, where his father invested in a ranch on Homestead Road, a fine orchard tract of twenty acres two miles out of Santa Clara.

Ralph attended the Santa Clara high school for a couple of terms, and soon was working as a rancher and the stand-by of his parents. In July, 1910, he signed a contract with the Government to transport mail by automobile from San Jose to Mt. Hamilton—a new departure from the old-time method of horse and stage—and only after he had conducted this enterprise for three and a half years did he sell out to a Mr. McCormick. Since that time, and before he entered the service of the Government, Mr. Eaton has been a Santa Clara Valley orchardist. He bought and sold several ranches with profit, and at present owns a ranch on the White Road, four miles from San Jose, which he has improved from a stubblefield to a prune and peach orchard.

Ernest C. Eaton, the father of our subject, made an enviable reputation as a very successful operator in ranch land, by himself highly developed, and as one of the most respected directors of the San Jose

F. O. Bohnett

Mutual Loan Association; and Ralph Eaton, although still a young man, has certainly proven a chip off the old block. His parents were always consistent prohibitionists, and he has been equally conscientious as a progressive in national politics, and in every way a first-class "booster" of the region in which he lives, works and thrives.

At San Jose, May 24, 1906, Mr. Eaton was married to Miss Beulah James, born at Mattoon, Ill., the daughter of D. W. James, of Santa Clara, the well-known mechanic, who is a native of Illinois and married a native Ohioan, Miss Olive Crowel, like himself a pioneer worthy of the honor of posterity. One child, Joyce La Verne, blessed this union; and she is a student at Horace Mann School. The family reside in their comfortable and hospitable home at 799 South Seventh Street, and with his wife Mr. Eaton is a member of the Methodist Church.

FLOYD O. BOHNETT.—For over a half century the Bohnett family has been continuously identified with the agricultural development of Santa Clara County and in this field of activity Floyd O. Bohnett is proving a worthy successor of his father, being recognized as one of the most progressive orchardists of this part of the state. He was born on the old home place on the Los Gatos and San Jose road, August 15, 1894, his parents being Joseph and Tamer (Barker) Bohnett, born in Michigan and California, respectively. In 1870 the father came to California from Michigan, purchasing a tract of 180 acres in Santa Clara County, which he farmed a few years and then sold and bought fifty acres on the Los Gatos Road; here he set out an orchard and after twenty-eight years sold it to his son Floyd O. He now lives retired in a bungalow on an acre of the ranch. He was very successful in his farming operations and in 1888 erected a beautiful home, in which our subject is now living. The mother passed away in September, 1920. They had eleven children, five girls and six boys, all living, and all but two of them in Santa Clara County.

Floyd O., the eighth of the family, received a grammar and high school education and in 1911, when seventeen years of age, assumed the responsibility of the operation of the home ranch, which he has since successfully managed. In 1919 he purchased the orchard from his father and gives it close attention. He is deeply interested in all modern developments along horticultural lines and utilizes the most improved equipment, including an evaporating plant. He is thus independent of the sun for drying purposes and through this process obtains the maximum of weight in the fruit. His time and attention are concentrated upon his chosen life work, to which he gives much thought and study, keeping abreast of the times in every way. Mr. Bohnett, his brother, L. D. Bohnett, and the inventor, H. E. Clauser, hold the patent right for the duplex interlocking building block, a new system of permanent construction of concrete buildings. They are incorporated as the Duplex Construction Equipment Company and manufacture the machines and molds for making the above concrete bricks and are now introducing it into the various parts of the United States. It is as substantial as brick or concrete buildings and at the same time competes with frame construction in prices. Mr. Bohnett individually has the Santa Clara County rights and has a plant for manufacturing the brick on his ranch. He believes in the cooperative marketing of fruit and is an enthusiastic member of the California Prune & Apricot Growers Association, the California Cooperative Canneries and the California Walnut Growers.

Mr. Bohnett was united in marriage at San Jose with Miss Violet Morgan, born in this locality, and they reside in their large residence on the ranch, which has been, for many years, the home of the Bohnett family. They have two children, Joseph, Jr., and Thomas Morgan. In his political views Mr. Bohnett is a Republican and he is now serving as school trustee of the Cambrian district, the school that his mother and all eleven children attended. He was made a Mason in Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M. at Campbell, in which he is past master; he is a member of all the Scottish Rite bodies in San Jose and he is also a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., at San Francisco. His work sustains the enterprising spirit that has long been synonymous with the family name in Santa Clara County, for he has lived up to worthy standards, and his influence is always to be counted upon in the promotion of any measure looking to the improvement of the community in which he lives.

ALPHONSE J. MAISONNEUVE.—Industry, frugality and perseverance have been leading traits of character in the career of Alphonse J. Maisonneuve, who has been engaged in the mill business in California for the past thirty years. Born December 16, 1871, in Kankakee, Ill., he is a son of Paul Maisonneuve, who also was engaged in milling. Both father and mother were natives of Montreal, Canada, removing to Illinois during their early married life. The mother, Julia Lougtin, passed away after their removal to Kansas, when Alphonse J. was a baby. The second marriage united him with Miss De Lima Paradise, who was also a native of French Canada and came to the states in the early '60s. She proved to be a mother to the orphan boy and his brother Paul, who now resides in Oakland.

Mr. Maisonneuve's early education was obtained in the public schools of Kansas, but as early as 1886, when only fifteen years of age, he set out for himself to earn his own way in the world. His first job was in a large flouring mill near Marshall, Minn., and where he remained for two years. In 1888 he removed to California, settling in Ventura County, where he only remained for a year. In 1901 he settled in San Jose, establishing a home at 356 South Ninth Street, but now lives at 121 Vine Street.

In 1895 Mr. Maisonneuve was married to Miss Elizabeth Delaney, born in County Manchester, England, coming to America with her grandmother in 1883. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Maisonneuve: Aileen M. the wife of R. C. Kenter, residents of Santa Cruz; Joseph, an ex-service man, who served in the U. S. Navy during the World War, was second gunner's mate, and was for over three years in the Asiatic station; Elsie E.; Cecil, wife of Sheldon E. Crawford of San Jose; and Carmela. The children were all educated at St. Mary's and St. Joseph's schools. Fraternally Mr. Maisonneuve is an active member of the Woodmen of the World, serving as the manager of Alamo Camp No. 80 of San Jose, and is also a member of Eagles No. 8, Gowonga Tribe of Redmen and Neigh-

bors of Woodcraft, and Millmen's Union No. 262. Politically he is a consistent Republican.

In 1914 Mr. Maisonneuve owned and operated the Fourth Street Planing Mill, and constantly employed sixteen men; however, in 1917, he disposed of his business with the intention of engaging in the ice and cold storage business, but on account of the restrictions of the Government, he was unable to get a permit for such a business. He then assumed the superintendency for Shirley & Sons Planing Mill, who were formerly his partners. He has always been liberal with time and money for movements for improvements, and is recognized as a progressive and enterprising citizen. He believes in the future of Santa Clara County, and has never had occasion to regret his determination to settle here.

FREEMAN H. KEMP.—A well-educated, genial gentleman, who is now living retired from active service, is Freeman H. Kemp, a Civil War veteran, who has led a most active and useful life. He was born on September 29, 1837, in Boston, Mass., and entered public school at the age of six years. In 1855 he went to sea on a whaler, cruising in the South Pacific Ocean, then took a trip to the West Coast of Africa. On April 10, 1861, two days before the call of 75,000 recruits, he enlisted in Company C, Third United States Infantry, and his regiment served as bodyguard for General McClellan for many months. During his service he was under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker and Meade and remained in the Army of the Potomac during the entire rebellion. In April, 1864, the company in which he was serving was reduced to twenty men and sent to New York on a recruiting expedition. He was honorably discharged at Fort Columbus, N. Y., but remained there only a short time when he reenlisted in Company E, Forty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and went to Fort Alexander, Va., across from Washington, D. C. Five months later he was honorably discharged at Reedsville, Mass.

In November, 1865, at Independence, Iowa, Mr. Kemp was married to Miss Flora E. Root, born at Worcester, Mass., on December 1, 1848, who removed to Iowa in 1864 with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp are the parents of three children: Charles Grant came West with his parents and passed away on June 30, 1920; Alice E. is the wife of A. J. Beaty and they have four children and reside at Paso Robles; Herbert Lincoln is married and has one child and they reside at Healdsburg.

Early in 1873 Mr. Kemp removed with his family to Knox County, Nebr., which was at that time a pioneer country and they took up a homestead and farmed until 1894. During the severe floods of 1881 he cared for sixteen of the sufferers and Mr. Root cared for twenty-four. His farm consisted of 120 acres and was devoted to the raising of grain and stock. In 1894 he removed to Paradise Valley and was one of the pioneers who bought a tract of uncultivated land, covered with oak trees, which he cleared, developed and set to orchard, which he disposed of in 1919. On his forty acres, ten of which was in orchard, he developed a spring that never has ceased to flow. The family then removed to Morgan Hill and invested in several pieces of property. Mrs. Kemp is active in club life at Morgan Hill and belongs to the W. C. T. U. and the Civic Club.

In politics Mr. Kemp is a stalwart Republican and rejoices in the fact that he voted for Abraham Lincoln and was in attendance at his second inauguration and was a member of the guard, one of the very few surviving members of that body; he was in Washington the night of Lincoln's assassination. A brother, Stephen B. Kemp, served in the Tenth Massachusetts Infantry and was wounded seven times; another brother, George H., was on the Frigate Congress, destroyed by the Merrimac; Frank E. Kemp, the youngest brother, was wounded and captured and held prisoner at Libby Prison and later was removed to Andersonville, where he met death by starvation. It is not to be wondered at that Mr. Kemp loves peace and hates war with a vengeance. Of a sunny, philosophical, optimistic, common-sense temperament, Mr. Kemp is a good neighbor and a good friend, and is always appreciated by those who know his character and his conversational powers as good company.

FRANK HUBBARD.—An enterprising, prosperous stockman so conversant with California conditions that he has set the pace for others in the same field of alluring endeavor, is Frank Hubbard, living about fourteen miles out of San Jose on the Mt. Hamilton Road, and esteemed and influential as perhaps the most extensive stockman near Halls Valley. A genuine Hawkeye, he was born near Council Bluffs, Iowa, on January 8, 1850, and his parents were Adam Clark and Abigail E. (Chase) Hubbard. His father was born in Ohio in 1820, and was reared in Wabash County, Ind.; and in 1852 he crossed the plains to California, and for a year remained in Eldorado County. In September, 1853, he came into Santa Clara County, and as a farmer he was located half-way between Evergreen and Jackson. On account of his health, he went up into the hills northeast of Mt. Hamilton, and there engaged in stockraising; but the drought of 1864 bankrupted him.

Frank Hubbard joined his father in the stockraising business when a young man, and in 1882 came down to Halls Valley and bought 300 acres of land; and now he controls about 8,000 acres of range land and aims to let run about 500 head of cattle. He has set out some twenty acres to orchard, in which he has about 2,000 young pear and prune trees, and has also erected a fine dwelling and all the necessary farm buildings on his home-place. He follows up-to-date methods, so it is natural that he gets results of the kind that every ambitious ranchman is always seeking after.

At San Jose, on November 17, 1880, Mr. Hubbard was married to Miss Retta L. Brakefield, a native of Pettis County, Mo., and the daughter of F. F. and Elizabeth (Taylor) Brakefield—the former a native of Ohio, the latter born in Virginia. Two of her sisters came to California—Elizabeth and Sofronia, now Mrs. J. D. Guerraz, of Edenvale. Five children and two grandchildren have sprung from this marriage, a son, Frank L., married Miss Edna Strong, and they have two children, Lucretia Eliza and Ruth; Lewis Saxe lives in San Jose; Eugene Clark is associated with his father in the management of the ranch; John Augustus died on November 1, 1911; William Elmore was killed by his saddle horse falling on him September 26, 1921.

Joseph Francalanza

JOSEPH FRANCALANZO.—Recognized for generations as a profession of prime importance to the health of every community, the apothecary and the druggist have enjoyed an exalted status and received a large measure of honor. Joseph Francalanzo, one of the successful pharmacists of San Jose, Cal., was born in the Province of Foggia, Italy, March 14, 1894, and was the son of Generoso and Vincenza (Diblasio) Francalanzo, who came to America in 1896 when Joseph was but a small child. He received his early education in the parochial and public schools in San Jose, Cal., whither he came with his parents from Providence, R.I., in 1908. Ever ambitious, he secured a position as delivery boy for the Wagner Drug Store, and in 1913 began working for the Fischer and Pellerano Drug Store, and it was then and there that he resolved to become a pharmacist. With this end in view he gained valuable practical experience, and at the same time pursued a correspondence course. In 1916 he became assistant pharmacist, and in 1918 became a licentiate pharmacist, having satisfactorily passed all required examinations. He came to his present position with the Patterson Pharmacy in September, 1920, which was then located at 207 South First Street; but in September of 1921 removed to its present location, 251 South First Street, near the Hippodrome Theater. The Patterson Pharmacy carries a large and up-to-date stock and has one of the largest and most complete prescription cases of any drugstore in Santa Clara County. The Patterson drugstore has been a familiar place and a well-stocked pharmacy for several years, but is doing even a greater volume of business at the present time. Mr. Francalanzo's thorough knowledge of the business, and his personal acquaintance with most of his customers, and above all his courteous and pleasing personality, has contributed largely to its success.

LEE R. LENFEST.—A notably successful career is that of Lee R. Lenfest, a prominent land developer residing in Santa Clara County, the owner of a valuable ranch in the northeastern part of the city of San Jose, and a fine tract of land near Manteca, while the methods employed in the cultivation and development of these places are the expression of the latest scientific research along agricultural lines. A native of Maine, Mr. Lenfest was born in Knox County, September 27, 1859, his parents being Daniel and Elizabeth (Whitten) Lenfest. The ancestral record is traced back to Normandy, whence members of the Lenfest family migrated to the Isle of Guernsey, which was the home of the great-grandfather of our subject, the family name originally being spelled Lenfeste. At the outbreak of the War of 1812 he was conscripted into the British forces, and when the ship reached a short distance from the American Coast, he jumped overboard and swam ashore. His son, Peter Lenfest, who was a farmer in Washington Township, Maine, married Margaret Campbell, a Scotchwoman, and they became the parents of thirteen children. The eldest of this family, Daniel Lenfest, removed to Clay County, Nebr., settling twenty-eight miles from Hastings, when the Indians, buffalo and elk were numerous on the plains. There he took up a tree claim and also preempted eighty acres; he was seven years in proving up on these claims, which aggregated 240 acres, where he raised grain and stock, but he died soon after proving up on his land.

Lee R. Lenfest received few educational advantages, being obliged to walk a distance of four and a half miles to the nearest school, which he attended only during the winter months. However he was enabled to secure a certificate to teach a country school, which he did for a couple of seasons. The care of his mother and sister devolved upon him after the death of his father, about 1881, and he took charge of the home property, being among the first to grow alfalfa in that country. In 1894 he left Nebraska for Louisiana, settling at Lake Charles, where he turned his attention to the rice business, organizing a company which erected the second rice mill west of New Orleans. The venture proved such a success that the company enlarged its activities, purchasing a tract of 2,000 acres, which they planted to rice, irrigated by pumping plants with water from the river. They raised large crops of rice, the entire development being made under Mr. Lenfest's personal supervision, but after twelve years spent in that state, failing health compelled the family to seek the more salubrious climate of California in 1905. The family home has been in San Jose since 1913, Mr. Lenfest retaining his property interests in Louisiana until 1915. They settled first at Los Gatos, where Mr. Lenfest purchased The Big Oaks Ranch, having forty-seven acres in prunes, apricots, pears and peaches. After improving this place, he disposed of it three years later and bought a ranch of 100 acres at Empire, Cal., near Modesto, on which he engaged in growing alfalfa. At the end of four years he again sold, but in the meantime he had acquired a ranch of 143 acres north of Santa Clara, a part of the old Morse seed farm. This property being in a badly run-down condition, he made many improvements thereon, including the installation of a splendid pumping plant, and ninety acres he devoted to alfalfa. He wrought a great transformation in the appearance of the place, which he sold at the end of two years for $350 an acre, an advance of $150 per acre over the purchase price. He next bought 229 acres in the northeastern part of San Jose, of which 116 acres are now leased for dairy purposes and ten acres for vegetables. He has thirty acres in pears, and about fifty-five acres now being prepared for this fruit, the intention being to set the entire tract to pears of the best varieties. When Mr. Lenfest sold his interests in Louisiana, he acquired 220 acres in Tulare County, which he developed to prunes and alfalfa, installing a pumping plant and pipe lines. He next bought 1,200 acres near Manteca, which he is highly developing along modern lines, and is putting out 400 acres to grapes and 600 acres in alfalfa. He brings to his work a true sence of agricultural economics, and never allows an acre of his holdings to be unproductive, his enterprises being ably directed.

On September 6, 1883, in Clay County, Nebr., Mr. Lenfest was united in marriage with Miss Lillie E. Slawson, a native of McHenry County, Ill., and a daughter of Henry H. and Polly (Lake) Slawson. Originally residents of New York state, they became early settlers of Illinois, where the father engaged in farming, hauling grain to Fort Dearborn, the site of the present metropolis of Chicago, then but a trading post. Mr. and Mrs. Lenfest have become the parents of six children: Blossom married Lavergne Graves, an oil expert; they have three children and now reside in Texas. Ray is interested

with his father as a partner in developing their ranch property. Nellie, Mrs. Samuel Worsley, is the mother of two daughters and lives in Providence, R. I. Bessie and Dora, the youngest child, are at home, while Jasper is attending the San Luis Obispo State Technical School.

In his political views Mr. Lenfest is a Republican and he keeps well informed on the questions of the day, as affecting the welfare and progress of the country. His life record illustrates the power of honesty, determination and diligence in insuring success, his labors ever having been of a constructive nature, and have resulted in placing him in the front rank of progressive agriculturists of California.

MANUEL S. BRAZIL.—An energetic, enthusiastic and successful dairy farmer who has been able to retire on a competency through the assistance of his capable and devoted wife and as a result of their years of intelligent toil, is Manuel S. Brazil, who lives one mile north of Lawrence in Santa Clara County. Mr. Brazil was born on the Island of St. George, in Azores, fifty-three years ago and when eighteen he came to America, landing at Boston. He stayed in the Hub City only a few days and then migrated westward to Alameda County, Cal. For two years he worked for wages on dairy farms, mainly around Livermore, and then he started a dairy for himself in Marin County, where he met with exceptional success. In 1914 Mr. Brazil located in Santa Clara County and began farming. His ranch of 160 acres is situated on Lawrence Avenue, about one mile north of Lawrence on the Southern Pacific Railroad, a place he purchased that year, he has since devoted it to dairying, though at present leasing the dairy to others. This celebrated place was developed by an Eastern millionaire, a race horse fancier named McInerney, who maintained there a race track and built the finest horse barns in the county and he also had erected there a palatial country residence. The barns have been remodeled by Mr. Brazil for dairy purposes and one alone of the several structures can accommodate 100 milk cows.

On May 11, 1900, Mr. Brazil was married to Miss Marie Costa, a native of his own birthplace and a daughter of John M. and Marie Costa. Her father was a prominent teacher and educator, who passed away in that country and the mother then brought her children to San Rafael, Cal., where one of her older sons lived, arriving in August, 1897, and it was there that Marie Costa met Mr. Brazil, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage, a union that has proven very happy to them both and has been blessed with five children; Helen was educated at Notre Dame College; John is a student at Santa Clara University; Marguerite is attending Notre Dame, and Manuel S., Jr., and Isabelle. All these sons and daughters are bright and interesting and such as would do credit to any family and are popular in their social circle. The family attend Saint Clare's Catholic Church in Santa Clara.

Mr. Brazil attributes no small degree of credit for his success in life to his faithful wife, who has been his ready and able helpmate, for being a woman of much business acumen, she has aided him materially in achieving their ambition. Mrs. Brazil is very prominent in the S. P. R. S. I., a benevolent Portuguese order in the United States, she being one of the founders, with her sister, Mrs. Anna C. Martin, while they were still the Misses Costa. It was in March, 1898, that this national Portuguese order was founded and it has grown to a very large membership. Mrs. Brazil was an officer from its organization, serving five years as secretary of the financial committee, and is one of the past presidents of the Grand Council of the S. P. R. S. I. of California, serving in that capacity in 1915, and that year she travelled over California visiting the 122 councils from Siskiyou to San Diego. The order is in very sound financial condition and has paid over a million dollars in benefits. Mrs. Brazil is also a member of the Y. L. I. and the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, being an ex-treasurer of the latter. She is a cultured and refined woman and her influence has done much to improve the condition and establish high ideals among Portuguese-American citizens of California.

Having started dairying at San Rafael, Mr. Brazil also conducted dairies at Vallejo and Oakland, and in the latter city he was in the dairy business for seven years. He is a stockholder in the Portuguese-American Bank of San Francisco and also is a member of the San Francisco Milk Producers' Association, of which for a time he served as a director. Fraternally he is a member of the U. P. E. C. He is a liberal and enterprising man with a kindliness of heart and mind which enables him to assist worthy enterprises that are meant to advance the comfort and happiness of the people.

WILLIAM H. RESEBURG.—A capable rancher who has been identified with the Morgan Hill district for the past five years is William H. Reseburg, a native of Wisconsin, who was born at Thorp, Clark County, April 3, 1883. He is the only living son of the late William Reseburg, who was born in Germany, but as a small boy came to America and for more than forty years was one of the sturdy pioneers of Northern Wisconsin. He was an extensive farmer and prominent in political circles, serving for fifteen years as chairman of the county board of supervisors and wielding a beneficient influence in the public affairs of his community. The town of Reseburg was named in his honor and he will ever be remembered here for his constructive work in the upbuilding of this district. Mrs. Reseburg was Albertina Theel before her marriage and she was also a native of Germany; she came to America when a small child and now resides with her daughter, Miss Anna Reseburg, in Los Angeles.

William H. Reseburg attended the public schools of Wisconsin until the family removed to Albany, Ore., in 1896, and there he finished his high school course. After a short business course there at Albany he started out for himself, spent two years at Pullman, Wash., removing to San Jose in 1906, where he acquired an orchard property of twenty-five acres near Campbell, twelve acres of this being an improved orchard. Soon after this he was joined by his father and the family, who decided to make their home in the sunny Southland. During the time he lived at Campbell he bought, improved and sold three different orchards. In 1917 Mr. Reseburg sold his orchard property at Campbell and removed to Morgan Hill, where he purchased thirteen acres on Dunne Avenue and two years later sold this and bought the old Hatch ranch on Dunne Avenue,

M. S. Brazil

Mrs. M. S. Brazis.

consisting of twenty acres, and here he has made many improvements.

On July 7, 1920, Mr. Reseburg was married to Miss Roberta Raitt, born in Edinburgh, Scotland, the daughter of William and Margaret (Oliphant) Raitt; the father was for eighteen years professor of mathematics at the Glasgow and West of Scotland Technical College, having the degrees of M. A. and B. S., and died at Glasgow. After his death the family came to California in 1904, settling at Morgan Hill. Mr. Reseburg has entered heartily into the life of the community since settling here, and is a firm believer in cooperative movements, and is a member of the Fresno Peach Growers Association, and a charter member of the California Prune and Apricot Association. He is a member and a trustee of the Morgan Hill Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Republican.

FRED SINZ.—An expert painter who has become the leading contractor in his field in the northern part of Santa Clara County is Fred Sinz, of Mountain View, whose stock in trade, in addition to the fruits of a long and thorough apprenticeship, has always been his executive ability, of no mean order, his agreeable personality contributing to give satisfaction to all who have dealings with him. In his business affairs, transacted from his cosy residence at 321 Bush Street, he is ably assisted by his accomplished and attractive wife, who also concerns herself to even anticipate the wants of patrons, and their wide circle of friends rejoice at their prosperity. Mr. Sinz was born at San Francisco on July 19, 1887, the son of Ludwig and Mary (Pfeiffer) Sinz, formerly of the Bay City, but who removed to Mountain View in 1894, where they now live retired. Mr. Sinz was also a painter, but on coming to Mountain View he bought a ranch of twenty acres on the El Monte Road, which he improved by planting, and recently sold. They have three children, all sons: Fred, the subject of our review; John runs the baking department in Spreckels' Market, San Francisco; Louis works for the United Motors Service Company at San Francisco, being an expert magneto repairer.

From his seventh year, Fred Sinz was reared in Mountain View, and having completed his grammar school studies, he went to work to learn the painter's trade. He profited greatly from an association with his father, but he also had the exceptional advantage of several years' work in San Francisco for Wagner Bros. and Henry Kern. He began contract painting in Mountain View in 1914, and now, employing from five to ten men, he is the leading house painter in Mountain View. He also extends his operations to Los Altos, Palo Alto, Sunnyvale, Mayfield and vicinities, and is ever in demand by those who are determined to have only the best.

At Mountain View, in 1916, Mr. Sinz was married to Mrs. Gladys Beardsley nee Page, a native of Alviso and the daughter of George and Mary (Hutchinson) Page, and the granddaughter of Robert Hutchinson, a Santa Clara pioneer who was justice of the peace and a prominent man at Alviso in pioneer days. He was a sailor in early life, and made the trip around the Horn in 1849 from Maine. Mrs. Sinz has two children by her first husband: George F. Beardsley is in the Mountain View high school, and Edward Page Beardsley is in the grammar school. Mr. Sinz who is a Republican and swears by the platforms of the G. O. P. with the natural ardor of an admirer of Lincoln, Grant, McKinley and Roosevelt, naturally belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West at Mountain View, and he is also one of the popular members of the Masonic Order at the same place.

FRANK P. BARKER.—An efficient public official who stands high in the regard of a wide circle of acquaintances throughout Santa Clara County, where he has spent practically all his years, is Frank P. Barker, deputy county assessor. A New Englander by birth, he was born August 16, 1860, at Bangor, Maine, the son of Samuel Alphonso Barker, who was born in Kennebec County, Maine, July 26, 1863. The first representatives of the Barker family in America were two brothers, Noah and Carr Barker, who came from England and arrived seven years after the landing of the Mayflower. Carr Barker, from whom this branch of the family is descended, settled in Maine while it was still a part of Massachusetts. The maternal grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier and while on the march to Canada under Arnold, he selected the tract of land upon which he afterward settled, and upon which a part of the city of Hallowell, Maine, is located. He was engaged in shipbuilding for a few years and then settled at Reedville, where he bought a farm, this land still being in the possession of his descendants.

Samuel Alphonso Barker was educated in his native state and in 1854 began the study of law in the office of Josiah H. Drummond. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court of Maine, and for ten years he practiced in that state. Coming to California in 1867 to renew his health, he located at San Jose and resumed his legal practice but confined himself to probate, land title and commercial cases. He acted as attorney for the Garden City Savings Union and the Board of Trade of San Jose, and was a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of California and the United States District Court. While still a resident of Maine he was united in marriage, on April 5, 1858, with Miss Sarah E. Parshley, a native of that state, and three children were born to them: Charles is the acting manager of the Sainte Clair Club; Frank P., of this sketch; and Alfred, of the Associated Oil Company.

Frank P. Barker attended the public schools of San Jose, where he was reared from his seventh year, and was a student in one of the business colleges when he left his books to accept a position as a deputy under County Recorder C. P. Owen. Three years later he entered the commercial world and became a member of the firm of Brown & Barker, wholesale grain dealers, continuing in this business for five years. On selling out he entered the firm of Raley & Company as one of its members, this concern being engaged in the wholesale fruit business, handling green fruits. After seven years Mr. Barker located at Palo Alto, establishing a similar business under the name of the Palo Alto Fruit & Produce Company. Here he continued successfully for the next three years, disposing of his interests there to accept a position as deputy county assessor, an office he has since held to the satisfaction of everyone.

Mr. Barker's marriage united him with Miss Carrie A. Pease, a native daughter of California, and they

are the parents of a son, Samuel Richard, who served during the World War in the Forty-second Artillery, U. S. A. In fraternal circles Mr. Barker is a Mason, and he never fails to take a good citizen's part in all matters looking forward toward the advancement of the community.

NEILS ADLER NEILSEN.—A strong determination to succeed has been the paramount characteristic in the career of Neils Adler Neilsen, and he is steadily attaining his desire. He was born in Mandal, the southernmost city of Norway, November 3, 1872, the son of Neil Johanson and Tomine Neilsen, the father a ship carpenter by occupation. The father was only fifty-eight years old when he died, but the mother lived to be ninety-six years old, passing away in her old home in 1917. Neils Adler is the youngest of a family of nine children. Adolph Neilsen, as he is familiarly called by his friends, came to San Jose when he was fourteen years old, accompanied by his brother, Obert, who resides in Oakland at the present time. He first worked for wages, washing dishes in the Scandinavian Exchange; then was for two years at the Almaden mines; he then took up ranch work, working for John Dunn, and later he drove teams for George King; next he was employed in the Guadalupe lime kiln; then worked for Joseph Cottle; after which he took up well drilling with Blabon and Barnett. These jobs of short duration brought him to 1892, when he entered the employ of Judge S. F. Leib on his ranch west of Cupertino, consisting of 160 acres, 120 acres in walnuts and forty acres in apricots. He has proven himself a capable and conscientious foreman of the Leib ranch, a position he has held since 1893. In 1919 he purchased a sixteen-acre apricot orchard adjoining Judge Leib's ranch on the east, and in addition to taking care of the Leib orchard, he runs his own ranch profitably and well.

The marriage of Mr. Neilsen occurred in San Jose March 28, 1897, uniting him with Miss Millie Morrison, born at La Honda, Cal. Two children were born to them, Cecil and Edla. Mr. Neilsen's second marriage was on April 10, 1902, at Reno, Nev., and united him with Miss May White, a daughter of David and Minnie White; a native of San Mateo County, whose parents came to California in an early day. In politics Mr. Neilsen supports the Socialist party; fraternally is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge No. 52 of Santa Clara, and is a past grand of that lodge; he is also a member of the Cupertino Woodmen of the World.

GEORGE CAMPBELL.—By hard work, strict integrity and common sense, George Campbell has established a place for himself among the citizens of Mountain View, where he was born, August 15, 1873. His father, the late James Campbell, came from his native land of Ireland to Mountain View in 1862. The railroad was just being built into Mountain View and he was employed in the grading work; he was also interested in farming, but continued to do excavating and grading work. He was married in Mountain View to Mrs. Margaret (Leonard) Burke, born in Ireland, and she has two sons living in Mountain View, Edward and Dan Burke. For sixteen years James Campbell was a tenant on the Hale Ranch and was successful as a grain and stockman. He next moved to San Mateo County and still engaged in ranching. During 1890 he returned to Mountain View and built the Campbell home at 394 Franklin Street and there he died at the age of seventy-nine years. Mrs. Campbell lives at home surrounded by a number of her children. They were the parents of ten children: George, the subject of this review, being the oldest; Mary is the wife of Bert Hitchcock; James, Will, Tom, John, Maggie is Mrs. Peter Malone; Henry resides in San Francisco. Two children died in early childhood.

George attended the public schools until he was sixteen years of age, leaving school to work with his father in grading, teaming and farm work. He became an expert teamster, driving eight or ten horses with perfect ease. After his father's demise, he continued with the business and has done much reliable work, being well equipped with scrapers, wagons, farming and orchard implements, ten good horses, and one Yuba tractor. He ordinarily employs five men, but in busy times many more. His reputation has been constructed on the foundation of efficient work and square and honorable dealing, and the year round is busy. He leases 150 acres in the vicinity of Mountain View which is devoted to hay and grain. He is a consistent member of the Catholic Church; fraternally he is a member of the Foresters and the Native Sons of the Golden West. He is well and favorably known in his locality and can be relied upon for good conscientious work.

EMIL SCHMIDT.—One of the most competent and capable machinists of Mountain View is Emil Schmidt, who is the proprietor of the Junction Garage, at the intersection of El Monte Avenue and the State Highway. He has steadily built up a fine business, and by honest work and efficient service is gaining many new customers. He was born at Argall, Switzerland, July 10, 1882, a son of Emil and Elizabeth Schmidt. The father was a shoemaker and ran a shoe store in Argall, his native town. There are six children in the family, of whom our subject is the fourth; and both parents are still living. Emil was fortunate in being able to obtain a good education; first in the grammar and then three years in the high school; after that he was apprenticed to the Oll Machine Company and attended the Polytechnic Night School, and by unremitting application successfully passed all examinations; and all during his four years of apprenticeship displayed unusual ability in his line of work. The Oll Machine Company were the manufacturers of gigantic printing presses, and employed 1,500 men in the shops. Emil learned to speak and write French, German and Italian in his native country, which served him well when he came to America. In 1904 he made his first trip to America to install a $25,000 printing press at Newark, N. J., and in 1906 he installed another of the mammoth presses for his company in Chicago. He became very much enamored with America and resolved to become an American citizen, so in 1909 returned to this country and settled in San Francisco, and entered the employ of the Standard Union Mill Company as machinist; in 1910 he removed to Sacramento and worked in the Southern Pacific Railway shops for two and a half years. He then was taken ill with malarial fever and was obliged to change climate.

While living in Sacramento Mr. Schmidt was married to Miss Josephine Horeb, born in Switzer-

N. A. Neiken

land, and they are the parents of one child, Carl Emil, born in Mountain View. The family removed there in 1913 and at first Mr. Schmidt rented the Reliance Garage and ran it for several years. During 1918 he bought the Junction Garage and he employs several helpers to take care of the growing business. He deals in Chalmers and Chevrolet cars, parts and accessories; and is the authorized agent for the Ford cars; besides dealing in oils, gas, etc. He is a member of the Automobile Dealers' Association of California. The location of the Junction Garage is a fine one and the ability and reliability of Mr. Schmidt makes his business a very prosperous one. Mr. Schmidt was naturalized in San Francisco and can be counted upon to be loyal to all progressive movements and gives liberally of his time and means to the promotion of measures for the general good.

CARL LINDHOLM.—An enterprising, successful contracting builder, whose specialty is up-to-date bungalow residences, five of which he at present has under construction, is Carl Lindholm, of Mountain View, who resides with his attractive family in a house of his own designing and finish at one of the most advantageous situations on Chiquita Avenue. He is in partnership with an uncle, and is the senior member of the busy firm of Lindholm & Nelson, and as a concern popular in other parts of Santa Clara County, they have erected more than fifty residences, no two of which are alike. Mr. Lindholm is a capable, experienced architect and an accomplished draftsman, on which account it happens that each of the buildings he has constructed has an individuality of its own.

Mr. Lindholm was born in far-off Finland, on April 19, 1878, of historic, heroic lineage, his family being closely related to the president of the Republic of Finland. His father, Carl Lindholm, died when our subject was only nine years old; but his mother, Edla Carolina Freiberg, is still living in Finland, at the age of seventy-five. Left with four children at her husband's death, she gave herself unreservedly to the bringing-up of her offspring, three of whom are still living. Aurora became a teacher, spent seventeen years of her life in educational work, and married Provst Castren of the Finnish National Church, of the Lutheran denomination. She is now a widow and resides in Finland. Carl is the subject of our story. Herman, the manager of a large manufacturing establishment, is a finished scholar, speaking seven different languages, and is a leading light in the newly-organized Northern Republic. Valdemar, was the artist of the family—an accomplished musician and painter, who came out to Sacramento and accidentally fell from the scaffolding of a two-story house, thereby injuring his spine. He returned to Finland, where he died as the result of the injuries received.

Carl Lindholm was brought up in the Lutheran Church, at the same time that he pursued the course of the common schools in his native country. He was reared at Eknes, Finland, and there served an apprenticeship of three years, learning the cabinet-maker's trade, and also pursuing the prescribed courses in the related manual training school, in the end receiving well-merited journeyman's certificate. Then, having reflected a good deal upon the conditions in his beloved native country and the future prospects for those who should elect to stay there, he resolved to bid adieu to associations dear enough, and to seek his fortune in the New World.

From Hango, Finland, therefore, on April 19, 1902, our subject sailed, at a season when six feet of snow lay upon the ground; traveling by way of Copenhagen, Hull and Southampton, and eventually reaching New York City, truly a stranger in a strange land, but safe and sound. He landed at Ellis Island on Saturday, May 3, 1902, equipped in part with his technical knowledge, in part with his honest resolve to earn, if possible, a living; and the third day of his life in New York City he obtained a job as ship's carpenter. After that, he worked in planing mills and at odd tasks, on the outside; and the first steady employment he had in America was on the great seventeen-story hotel then being erected at the corner of Fortieth Street and Tenth Avenue in New York City, where he labored steadily for three months. Then he found a good deal to do at Coney Island, and next he joined his uncle, Edward Nelson his present partner, the two doing expert joining or finishing work in New York City, and being steadily so engaged, with the exception of six months in 1904, when Mr. Lindholm went back to visit his mother in Finland.

Soon after his return to New York City, in 1904, Mr. Lindholm was married to Miss Karinne England, a native of Finland who, when sixteen years old, came to New York City, the daughter of Anders England, originally of Finland, but for twenty years a shoe-dealer on Third Avenue in New York. His wife was a convert to the Seventh Day Adventist faith, and in 1905 he also became a convert, and has ever since been a strict professor of that creed. On account of Mrs. Lindholm's health, it became necessary, in time, to seek another and more favoring climate; and inasmuch as her brother, Anton England, a tailor, was already in Mountain View, they turned their thoughts and finally their faces toward the Pacific Coast. In 1908 with their family they migrated westward and settled at Mountain View; and here Mr. Lindholm began to contract for building in a small way. His uncle, already mentioned, worked with him, and a son, Henry Nelson, is the present architect and draftsman of the firm, whose business is rapidly expanding. Mr. Lindholm usually works for others; but he has built ten houses at his own expense and sold them after they were erected. In 1910, he designed and built two bungalows in Mountain View, and in 1912 he put up from his own designs the Seventh Day Adventist School in Mountain View, costing $20,000. He has also lately completed a $20,000 annex to the main building of the Pacific Press Publishing Association's plant at Mountain View, and at present he has, all in all, ten buildings under construction. His building operations are also carried on in Palo Alto and other communities.

Mr. Lindholm is fully in sympathy with the government of his adopted city, state and nation; he is fully convinced that America offers greater advantages to those worthy, able and willing, than any other country; and with such patriotic sentiments, he and his family are among the dependable citizens such as Santa Clara makes it a practice always to welcome, and to appreciate. His children are Carl J., Evald, Elsie, Henrietta and Edith; and in prep-

aration for useful lives of real value to the world, they all attend the Seventh Day Adventist School in Mountain View.

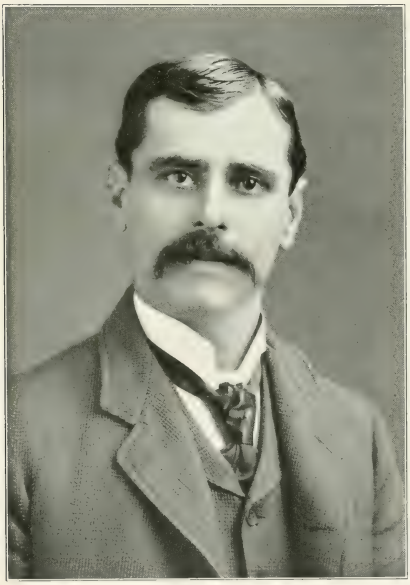
MATEO J. PASETTA—Among the business men of Santa Clara County who represent the county's industrial and financial progress Mateo J. Pasetta occupies a prominent position in the fruit-drying industry. Enterprising, far-sighted, he is ever alive to the possible favorable opportunities for advancing his plans. A native of Dalmatia, Jugo-Slavia, town of Dubraunich, he was born January 20, 1865, a son of John and Madeline (Cusija) Pasetta. When but a lad of five years he suffered the misfortune of losing father, mother, grandmother, brother and sister, all within the space of a year. He was then adopted by his uncle, Mr. Kijunach, a well-to-do merchant and trader, who owned a number of sailing vessels plying the Mediterranean Sea. Mateo J. Pasetta remained with his uncle until he was seventeen years of age; he then determined to start out for himself. Hearing the alluring tales of wealth and opportunities to be found in America, he embarked for the Mecca of his ambitions. After a voyage of forty-five days, he finally landed on the shores of America, and made his way to California, arriving April 5, 1883, settling in Plumas County, where he was first employed in the mines at a wage of fifteen dollars per month, working fourteen hours per day at placer mining for gold. When the Eureka Gold Mining Company began operations, Mr. Pasetta was employed and received forty dollars per month; here he remained for five years, and by thrift and economy was able to purchase the Eureka hotel and livery stable in Johnsville. At the hotel Mr. Samuel Webb, present attorney-general of California, boarded with him, and he also knew Judge Goodwin and Judge Clough, who were his friends. While residing in Plumas County, he received his naturalization papers, and became a loyal citizen of the United States.

The marriage of Mr. Pasetta in 1896 united him with Miss Annie Buhalov, also born in Dalmatia, Jugo-Slavia, who was an old-time sweetheart. Coming to California, soon after her arrival here their marriage occurred, the happy culmination of the romance begun on their native shores. Mr. and Mrs. Pasetta are the parents of nine children: Madeline, the wife of John Simmons, a successful merchant of San Jose; Marian, John, Anna, Peter, Matthew, Elizabeth, Nicholas and Daniel. About twenty-five years ago, Mr. Pasetta moved to San Jose and started, in a small way, in the dried fruit business, starting with 150 trays. From year to year the business has been steadily growing, and he new handles 5,000 drying trays, and during the busy fruit season cares for 400 tons of green fruit. His packing plant consists of seventeen acres, adjoining the property of the Pacific Manufacturing Company, adjacent to the city of Santa Clara, which is growing more valuable each day. His fruit drying business has not occupied his whole attention, as he found time to develop a fifty-acre orchard property, which he recently sold for a fine profit. The family reside in a commodious residence at 196 West St. James Street, San Jose, where their many friends frequently enjoy their hospitality. Mr. Pasetta still owns the old homestead in Jugo-Slavia, around which cling fond memories of days long past, and refuses to dispose of it. Fraternally he has been identified with the Odd Fellows for the past twenty-five years, and politically is a stanch Republican. He is an ardent member of St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He is 100 per cent American, ever ready to give of his time, influence and means toward any advanced movement of the city and county which has been his home for so many years, and has won the respect and esteem of his business associates by his integrity and upright business methods. He is a stockholder in the Growers Bank and is a charter member of the Jugo-Slavonian-American Benefit Society, giving his best efforts to the upbuilding and advancement of this order.

MANUEL A. MACHADO.—Successful beyond the measure of most men of his years, and with a future bright with promise was the late Manuel A. Machado, who was prominent in the financial circles of San Jose. He was born in the Azores on March 16, 1890, on the Isle of St. Jorge in the village of Calheta, the home of his parents, Joseph A. Machado, a farmer and stockman of the well-known family of ranch-owners, who had married Miss Elizabeth A. Mendonsa. Mr. Machado is known in his native country for his interest in public welfare work, especially in the progress of his home community; and he and his good wife are there prominent members of the Catholic Church, through which he has given much to charity. The family circle included seven children, three sons and four daughters, and the beloved grandmother; and having favored education, Manuel was sent to the best private schools, after which, in 1904, he entered the college on the neighboring Isle of Terceira, where he studied for seven years in a seminary, expecting to become a secular priest. His intention was abandoned, however, when the Government took charge of the schools.

Mr. Machado had heard of the fortunes being made in America, and desiring to see the New World for himself, he crossed the ocean in October, 1911. He stayed for ten months with an uncle, Frank A. Machado, at Lemoore, in Kings County, and then he came to San Jose. In September, 1912, he entered Heald's Business College, and in record time he finished the entire course. Then, under delightful associations, he worked for twenty-two months for Valentine Koch. Early in 1915 Mr. Machado entered the service of the Bank of Italy at San Jose, commencing in the savings department; and when the bank was removed to its present location, he was appointed overseer of the savings division, with five men under him. In July, 1921, he was advanced to be assistant cashier, and had the satisfaction that he had contributed to make the concern the largest banking institution west of Chicago. Being a wide-awake, far-seeing and very progressive business man, Mr. Machado was welcomed by all interested, his appointment being heralded as both just and good. Aside from assistant cashier, he was the official interpreter for the bank, being a fine linguist, as he spoke French, Italian, Portuguese and English fluently.

At San Jose on March 14, 1918, Mr. Machado was married to Miss Mayme A. George, the only daughter of Frank P. and Mary (Rogers) George, who live retired at their home on South Eleventh Street, San Jose; and one child, a daughter named Lucile, blessed the union. In the fall of that same year, Mr. Machado acquired, by purchase, his at-



M. J. Pasetta

tractive home at 445 North Seventeenth Street, and there they dispensed a generous hospitality, bespeaking the good old days. He was talented in music and thus able to make his home the more attractive; and he was the organist and the leader of the choir of the Church of the Five Wounds since it was founded. Mr. Machado was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors for he was taken ill and died within a week, on November 21, 1921. The funeral services at the Church of the Five Wounds was one of the largest attended in the history of the city and he was followed to his last resting place in Calvary Cemetery by a funeral cortege of 159 automobiles. He was a member of the I. D. E. S., the U. P. E. C., the S. E. S., the I. E. S., the Druids, the Knights of Columbus, and the Order of St. Anthony; and he was secretary of the I. D. E. S., having filled that busy office since the inception of the order in 1915. He was also once president of the U. P. E. C., and secretary of the I. E. S. At one time, too, he was in the Noble Arch chair of the Druids at San Jose. He and his devoted wife were devout members of the Church of the Five Wounds, and he was secretary of the society in charge of the church's finances. He was a writer of ability and contributed much to the press of Portuguese News, published at San Francisco.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER WILSON.—A business man of enterprise and qualifications that place him among the leading citizens of Santa Clara is William Alexander Wilson, who is one of the more recent acquisitions to the business circles of that city. In October of 1921 he bought out the Jewel Baking Company and by his industry and close application to the task in hand is succeeding in building up an excellent business. He was born in San Jose, Cal., on September 26, 1894, a son of William and Marie (Ley) Wilson. His father, William Wilson, was engaged for many years in the fruit brokerage business in San Jose and became well known in his line. He passed away several years ago and his widow now resides in San Francisco.

Being left fatherless, W. A. was thrown on his own resources and leaving school to make a living for himself and widowed mother, he found employment with the Breitweiser Baking Company in San Jose. He worked steadily for many years, thoroughly learning the baker's trade, so he is now without doubt one of the most thorough men in his line in the county.

The marriage of Mr. Wilson in San Jose united him with Miss Ursula Fisher, a native daughter of San Jose, and they are the parents of one child, Patricia. Mr. Wilson was made a Mason in Fraternity Lodge No. 399 F. & A. M., San Jose, and is also a member of the Sciots, the Woodmen of the World and the Santa Clara Chamber of Commerce.

During the World War Mr. Wilson entered the service of his government, and on account of his knowledge of his trade was made an instructor in the Army Cook's and Baker's School at the Presidio, a position which he filled most ably and well.

The Jewell Bakery, of which Mr. Wilson is the owner and proprietor, is an old and popular place, but never before has it been kept more sanitary, and certainly never more invitingly attractive than under its present management. Although his entire life has been one of honest toil, yet it has been of a constructive character and he has builded wisely and well. He is not only devoted to the promotion of his individual interests, but in the development of those activities which are of greatest benefit and value to community, state and nation.

WILLIAM C. PHILLIPS.—A representative of an old and prominent American family whose members have valiantly defended the interests of this country from Revolutionary War times down to the present, William C. Phillips, has been a resident of San Jose since 1906 and has gained distinction as an architect and estimation engineer, becoming widely known in those connections. He was born in Niagara County, N. Y., November 15, 1856, a son of James C. and Louisa (Foster) Phillips. The father was born in Monroe County, N. Y., in 1816, while the mother's birth occurred in Rutland County, Vt., in 1819. The great-grandfather of the subject of this review was a native of England and on emigrating to this country he settled in Connecticut, subsequently supporting the cause of the Colonists in the Revolutionary War. The grandfather was born in Monroe County, N. Y., and participated in the War of 1812. His son, James C. Phillips, removed with his wife to Niagara County, N. Y., where he followed the occupation of farming, becoming one of the pioneers of that part of the state. He was a veteran of the Civil War, entering the service in 1861 as a private of the Ninety-fourth New York Infantry, which was attached to the Army of the Potomac and was commissioned first lieutenant, but known as Captain Phillips all through the war. He took part in all of the engagements participated in by his company and although he was never wounded his death was due to the effects of his exposure during the war. His demise occurred in February, 1866, when he was fifty-two years of age, while the mother, who was of English descent, passed away in San Luis Obispo County, Cal., in July, 1899, at the age of seventy-nine years.

In the acquirement of an education William C. Phillips attended the public schools of Lockport, N. Y., and in 1879 he removed to Nebraska, taking up his residence on the Pawnee Indian Reservation, being there at the time Nance County was formed. In young manhood he had learned the machinist's trade, which he followed in Nebraska, and in 1895 he arrived in San Luis Obispo County, Cal. In 1886 he had taken up the study of architecture in Nebraska and has since followed that profession. He came to San Jose in 1906 to superintend reconstruction work after the earthquake and has since remained a resident of this city. He engages in general architectural work and has made a study of building costs, becoming recognized as an authority on construction estimating. Thorough technical training and long experience will qualify him for the successful practice of his profession. His work, which is of a high character, has been a credit to the city and a feature in its improvement.

At Fullerton, Nebr., in December, 1880, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Lucie E. Swayne, a native of Lockport, N. Y., and a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Swayne, who emigrated to the United States from the British Isles. The father became well known as a building contractor, successfully conducting his interests along that line. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are the parents of a daughter, Gladys E., who is teaching school at Willow Glen,

although she resides at home. Mr. Phillips is a progressive, public-spirited citizen, interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of San Jose, and his natural talent and acquired ability have brought him to prominence in his profession.

ROBERT BRUCE MAGEE—In writing the history of a state as old as California it is but natural that many to whose fortitude, courage and industry is due in a large measure the prosperity that now abounds on every hand should have closed life's little day and passed on to the reward that awaits each when his allotted time shall have been fulfilled. Among such the name of R. Bruce Magee is held in loving remembrance by those who knew him in life. He was born in Macon County, Mo., April 25, 1845, where he lived with his parents on a farm, and where he obtained his early education; later he removed to Davis County, Iowa, where he enlisted for service in the Civil War on January 15, 1864, and served his country faithfully until its close. He enlisted as a private in Company D, Third Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Cyrus Bussey commanding; later Col. John W. Noble was the commanding officer. His brothers, Oliver P. and John L. Magee, served in Company E of the Third Iowa Volunteer Cavalry; also his stepfather, Joshua Wall, was commissary sergeant of Company D of the same regiment. This regiment took part in the great "Wilson Raid," including engagements at Ebenezer Church, Selma, Ala., and Columbus, Ga., capturing nearly 700 prisoners. His service throughout the war was distinguished by courage and faithfulness, and on August 9, 1865, he received his honorable discharge at Davenport, Iowa.

The marriage of Mr. Magee on April 2, 1867, united him with Miss Elizabeth A. Veatch, a native of Davis County, Iowa, born on March 22, 1848, whose family were numbered among the pioneer settlers of the state of Iowa. Later Mr. and Mrs. Magee removed to Newton County, Mo., where Mr. Magee taught school for six years, and then removed to Wellington, Kans., and Mr. Magee served as chief of police of that city and also as deputy sheriff, serving the community with satisfaction to all; he was also past commander of the Elbert E. Peck Post, G. A. R., of Hazelton, Kans. Desiring a milder climate, he migrated, with Mrs. Magee, to California in 1896, settling at San Jose, where he served as marshal and tax collector for a number of years. At the time of his passing away, he was affiliated with Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., Department of California and Nevada, and was also the honored commander of the Central California Veterans' Association for the year 1912. During the years of 1911-12 Mrs. Magee was president of the Anna Ella Carroll Circle No. 1, Department of California and Nevada, Ladies of the G. A. R., and has always been active in all the affairs of the local organization and of the W. R. C. Her brother, J. J. Veatch, was a lieutenant of Company I of the Third Iowa Cavalry. After her husband's demise Mrs. Magee became the wife of Alfred B. Smith, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this volume. Mr. Magee, who died April 12, 1913, represented the calm, patient and successful toiler, and enjoyed the confidence of the entire community in which he resided for so many years.

CHARLES PARKER.—Eminent among the gifted, broad-minded and most progressive men and women constituting the most influential citizens of Santa Clara is the widely-known seed grower, Charles Parker, who has been very successful in most of his undertakings, and is perhaps the greatest grower of radish seed in the world. He was born near Independence, Jackson County, Mo., on March 20, 1845, the son of William Parker, a native of Kentucky, who came to Missouri in 1838, settled near Independence and became a well-to-do farmer. Before leaving Kentucky, he was married to Miss Sarah H. Wilson, a native of Baltimore, and they had a family of eight children, seven of whom grew to maturity, among whom our subject was fifth.

Charles Parker grew up in Missouri and there he was married to his first wife, Miss Elsie T. Mason, a native of Missouri and the daughter of James C. and Mary (Staples) Mason, who died, mourned by many, thirteen months after her marriage. Then, having farmed for two years in Missouri, Mr. Parker in 1863 removed to what is now New Mexico, and there he engaged in freighting from the Missouri River and Kansas to Las Vegas, Old Fort Sumner and over the old Santa Fe trail, continuing to afford the best of transportation for four years. He next went back to Missouri; but in 1871 he came to California and settled near Santa Clara.

In 1876 Mr. Parker was married to Miss Jemima J. Hudson, a native of Santa Clara and a daughter of William D. Hudson, who had married Miss Mary A. Haun and had come to California in 1850, traveling straight from Missouri. One daughter has blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Ethel, now Mrs. Frank W. Stewart of Santa Clara. For forty years following Mr. Parker was a rancher, farming at first to hay and grain, and then making a specialty of raising small fruit, such as strawberries. Finally he began growing seeds, especially the seed of carrots, onions, lettuce and radishes, and at one time he operated some 440 acres. He grew garden seed, and probably threshed more onion seeds than any other man in California. He invented his own threshing machines and built them in Santa Clara. He built fourteen threshers in all and sold all of them to other seed growers, except the one he operated on his own seed farm, which had a capacity of 20,000 pounds of onion-seed per day. Six or seven years ago he showed his appreciation of Santa Clara by retiring here, and he and his good wife now reside at 1217 Harrison Street. For forty-seven years Mr. Parker has been an Odd Fellow, and it is needless to say that both he and Mrs. Parker are very popular within that circle.

WARREN J. McGRURY.—A native son of San Jose and a member of one of the old and prominent families of the city, Warren J. McGrury is now serving as traffic officer of Santa Clara County and is proving most efficient and trustworthy as a public official. He was born March 9, 1890, a son of Edward and Catherine (McManus) McGrury, the former of whom came to California in 1855, making the long journey from New York State, while the mother reached here about ten years later, leaving her home in Medford, Mass., and going by way of the Isthmus. The father settled in the Santa Clara Valley, where he purchased a ranch, on which he

R. Bruce Magee

engaged in raising grain and stock, winning success as an agriculturist. He was one of the leading citizens of his community and succeeded in effecting the abolishment of the old Volunteer Fire Department, becoming one of the organizers of the present paid system, which was established in 1898. From 1876 until 1898 he served as a member of the Volunteer Fire Department of San Jose and his influence was ever on the side of progress and improvement. He passed away on September 28, 1919, at the age of seventy-five years, while the mother's demise occurred on February 2 of the same year, at which time she had reached the age of sixty-eight years.

In the pursuit of an education Warren J. McGrury attended the grammar schools and the St. Joseph high school of San Jose, in which his brother Edwin was also a pupil, the latter being now a resident of Fresno, Cal., where he is connected with the oil business. Mr. McGrury's initial business experience was acquired in the teaming business, with which he was identified for three years. He then entered the employ of the San Jose Railroad Company, with which he remained for seven years, working in various departments. In the spring of 1919 he was made a deputy sheriff under Geo. W. Lyle of Santa Clara County. He continued to fill that position until April, 1921, when he was appointed traffic officer of Santa Clara County, and is making a most creditable record in that connection.

On the 12th of July, 1914, Mr. McGrury was married in San Jose to Miss Mae Rizzo, a native of this city and a daughter of William and Rose Rizzo, who were formerly residents of New Orleans, La. The father is still a resident of San Jose and for many years was engaged in plastering. Mr. and Mrs. McGrury have become the parents of two children, Vivian and John, and reside at 271 West San Fernando Street, the old family home. Mr. McGrury's entire life, covering a period of thirty-one years, has been spent in San Jose and he has thoroughly identified his interests with those of the city. He enjoys the esteem and good will of those who have known him from his boyhood to the present time, thus attesting his sterling worth.

ANDREW J. McCARRON.—A public-spirited and progressive citizen of San Jose and an efficient member of the police force of the city, Andrew J. McCarron is a native of Ireland, his birth having occurred in County Donegal on February 9, 1877. His parents were Owen and Bridget (Devlin) McCarron, both of whom have passed away. The father dealt extensively in grain, which he purchased in his home county and sold to the trade at Londonderry. In the public schools of Ireland Andrew J. pursued his education to the age of seventeen, when he sought the opportunities presented in the United States. After landing at Castle Garden, N. Y., he went to Fall River, Mass., where he remained for a short time and then made his way to the West, first locating at Boulder Creek, Santa Cruz County, where for a year he was employed in the lumber camps and lumber yards. He then came to San Jose, securing a position in the planing mill at the corner of Fourth and San Fernando streets, and while thus engaged attended night classes at the Horace Mann School, being desirous of extending his education. The next eight years were spent in San Francisco in the lumber yards of the Harrison & Van Arsdale Company and in 1911 he returned to San Jose, where he obtained work with the Santa Clara Valley Mill & Lumber Company, with which he remained until he entered the San Jose police force in 1913. He has since served in that capacity and has proven a capable, trustworthy and conscientious guardian of the law. In 1914 he purchased an attractive home at 554 Spencer Street, where he has since lived.

In San Francisco, on June 8, 1903, Mr. McCarron was married to Miss Anna McLafferty, who was born in County Donegal, Ireland, a daughter of Dominick and Mary McLafferty, the former a farmer by occupation. Mrs. McCarron was educated in the schools of her native land, coming to America in young womanhood. Four children have been born of this union: Raymond and Marcella, who are high school students; Kenneth, who is attending grammar school; and Mary Josephine.

Mr. McCarron gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party when national issues are at stake, but at local elections he casts his ballot in favor of the man whom he deems best fitted for office regardless of party ties. He has never regretted the impulse which led him to seek his fortune in a strange land, for here he has found excellent opportunities of which he has been quick to avail himself.

VERNON L. BEMIS.—Broad experience along electrical lines has made Vernon L. Bemis an expert in the construction of storage batteries and in association with his partner, Arthur Moe, he is making the Prestolite Agency one of the leading automobile electric service companies of the city. He was born at Elbow Lake, Grant County, Minn., September 11, 1893, a son of Lynn and Cora Bemis. The father engaged in merchandising in that state and in 1900 he removed to Spokane, Wash., where he became a prominent building contractor. The subject of this review has a brother, Lawrence Bemis, a well-known business man of Santa Ana, Cal.

In the grammar and high schools of Spokane, Wash., Vernon L. Bemis acquired his education, but before completing his high school course he took up electrical work, obtaining employment in connection with electric automobiles in 1910. For three years he was with the Washington Power Company of Spokane and at the time he left that concern he had charge of a large storage battery valued at $100,000 and also of other batteries. On leaving Washington he went to New York City, where he became identified with the Exide Battery Depot, Inc., with which he remained for a year, having charge of the construction of the batteries. From there he went to Waterbury, Conn., and for a year had charge of the battery department of the New England Engineering Company, afterward going to Detroit, Mich., where he joined the Detroit Electric Company, being there engaged in the construction of storage batteries for six months. On severing his connection with that firm he took charge of the battery and electrical department of the Carney-Labadie Tire & Storage Battery Company of that city, remaining there for a year and a half. He then came to Oakland, Cal., and assumed charge of the electrical work of the Western Motors Company of San Francisco. About this time he embarked in business on his own account, opening a storage battery service station and electrical repair

shop at No. 2412 Broadway, in Oakland. At the end of a year he sold the business and in the spring of 1919 came to San Jose, securing the Prestolite agency and establishing a storage battery and electric service station under the name of the Motor Electric Service Company at 245 North Second Street. His partner is Arthur Moe. Both are enterprising and capable young business men who have already succeeded in building up a large patronage. They are members of the Santa Clara County Automobile Trades Association.

In Detroit, Mich., in June, 1917, Mr. Bemis married Miss Mary Daugherty, whose father was a prominent merchant of that city. She was reared and educated in Detroit. They are the parents of one son, Vernon L., Jr. Mr. Bemis' success is due to his ability and close application and in business and social circles of San Jose he is highly esteemed.

NICK NELSON—Among the progressive men of Santa Clara County is to be found Nick Nelson, prosperous rancher and orchardist, living on Ross Road in the Ware tract. He was born in Slesvig, Denmark, December 6, 1872, the son of Nels and Magdalena Nelson, both natives of that country, where the father died and the mother is still living at a ripe old age. Nick had the advantage of a common school education in his native land and when he was eighteen years old he decided he would come to the United States and California. He had an old schoolmate living in Santa Clara County and he came directly to this place, and when he landed he had the munificent sum of $4.75 in his pocket and was unable to speak any English. Willing to work, he readily found employment on ranches and continued for fourteen years as a wage earner, and being frugal in his habits, saved his money with the idea that he would some day be the owner of a ranch in the Santa Clara Valley. He first bought a place of ten acres at Madrone, improved it and sold at a fair price. Then he went to the vicinity of Los Gatos and leased land, but the price of fruit was so low that he was unable to make it pay, and besides went into debt over $1,000.

In order to recuperate his financial status Mr. Nelson came to the ranch where he now lives, as its manager, and worked for wages for six years, then the opportunity came and he was able to purchase the sixty acres. He has added to it until he now owns ninety-six acres of orchard, all in prunes except twelve acres, which are in apricots. For many years he has leased sixty acres near by which is also in prunes. Out of the proceeds of these rich acres he is amply repaid for all his hardships of the earlier days. Overcoming handicaps has been his lot, but he is happy in the thought that he can look every man square in the face and say he has paid one hundred cents on the dollar. During the many years he worked for wages he was never idle a single day unless he wished to be. He has always had his hand in his pocket and his shoulder at the wheel to help boost every project that had for its aim the development of the county.

Mr. Nelson on July 21, 1918, was united in marriage with Miss Eva Poncet, born in Mission San Jose, a daughter of Marius Poncet, a pioneer of California. Fraternally, Mr. Nelson is a staunch Republican in national affair, but in local matters he is broadminded and supports the best men and measures. Fraternally, he is a member of Dania Lodge of San Jose. Both Mr. and Mrs. Nelson have a wide circle of friends in the county and exert an influence for good citizenship. For recreation he finds his pleasure in hunting and fishing. As one of the progressive men of the county, Nick Nelson has won the good will of all who know him.

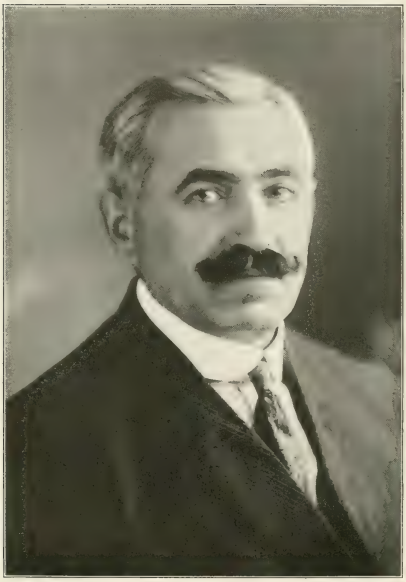
LEWIS M. LUNSFORD.—Among the well-known residents of San Jose is numbered Lewis M. Lunsford, a member of the city fire department, who for thirty-two years has made his home in the Santa Clara Valley. He was born at Mine Lamotte, in Madison County, Mo., October 21, 1869, a son of Lewis Barton and Mary Adeline (Edwards) Lunsford, the former the owner of lead and zinc mines in that county and a successful business man. When Lewis M. was but a year old his father died and about a year and a half later his mother married Dewitt Finley, their home now being in Los Angeles. Mr. Lunsford was the only child of the first marriage, but five children were born of his mother's second union and all have now passed away with the exception of two, namely: William Finley, a master mechanic residing in Los Angeles; and Earl Finley, who is connected with the Brown Paper Mill Company of that city. A half-brother, James Finley, died of smallpox while stationed in the Philippines during the Spanish-American War.

Mr. Lunsford's educational opportunities were very limited, his father's estate was so involved that his mother lost all of the property, and when thirteen years of age he started out in the world for himself, securing work in the mines at Ironton, Mo., his initial wage being a dollar and forty cents per day. He grew very rapidly and at the age of thirteen was allowed to do a man's work without question as to his age. He continued to work in the mines until his nineteenth year and in March, 1889, came to San Jose, obtaining employment with the Santa Clara & Alum Rock Railroad Company. For two years he drove horse cars and he also operated the first electric cars installed on that line. When the Alum Rock road was built he became a car driver, continuing with the company for three years. In May, 1903, he joined Engine Company No. 3 of the San Jose Fire Department, with which he has since been identified, proving faithful, efficient and fearless in the discharge of his duties and winning promotion to the rank of lieutenant.

In St. Genevieve, Mo., on March 5, 1889, Mr. Lunsford married Miss Isabel Courtois, a native of that city and a daughter of Henry and Mary (Simpson) Courtois, the former a member of an old French family which settled on the banks of the Mississippi during pioneer times. Eight children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Lunsford: Adaline, the wife of Edward Delmastro, a prominent building contractor of San Jose; Nellie, who married J. W. Ford, a civil engineer of San Jose; Bessie Jane, now the wife of Leo Lanford, of this city; Lewis Barton, an automobile mechanic of San Jose; John William, who died in infancy; Gertrude, a high school student; and Russell and Geraldine, who are attending the grammar schools. Mr. Lunsford was bereaved of his faithful wife October 23, 1921, a splendid and lovable woman mourned by her family and many friends.

In politics Mr. Lunsford is a Republican with liberal views and he is a member of the Junior Order of the Union of American Mechanics, of which he

Nick Nelson
Eva Nelson



Michel Casaucau

was one of the organizers, while for thirty years he has been identified with Masonry. His early youth was a period of hard and unremitting toil and he was obliged to face a man's responsibilities when only a child, but he has worked his way steadily upward and his sterling traits of character have won for him the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

MICHEL CASAUCAU.—The proprietor of the Parisian Bakery at Mountain View, Michel Casaucau has made his way to the front by industry and good management and now owns and operates the leading bakery there, his genial manners making and keeping customers and friends. He was born in the Basses Pyrenees, France, a son of Damien and Annie (Vignes) Casaucau. The father passed away fifteen years ago, but the mother still lives at the age of seventy-six and has a cattle farm and cattle business at Buzy, France. Michel Casaucau is the only one of his family in America. There was a family of five children, one brother is a school master; there are three sisters; one brother was killed in the late war and the subject of this review. At the age of fourteen he left his native soil and came to America in 1891 and settled in Mayfield, Cal. He learned the baker's trade under his uncle, Romain Casaucau, well-known in Mayfield, now deceased.

At Oakland, Cal., Mr. Casaucau was married to Miss Jennie Hourcade, born in the same town in France as her husband. They are the parents of five children: August, who served in the late war, is now driving an auto truck delivery wagon for his father; Albert is also a driver for the Parisian bakery; Lucy, Harriet and Andrew. Mr. Casaucau is the true type of the frugal and successful French-American and the excellent products he turns out from his establishment speak for themselves, his goods being delivered fresh every day. He is a true and loyal American in every particular and willingly gives his best efforts to the measures that tend toward the advancement and progress of his locality, which he has selected for his permanent home.

CARMELITE MONASTERY.—Decidedly among the most interesting of all Roman Catholic institutions of faithful, unremitting activity and wide, permanent influence for good in California is the Carmelite Monastery of Santa Clara, where the nuns, leading a secluded life, pinning their faith to the precept also voiced by Shakespeare, "More things are wrought by prayer than this world knows of," pursue a routine of industry and severity, and yet enjoy a sublimely happy, supremely blissful existence comparable, perhaps, only to the heaven they contemplate from afar. The name Carmelite is derived from Mount Carmel, a Palestine mountain, famed in song and story, the sanctified abode of the prophet Elias, where, on July 20 each year, on the Feast of Elias, thousands of pilgrims in the East—Christians, Jews and Turks—frequent the mountain, to obtain Elias' protection for their crops and a guarantee of plentiful harvest. The Carmelites, embracing friars, nuns and religious and secular tertiaries, from one of the four great mendicant orders of the Roman Catholic Church. The first written rule of the Carmelites was given, A. D. 400, by John, Forty-fourth Patriarch of Jerusalem, and in 1251, at Cambridge, England, Our Blessed Lady revealed to St. Simon Stock that those who died invested with the Carmelite scapular will be preserved from eternal fire. Since then, this scapular, or habit of the Carmelites, has had a wondrous history, as wide as the world, and through it the faithful participate in all the good works, prayers and penances offered by the religious. Following St. Teresa, justly called "the glory" of Spain and the Church, the Carmelite sons and daughters, have extended the benefits of the order to the farthest parts of the earth, and never have they allowed trials to daunt their courage or quench the ardor of their charity.

A discalceated Carmelite, Father Andrew of the Assumption, offered the first Mass in California, on November 10, 1602. In that year, Don Sebastian Viscayno, having been sent to explore the Coast line of the Californias, was accompanied by two Carmelites; yet there was no foundation of Carmel in this state until 1908. In 1619, some thirty years after the death of St. Teresa, Lady Mary Lovell, daughter of Lord Roper, founded a Carmelite convent in Antwerp for English-speaking ladies. In 1790 Bishop John Carroll of Baltimore, brother of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, the signer of the Declaration of Independence, invited the Carmelites to his vast diocese, just after the Revolutionary War. In 1863 the nuns from Baltimore Carmel founded the monastery at St. Louis; and during the great Catholic Congress at Baltimore in 1889, the Boston delegates learned of the esteem in which the Carmelites are held in that city, and devout Boston Catholics wishing to have a house of Mount Carmel, the wish was approved by the Archbishop of Boston, and five nuns, appointed by Cardinal Gibbons, went to the hub of New England, each there, amid the bustle of materialistic life, to dwell in her cloister, daily present petitions for remote souls, preparing her own soul, in order to make her prayers the more effective, by penances, by perpetual abstinence, by almost continual fasting, by sleeping on straw, wearing coarse woolen, and by many other exercises of constant mortification. In 1897 appeared a volume, now out of print, called "Carmel: It's History and Spirit; compiled from approved sources by the Discalced Carmelites of Boston," and designed to give information as to the meaning of the fourth Carmelite monastery in the United States and the first in New England; and therein was sketched the history of the ancient mount in Palestine, the progress of the movement through the Greek and Latin eras, the inspiring story of St. Teresa and the great reform she wrought, the extension of the order to other countries and the crossing of the Pyrenees, the rise of the English Teresians and the going forth of their American sisters, with an insight into the spirit and rule of Carmel, and her devotions.

The laying of the cornerstone of the Monastery of the Infant Jesus for the Carmelite Nuns of Santa Clara took place on Gaudete Sunday, December 17, 1916, when the Most Reverend Archbishop Hanna performed the ceremony, accompanied by many priests and representative laymen, Knights of Columbus, and throngs of people. The sermon, a wonderful discourse on "Wisdom hath built herself a house," was preached by the Very Rev. R. A. Gleason, S. J. Provincial; the University of Santa Clara offered hospitality to the visiting clergymen, and everything was done to make the occasion a

memorable one in the annals of the historic town of Santa Clara. On November 1, 1906, Mrs. Alice Phelan Sullivan, since deceased—the beautiful and loyal daughter of the church in whose honor the chapel and monastery will forever stand as a memorial—accompanied by her son and daughter, arrived at the Carmelite Monastery, Mt. Pleasant Avenue, Boston, and there her child made the sublime sacrifice of all the world calls dear and entered the austere walls of Carmel. Some time after, the Most Reverend Archbishop Riordan, going on his ad limina to Rome, calling to see the former member of his diocese, was favorably impressed with all that he saw of the Monastery, and this led Mrs. Sullivan later on to request His Grace to admit the Nuns to his Archdiocese. He hesitated, however, for the earthquake and fire had wrought many ravages in church and convent, and it seemed no time for new endeavor; but when Mrs. Sullivan offered to assume the responsibility of foundress, and when it was made clear that the nuns, far from fearing conditions, only felt in them an added spur to prayer and a longing to aid in some way in the upbuilding of the glorious city for a time laid low, he yielded and wrote the invitation that brought a little colony 3,000 miles across the continent to settle in San Francisco.

Archbishop Riordan himself said the Foundation Mass on October 4. The chapel was beautifully appointed, the altar and pews and organ in place, the "Turn" grating and partitions so arranged that when the three days set aside by the Archbishop for visitors were at an end, the nuns could very soon resume their regular life. Being so strictly cloistered, it had been considered wise to permit them to meet the public in order that prejudice might be removed and friends be made for the newcomers, and indeed the event proved the wisdom of the permission, for the annals of Carmel record an unprecedented welcome from the Catholic body of San Francisco.

Carmel ranks in the church as a mendicant Order, and cherishes poverty as a glory and a crown—a fact the more interesting for so many who enter its severely plain walls come from homes of wealth. While accepting with profound gratitude the grounds and monastery donated in memory of their foundress, the nuns have from the beginning refused endowment, and true to the ancient traditions of their order, cast themselves upon the charity of the faithful for their daily support. They came in absolute poverty, for, though the monastery in Boston offered, as is customary, the dowers of the nuns who were to go, they pleaded to be allowed to leave all behind and to trust themselves to God, and the charity of those who were to receive them, and they never had cause to regret their step. During the first days before their manner of life was known, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Phelan and members of the family, took turns day by day and brought with their own hands the alms of fish, vegetables and groceries, upon which the Sisters lived. Soon others learned the mysteries of the receiving "Turn," and the provisor of the Convent had wherewith to supply the daily menage.

When the five nuns came from Boston to found the Carmelite Monastery in San Francisco, the premises once occupied by Robert Louis Stevenson were used for a while; and experiencing the need of more room, they bought eleven acres on Lincoln Avenue, in Santa Clara, upon which they built the monastery chapel, and the monastery, designed by the celebrated architect, Charles D. Maginnis. This chapel contains the burial place of Mrs. Sullivan, who founded the Monastery here. A book might be written about this wonderful group of the Carmelite Monastery at Santa Clara which not so long ago led "The Architect," one of the best of art journals, to say: "Of those who spin along the smooth highway through the orchards of the pleasant country between San Jose and San Francisco, how many know that a park of stately trees on the outskirts of Santa Clara secludes a building which in Europe they would gladly incur discomfort and expense to visit, and is theirs to see for the mere stopping?"

In essential scheme, as "The Architect" has put it, the Carmelite Monastery Building (designed by Maginnis & Walsh) is a rectangular arcaded cloister, surrounded on three sides by two-story building, with the public chapel projecting from one corner, the whole structure slipping quietly and naturally into its place among the trees like a thing which has always been. Italian or Spanish, unmistakably Mediterranean, the architecture is one with the broad, sunny Valley of Santa Clara. The dominant character of the building is adequacy, or poise. The richness never relapses into mere lavish display, but assures a prevailing note of simplicity and restraint. The exterior walls are plaster of a pinkish buff tone. All ornament is of buff terra cotta, lighter and less pink in tone. The roofs are tile in slightly varying shades of red. These colors are ideal foils to the green of the California foliage and the blue of the California sky; and throughout the rainless seasons of the year they must enter into happy combination with the tawny brown of the dry grass covering the ground. The similar interior cloister has pavements of dull red brick. On the interior, the most noteworthy room is the Nuns' Choir, behind the chapel and connected therewith by metal grilles, through which the nuns can hear the services unseen. The barrel vault and penetrations are of white plaster, the walls of face brick of buff hues, varied by pale tones of greenish and lemon yellow, the pavement of dull red brick, and the wood of benches and altar is gum in its rich natural color. The public chapel is of cream plaster, light buff terra cotta, with dull red brick pavement and open ceiling of wood in its natural color or but slightly mellowed by stain. The richly-designed carved wood altar end is finished with a soft metallic luster, a quasi-iridescent sheen. Separated by bronze grilles from the east aisle of the chapel are the small Lady Chapel and the Mortuary Chapel, the latter a memorial to the donor of the building. Here are a scale and finish more jewel-like, precious marble covering walls and floors, altars and appointments of detailed perfection, and gilded plaster vaults. The Building Review considers that the architects have been very successful in their unique and delicate expression of a domesticity presented by this community of women, whose lives are wholly consecrated to religion, in a cloistered order of an unusual austerity of habit, where hours not devoted to domestic duty are given to prayer, contemplation and spiritual exercises; and speaks in particular of the relation of the community to the public, and the

John A. Clark.

architectural devices to facilitate this. The community communicates personally with the public by voice only, the sisters not being visible, and this is accomplished by the "speak-room," consisting of two apartments (an outer and an inner speak-room), separated by a fixed grille of metal, veiled on the inner side. The outer speak-rooms are directly accessible from the public lobby of the convent, where is the "turn," a revolving cylinder of wood, with shelves, on which alms, in food or money, may be conveyed to the community. This "turn" is a symbol of the dependence of Carmel on the charity of the world, and herein, perhaps, may be found the key to the never-failing support given this institution.

JOHN A. CLARK, M. D.—A prominent and promising member of the medical profession in California, Dr. John A. Clark is especially interesting as the son and worthy representative of one of the pioneers and most eminent men in the department of medicine and surgery along the Pacific Coast, his father, Dr. Jonas Clark, having settled in the Golden State, with all the prestige of a former associate of Professor Oliver Wendell Holmes, three decades or more ago; a sketch of his life is given on another page in this history.

Dr. John A. Clark was born at Knights Landing, Yolo County, Cal., on October 20, 1879, and received his educational grounding in St. Ignatius College in San Francisco, then in the public schools in Gilroy. Entering the University of Santa Clara, he was graduated therefrom in 1901, when he received the degree of A. B., after a very creditable record in literary and classical studies. He entered the Medical College of the University of California in 1903, and four years later received the coveted M. D. parchment. While attending the University of California he was instructor in anatomy. After that, during 1909, he pursued post-graduate work at Harvard, and in 1910 he was instructor in Histology and Anatomy at Santa Clara College. After his return to Gilroy, Dr. Clark opened an office with his father, and in 1911, when the latter became superintendent of the Santa Clara County Hospital, he took upon himself the entire practice. In 1917, responding to the nation's call, Dr. Clark entered the U. S. Army; but owing to a broken vertebrae in his back, dating from the year previous, and from the effects of which he has never fully recovered, he was honorably discharged. From 1914 to 1918, Dr. Clark amply demonstrated his public spirit by serving as councilman of Gilroy for two terms, and from 1910 to 1914 he was city health officer. In national politics a Republican, he has long stood for the highest standards possible in civic life and duty. His high reputation as a very skilful surgeon has given him additional influence in any cause he seeks to advance.

At Oakland, in August, 1913, Dr. Clark was married to Miss Mary E. Devine, who died in February, 1916; and then he married the sister of his deceased wife, Kathleen Devine, daughter of Thomas and Kathryn (Flynn) Devine. Three children have blessed the second union; Marie, John and Alice. While a student, Dr. Clark was a member of the honorary society, of the Alpha Omega Alpha, and also of the Zeta Omicron; and he belongs to the San Jose lodge of the B. P. O. Elks. He is a member of Santa Clara County Medical Society, the California State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association.

CHARLES J. RONECKER.—A native son, the representative of an interesting, long-established family, whose excellent workmanship as a plumber and sheet metal worker has entitled him to the confidence of all dealing with him and his firm is Charles J. Ronecker, of Messrs. Bowen & Ronecker, of 910 Main Street, one of Santa Clara's most substantial business houses. He was born in San Francisco on July 8, 1891, the son of Charles Ronecker, who was well-known in the commercial circles of the Bay City, and who died in 1914, leaving a widow and two children. Besides the subject of our review, there is a daughter, Jennie L., now the wife of Roy Tuttle, a Santa Rosa druggist. Charles Ronecker married Kate Dockery, a native of Marysville, Cal., who also came from a pioneer family. An uncle, J. P. Dockery, was one of the organizers of California Parlor No. 1 of the N. S. G. W., he himself being prominent in that order; he was chief milk inspector at San Francisco for twenty years.

Charles J. Ronecker attended the public schools of San Francisco and Santa Cruz, and then learned the plumber's trade as an apprentice to C. L. Meisterheim in San Jose. In 1914-16 he built up the Marin Oil and Burner Company of San Rafael, and he did so well that he was able to make a trip to the Orient. In April, 1921, with Fred Bowen, Mr. Ronecker founded the firm of which he is now the wide-awake junior member. They were formerly employed by Le Vin & Son on South First Street, San Jose, and are now working shoulder to shoulder, and well known for the thoroughness with which they carry out a contract, they are building up an enviable trade in Santa Clara and environs, and their establishment has become one of the most dependable assets in the growing city.

JOHN F. CARDOZA.—A progressive native son and self-made man who has learned to do by actually doing, and is today a leading carpenter and builder of Santa Clara County, is John F. Cardoza of Mountain View, residing with his family on Bailey Avenue, in the community in which he has been known and respected for over thirty years. He was born at Half Moon Bay on October 19, 1883, and when six years of age came with his parents, Jess and Mary B. Cardoza, farmer folks of Santa Clara, to Mountain View. His father was born in the Island of Fayal, in the Azores, while his mother first saw the light in the near-by Island of Flores. Mrs. Cardoza died in June, 1918.

John was sent to the public school in Mountain View while he was growing up on his father's little six-acre place near that town, and when nineteen years of age he took up carpentering. He formed a partnership with a young brother, Joe Cardoza, now a contractor at Hollister, and they commenced building. He had to be satisfied with day work at first, and then they made contracts to put up barns and tank-frames, and after that they built bungalows and other residences, and even concrete bridges. So well did Mr. Cardoza and his brother succeed in establishing a reputation for both ability and dependability that they were commissioned to erect

many of the notable structures in and around Mountain View, including the Catholic Church at Sunnyvale. They also put up the residences of Frank Rose, Mrs. Merrill, Dutro at Sunnyvale, Ehrhorn, Lund, Charles F. Hartley, Frank Abbott, Larry Randall at Mountain View, and Haag's Dairy. Mr. Cardoza's prosperity is expressed in part in his purchase of twenty-seven acres at Hollister recently, which he has planted to prunes and apricots, and he owns his cozy bungalows, constructed by him in 1920.

In 1903 Mr. Cardoza was married to Miss Jennie Brown, a daughter of Frank Brown of Redwood City, in which town she grew up; and they have four children—Jessie and Lucile, who are in the Mountain View high school, and Jean and Jack. The Cardozas belong to the Catholic Church at Mountain View, and Mr. Cardoza is a member of the Foresters, the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the I. D. E. S. In politics he follows the standards of the Republican party.

JOHN W. DICKINSON.—A well-known former member of the San Jose Fire Department, whose local patriotism has made him one of the unselfish supporters of every movement for the welfare of the Golden State, is John W. Dickinson, recording secretary of the Independent Order of Foresters and prominent in lodge circles. He was born at Battle Creek, Calhoun County, Mich., on May 6, 1855, the son of John W. Dickinson, who was a physician in his early career but later in life gave up professional work for farming. He married Miss Cynthia Stiles, and they came to have a family of five children. A long distance intervened between their farm and the nearest school, and so our subject enjoyed scarcely three months of schooling in the year.

When John was twenty years of age, he started to make his own way in the world; he took odd jobs, and lived in Michigan until 1889, when he came to California. Here he entered the service of the Lake Box Factory of San Jose, for which he was foreman during the ensuing three years; and having made a success of box-making, he became foreman of the box-making department of the Santa Clara Fruit Exchange, which position of responsibility he continued to fill for the next seven years. Later he was made janitor in charge of the First Christian Church of San Jose.

Mr. Dickinson has also become a most active lodge worker. He entered the Independent Order of Foresters in 1892, and soon passed through all of the chairs of the order; and in 1900 he became their recording secretary, and this office he has held for the past twenty-one years. He is also a member of the Junior Order of the United American Mechanics and has held every chair in that order at San Jose. He served for thirteen years in the San Jose Fire Department under the administration of Mayor Warwick, and was assigned to Engine No. 2, then known as the Empire Engine Company.

At Marengo, Mich., on June 20, 1875, Mr. Dickinson was married to Mrs. Sarah M. Sturges, a native of New York and a widow with one son, Charles Sturges, who married Miss Minnie Haywood, and they had four children—Bertha, now Mrs. Widney of San Francisco; Jessie, who has become Mrs. McMullen of San Francisco; Florence, Mrs. Baker of San Jose; and Pansy, the wife of Elmer Williamson, a merchant of San Jose.

JAMES ARMANASCO.—An energetic and capable foreman is found in James Armanasco, who has charge of the seventy-one ranch of A. T. De Forest, three and a half miles from Mountain View. He was born in Lombardy, Italy, April 16, 1894, the son of Gasparia Armanasco, who passed away in 1917. He attended the public school of Italy and received a good elementary education in the Italian language. At the early age of fifteen, he had the misfortune to lose his mother, and the following year he left Italy and came to America, settling in the state of Washington, where he spent six years, working on various farms. It is to his credit that, although he received a meager education, by application he has acquired a good business knowledge of the English language, so that he is able to readily speak, read and write it. Upon removing to Palo Alto he began working for M. H. Tichenor on his stock farm near Palo Alto, where his honesty and industry has suceeded in winning him many substantial friends. Later he was offered the responsible post of foreman by A. T. De Forest, the duties of which he is fulfilling most capably. This ranch is devoted to dairy, poultry, thoroughbred Holstein cattle, and there are fourteen acres in Bartlett pears and three acres in raspberries.

Mr. Armanasco's marriage united him with Miss Mary Ann Rosatti, also born in Italy. Mrs. Armanasco has contributed, in no small measure, to the success of her husband. They are esteemed throughout the community for their straightforwardness and strict honesty.

ARTHUR MOE.—Although one of the younger business men of San Jose, Arthur Moe has already made his influence felt in trade circles of the city and his cooperation has been a valuable asset in developing the Prestolite agency, of which he is one of the partners. He was born in Menominee, Dunn County, Wis., December 31, 1892, a son of Adam and Olea Moe. The father followed the occupation of farming and the subject of this review attended the public schools of his native city until fourteen years of age, when he accompanied his parents on their removal to Spokane, Wash., Mr. Moe, buying a farm twenty miles from there.

For two years Arthur Moe attended the Spokane high school and then started out in the business world, securing a clerkship with the Spokane & Eastern Trust Company, with which he was connected for five years, gaining valuable experience along commercial lines. He then went to San Francisco, Cal., and for a year was engaged in clerical work on the exposition grounds. In 1916 he entered the employ of the Hercules Powder Company, working in the TNT department until the United States declared war against Germany when he entered the service. In August, 1918, he was sent to Camp Lewis, Wash., being assigned to Battery C, Thirty-seventh Field Artillery, and receiving training as a gunner. He was stationed there until January 1, 1919, and was discharged at the Presidio in San Francisco. He then entered the electrical business in Oakland as a partner of V. L. Bemis, an expert in this line, and at the end of a year they disposed of their interests in that city and came to San Jose, where they have since been located. They secured the Prestolite agency and under the firm name of Motor Electric Service Company are located at 245 North

Second Street, and as automotive electricians have already become recognized as one of the leading enterprises of the kind in the city, their business being operated along the most modern lines.

In Oakland, Cal., on August 16, 1919, Mr. Moe married Miss Verna Hansen, a native of Spokane, Wash., and a daughter of Ivan Hansen. One child has been born of this union, Verna Mae. Fraternally Mr. Moe is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the American Legion and the Santa Clara County Automobile Trades Association.

WILLIAM M. HERSMAN.—A resident of the Santa Clara Valley for more than thirty years, William M. Hersman came to San Martin in 1891, to work on the ranch of his uncle, Rev. W. M. Hersman. He was born at Middle Grove, Monroe County, Mo., January 1, 1865, his parents being George H. and Mildred (Pollard) Hersman, both natives of Monroe County, but of Kentucky parentage. The father passed away some time ago, but Mrs. Hersman is still living and makes her home at Darby, Mont., with a daughter.

William M. Hersman was reared on the home farm and at the age of eighteen completed the high school course at Strother, Mo., and two years later, in 1885, he removed to Kansas, where he continued to work on farms. In 1889 he continued his westward journey to Montana, remaining there for two more years, and then came down to California, locating at Templeton San Luis Obispo County, where he became foreman on the ranch of his uncle, Rev. Hersman, and after coming to Gilroy he spent four years on the ranch of his uncle there. Feeling that it was time for him to go to ranching on his own account, he then leased land, which he farmed to grain for several years, then leased the old White Place on Foothill Avenue, San Martin, and planted part of it to orchard, and he bought twenty acres on that avenue which he cleared and set to orchard, the land being covered with live oaks and stubble at time of purchase. In 1918 Mr. Hersman located on Monterey Road about two miles and a half from Gilroy, having sold his twenty-acre orchard and gone into partnership with his cousin, former Congressman Hersman, and C. C. Lester of Gilroy, where he has 120 acres in orchard.

At Gilroy in June, 1897, Mr. Hersman was married to Miss Eva White, a native daughter, born at San Ysidro, the daughter of Thomas White, and their marriage has been blessed with five children: Mildred is the wife of George Quale, a merchant at San Martin, and they have one child; Myrtle passed away at the age of sixteen; Margaret, George and Evelyn are at home. Now one of the old, established families of this district, they are held in high esteem in the community, where they take an active part in all that pertains to the welfare of the people. While living at San Martin Mr. Hersman served as trustee of the San Martin school district two terms, the first time being appointed to fill a vacancy.

MANUEL S. SILVA.—Many lines of activity have felt the stimulus of the enterprise, business discernment and well defined plans of Manuel S. Silva, pioneer transfer man, rancher and capitalist of Santa Clara, who wields a wide influence in commercial circles of the city. He possesses initiative combined with marked executive ability, and to him opportunity has spelled success. He was born on the island of Gracioso, in the Azores, February 20, 1851, upon the estate of his grandfather, Manuel S. Silva, who reared a family of four sons and four daughters. The father, Joel Souza Silva, was married on that island to Callinna Souza Silva and they also had a family of eight children, consisting of four sons and four daughters. Mr. Silva followed the occupation of farming for many years and passed away at the age of seventy-four, while the mother died in 1859.

Manuel S. Silva, the youngest of the family, was reared upon a farm and through assisting his father early became familiar with stockraising, dairying and the basic principles of agriculture. When sixteen years of age he sailed for America, landing at Boston, Mass., and soon afterward became a member of the crew of a whaling vessel, sailing from Beverly, on which he cruised the Atlantic for fifteen months. They secured their first cargo of whale oil on the Western grounds, which lie between the United States and the Azores, going from there to the island of Fayal, in the Azores, where they disposed of their oil and other whale products. On their next whaling expedition they went to South Africa, thence to Brazil and the West Indies, taking in the Barbadoes, Guadeloupe and Dominique Islands and returning to Fayal, whence they sailed for Beverly, Mass., where Mr. Silva left the vessel. Going to Boston, he there spent a week and then went to Fall River, Mass., where for five years he was employed in a calico mill. At the end of that period he started for the West, and after reaching San Francisco, Cal., arriving in 1873, he made his way to Half Moon Bay, where he spent four years, devoting his attention to the development of a farm.

In May, 1878, Mr. Silva came to Santa Clara County, being without funds. While residing in San Mateo County he had planted 1,000 sacks of seed potatoes, but owing to the prolonged drought of 1877 his crop was a failure and his indebtedness amounted to $1,500. Land in the vicinity of Santa Clara was then selling for twenty-five dollars an acre and farming was in a demoralized state. The farmers who did not understand soil and climatic conditions were in the habit of sowing forty pounds of seed grain to an acre and the yield was a very poor one. Mr. Silva and other Portuguese farmers conceived the idea of sowing a greater quantity of seed per acre and instead of forty pounds they sowed a sack to an acre. The result was a better stand and the yield per acre was practically quadrupled, this method being later adopted by the other farmers in the district, which was devoted principally to the raising of hay and grain. For four years Mr. Silva cultivated rented land and then purchased twenty-six and a half acres near Santa Clara, which he still owns, afterward taking up his home in the city. Here he has engaged for many years in the transfer business, being a pioneer in this line in Santa Clara. Owing to his capable management the enterprise has grown from year to year until it has now reached large proportions. He handles all of the freight consigned to Santa Clara business houses over the Southern Pacific Railroad and his son assists him in conducting the business, which is operated along the most modern and progressive lines. They utilize two motor trucks, one having a capacity of two tons and the other of eight. They

also have eight wagons which will carry from eight to eleven tons of freight, with from two to eight horses for each wagon, these being used for bad roads and mountain traffic.

While residing at Half Moon Bay Mr. Silva married Miss Mary Julia Silva, who passed away March 20, 1902, leaving one son, Manuel S., Jr. He married Miss Mary Francisco and they have a daughter, Lillie. They reside with Mr. Silva, Sr., in an attractive home at 1567 Main Street. Mr. Silva is a faithful member of the Santa Clara Catholic Church and is also identified with the I. D. E. S. and the S. E. S. Starting out in life empty-handed, he has worked his way steadily upward until he is today a dominant figure in business circles of Santa Clara.

CHARLES PENNELL AND ALICE H. REED. Within the past few years the poultry business has become a great industry, requiring a specialized and accurate knowledge of the work undertaken if one would win success. Among those who have gained prominence in this field of activity is Charles Pennell Reed, a well-known poultryman of San Jose, who is associated in business with his sister, Alice H. Reed. A native of the East, he was born in Honeoye, N. Y., December 29, 1877, a son of Thomas R. and Elmyra (Pennell) Reed. In young manhood the father took up the occupation of farming, afterward engaging in the meat business, while later he became postmaster of Honeoye, N. Y.

In the public schools of his native city Charles P. Reed acquired his early education, while later he was graduated from the Ohio Wesleyan University of Delaware, Ohio, entering that institution in 1896. In 1900 he came to the West, settling at Hoquiam, Wash., where he spent a few years in learning the lumber business. Going to Nevada, he opened a lumber yard at Goldfield, which he afterward sold, and opened another yard at Tonopah, Nev. Subsequently he established a third yard at Fallon, Nev., which he conducted until 1910, when he sold out and came to San Jose, where he started in the chicken business on a small scale. From the beginning the venture proved a success and as time passed he gradually enlarged his interests, now devoting his attention to the hatching and selling of baby chicks. He has made a thorough study of the business, which he conducts according to the most modern and progressive methods, and has added a new hatching house 60x80 feet in dimensions with a capacity of sixty incubators, utilizing only electrical machines. He keeps about 2,000 breeding fowls and produces all of the eggs used for hatching, having a capacity for hatching 30,000 eggs at one time. His chicken ranch, which comprises two and one-quarter acres, or fourteen city lots, is located on South Fifteenth Street, in San Jose. He has built up a large business, shipping to many points in Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming, and during the season of 1920-21 he operated twenty-two incubators at their full capacity and sold 50,000 baby chicks. In the conduct of the business he is assisted by his sister, Miss Alice H. Reed, who is an equal partner with him in the enterprise. She was also born in Honeoye, N. Y., where she acquired her education, and is a most capable business woman, much of the success of the undertaking being attributable to her able cooperation and excellent judgment. Since coming to San Jose Mr. Reed's intelligently directed efforts and initiative have been strong elements in his success and he ranks with the leading poultrymen of the state.

MANUEL BRONK.—A successful rancher whose methods as well as his results are worthy of the most flattering study is Manuel Bronk, a native of San Luis Obispo, where he was born on March 22, 1894, the son of Joseph and Amelia (Serafino) Bronk, the former a native of St. Miguel, and the latter of St. George of the Azores. Mr. Bronk came to California from the Azores in 1885, when he was eighteen years old, having stayed about one year in New York, and once he reached the Golden State he chose San Luis Obispo County as the most appealing section, and for twelve years raised beans there on rather an extensive scale. He then removed to Ventura, and for ten years cultivated beans on a 400-acre ranch. Finally coming into Santa Clara County, he bought a ranch of twenty-seven and three-fourths acres on Capitol Avenue, devoted to alfalfa and dairying, with one result that, since he was ten years old, Manuel had to help his father, at that early age even driving a team.

Manuel attended school in Ventura County for a while, and then continued for a year in Santa Clara County, after his father had removed hither. When he was fourteen years old, he left home and for eight years worked for other dairy ranchers, and after that he put in four years at orcharding on the Blackburn Ranch, at the corner of Alum Rock Avenue and Piedmont Road. In May, 1920, however, he returned home and entered into partnership with his father in running the home dairy; and now they have thirty head of choice cows on their ranch.

On December 6, 1916, Mr. Bronk was married to Miss Mary Silva, a native of Fayal in the Azores, and one of seven children of Jesse and Louisa Silva, the former a farmer of experience and good standing, who is still living in his native land, as is his good wife. Mrs. Bronk came out to California in July, 1915, and lived with her sister, Mrs. Antone Dutra of Sunnyvale until she was married. One child, Joseph Bronk, has blessed this union. Mr. Bronk belongs to Wayne Station Lodge No. 132, of the I. D. E. S., and it is needless to say that among the members of that fraternity, no one is more welcome.

M. T. SEQUEIRA.—A native of the Azores who has made good since coming to America, acquiring United States citizenship and establishing himself comfortably as a progressive, successful rancher, is M. T. Sequeira, of 52 Lucretia Avenue, about two miles southeast of San Jose. He was born on April 2, 1862, at Fayal, the son of M. T. Sequeira, who had married Miss Mary Sequeira, and when about fourteen or fifteen he crossed the ocean and on June 29, 1877, arrived at New Bedford, Mass. For nearly seven years he worked there for wages on a ranch, during which time he had all too little opportunity to attend school; and in 1883 he came West to California, first stopping for a while in San Francisco, and then locating in Contra Costa County. His first work on the Coast was in brickyards, as a laborer, and for fifteen years after he came to San Jose, in 1889, he was employed by the R. Millard Brick Manufactury Company at their plant on the Story Road.

While at New Bedford, Mr. Sequeira was married to Miss Amelia V. Sequeira, a native of St.

Echon McKee Dora McKee

George in the Azores; and she has become the mother of four children. Antone V. and Mary A. go to school; and there are Hannah A. and Helen. The family worship at the new Church of the Five Wounds, to the building of which Mr. Sequeira has donated much money. He belongs to the U. P. E. C., in which he is a past president, and to the Druids. A Republican in matters of national politics, he was made a citizen in San Jose. Mr. Sequeira owns eight acres of fine prune and apricot orchard near San Jose, while Mrs. Sequeira owns seventeen acres of excellent prune orchard, both superior ranch lands. He is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Growers, Inc., and does what he can to promote the activities and success of that organization.

EDSON McKEE.—For more than fifty years Edson McKee has been identified with Santa Clara County, being one of the pioneer horticulturists and ranchers of Cupertino, Cal. He was born in Calhoun County, Ill., September 28, 1855, the son of James McKee, born October 22, 1818, in Ohio. He came out to Illinois, where he was reared, and in young manhood married Abbie Rice, who was born in Michigan, May 15, 1826. They were farmers in Illinois until they migrated across the plains to Sonoma County, Cal., crossing the plains in 1858 in wagons drawn by horses. From Sonoma County they went to San Luis Obispo, where they resided until 1870, when they located in Santa Clara County. In 1872 James McKee purchased a ranch of 75 acres on the Doyle Road, and on this fertile farm he and his wife spent their remaining days. He died May 12, 1895, his widow surviving him until March 12, 1921. This worthy couple were the parents of four sons: James Frank is a resident of this county; William W. of Los Angeles; Charles died October 30, 1855, aged four years; Edson, the subject of this sketch, received his education in the public schools of California, meanwhile assisting his father on the farm. When sixteen years of age he started out for himself, spending a year at Roseburg, Ore., and thence making his way to Spokane, where he was employed until he had saved some money. He purchased 142 acres of railroad land, which he improved, engaging in general farming.

In Spokane Mr. McKee was married April 2, 1893, to Miss Dora Fine, a native of Missouri, a daughter of J. J. and Frances (Hopkins) Fine, farmers in Missouri until they removed with their family to Spokane, Wash., where they were pioneers and improved a farm. They now reside in Tekoa, Wash. Mrs. McKee was the fifth oldest of their eight children. In March, 1894, Mr. McKee brought his family to Santa Clara County and took up farming on his father's place, running the place for his father until his death, and since then he has set out some orchard and reset some of the trees, and installed a pumping plant not only sufficient for irrigating his orchards, but those of some of his neighbors as well. Mr. McKee now owns and operates about twenty-seven acres located on the Doyle Road, a part of the old McKee homestead. It is very choice land and is set to peaches, cherries, apricots, and prunes, all in full bearing and is bringing in a splendid income. He also owned a place in the St. Thomas district, which he improved and sold at a satisfactory profit.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. McKee has been blessed with nine children: Ora L. is Mrs. Sargent, residing in Oakland; Dollie M.; Alfred served in the Forty-sixth U. S. Field Artillery, being stationed at Camp Kearney until after the armistice, when he was discharged; Jayd, Ralph, Edmond, Floyd, Oliver, and Amos. All of them, with the exception of Mrs. Sargent, are under the parental roof and assisting the parents in their horticultural enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. McKee are liberal and enterprising, aiding as far as they are able movements for the improvement and betterment of the community. In national politics, Mr. McKee is a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

JOHN CASTELLO.—A modern, well-improved ranch of 103 acres, situated two miles from San Jose, pays tribute to the care and labor bestowed upon it by its owner, John Castello, who ranks with the progressive farmers and dairymen of Santa Clara County. He was born on the Isle of St. George, in the Azores, November 20, 1876, a son of Victory and Isabella (Mendonza) Castello, both of whom were born in Calyeata, on that island. The father was the owner of a small farm, which he continued to cultivate until his demise in 1885, when he was fifty-three years of age, while the mother passed away in 1898, also at the age of fifty-three. Of their children four sons and a daughter are residents of California, while a son and a daughter are still living in the Azores.

When eighteen years of age, in 1894, John Castello started for Marin County, Cal., to join an older brother, Joseph, who had preceded him to that section by five years. This brother is now a prominent rancher residing near Visalia, Cal., while another brother, George, is the owner of a ranch near Tracy, Cal. For five years John Castello remained in Marin County, receiving at first twenty dollars per month, and having carefully saved his earnings, when he had $900, he made his way to the Santa Clara Valley, he invested this capital in good dairy stock. His farm was situated on Maybury Road and in association with his brother, George Castello, he continued to operate that place for seventeen years. As time passed their business continued to grow steadily and they kept eighty milk cows, while they farmed 230 acres under lease. Six years ago Mr. Castello purchased the old Curtin Ranch of 103 acres, situated two miles from San Jose, at the corner of the Capitol and Story roads, and this he has since conducted. He has made many improvements upon the place, erecting a modern residence and substantial barns and outbuildings, while he also operates a dairy, employing three men for this purpose. Aside from dairying he is also engaged in horticulture, having about ten acres devoted to raising prunes. His buildings are well equipped and thoroughly sanitary and he brings to the management of his farm a scientific knowledge of modern agriculture and a progressive and open mind.

Mr. Castello was married in San Jose to Miss Mary Fielda, a native of Newark, Cal., and a daughter of Frank and Mary Fielda; the father is deceased and the mother resides in Oakland. Mrs. Castello is the second oldest of nine children. Mr. and Mrs. Castello have two children: Angie, who on December 25, 1920, married Antone Souza, of Santa Clara; and La Verne. Mr. Castello is a

Republican in his political views and he keeps well informed on the questions and issues of the day. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., and of the Associated Milk Producers of San Francisco, and is also identified with the U. P. E. C. and the S. E. S., while his wife is a member of S. P. R., S. I. and the Druids in San Jose. His genuine personal worth and his activity in a useful occupation have combined to make him one of Santa Clara County's valued citizens.

JOHN SVILICH.—A leading orchardist of the Santa Clara Valley, whose schooling was limited to seven days in his entire life, but who has succeeded far beyond many men more generously schooled, is John Svilich. He was born on the Island of Lissa, Dalmatia, November 30, 1861, a son of Martin and Victoria (Vidovich) Svilich, both born in Dalmatia. The father was a shoemaker and the family lived on a farm. There were two sons in the family: Vincent was a rancher in Santa Clara County until he became blind and now lives in Oakland, and John, the subject of this sketch. Early in life John began to work on farms about the home neighborhood, and before coming to the United States he was in the Austrian army for four years. When he arrived in America, in 1889, he first settled in Portland, Ore., and remained there for six months, then came to Santa Clara County, Cal. Four months of each season he spent in Washington and Oregon fishing in the Columbia River district and during the winter worked on ranches and five years was thus consumed; then for four years more he worked on ranches in various parts of Santa Clara County and by good management and economy accumulated sufficient money to lease a twenty-acre farm on the Boity Road, and was engaged in fruit raising for eight years. In 1906 he purchased a twenty-acre ranch on the Homestead Road about one-half mile west of the Collins School; then he added five acres to his ranch bought from Mr. Calvert; later purchased ten acres adjoining in the D. C. Milligan subdivision. In 1919 he bought the Wolff place of thirty-one acres, sixty-six acres in all, a full-bearing orchard devoted to prunes, apricots, peaches and cherries. He has his own irrigating plant and the water is piped to the different parts of his ranch, and with the best of cultivation, his ranch is paying a fine profit. He is also engaged in buying, drying and selling fruit to packers, while he ships cherries to Eastern markets.

Mr. Svilich was married in Lissa, Dalmatia, on November 15, 1884, to Miss Irene Mardisich, the daughter of Joseph and Frances (Bonomo) Mardisich, all natives of Dalmatia. Joseph Mardisich was a soldier in the Austrian army most of his life. Mrs. Svilich is the youngest of a family of three children: Mitchell, Antonette, who died in infancy, and Irene. She was reared and educated in her native place and has been an able helpmate to her husband, encouraging and assisting him to gain his ambition. They have five living children and there are seven grandchildren: Victoria is Mrs. Mariani, the wife of a rancher in the Cupertino district, who are now visiting the old home place in Dalmatia, they have four children—Winifred, Irene, Matilda and Paul; Antonette is Mrs. Labrovich, the wife of a rancher on Fremont and Saratoga roads, and they have three children—Mary, Irene and Archibald; Joseph and William are assisting the father, while Peter is going to school. Mr. Svilich has devoted his time to the cultivation and beautifying of his ranch and has brought it to a high state of development.

C. G. SPARGUR.—For many years a leading stockman of Modoc County, Cal., C. G. Spargur, has recently purchased a fine ranch home near Mountain View and with his wife are a welcome acquisition to the community. A native of Carson City, Nev., he was born on February 24, 1872, and when but a year old, his parents brought him to Modoc County, Cal., where he grew up and received his schooling. While in his early manhood he became interested in the cattle business, and by steady application to this line of work, became a large stockman and farmer of Modoc County, his acreage finally aggregating 1460 acres of land and for years he kept from 500 to 600 head of cattle, raising them and marketing them in San Francisco. By hard work and intelligent planning, he prospered well. In 1917 he sold his property in Modoc County and removed to San Francisco, where he resided until he purchased his ranch at Mountain View. Mrs. Spargur was Miss Dora Gray of Modoc County, and in September of 1920 they settled in Mountain View on their beautiful and highly improved twenty-acre ranch on the El Monte Road. There are ten acres in prune orchard and ten acres devoted to apricots and is located in one of the finest fruit and residence districts of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Spargur enjoy their beautiful country home, and enter heartily into the spirit of the community which is given to horticulture, rather than stockraising which they had engaged in in Modoc County, and find it an agreeable change. Mr. Spargur is a 32nd degree Mason, being a member of the lodge at Alturas, Cal., and of the Consistory at San Jose, and with his wife belongs to the Eastern Star Chapter at Mountain View.

JULIUS H. RAINWATER.—As executive of the San Jose Council, Boy Scouts of America, Julius H. Rainwater is doing effective work in building up this branch of the organization, his natural qualifications and broad experience well qualifying him for work of this character. He was born in Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., December 2, 1887, a son of E. John and Anna (Foote) Rainwater. In the maternal line he is a descendant of Nathaniel Foote, who came from England to America between 1620 and 1625 and settled in the state of New York. The Rainwater family, also of English descent, originally settled at Savannah, Ga., later moving into Kentucky. During the Civil War the grandfather, E. J. Rainwater, espoused the cause of the Union, made his way north and enlisted in an Illinois regiment, and served in the Civil War; he was captured and while a prisoner his death occurred. After the cessation of hostilities his widow moved with her family to Pike County, Ill., where her son, E. John, was reared and married.

In the acquirement of an education Julius H. Rainwater attended the grammar and high schools of Pittsfield, Ill., and Drake University of Des Moines, Iowa, after which he became a student at the University of Chicago. When twenty-one years of age he became principal of the high school at Bondurant, Iowa, filling that position for two years, and in 1911 he was appointed by the South Park Commissioners of Chicago as director of Ogden Park

John Swilish

Irene Svilich

to which he gave his attention for seven years. In October, 1918, he was made field scout executive of the Chicago stockyards district, Boy Scouts of America, in which connection he had charge of the activities of forty troops of Boy Scouts, and in August of the following year he was transferred to the West Side district, being in command of 100 Scout troops. In October, 1920, he came to San Jose as executive of the San Jose Council, Boy Scouts of America, and is rapidly building up the organization here. At the time of his arrival there were four troops, with an active enrollment of 124, while there are now twelve troops and 425 Boy Scouts, all this being accomplished by Mr. Rainwater in less than a year and proving conclusively that nature has especially qualified him for work of this nature.

At Springfield, Ill., on September 6, 1911, Mr. Rainwater married Miss Florence Nitsche, a native of Chicago and a daughter of Fred C. and Laura (Tilling) Nitsche, the former a steam engineer. Mrs. Rainwater attended the grammar and high schools of Chicago and she is also a graduate of the Chicago Musical College. Three children have been born to them: Julius H., Jr., Genevieve and Geraldine. A man of high aspirations and ideals, Mr. Rainwater's ambition is to make the Boy Scouts a recognized department of prevocational education for boys and he is performing work of a most important character, being connected with an organization which is instilling in the youth of the land a spirit of helpfulness, loyalty and patriotism destined to prove a great national asset in years to come.

JOE J. FERREIRA.—An experienced, successful orchardist who well represents the spirit of progress which has placed California in the lead in scientific agriculture, is Joe J. Ferreira, who was born on the Isle of Pico, in the Azores, on April 21, 1867. His father was Manuel J. Ferreira, one of a well-to-do family of farmers, stockmen and ranch owners; and his mother, before her marriage, was Miss Annie J. Rose. Of strong, moral character, Mr. Ferreira became a large factor in the building up of the fine home parish in which he died, full of years and honors, aged seventy-two, on March 24, 1888. Mrs. Ferreira came out to America and California and lived to a fine old age, passing away on August 18, 1916, at the home of our subject, while he still lived on Maybury Road.

Joe Ferreira had very little schooling, but he had the capacity to look far into the future, and with plenty of courage and faith in himself, he left home at the age of twenty-two and came out to America. Two brothers had preceded him hither, John E. having come eleven, and Manuel some seven years before. He at first made for Siskiyou County where he went to work in the mines for four years; and then he entered upon stockraising and general farming. Four years later, he returned to his Old World home to bring out to California the other members of the family; and on his once more settling in California, he purchased a farm in Siskiyou County.

On November 26, 1903, Mr. Ferreira was married to Miss Mary Noya, who was born on the Island of Flores on June 22, 1886, the daughter of Joseph Noya, a quartz miner, and his wife, Mary. Mr. Noya passed away on April 24, 1920, honored by all who knew him. Eight children sprang from this union. Mary and Joseph are students; then come Helen and Annie. Margaret and Tony are twins; and George is the youngest born, of those surviving. The last in the order of birth was Minnie, and she died when two and a half months old.

In 1904 Mr. Ferreira purchased sixteen acres in the Campbell orchard district in the Santa Clara Valley and removed to this county; and three years later he sold his ranch and bought twenty-six acres of orchard on the Maybury Road. In 1914, he acquired forty acres of excellent soil on the McKee Road, and twenty-eight acres of this he has planted to French prunes, nine acres to pears, one acre to peaches, one to apples, and one to alfalfa.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferreira and family are devout members of the Church of the Five Wounds, at East San Jose, to the support of which they have donated generously. Mr. Ferreira was made a citizen of the United States some thirty years ago, while a resident of Siskiyou County, and having joined the ranks of the Republican party, he has ever since held himself ready to support any measures for the upbuilding of the town and county. He is a strong member of the C. P. & A., and he also belongs to the U. P. E. C. and the I. D. E. S.; while Mrs. Ferreira is a member of the S. R. P. S. I., and the Ladies' Society of the Church of the Five Wounds.

GEORGE W. RYAN.—An experienced, successful rancher whose long years of arduous, intelligent labor have enabled him at last to retire in comfort, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him, is George W. Ryan, a native of Bethel, Claremont County, Ohio, where he was born on May 10, 1852. His father, Patrick Ryan, was a native of Ireland, who came to the United States when a mere boy; he was a wagon-maker by trade, and he married Miss Ann Erwin, a devoted wife and an affectionate mother. Both died there.

George W. attended the grammar school at Bethel, learned telegraphing, became an operator and a station agent on the Wabash Railway, and afterwards studied at Oberlin College. At the age of nineteen he went to Shelby County, Illinois, and near Windsor he commenced farming. He raised excellent corn and stock, and continued there for eight years. In 1882 he moved to Pembina, Dakota Territory, and there he owned a farm but engaged in the banking business, continuing altogether eighteen years, and established banks at Crystal and Cavalier in Dakota and Hallock, Minnesota. In 1884 he moved to Spink County, now in South Dakota, and there he homesteaded land, proved up on it, and returned to Pembina. In the eighteen years in which our subject remained in Dakota, he acquired several thousand acres of land, which he devoted to grain and flax. There, too, he reared his family.

In 1900 he sold out and came to California, and for six years he lived in the Sacramento Valley. In 1906 he removed to San Jose, and he has lived here ever since, engaging in the real estate, insurance, and loaning business until 1920. He owns 235 acres in Placer County, Cal., a ranch devoted to plums, pears, peaches and grapes. He also is interested in about 600 acres at Atwater devoted to peaches, almonds, pears, and apricots. Both of his ranches are well irrigated.

At Fairmount, Ill., on December 1, 1881, Mr. Ryan was married to Miss Mary Short, a native of that place and the daughter of Thomas and Virginia

(Lanham) Short. She is a lineal descendant of the old Short family of Virginia, and is also related to the Lanhams. She was educated in the schools of Illinois, and has assisted in the education of three children of her own. Fred S. is a well-known physician of San Jose, in the enjoyment of a large and constantly increasing practice. Clarissa Maud is at home, as is also Margaret C. Ryan.

Mr. Ryan is a Royal Arch Mason. He has today one of the finest homes of San Jose; but the reader will regret to learn that in 1920 he suffered a paralytic stroke which has made it difficult for him to get about—a severe trial to one for so many years so active and industrious, and always so considerate of and attentive to the wants of others.

JOHN JAMES PEARD.—An honored veteran of the Civil War, with an enviable record for valiant service in that hard-fought conflict, John J. Peard has been a resident of Santa Clara County for close to half a century, witnessing its remarkable growth in the passing decades and contributing no small part to its development. He was born in New Brunswick, August 14, 1843, the son of Thomas and Frances (Lynch) Peard, natives of Ireland, who were Presbyterians in religion. The father was a shoemaker and when John J. was four years old the family moved to New York, which was the family home for a number of years. Later they came to California and here both parents died.

The youthful days of John J. Peard were spent at East Pembroke, N. Y., where he was educated in the public schools. When the Civil War broke out he was eager to give his services to his adopted country and left his books to enlist, September 5, 1862, in Company M, Ninth New York Heavy Artillery, and served for three years; he was in many bitter engagements in that time, experiencing all of the hardships of warfare. Among the engagements in which he took part are the battles of Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Monocacy, Charleston, Opequam Creek, Cedar Creek, Petersburg, March 25 and April 2, 1865, Sailor's Creek, Appomattox, where he was present at the surrender of General Lee, April 9, 1865. He took part in the Grand Review at Washington, after which he was mustered out and honorably discharged, September 29, 1865, having attained the rank of second lieutenant. In 1866 he came to California, locating at Dunning, Yolo County, where he followed ranching for several years. Early in the '70s he came to Santa Clara County and purchased his ranch on Hamilton Avenue and he still owns five acres which are set to a fine orchard, devoted to prunes, cherries and apricots. This has been his home ever since and he is now one of the oldest residents in this section.

Mr. Peard was married at San Francisco in 1910 to Miss Jennie Brock, a native of Toronto, Canada, an accomplished woman, who was reared and educated in New York City. She presides gracefully over his home and has ever been an able helpmate. A stanch Republican, Mr. Peard has always taken an active interest in the affairs of that party, and he has been very prominent in the ranks of the G. A. R., being a member of Bennett Post, G. A. R., in San Jose. He is a past commander of both Sheridan-Dix and Bennett Posts.

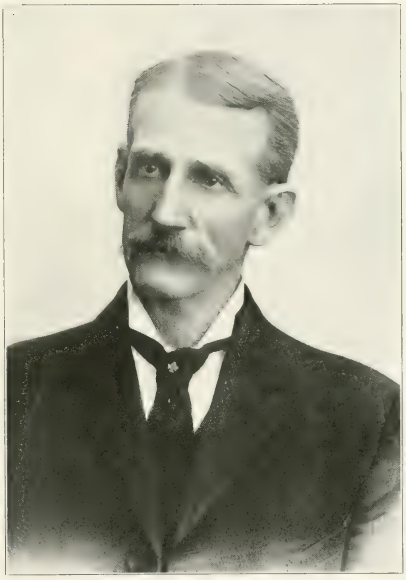
MATTHEW FRANCIS MULCAHY.—A scholarly, painstaking and highly ethical attorney of whom Santa Clara County is naturally proud, is Matthew Francis Mulcahy, the distinguished lawyer of San Jose, who was born in Cleveland, Ohio, on September 19, 1878, the son of Patrick and Margaret (McDonald) Mulcahy, a worthy couple who came to the Pacific Coast in the year of his nativity and settled in California. For a while they lived in San Francisco, and then they moved to Santa Clara; and in both places they grew to be esteemed as citizens, neighbors and friends. Mrs. Mulcahy passed away in 1904, and her devoted husband in January, 1920.

Matthew went to the Mission Dolores School and to Santa Clara College, and then for six years he was clerk in the district attorney's office. He studied law privately and thoroughly, and in 1916 he was admitted to the bar. In the meantime he had taught school for a year in the Philippines, thereby greatly enlarging his knowledge of human nature; so that when, in 1916, he opened a law office in San Jose, he was successful in his practice and his growing list of patrons from the start. His conscientious devotion to the best interests of everyone entrusting their affairs to him has been rewarded, as it naturally should have been, with more and more law work to do; and his idealistic methods in the handling of even doubtful cases have challenged the admiration of those sitting in judgment on the bench, and won for him the esteem and confidence of both superiors and colleagues. An evidence of this high regard is to be found in Mr. Mulcahy's election as secretary of the Santa Clara County Bar Association in 1920

In national political affairs a Republican, Mr. Mulcahy has never neglected an opportunity, while not seeking political advantage, to help raise civic standards and to increase the spirit of true patriotism. A member of the Roman Catholic Church, he has sought to further any good measure, or support any acknowledged leader in the great work, so necessary in such rapidly-building communities as those of Santa Clara County, of permanent upbuilding.

FRANK P. ALVERNAZ.—A rancher representing the industry of the Azores and the spirit of progress of the American, is Frank P. Alvernaz, who was born on the Island of Fayal on Christmas Day, 1873, and now lives comfortably on the McLaughlin Road near San Jose, the owner of seventy-three acres of constantly increasing value. His parents were Sego R. and Maria Madeline Alvernaz, also natives of Fayal, well-to-do dairy folk who enjoyed the esteem of their neighbors as stanch Christians who aided in the building up and directing of the local church. They had seven children, among whom Frank was the third in the order of birth, while two of the sons, Tony and Joseph P., are also American citizens, the former a well-to-do building contractor at Providence, R. I., the latter a wealthy rancher and orchardist of the Jackson district, in the Santa Clara Valley, although formerly of San Luis Obispo.

Following his brother, Tony, to the New World, Frank Alvernaz started from home when he was eighteen years of age, in 1891, and with ten dollars in his pocket he reached New Bedford, Mass., where he entered the employ of a dairy farmer, agreeing to work for five dollars and his keep a month. By 1896 he had made enough headway to permit him



F. J. Peard

to come to California; and setting out with a friend, he reached San Francisco in November of that year. He was eager to work and to save, and finding no employment open to him in the Bay City, he set out for San Luis Obispo County; and there, on a dairy ranch, he worked for eight years, milking and making butter.

Later, in partnership with his brother, Joseph P. Alvernaz, he acquired by purchase a half interest in 400 head of fine stock. E. B. Biaggini was the other partner and this venture proved the first important financial success in his career. To make possible a return trip to the Azores, however, his brother J. P. sold his interest in the business to Frank. He continued there six years and then sold out and farmed at Morrow. Meantime J. P. had returned from the Azores and the brothers bought a ranch on Coyote Creek, Santa Clara County. Prior to coming to Santa Clara County, Mr. Alvernaz was a leading figure in the Associated Milk Producers of San Francisco.

In 1918 Mr. Alvernaz moved to his ranch of seventy-three acres in the McKinley district in this county, and here he has improved the place with building and is raising alfalfa, apricots and prunes. At Cayucos, San Luis Obispo County, he had married Miss Roselene Gourat, a native of Fayal, and on taking up their residence here, they both affiliated themselves with the Church of the Five Wounds. Since then Mr. Alvernaz has done much toward the support of his church and the splendid work done in this parish by Father Ribiero, one of the fruits of his activity being the carload of livestock collected by his efforts. This donation was made by the Portuguese farmers throughout San Luis Obispo County. His ranch is devoted to alfalfa and oats and prunes. He is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association, and is also a member of the U. P. E. C.

L. H. SONNICHSEN.—One of the outstanding meat markets of Palo Alto is that owned and operated by L. H. Sonnichsen, who has steadily advanced to the front by hard work and strict attention to business. A native of that part of Germany which has since, the World War, gone back to Denmark, he was born in Schleswig, May 19, 1881. The father passed away when he was one year old, and one year later his mother died. The maternal grandparents took the family of children and brought them up at their home in Denmark. It made a large family, but the children were given the advantages of the German school and learned to speak, write and read the Danish as well as the German language. Upon reaching his teens, L. H. Sonnichsen was apprenticed and learned the butcher's trade in Denmark, and according to the military requirements of the country, he served two years in the German army.

Mr. Sonnichsen was united in marriage with Miss Lorenza C. Hallum, a native of Denmark. The fame of America had penetrated the locality in which Mr. Sonnichsen lived, and sailing from Copenhagen, with two other families, they landed in New York in 1904 and lost no time in leaving for the Golden State and Palo Alto, where a brother, A. Sonnichsen, was already located. Being unable to speak English, Mr. Sonnichsen began working with his brother, building roads, later working on the building of the Catholic seminary. His first work in a meat market in Palo Alto was for George J. Curry in the Elite Market. He worked hard and saved his money until he had a sufficient amount to embark in business for himself and with Mads C. Laundsen started the Palo Alto Market and in 1919 Mr. Sonnichsen purchased the interest of his partner and is now the sole owner. The market is equipped with ice-making and refrigating machinery, excellent fixtures and showcases, is clean and sanitary and attracts the best of Palo Alto trade. A force of six people are required to take care of the business. Recently Mr. Sonnichsen has purchased a store building on University Avenue and this is being remodeled for his business.

The family resides on Newell Road and Mr. and Mrs. Sonnichsen are the parents of four children; Carsten and Jennie, and two deceased. Mr. Sonnichsen is a member of the Foresters and the Fraternal Aid. Coming to Palo Alto seventeen years ago, without a knowledge of the English language, Mr. Sonnichsen has diligently and industriously worked up until he is now well-to-do and is esteemed by all who know him. He is liberal and by his unselfish cooperation has made a valuable contribution to the prosperity of the community.

FRANK SILVEIRA CORREA.—A life of diligence and activity, is bringing a substantial measure of success to Frank Silveira Correa, who was born at Fayal, Azores Isles, February 19, 1881. His father, Antone S. Correa, also a native of the Azores, was a man of sterling worth to his community, and was extensively engaged in farming; his wife, Catherine Silveira, was born and reared in the same province. When but a lad of nine years, Frank left home and came to live with his aunt and uncle, Mr. and Mrs. John Freitas, who resided on a ranch at Milpitas, Santa Clara County. The lad made the journey to California in 1890 and spent but six months in the public schools of Milpitas, then his uncle moved to Niles where he also attended school. When fourteen years of age he began the earning of a livelihood, being employed as a gang boy in the nursery fields of the California Nursery Company at Niles, the working day being eleven hours and twenty minutes a day.

Realizing the need of a better education, he continued his studies at night and enrolling as a student with the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pa., he finished a course in higher mathematics in 1889. He continued with the California Nursery Company, working up in every department until he was in charge of the ornamental tree department, remaining with them for twenty-four years, making himself a valuable employe. He then became a stockholder in the Ruehl-Wheeler Nursery of San Jose, also purchasing a home there.

On September 11, 1907, Mr. Correa was united in marriage to Miss Mary Elizabeth Freitas, a native daughter of the Golden State. Mrs. Correa was born at Alvarado, Alameda County, Cal., July 9, 1886, and is the daughter of Joseph R. and Mary (Amaral) Freitas, who were pioneers of Alameda County. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Correa; Arnold Ed., who died at the age of eight years; and Charles Frank, who attends St. Mary's school. In 1919, Mr. Correa moved to San Jose with his family, where he became superintendent of the

Ruehl-Wheeler Nursery; however, he only remained with them one year, when he was offered the place of general manager at San Jose for the California Nursery Company, and on November 1, he assumed his duties. He still retains his interest in the Ruehl-Wheeler Nursery, which he helped to organize.

Fraternally Mr. Correa is a Woodman of the World at Niles; also a member of the U. P. E. C. there. He rendered valuable service to the draft board of the U. S. Army and Navy during the World War and in every way supported all war measures, has proven himself a public-spirited citizen who has at heart the welfare of his community, county, state and nation.

JOHN FAWCETT POGUE.—A native of Hawaii, John Fawcett Pogue was born on the Island of Maui, February 17, 1885, the son of William F. and Victoria (Saffery) Pogue. Grandfather John Fawcett Pogue was born in Wilmington, Del. He went to Hawaii and was a missionary for the Congregational Church; there he married Maria Whitney, who was the first white girl born on the islands. Her father, Rev. Samuel Whitney, was born in Hartford, Conn., and was married to Mercy Partridge, born in Massachusetts, and they sailed on their honeymoon around Cape Horn to the Hawaiian Islands as the first missionaries to that country. They were sent by the Congregational Church and spent the remainder of their lives in that country. Rev. John F. Pogue died while on a trip to the United States and his wife spent her last days in California. Wm. F. Pogue was also born on Maui and was married to Victoria Saffery, also a native of Maui, whose father was an Englishman. William F. Pogue was a farmer and for years followed stockraising; later he was the manager of a sugar plantation and at the present time is manager of the East Maui Irrigation Company. He and his wife are the parents of eleven living children; William F.; John Fawcett; Hervey W.; Cory; Maria E.; Charles A.; Ruth E.; Henry B.; Fred M.; Jennie P., and Francis V. Pogue.

The father sent all of the children to California to be educated and John Fawcett attended the Hester school in San Jose and the Santa Clara public schools. Ever since he was sixteen he has made his own way in life. He first engaged as a pressman in the printing office of W. G. Bohannan and was thus engaged for two years; he then took up the carpenter's trade, working for eight years, a good part of the time for Morrison Brothers, builders. As early as 1895 Mr. Pogue's aunt, Miss Jane K. Pogue, had purchased a ranch on the Los Gatos Road in the south part of Santa Clara County, where John F. made his home while attending school, as well as while working at his trade. In 1913 he quit carpentering and engaged in farming and horticulture, devoting his time to growing berries, fruits and vegetables and also stockraising, specializing in pure-bred registered Poland China swine and by close application and care he is making a success. Mr. Pogue is a Republican in politics, and fraternally is an active and prominent member of the Fraternal Brotherhood, having passed through all the chairs of this order. He is one of the substantial men of his district, and is held in high regard by all who know him.

EDWARD NEWELL, M. D.—The last word of science and the spirit of helpful interest in suffering humanity are well exemplified in the arduous life and successful work of Dr. Edward Newell, the well-known physician and surgeon of San Jose, undoubtedly one of the best representatives of the medical profession in California. He was born at East Hardwick, Caledonia County, Vt., on September 30, 1873, the son of A. W. Newell, a substantial business man, who died there in 1893, aged fifty-seven. He had married Miss Lucy A. Hardy. Mrs. Newell came to California in 1894, and rich in a wide circle of friends, is still living. Edward attended the local grammar and high schools, and then matriculated at Colgate Academy, that famous alma mater for so many worth-while men, at Hamilton, N. Y. Then, for six years, he engaged in mercantile lines of trade, and in 1894 he came West to California. Here he continued high school and Normal school studies, while he acted as agent for the Mercury when it was owned by C. Wooster, and he, with Hugh De Lacy, originated and carried out the present system of distribution; and after that he enrolled in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in San Francisco, from which he was graduated, with the M. D. degree, in 1904.

Doctor Newell then served for nine months in the city and county hospital as an interne, in San Francisco, then he was with Drs. Howard and Amelia Gates for one year. He also profited by the opportunity to go to New York for post graduate medical work. Of recent years, Doctor Newell has practiced for himself. Naturally he is an honored member of the American Medical Association and also the State and County Medical Societies. In August, 1908, he was married in San Jose to Miss Ava E. Wilkin, of San Jose, an accomplished lady, the meet companion for a professional man with ideals and ambition; and their home life has been blessed by their son, Paul Fowler Newell. The family attend the Grace Baptist Church, and Doctor Newell adds to the influence of the Republican party. Doctor Newell belongs to the Y. M. C. A. and is an enthusiast for both basketball and golf.

RICHARD V. BRESSANI.—A scholarly, experienced and very successful attorney who has had the advantage of several years of work in the county clerk's office, is Richard V. Bressani, a native son of California, who was born at San Jose on February 1, 1894. His father, August Bressani, and his mother, who was Mary Del Piero before her marriage, came here in 1889, and both are still living. Richard went to school like all the other boys of the neighborhood and in course of time he was graduated from St. Joseph's School. Then in 1913 he was given his Bachelor of Arts degree at Santa Clara University and two years later, the Santa Clara institution conferred upon him the coveted LL.B. degree. For three years he was a deputy in the county clerk's office, where his knowledge of local affairs was decidedly enlarged; and on August 1, 1919, he commenced to practice for himself. From the start he was more than fortunate, and it is evident today that his chances for a brilliant future are such as would inspire any young man. He is a member of the Democratic County Central Committee, but is broader in his view of civic problems, and favors

J. F. Pogue

the endorsement of men and measures rather than any form of partisanship.

A patriot professing the greatest devotion to country and state, Mr. Bressani is particularly interested in Santa Clara County and its rational and rapid development. His own record of service in the recent World War will always give him status and influence in urging upon others the performance of simple, uplifting duty. He joined the U. S. Army when his nation needed him, and spent one year and three days in France and Italy.

Mr. Bressani is a member of the Dante Alighieri and the Loyal Italo-American clubs. He is also a member of the Y. M. I., the Knights of Columbus, of which society he served as grand knight; the Elks and Observatory Parlor, Native Sons of the Golden West, as well as the Universal Order of Foresters. At San Jose Mr. Bressani was united in marriage with Miss Emma Nicora, born in Santa Clara County, a daughter of Rolando Nicora, who settled in San Jose in the early '80s.

JAMES LEE OGIER.—A native son, James Lee Ogier was born on the Ogier ranch north of San Jose on August 27, 1874, the son of James H. Ogier, who was a Marylander and came to California via Panama in 1852, settling in Santa Clara County, where he engaged in ranching and horticulture until his death in 1885. He had married Miss Margaret Branham, and they had eight children, seven of whom are living; Elizabeth Ogier, the eldest, resides in Boston Mass.; John B. is ranching at Morgan Hill; Frances G. is a teacher in the Oakland high school; James Lee of this sketch; Adelaide has become Mrs. Wilmot and lives at Indio, Cal.; Walter T. is a rancher at Agnew; Margaret is Mrs. Wynne of Berkeley; Florence died in infancy. Isaac Branham, Mrs. Ogier's father, was a member of the Donner party, until they reached the Cut-off, when he said that he intended to take the regular route to California, and invited all the others to join him. He reached San Jose in safety in the fall of 1846, while disaster met those who went the other route.

Isaac Branham settled on a ranch southwest of San Jose, on the Branham and Almaden roads, the former of which was named after him, and he bought considerable land from the Spaniards, but in the disputes over land titles that ensued, he lost title, and it was thrice necessary to repurchase the land. Mrs. Ogier was one of the first to attend the Convent of the Notre Dame when it started, and she lived to be seventy-six years old, passing away in 1917.

James Lee Ogier attended the old Orchard school on Coyote Creek, and in 1889 he entered the University of the Pacific, attending there until 1896, and then entered Stanford University, continuing his studies there for a year. In 1897 he returned home and worked on the Ogier ranch until 1900, when he took up stock raising for himself. The next year he purchased some range land northeast of Milpitas, and from time to time he added to his acreage until he now controls 15,000 acres of range land. He ranges from 800 to 1,000 head of stock on his ranch a season, all depending on the amount of feed the land produces. He belongs to the California Cattlemen's Association.

On April 17, 1902, Mr. Ogier was married to Miss Florence Ayer, daughter of S. F. Ayer, the well-known pioneer, who had married Miss America Evans. Mrs. Ogier was born on the old Ayer ranch at Milpitas, and attended the grammar school and later the University of the Pacific. One daughter has blessed this union—Florence, a student at the San Jose high school. In national politics Mr. Ogier is a Republican.

JEROME B. THOMAS, M. D.—Occupying a place of prominence among the leading physicians and surgeons of Santa Clara County is Jerome B. Thomas, a specialist in eye, ear, nose and throat diseases. A man of superior ability and force of character, with a well-earned stock of medical knowledge, he has gained, during his eight years' residence in this locality, the confidence of the people in an eminent degree, and is rapidly building up a substantial and lucrative practice. A native of Kansas, he was born April 30, 1867, in Wyandotte County. When he was a small child his parents moved to Ohio, where his father, Dr. Jerome B. Thomas, was an army surgeon in the employ of the government, with the rank of colonel; later he became governor of the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio, and at this place the early years of our subject's life was spent. His mother before her marriage was Miss Harriet N. R. Tasker, a native of Massachusetts and born in New Bedford. They were the parents of six children, of whom our subject is the third.

Jerome B. grew up at the National Military Home and attended school in the grammar and high schools of Dayton, and was prepared for college at private and preparatory schools in Ohio. He then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Harbor and was graduated from that institution in 1887 with the degree of A. B. He then went to Europe and studied for fifteen months in the universities of Leipzig and Munich. Upon his return to the United States he entered the Long Island College Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., from which he was graduated in 1892. He then served for a year as interne at the hospital of his Alma Mater in Brooklyn, and at the end of the year established his own office in Brooklyn and was thus engaged until he entered the Filipino War in 1900. He was sent to the Philippine Islands as acting assistant surgeon and later was promoted to a captaincy in the United States Volunteers. He resigned from the army and was appointed surgeon in charge of the Civil Government Sanitarium at Baguio, Province of Benguet, and there met Governor-General Taft, General Wood, and other civil and military officials. For three years he remained in charge of the sanitarium and helped to build it up. The sanitarium is located on a mountain at an altitude of 5000 feet above sea level and the government spent about three millions of dollars in building up the place with good roads, etc. He then came back to New York and entered the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and took a post-graduate course of one year and again opened an office in Brooklyn practicing his specialty.

While residing in Brooklyn Dr. Thomas married Miss Mary Denison Wilt, of Dayton, Ohio. Dr. Thomas remained in Brooklyn until 1910 when, on account of failing health, he was obliged to change climate and removed to California. Settling in Santa Cruz, he opened offices and was occupied for three years; in 1913 he moved to Palo Alto and opened offices in the Frazer Building, located on University avenue; for two years he served as a member of the

clinical staff of the University of California. Dr. Thomas entered the service of his country during the late war in May, 1918, and was commissioned a captain of the medical corps and put in charge of the eye, ear, nose and throat section of the base hospital at Camp Fremont. He was honorably discharged on December 10, 1918. At the present time he is consulting surgeon in the United States Health Hospital at Palo Alto, and well deserves the reputation which he enjoys of being one of the most skillful and faithful physicians and surgeons of this section.

WILLIAM G. RHOADES.—Fortunate in his early training in the East's most noted technical school, William G. Rhoades, who is the proprietor of Rhoades Ranch on Cochrane Road, Morgan Hills, Santa Clara County, is managing the 160 acres with efficiency and capability. The only son of Mr. and Mrs. Ira O. Rhoades, he was born at Omaha, Nebr., August 21, 1889. He attended the public schools, finishing his elementary education at Berkeley in 1907, and in that year entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston. With but a few months until his graduation, he left school to accept a position in the department of electrical engineering of the Westinghouse Electric Company at Pittsburgh, Pa. In 1909 Mr. Rhoades came back to San Francisco, joining his parents who had located there in 1905. His father started life for himself as a railroader at the age of sixteen, with the Union Pacific R. R., was then purchasing agent for the Southern Pacific at San Francisco, and well known in railroad circles through his successful career in this field, and with his wife is now living retired in San Francisco.

Early in August, 1917, W. G. Rhoades enlisted for service with the U. S. forces and entered the officer's training school at the Presidio at San Francisco. He received a commission as second lieutenant and was assigned to duty with the 63rd Infantry, serving until January 2, 1919, when he was given his honorable discharge. Since returning from the service, Mr. Rhoades has had complete charge of the Rhoades ranch, a fine tract of 160 acres, a part of the old Laguna Seca grant and lying about three miles east of Morgan Hill. This property had been purchased by Mr. Rhoades and his father in 1911 and the improvements made on the ranch have been superintended by our subject, who has managed the place ever since its purchase, except the time he was in the service of the government. In its primitive state it was covered with oak trees and a dense growth of poison oak, but extensive improvements have transformed the property into a fairy land ranch, and now its acres are a mass of bloom every spring, 125 acres being in orchard, while the balance will be planted in the near future. Mr. Rhoades uses horses and tractor power on the ranch, and his modern and efficient methods are bringing him unqualified success. In 1917 Ira Rhoades erected the handsome residence on a knoll overlooking the orchards, and the beautiful view from its vantage point, particularly in blossom time, will ever be an inspiration. In 1920 Mr. Rhoades bought out his father's interest in the place, and now is sole owner. He has installed a fine pumping plant, with a thirty-two horse-power engine which pumps the water from the creek and carries it through underground pipes from Coyote Creek. The plant has a capacity of from 1500 to 2000 gallons per minute. Mr. Rhoades is one of the progressive and public spirited "boosters" of Santa Clara County and can always be depended upon to do his full share to help build up the county.

At Santa Cruz Mr. Rhoades was married to Miss Katherine Garnett, a talented young woman, who was a student at Miss Head's School, Berkeley, before her marriage. Her grandfather, the late J. S. Garnett, was widely known as one of Solano County's sturdy pioneers, where he had extensive holdings which he left to his descendants. Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades are the parents of two boys, William G., Jr., and David Garnett. Mr. Rhoades is a Republican in his political preferences, and is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, and an enthusiastic member of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

MATHIAS STOCKLMEIER.—A worthy representative of the type of citizen that has made California a great state was the late Mathias Stocklmeier, whose strong and earnest manhood, forceful character, and business ability have been given toward the development of his home place located on the bank of Steven's Creek. He was born on June 21, 1861, in Amberg, Bavaria, and there grew up and received his education in the public schools of his native land. At the age of sixteen, he left Bavaria and came to the United States and almost immediately enlisted in the U. S. Army serving under General Shafter in the Indian warfare. He entered the service as corporal and was advanced to the position of sergeant and was studying for the position of a lieutenant, but before he had attained to that commission while stationed at Angel Island, he met Miss Adelaide Irmlear in San Francisco, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage. He then took his honorable discharge and quit the army to settle down and they chose Los Gatos as their home. Purchasing forty-five acres he engaged in the poultry business, but the hard times of 1893 and the burning of their house took away their chances of success. During the first great rush to the gold fields of Alaska, Mr. Stocklmeier was among the first to go. Going over Chilcoot Pass, he made his way to the Yukon and there he constructed two boats with which to carry supplies down the river. On the trip one boat sank with everything on board, and besides suffering the financial loss he suffered terrible hardships of intense cold and lack of food and sufficient clothing. The period of his first trip to Alaska covered two years, during this time he followed mining, then he returned to Oakland where his home was located, but again the charms of the frontier life called to him and he set out for Alaska, this time for Nome, but misfortune again overtook him and he lost everything, a tidal wave sweeping his mine; and he returned to California. The family were then living at Oakland, and they removed to Santa Clara County, where Mr. Stocklmeier purchased three acres on the Stevens Creek Road, his residence being located on the banks of the Creek. It is particularly well located for the purpose he had in mind, that of making it a show place, in the already beautiful and attractive Santa Clara Valley. However, he was not inclined to settle down until he had made one more trial for a fortune in that new and wonderful country of Alaska.

W. E. Rhoades

so he made another trip to Nome and after spending a few months there returned to his home and took up the work of beautifying and improving his home place, now comprising six acres. He did not long enjoy his home, however, as he passed away January 17, 1919, from influenza. Mr. and Mrs. Stocklmeier were the parents of three children: Louis E., a civil engineer, was a first lieutenant in the U. S. Field Artillery and served overseas; Adel I. is a teacher in the College of Notre Dame; and Alphonse J. is a civil engineer, and was a second lieutenant in the Field Artillery. Mr. Stocklmeier was a man of artistic temperament and had carried out many of his plans and ideas in the construction of their home, so it is indeed a beautiful spot, and Mrs. Stocklmeier being in accord with her husband's ideas is steadily improving it until in time Mr. Stocklmeier's plans and ideas will have materialized. The family are held in high esteem in the community and their beautiful home is an example of what industry and perseverance will accomplish.

WILLIAM A. WHITEHURST.—In the rural district at Lexington, near Los Gatos, William A. Whitehurst was born February 25, 1864, a son of the pioneer lumberman and banker of Gilroy L. A. Whitehurst who was born in Princess Ann County, Va., June 4, 1834. His parents moved to St. Louis, Mo., when he was six years old and there resided for four years. In 1849 he crossed the plains to California and for a time mined in Butte County, but met with poor success and returned to Missouri in the winter of 1852. He once more returned to California, in 1859, and located in Sacramento, but remained there only a short time, when he moved to Santa Clara County on the Santa Cruz toll-road and engaged in lumbering. In 1869 he went back East for a visit but returned the following year and took up his residence in Gilroy. In 1875 he became connected with the Bank of Gilroy and served as its president for about three years. He had married Miss Hettie A. Logan, a native of Missouri, on January 31, 1860. William A. was reared and schooled at Live Oak and Gilroy, later supplementing with a business course at Heald's Business College in San Francisco. In 1884 he took active charge of the lumber yards at Gilroy for his father, who had organized the old bank of Gilroy and was employed in its management. For twenty-two years he operated and successfully managed the lumber business, and was succeeded by his brother, Logan L. Whitehurst.

In 1891 Mr. Whitehurst was united in marriage to Miss Mae V. Bradbury, a daughter of the pioneer Hiram Bradbury, now deceased, who was a foreman on the Miller & Lux ranch. They became parents of five children: Thelma, G. R. N. of Queen's Hospital, Hawaiian Islands; Albert, has been an invalid for sixteen years; Hettie, in training at St. Luke's Hospital, San Francisco; Ed, a student, and Charles, also a student. Mrs. Whitehurst passed away at the home place in Gilroy December 11, 1911. The second marriage of Mr. Whitehurst occurred September 30, 1914, and united him with Mrs. Mable E. (Heyman) Owen, who has two children, Harold Owen and Ruth Owen, both of whom reside in San Francisco. Mrs. Whitehurst passed away in San Francisco January, 1921.

For eighteen years Mr. Whitehurst worked in the old bank of Gilroy as bookkeeper and assistant cashier. He has also served two terms on the city council of Gilroy. Fraternally he has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1886 and has passed all the chairs. Politically he is a stanch Democrat Many have been the reverses in the loss of his first wife and the rearing of his children, and then in the loss of his second wife, but his courage and determination have never failed him. The beautiful Whitehurst ranch, which consists of some 3000 acres, is situated on the summit of the Santa Cruz mountains, overlooking the wonderful Santa Clara Valley. One hundred acres have been cleared and set to apple trees, which are just coming into bearing, and a more beautiful sight would be hard to find. Mr. Whitehurst owns a residence in Gilroy, but spends most of his time on the ranch. He enjoys the esteem and goodwill of a large circle of friends and acquaintances and gives freely of his time and means towards the development of his community.

ERNEST C. ZICKENDRATH.—The city of Palo Alto is fortunate in having a most complete and up-to-date veterinary hospital, owned and operated by Ernest C. Zickendrath, which is complete and modern in every detail. He was born at Greensburg, the county seat of Decatur County, Ind., February 15, 1877. His father was Frederick William Zickendrath, a German by birth and a baker and confectioner by occupation. His mother passed away at the Indiana home in 1900, when our subject was twenty-three years old, and the father makes his home with our subject. They were the parents of two sons: William M., succeeding to his father's business in Greensburg, Ind., and Ernest C., grew up in Indiana and graduated from the Greensburg high school with the class of 1895; in the fall of 1907 he came to California.

The marriage of Mr. Zickendrath occurred in Berkeley during his second year as student in the San Francisco Veterinary College, and he and his wife lived in Berkeley until the fall of 1911, when they moved to Palo Alto. Mrs. Zickendrath before her marriage was Grace T. Jones, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, a daughter of Evan Winthrop Jones, a native of Wales; her mother was Maria Thursfield, born in Ireland of English parentage. Mrs. Zickendrath was reared and school in Ohio; later she took a course at Denison University majoring in music; she is a fine pianiste and has held the position of organist in the Baptist Church of Palo Alto; she took a two-years' post-graduate musical course in Berlin under the great German pianist Prof. Oscar Raif.

Immediately upon arriving in Palo Alto Dr. Zickendrath opened an office on Hamilton Avenue and practiced for two years and a half before their present residence was built in 1913. They purchased three-quarters of an acre and erected a beautiful residence, Mrs. Zickeidrath drawing the plans herself. The hospital was built in the rear and Dr. Zickendrath specializes in the care of household pets, and has built up an exclusive and lucrative patronage. He is a frequent contributor to the American Veterinary Journal and a stockholder in the Growers Bank of San Jose, while both he and Mrs. Zickendrath are active members of the Baptist Church of Palo Alto.

J. E. AZEVEDO.—Among those whose labors are contributing to the development of the dairy industry in the Santa Clara Valley is numbered J. E. Azevedo, an enterprising, wide-awake and progressive young man, who is acting as foreman of a large dairy farm near Lawrence Station and is proving fully equal to the responsibilities of this important position. A native of California, he was born in Marin County, on January 12, 1900, his parents being Andre and Anna (Silvera) Azevedo. The father, a prominent dairyman, is operating the Vendome Ranch, in the Santa Clara Valley, one of the finest agricultural properties in Northern California.

In the public schools of Marin County J. E. Azevedo acquired his education, and when not busy with his textbooks his time was spent in his father's dairy, so that he obtained a thorough knowledge of the business under the capable instruction of the latter. When a young man of eighteen the son came to Santa Clara County, and although but twenty-one years of age he is now foreman of one of the largest dairy farms in the entire valley. The ranch, which contains 550 acres, is situated near Lawrence Station and is owned by J. B. Enright, of Santa Clara, who leases the property to F. A. Machado, a prominent financier and expert dairyman and head of the Milk Producers Association of San Francisco. The buildings are thoroughly modern and the dairy, under the capable management of Mr. Azevedo, is operated along the most progressive and efficient lines, so that the enterprise is proving a most profitable one. Careful training has given him a comprehensive knowledge of the dairy industry and he is thus well able to direct the labors of his four assistants. Mr. Azevedo puts up a large quantity of hay each season in order to supply the stock, which is of high grade and consists of forty-eight young cattle, four registered bulls and 182 milch cows.

On January 26, 1921, Mr. Azevedo was married to Miss Mary Machado, a daughter of F. A. Machado, and they are popular in social circles of the community. Mr. Azevedo has inherited much of his father's business ability and acumen and is rapidly forging to the front in dairy circles of the Santa Clara Valley. He is yet a young man, and judging from what he has already accomplished, his future career will be well worth the watching.

L. W. GIBSON.—Continuously associated with the commercial life of Palo Alto for over thirty years, L. W. Gibson is a pioneer blacksmith and machinist of the city, his place of business being at Emerson Street and Palo Alto Avenue. His partner, and brother-in-law as well, is G. L. Evans, the son of a Milpitas farmer and among the leading pioneers of Milpitas. Our subject comes from a prominent pioneer family of Santa Clara County, and he settled in Palo Alto in the early days when there were not more than fifteen families living there.

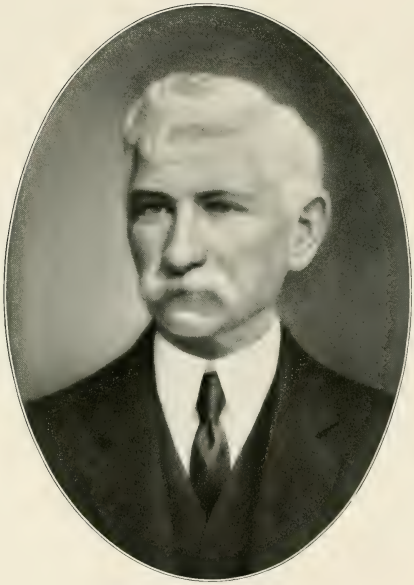
Mr. Gibson was born at Milpitas, Cal., on October 3, 1877, a son of the late Edward O. Gibson, well-known pioneer farmer and stockman. His father, who was extensively engaged in grain farming and did threshing throughout the Santa Clara Valley, was a man of sterling characteristics and very successful in his operations. Several years before his death, he was totally blind, having met with an accident which caused the loss of his eyesight. He continued to do business, however, until he passed away in April, 1915. He was a native of Canada and came to California in the early days where he married Miss Annie Burnett, a native of Mountain View, Cal., and a relative to California's first governor. Grandfather Burnett, who died while crossing the plains to California, married a Miss Jaynes and settled in Mountain View. When the Southern Pacific railroad was surveyed through that city, the right-of-way passed through the Jaynes' house. Our subject is one of six children, three boys and three girls, all living in Palo Alto, where his mother also resides. When he was two years old his parents removed to Santa Clara and settled on a farm and there he grew up and received valuable experience in farm work, driving the big harvesters, and mowers. His father always maintained a blacksmith shop in connection with his extensive farming operations and there Mr. Gibson learned to do blacksmithing, repairing machinery, etc. He settled in Palo Alto in 1891 and soon thereafter opened a shop and has been in business continuously since that time, at one time being associated with George W. Harms, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work. For a long time Mr. Gibson knew every person in Palo Alto and he is justly popular here. Mr. Gibson's marriage, which occurred in 1920, united him with Miss Elsie Lippincot, and they are the parents of one child, Phyllis. The family resides at Mayfield.

PETER J. PETERSEN.—An experienced dairyman who is much interested in the progress of Santa Clara Valley is Peter J. Petersen, who was born in Silkeburg, Denmark, on March 26, 1869, the son of Christian Petersen, a native of the same province, who died at the age of fifty-six, after a very strenuous life in the Danish forestry service. He had married Miss Sarah Nisson, a native of the same province, and on Ocober 3, 1921, she was eighty years of age, happily residing at her old home. Peter was reared in the home of his parents, and until he was fourteen years of age, he went to school. Then he secured work on a dairy farm in Denmark, where he had plenty to do, but learned a great deal. In 1890, he decided to come to America, and in company with an older sister he reached New York in October, 1890. In a short time, they made their way westward to San Francisco; but four years later, the sister returned to her mother.

In the meantime, Peter Petersen had removed to Sonoma County, and for ten years he was in the employ of R. A. Linebaugh, who had a dairy near Petaluma, and for whom our subject was cheesemaker. He also worked as butter-maker on the J. R. Denman ranch at Petaluma, where he remained for four years. He engaged in the poultry business at Tworock Valley for a few years, and, on disposing of his property in 1918, he removed to Santa Clara Valley and located on the Shepherd Dairy, near Old Gilroy. He operates a farm of 275 acres, with its own irrigation system, keeps 115 head of high-grade stock there, and has made much improvement since 1918. His cheese factory is No. 26.

At Petaluma, in 1902, Mr. Petersen was married to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, who had been reared at Tomales and is the daughter of Judge A. L. Fisher of Marin County; and they have four children—Earl, Clifford, Kenneth, and Norman, who are at school. Mr. Petersen belongs to the Masonic lodge and is a standpat Republican.

J. E. Azevedo



J. Castillon

JAMES CASTILLOU.—Among the worthy pioneers whose useful lives are pleasantly recalled by all who were fortunate to know and profit from them, was the late James Castillou, a prominent citizen of the Morgan Hill section. He was born in Basses-Pyrenees, near Iloron on October 25, 1852 and attended school in his native province. Early in 1869 he came to America and located first in San Francisco; he then went to what is now San Benito County and was foreman of a large ranch when only eighteen years old, but later removed to Santa Clara County. In 1884 he settled on the Catherine Dunne ranch near Morgan Hill and the first year worked as a wood cutter; the second year he farmed and the third year he leased a portion of the ranch on the east of Morgan Hill consisting of 3,600 acres and farmed extensively to grain and stock; at one time owning 1,000 head of Angora goats.

The marriage of James Castillou occurred on September 4, 1886, and united him with Miss Anna Bordenave, also a native of Oloron, Basses Pyrenees, who was born October 12, 1866. Her parents, Jean and Mary (Barillies) Bordenave were both natives of Oloron. Miss Bordenave came to America in 1884 with a sister, now Mrs. Clavere, who resides at Gilroy, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Castillou are the parents of one daughter, Jennie, now the wife of M. Batcabe and they reside with Mrs. Castillou. Mrs. Batcabe was a graduate with the first class of the Live Oak Union high school. For many years Mr. Castillou was a successful rancher and dairyman and in 1909 purchased 105 acres on Tennant Avenue, where he erected a fine residence and where Mrs. Castillou still resides. Forty acres of his ranch were sold to Charles Kellogg, the naturalist, and he and Mr. Castillou became boon companions. The last three years of his life were spent in retirement on account of his failing health. Mr. Castillou received his United States citizenship in Hollister and was the ninth person to receive citizenship in San Benito County. Besides being a successful rancher, he was active in financial matters, holding stock in the Bank of Italy at Gilroy and at one time was a stockholder and director in the Morgan Hill Bank.

After a useful, well-spent life, Mr. Castillou passed away at the family home September 28, 1920, leaving many friends to mourn his loss. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him for his genuineness of character and high ideals of citizenship.

JOHN M. CAMP.—One of Palo Alto's most popular young business men is John M. Camp, the efficient and genial local representative of Sherman Clay & Company's piano store, at 340 University Avenue. Genial and accommodating of disposition he takes pleasure in assisting teachers, musicians and concert people in advertising, printing programs and furnishing Steinway and other high grade instruments for public performances. He particularly aims to cooperate with local educational institutions in furnishing the best of pianos for their public recitals, school and concert work as occasion arises, thereby furthering his company's business interests and at the same time doing valuable services to the community.

A native of Holland, he was born at Amsterdam, June 10, 1892. Having completed the course of public instruction provided in his native country, he entered the employ of Holland's largest piano house, the firm of C. C. Bender at Amsterdam, who represent the Steinway and Aeolian Companies in Holland, serving as an office boy and gaining sales knowledge and a general familiarity with the piano business. He arrived in America in 1909, and coming to Chicago, he first worked in the factory of the Schultz Piano Company, for two and a half years; then he worked in the factory of the Kimball Piano Company for four years. While he received a liberal education in his native tongue, when he came to America he attended night school and in this way obtained a good business use of the English language. In 1915 he removed to California and went to work for George Birkel of Los Angeles and in 1917 returned to Chicago and again entered the employ of the W. W. Kimball Company working in the repair department. He was then sent out on the road as a salesman for the Kimball Piano Company through southern Michigan. When the late war broke out Mr. Camp enlisted and was sent to the Presidio at San Francisco and served in the Coast Artillery. After his honorable discharge he went to San Jose and accepted a position with Sherman Clay & Company, as a salesman, and was with them until they opened their new music store on August 20, 1920 at Palo Alto; he was then solicited to take charge of their new store and he became the local representative and is making good in every way. The business is steadily growing and Mr. Camp is one of the most promising of all the young music dealers in California. His efforts are ever toward the advancements of all movements calculated to enhance the general welfare of Palo Alto, and his fellow-townsmen esteem him highly for his many excellent qualities.

GUSTAF M. LILJENSTEIN.—An ambitious university student who is combining business and student life as one of the proprietors of the California Restaurant at 530 Emerson Street, Palo Alto, is Gustaf M. Liljenstein. He gives his personal attention to the operation and management of this business, which is one of the most popular and best patronized eating houses of the city. A young man of high moral character and lofty ideals, he is resolved to make the most of himself, and keeps up with his classes at the same time that he is shouldering the responsibilities of a successful restaurant business. He was born at Frederickstad, Norway, August 8, 1896. When one year old he was taken by his parents, the Rev. Jonas P. and Augusta (Hendricksen) Liljenstein, both natives of Sweden, back to Sweden, where the father became the pastor of a Swedish Congregational Church. He was seven years old when his parents left their native land and removed to the United States and settled in New London, Conn., where his father has since been the pastor of the Swedish Congregational Church.

G. M. was educated in the public schools of New London and was graduated from high school with the class of 1916. Of the seven children in his family, our subject and a sister, Mrs. Carlson, the wife of Emil Carlson, a naval officer residing in San Diego, are the only ones in California. In 1918 Mr. Liljenstein enlisted in the U. S. Navy and served at the submarine base at New London and on the U. S. S. Fulton. He was in the service fourteen months and was honorably discharged as yeoman of the first class at New London in 1919. He was determined to get a higher education, so he came to Palo Alto dur-

ing 1919 and entered the Stanford University, pursuing the chemical engineering course. So keen was his determination to go through college that he began working as a waiter; then the opportunity came in February 1920 to buy an interest in the California Restaurant with W. C. McCombs and they have been successfully conducting it ever since. Mr. Liljenstein is a member of the professional fraternity known as the Alpha Chi Sigma.

ROLLER & HAPGOOD.—Prominent among the up-to-date, indispensable establishments of Palo Alto may well be mentioned that of Messrs. Roller & Hapgood, the undertakers, of 430 University Avenue. Arthur Roller, the senior member, was born in San Francisco, the son of J. W. Roller, a native of Michigan, who married Miss Elizabeth Pfaff, of San Francisco. Her father came to the Coast as early as 1851 and ventured across the continent in doing so, meeting and overcoming all of the perils and hardships of the overland route. J. W. Roller came to California in 1863, and having established this business, he managed it until he sold out to his son and Mr. Hapgood in 1912. Arthur Roller attended the public schools in San Francisco and also in Palo Alto, and at Palo Alto, in 1909, married Miss Leah Arlene Duncan. She was born in Mayfield, Santa Clara County, and grew up an accomplished young woman. Two children, Willis A. and Robert Lewis, have been born to them.

Frank A. Hapgood, the junior member of the enterprising firm, was born in Nebraska, and his father, Alfred A. Hapgood, was a native of Ohio. His wife was Miss Ella Frost before her marriage, and she was born in Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Hapgood came to California about 1900, and Mr. Hapgood is with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as its agent at San Jose. Frank went to the public schools of Santa Cruz and then was employed in the Bank of Palo Alto until 1912, since which time he has been in this firm. He married Miss Eva Kerr, a native of Iowa, and they have one son, Robert. Messrs. Roller & Hapgood enjoy a wide and enviable reputation for the perfection with which they operate their service in behalf of afflicted humanity and according to the last word of science.

ROBERT P. GOBER, M. D.—A physician and surgeon of thirty-eight years' experience in Los Gatos and a native son of California, is Robert P. Gober, M. D., who was born in Sacramento, November 24, 1858. His father, Rev. W. R. Gober, was born in DeKalb County, Ga., in 1824, and was a minister in the Methodist Church South; he married Nancy Porter Beasley, a native of Lynchburg, Va., of a prominent old Virginian family, and an own cousin of General Robert E. Lee. In 1851 Rev. Gober, with his bride, came to California, coming via Panama to San Francisco. After preaching there for some time he took up his work in Sacramento, and then from 1864 to 1868 was stationed in Santa Clara, and afterwards his work was in various parts of the state. As presiding elder of the San Francisco District he rode horseback on his journeys from San Francisco to Santa Cruz. In 1872 Rev. Gober joined the Methodist Episcopal Church North, and his first appointment was at Kingsley Chapel, Sacramento. He was presiding elder of Sacramento District for several years, then of the Napa District, and was a delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Omaha, Nebr. He was chaplain at Folsom Prison for some years before he retired. Rev. Gober was one of the founders of Pacific Methodist College, located at Vacaville, and was its president for some years. In the early days he was a member of the State Legislature, and still later he was chaplain of the State Senate. This noble and grand old pioneer died at his home in College Park in March, 1908, being survived by his widow until December of the same year, when she, too, passed away, at the age of seventy-eight.

This worthy pioneer couple had six children, three of whom are living, Robert P. being the only son. Reared as an itinerant Methodist minister's son, he attended the public schools in various places until 1878, when he entered the University of the Pacific, now the College of the Pacific, where he was graduated in 1882 with the degree of A. B., and then, having chosen the profession of medicine, he entered the Medical College of the Pacific, afterwards Cooper Medical College, for a year, then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York City, where he was graduated in 1884 with the degree of M. D., and immediately returned to Santa Clara County, locating at Los Gatos, where he took up the practice of his profession, in which he has been so universally successful, and he is held in the highest esteem by all who know him for his kindness of heart and philanthropy. He has seen the country round about grow from mustard fields to a garden spot of orchards, and the city of Los Gatos from a hamlet to a city. He has built a beautiful residence on Santa Cruz Avenue and Bean Street.

Dr. Gober was married in Los Gatos June 17, 1886, to Miss Annette Bean, who was born at Hudson, Mich., a daughter of John Bean, a native of Maine, who settled in Michigan and was an inventor. While in Springfield, Ohio, he invented a force pump and also a turbine windmill. He came to Los Gatos in 1883, and was the inventor of the Bean spray pump, and organized the Bean Spray Pump Company, beginning their manufacture in Los Gatos. The plant was afterwards moved to San Jose, where he built up a large business. After years of activity, wishing to retire, he resigned and spent his last days in Los Gatos, which had always been his home in California. Mrs. Gober was educated in Springfield, Ohio, and was a cultured woman whose esthetic influence was felt in the community, where she was much loved and appreciated. Dr. Gober was bereaved of his faithful wife May 12, 1921, leaving two children: Helen Porter, a graduate of Stanford, class of 1914, married David Coleman, also a graduate of Stanford, and she passed away February 21, 1922, leaving a daughter, Nanette Coleman. Nancy Cornelia is a graduate of St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses. She enlisted in the U. S. Navy as a nurse, was sent overseas and served at Guam for one year, when she returned and was mustered out of service. She now presides gracefully over Dr. Gober's home.

Dr. Gober was prevailed upon to serve as school trustee for four years. His time is taken up with his profession and he will not consider political preferment of any kind, but is a believer in the principles of the Republican party. Fraternally Dr. Gober was made a Mason in Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M., of which he is past master. He is

F. Cribari

a member of Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M., San Jose, and of San Jose Commandery No. 10, Knights Templar, of which he is past commander. He is also a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco. Dr. Gober is influential in medical circles and has served as vice-president of the Santa Clara County Medical Society. He is a vestryman of St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

FIORE CRIBARI—A worthy representative of his family, Fiore Cribari, of San Jose, is ably carrying on the work of producing and shipping California products as manager of B. Cribari & Sons' interests in Santa Clara County. He was born at Cosenza, Italy on January 21, 1890, a son of Benjamin and Josephine (Abruzzini) Cribari, both born in that same community in Italy where their son first saw the light. In 1899, with their four children, they came to America and located at Trinidad, Colo., where the father mined and worked in the coke ovens. He had followed the transfer business in his native country and this decided change gave him an insight into many angles of American life. In 1903 the family came on to California and made settlement in the Santa Clara Valley and ever since they have followed ranching and orcharding. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Cribari had seven children: Fiore, of this review; Angelo G., lives in San Bruno; Stanislaus is deceased; Anthony also resides at San Bruno. These were born in Italy. Erma, born in Colorado, is a graduate from the State Normal at San Jose; Mary was born at Morgan Hill and is a student at Notre Dame; and Helen, also born at Morgan Hill, is a student in the San Mateo high school.

When his sons became of age, Benjamin Cribari formed the copartnership known as B. Cribari & Sons, and working together they have accomplished much good and aided materially in developing property in this part of the state. The first parcel of land they bought was forty acres at Morgan Hill, and starting on a small scale in 1904, they increased their operations until they owned and had under lease some 3,000 acres of land in various locations. They have developed orchards and vineyards; raised hay and grain; developed a fine dairy with 225 head of cows from the Mills herd, this latter at San Bruno, in San Mateo County, where they lease 800 acres of land. They own ninety-five acres and a winery at Madrone; have eighty acres in the Lion tract, which they will set to grapes and fruit. In 1922 they bought 330 acres near Hollister, which they expect to put in vines and orchard. For several seasons they have raised, bought, packed and shipped wine grapes to markets in the East, specializing in their brand—Sonnie Boy. In 1921 their shipments reached 3,000 tons and they expect to increase that amount in 1922. They use only the most modern methods and appliances to save labor, although they keep twenty-five head of horses on their ranches. Eight men are employed regularly and in busy seasons they have from forty to fifty.

Fiore Cribari was united in marriage at San Jose, on July 6, 1919, with Miss Maria Bisceglia, a resident of the Golden State since 1902, and they have two children, Josephine Maria and Theodore Stanislaus. The family are always glad to welcome their many friends at their home, which is located on Bird Avenue, San Jose. Mr. Cribari received his naturalization papers at San Jose, in September, 1915, and ever since he has been a stanch Republican. He is an active member of the Loyal Italo-American Association and of the Knights of Columbus, and ever ready and willing to do his full share to make Santa Clara County a better place in which to live by participating in all progressive movements.

Benjamin Cribari and his good wife live at San Bruno, San Mateo County, where the family have their headquarters. The sons, Angelo G., and Stanislaus, who died from the effects of his war service, showed their patriotism and loyalty when they gave their services to their adopted country during the World War. Angelo served in France and was a corporal there for one year and since his discharge has taken his place with the B. Cribari & Sons firm. Their father had served three years in the National Army in Italy in his younger days. Taken all in all, this progressive family have advanced steadily in the business world during their residence in California.

R. M. OLSSON-SEFFER, D. V. S.—The early memories of R. M. Olsson-Seffer go across the ocean to far-off Helsingfors, Finland, where his boyhood years were spent. He was born in Vermland, Sweden, May 31, 1882, the son of Pehr and Alma Maria Olsson-Seffer, and while he was still a young lad the family removed to Helsingfors. The father was a wholesale lumberman and engaged extensively in this work, being the owner of seven sawmills. Most of his lumber was sawed in the forests near the White Sea, west of Archangel, Russia, where he had obtained valuable timber concessions, but owing to the treachery and dishonesty of the Russian bureaucratic government, his right to ship out the lumber was denied and the consequence was confiscation of his entire fortune in 1900. The parents came to California in 1909, settling at Fruitdale, where the mother still resides, the father having passed away in September, 1921, at the age of eighty-seven. Both parents came from excellent Swedish families, Mr. Olsson-Seffer having been a member of the Swedish lower house for eight years.

Of a family of eleven children, all of whom received good educations in the universities of Upsala and Helsingfors, Finland, R. M. Olsson-Seffer is now the second eldest of those living. With his older brother, Pehr Hjalmar, he left home at the age of eighteen, sailing for Australia, where they spent some time, also including the Orient, New Zealand, Egypt and South Africa in their extensive travels. Pehr Hjalmar Olsson-Seffer had graduated at the University of Helsingfors and was a botanist of note, so that they were well received everywhere. In 1900 the brothers came to America, settling at Palo Alto, Cal., where Hjalmar became an instructor of botany in Stanford University and received his Ph. D. degree. Later they were joined by their sister Ellen, who entered the medical school of Stanford University, but the prospects of a brilliant career were cut short by her death during her junior year.

Having graduated from the University of Helsingfors, Mr. Olsson-Seffer was prepared to take up a professional career. He first took the regular veterinary course in the San Francisco Veterinary College, graduating with the class of 1907. He then entered Stanford University for post-graduate work, spending three and a half years there, specializing in physiology, histology, embryology and biology, at the same time engaging in veterinary practice in

Palo Alto, beginning in 1908, so that he has been established here for eighteen years. He is also engaged in the stock business, leasing a stock farm in the vicinity of Palo Alto, where he raises about forty calves each year for milk cows.

At Redwood City, Cal., Mr. Olsson-Seffer was married to Miss Frances Walker of Palo Alto, a talented woman, who before her marriage was a trained nurse; she is an active worker in the Episcopal Church of Palo Alto. Fortunate in an excellent education, both in his native land and in this country, Mr. Olsson-Seffer's scientific training places him among the leading men in his profession in the Bay Counties of California, and he is prominent in the Bay Counties Veterinary Association. He is a Knights Templar Mason, belonging to the Palo Alto Commandery, and in politics is a Republican.

His brother, Pehr Hjalmar Olsson-Seffer, with whom he came to America, went from Stanford University, where he was instructor of botany, to the City of Mexico. There he was associated with the governmental botanical laboratory, and at the same time was the Mexican representative of the Chile Sodium Nitrate Propaganda. He was government botanist for the Mexican Republic and was a good friend of Porfirio Diaz and President Madera, but during the revolution his promising life came to a tragic end when he was killed during an uprising there. Another brother, Runar Olsson-Seffer, graduated at the University of Wisconsin with the Ph. D. degree, and was formerly a student at Stanford University. He now makes his home in Sweden, where he is director of the Chile Sodium Nitrate Propaganda for Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

HERBERT L. ROBERTS.—A career of more than ordinary business promise is that of Herbert L. Roberts, the cashier of the First National Bank of Los Gatos, who was born and reared in this beautiful mountain town. His birth occurred May 24, 1896, and is the son of Charles E. and Bertha (Henderson) Roberts. The father was born in Massachusetts and came with his parents to Iowa, where he was reared. Later he moved to Eugene, Ore., where he followed ranching until he came to California in the early '80s. Here he was engaged again in ranching and later in the meat business at Los Gatos and San Jose until he retired. Mrs. Roberts, who was born in England, came to California with her parents, her marriage to Mr. Roberts occurring at Los Gatos. Of their six children, Herbert L. is next to the youngest. His preliminary education began in the grammar school at San Jose, and then at Los Gatos, where he was graduated from the high school with the class of 1914. After graduation he entered the First National Bank, and his advancement was rapid, for in 1918 he was made cashier, which position he has filled with capability and resourcefulness. From July, 1918, till January 24, 1919, he served in U. S. N. R. F. at San Diego as quartermaster of Aviation. He is a member of Los Gatos Post No. 158, American Legion, and is ex-treasurer and member of the executive committee.

Mr. Robert's marriage united him with Miss Ruth Littlepage, of Oregon, and they are the parents of two daughters, Rosemary and Ruth Janet. Politically a stanch Democrat he is a successful and popular man of affairs, who always finds time to lend a hand to advance every worthy movement in local affairs, and the sterling traits of his character have gained for him the high respect, confidence and goodwill of his fellow townsmen.

D. W. JAMES.—A highly esteemed resident of Santa Clara since the early '80s, D. W. James, of 1259 Main Street, has become well and favorably known as the mechanic for the Hubbard & Carmichael Planing Mill, on West Santa Clara Street, in San Jose, where he has been since 1896. He was born in Decatur, Macon County, Ill., on May 24, 1858, and in that town grew up until he was eight years of age. His oldest brother, Benjamin James, was killed in the Battle of Fort Donelson, in February, 1862, and his body was returned to Decatur for burial. D. W. James' father was Aaron E. James, a native of Virginia, who had married Miss Mary Amos, also a native of the Old Dominion; and on both sides, his ancestors were of English Cavalier stock, members of colonial families established in America long before the Revolution.

When he was eight years old, he accompanied his parents in their removal back to Staunton, Augusta County, Va., the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson, but the country was so devastated on account of the war that the family settled at Litchfield, Ill., and there the lad grew up. His father was a cabinet maker and by his trade provided the support for a family of eight children—four boys and four girls; only one of whom went back to Virginia to stay, while seven remained in Illinois. It thus happened that D. W. James grew up to learn the cabinetmaker's trade. The father, who was an invalid for several years, passed away on Christmas Day, in 1876. He had had many interesting experiences, as when, with the son who was killed at the siege of Fort Donelson, he crossed the great plains and walked all the way from Omaha to California in 1854. He sought the hidden treasure in the Golden State, and after nine months of successful mining, returned to Decatur by way of the Horn in a sailing vessel.

He worked for four years in the furniture factories of St. Louis, and then went to Illinois and secured employment in the railway repair shops at Mattoon, Ill., owned by the Big Four Railroad Company. In 1882, he came back to California and Santa Clara, where his sister Mollie, the wife of A. Boone Ford, was then living. After coming here, he was employed by the Pacific Manufacturing Company, he being then a journeyman mechanic; and this position of responsibility he filled for eight years. In 1890, he went to work for the Garden City Lumber Company, in their planing mills on Orchard Street, and there he was master mechanic for four years. Then he came back to the Pacific Manufacturing Company, and worked for them in Santa Clara until the end of December, 1895; and the following February he went to work for Hubbard & Carmichael, and he has been in charge of the sash and door department ever since.

In 1879, Mr. James was married to Miss Olive Crowell, a native of Ohio who was reared in Illinois. Her father, Amos Crowell, died when she was only a year old; and her mother passed away at eighty-eight years. Mrs. S. K. Sanders and Mrs. J. W. Sanders of Santa Clara are both sisters of Mrs. James; and she also had two brothers, George and Cory Crowell, that fought through the Civil War, Mrs.

E. H. Mullen

James being the youngest of eight children. Four children have entered the family of Mr. and Mrs James: Beulah M., who was born at Mattoon, Ill., is the wife of Ralph E. Eaton, the rancher of San Jose; and they have one child, Joyce. Harriet was born in California and grew to be seventeen years of age, when she died. Grace, the third in order of birth, is the wife of Dr. G. A. Snyder, a dentist of San Luis Obispo. Marcella is a graduate of the Santa Clara high school. Mrs. James is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Santa Clara. Mr. James is a member of the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners, and he is a Progressive Republican.

EDWARD H. MULLEN.—An enterprising business man, who is proud to claim Santa Clara County as the place of his birth, is Edward H. Mullen, the genial proprietor of the general merchandise store at Robertsville, corner of Almaden Road and Branham Lane, better known as the Five Mile Corner. He was born on September 3, 1884, the eldest son of Edward and Kate (Lanz) Mullen, who came to California in 1876 and settled in Santa Clara County. Besides Edward they had three other sons: Harvey A., an engineer on the Western Pacific Railway; Frank A., assisting Edward in his store; and William W., an employe of the Shell Oil Co. at Martinez. After ranching in this county for a time the family moved to Redding, Shasta County, where Mr. Mullen engaged in ranching for a number of years, then moved back to Santa Clara County and now with his wife is living on a ranch near Alum Rock, enjoying the fruits of his labors.

Edward H. Mullen was educated in the public schools of Santa Clara and Shasta Counties and as a boy assisted his father on his ranch at Redding and became thoroughly familiar with the business. It was about 1901 that he came back to Santa Clara County and went to work for his uncle, Prosper Estrade, in his store at Robertsville and he was busily engaged here for about five years, then went to Santa Cruz and became an assistant in C. D. Hinkle's store, continuing until 1913, at which time Mr. Mullen came back to this county and purchased the merchandise business from his uncle. He has added many necessary improvements and enlarged his quarters until today he has a modern establishment and carries a large and well-assorted stock of general merchandise, groceries, oils and auto supplies. It was in 1919 that he made the purchase of the eight acres and buildings thereon from Mrs. Estrade and now is sole owner of the property. His courteous treatment of all patrons is well known and assures his ultimate success. He employs three people to help care for the trade, which has steadily increased.

The marriage of Edward H. Mullen and Miss Edna Reeg occurred on June 2, 1913, and they have two children, Winifred Bernice, a student at Notre Dame College, and Edward R. Mrs. Mullen was born in Placerville, Cal., the daughter of the late Leonard and Clementina (McLaughlin) Reeg, who also had these other children: viz, Oscar O., Christina M., and Mary L. Reeg.

Mr. Mullen is a Republican in his political convictions and fraternally is a member of the Knights of Columbus, of the third degree, and of the Foresters of America. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Mullen is always ready and willing to assist in the promotion of all enterprises for the good of the county and has served on various organization committees of the Prune and Apricot Growers; was one of the men who were largely instrumental in having the San Jose-Almaden highway paved and in many ways has shown his public spirit and enterprise so that he and his family are highly esteemed by all who know them, and particularly in the community where they reside.

LOUIS EATON.—The able and affable manager of the City Garage, located at 529 Alma Street, Palo Altar, Cal., Louis Eaton is counted among the most successful business men of the college city. He is a native son of California and is a wide-awake, square dealer and an able business executive. He was born at Biggs, Butte County, Cal., February 11, 1877, and is the son of B. F. Eaton, a pioneer of California, who was a freighter from Oroville into the mines in the early days before the railroads were built; he was born in Kentucky and came to California in the '50s, and still lives with his son, the subject of this sketch, and is an active and interesting California pioneer. The mother was Miss Jessie Jack, born in Scotland, and she passed away when Louis was twenty years old; he is the only son, but he had four sisters; one is dead, one lives in Oregon and two in California, one of whom is Mrs. Henry Sheets of Palo Alto.

Louis Eaton was educated in the grammar and high schools of Oroville, and soon after his mother's death he left Butte County, going to Southern Oregon, where he became county jailer, in which capacity he served for a number of years. In 1911 he came to Palo Alto and engaged in the ice business with Mr. Woodard for eight years; then, in 1919, he became manager of the City Garage, and he has been the means of steadily increasing the business since taking charge of it. The City Garage has a well-equipped machine shop with three expert automobile mechanics constantly employed; they deal in Hood tires, automobile accessories of all kinds, gasoline, oils and greases.

Mr. Eaton's marriage occurred at Yreka, Cal., and united him with Miss Myrtle Worth, and they are the parents of eight children: Laura, Minnie, Mabel, Louis, Bennie, Myrtle, Franklin, and Virginia, a large and interesting family, favorites in Palo Alto, and they live at 481 University Avenue.

SEWALL S. BROWN.—Since his appointment as superintendent of the Los Gatos plant of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, Sewall S. Brown has done able and conscientious work and is well qualified for the duties of his position. A native of Kansas, he was born in Grant County, November 20, 1891, of the union of Frederick B. and Mary (Miller) Brown, who came to California in 1893. The father is a man of high intellectual attainments and is now serving as Judge of the Superior Court, his rulings being characterized by a masterful grasp of every problem presented for solution. More extended mention is made of Mr. Brown, Sr., elsewhere in this work.

Sewall S. Brown attended the grammar and high schools of San Jose and afterward became a student at Stanford University. After completing his education he became connected with the San Jose Water Works and then secured a position as field representative with the California Seed Growers' As-

sociation, with which he remained until June 1, 1921, when he came to Los Gatos as superintendent of plant No. 7 of the California Prune & Apricot Growers' Association. He has a comprehensive understanding of the work in which he is engaged and is seeking in every way possible to advance the interests of his employers, who thoroughly appreciate his services.

Mr. Brown married Miss Sue Bell, a daughter of Richard R. Bell, a native of Los Gatos, and they now have a son, Sewall S., Jr. In his political views Mr. Brown is a Republican and the nature of his recreation is indicated by his membership in the San Jose Golf Club, while fraternally he is identified with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He has the energy and faith in the future characteristic of a young man and has already made for himself a creditable position in business circles of Santa Clara County, while his enterprise and ambition will undoubtedly carry him steadily forward.

WILLIAM HAMILTON CILKER.—One of the fine orchard properties of the Los Gatos district is the Lester, Cilker, Lester ranch of 186 acres, located on the San Jose-Los Gatos Road, and owned by William Hamilton Cilker and his two partners, Nathan Lester and William Lester. William H. Cilker was born on his father's old home place two miles northeast of Los Gatos, the son of John Cilker, long an honored citizen of Santa Clara County and one of the extensive horticulturists of his day. He was a native of Hanover, Germany, born there March 15, 1833, and was brought to the United States when an infant, by his parents, John and Elizabeth (Barloga) Cilker. They located in Detroit, Mich., and later came west to Joliet, Ill., where Mrs. Cilker died in 1840; the father went back to Detroit and there he passed away the next year.

John Cilker, after his father's death, was bound out to Alexander Buell, a lawyer in Detroit, and later for two years to Peter Fisher, but when fourteen he started out for himself. He lived in Wisconsin, Illinois and Missouri, and in 1857 came to California across the plains and went into the gold mines near Placerville. In June, 1858, he went to the Fraser River mines in British Columbia, where he mined for a while, then removed to Washington Territory, where for ten years he was in the lumber business. While in Victoria, British Columbia, in 1867, he was married to Jane Lipsett, a native of County Donegal, Ireland, and immediately after their marriage they came to California and settled on the ranch near Los Gatos, which was thereafter their home. Here Mr. Cilker developed a fine orchard and vineyard of 174 acres, and was a leader among the fruit growers of the county. He was also president of the Co-operative Wine Company of Los Gatos. He died here in 1909, survived by his widow. Next to the youngest of a family of eight children, William Hamilton Cilker was educated in the grammar and high schools at Los Gatos, and graduated from the College of Civil Engineering of the University of California in 1909, with the B. S. degree. He followed civil engineering principally in the city of San Francisco as assistant city engineer on the new sewer system, the high pressure fire system and the municipal railroad system. In 1916 he became active in the management of the ranch, owned by himself and his two partners. Here they have developed water and installed an electric pumping plant with a capacity of 150 inches, sufficient to irrigate the entire ranch, which is devoted to raising prunes and grapes.

In San Jose, Mr. Cilker was married to Miss Hazel Beatrice Lester, born in that city, the daughter of Nathan L. and Sarah E. (Spicer) Lester, and they have become the parents of four children: Beatrice Ann, Marion Sarah, William Hamilton, Jr., and George Edward. Where national issues are concerned, Mr. Cilker is a Republican, and he is a Mason, belonging to Los Gatos lodge No. 292, F. & A. M.

AUGUST GUBSER.—A prosperous dairy farmer, now retired, whose optimistic views of life and genial temperament have made him popular in a wide circle of friends, is August Gubser, of Old Gilroy, who was born in Canton St. Gallen, Switzerland, on May 1, 1870, the son of Joseph and Annie (Giger) Gubser, both natives of the same province. His father died a premature death, but the lad was enabled to enjoy the usual excellent public school advantages afforded in the Swiss Republic, although when he was eight years old he began to work on a dairy farm. His mother passed away when he was seventeen years old; and the following year he came out to America. A stranger in a strange land, he was glad to find at Tres Pinos, San Benito County, Cal., a number of his own fellow-countrymen; and since they were established in dairying, he worked for them for a while. Next he hired out to A. Rianda on the Ellis Rancho; and in a short time he became a partner in the dairy and cheese enterprise, and remained there at Factory No. 15 for seven years.

In 1901, Mr. Gubser acquired twenty acres of fine land nearby, and since then, from time to time, he has added seventy acres, until now he owns one of the richest dairy farms in this section. He is a stockholder in the Gilroy branch of the Bank of Italy, and having been made an American citizen when he was twenty-one years old, he has since been active in public affairs.

At Gilroy, on February 10, 1892, Mr. Gubser was married to Miss Carrie Battis, the daughter of the well-known pioneers, Charles and Beatrice (Malia) Battis, natives of Vermont and Ireland, respectively, who were married in Gilroy in 1867, and their four children were born there. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Gubser. August, Jr., is married and resides at Old Gilroy, as does Charles, his twin brother, with his wife and one child; Joseph, too, lives there, with his wife and three children. Anna became the wife of Alex. Sturla and the mother of two children, and makes Old Gilroy her home; Laura lives with her parents. The family are active in the Rebekah lodge and Mrs. Gubser is past district deputy of the order. Mr. Gubser has been a member of the Odd Fellows at Gilroy since 1902, while he has been a Mason since 1906, holding membership in the lodge at Gilroy. He has served as trustee of the San Ysidro school district for several terms, and is now trustee of the Gilroy Union high school. He recently erected a fine modern residence at his home-place, and each of his sons owns a comfortable home on his respective portion of the Gubser ranch, and shoulder their share of the labor and responsibility of conducting the extensive estate.

S. CLYDE KYLE.—Prominent among the industrial leaders of San Jose who have contributed largely toward placing Santa Clara County upon the wide-world map is S. Clyde Kyle, the efficient and popular president and general manager of the National Axle Corporation, whose proficiency marks the natural mechanical genius of his family. He was born in Marshall, Texas, on April 20, 1884, the son of S. A. Kyle, a master-mechanic, who had married Miss Ida V. Teague; and he began his educational courses in the Fort Worth schools, continuing with instruction in mechanical engineering at the Spring Garden Institute in Philadelphia. From 1901 to 1907, he was with the Baldwin Locomotive Works, in that same city; and there he had charge of the assembling and erecting departments, which produced from ten to thirteen locomotives a day. During the next two years, he was busy with motor car and truck sales engineering work, and from 1909 to 1910, he served the Premier Motor Company in executive capacity. For four years, dating from 1910, Mr. Kyle was general manager of the axle department of A. C. Clark & Company, which manufactured truck parts and car-axles, and from 1914 to 1918, he was president and general manager of the Engineering and Sales Corporation, Chicago, which brought out, designed, produced and marketed very successfully the Wisconsin Axle. Now the Wisconsin Parts Company, which makes this axle, is the third largest producer of worm-drive axles. The basic design of this axle has proven eminently satisfactory, and such has been its acceptance and endorsement that no changes have been made to any great extent since it was first produced and marketed. Through 1918 and 1919, Mr. Kyle was sales engineer for the U. S. Ball Bearing Manufacturing Company, at Chicago, and acted for them as their Pacific Coast branch manager; and in 1919 he became identified with the National Axle Corporation, assuming the position of vice-president and general manager and later was elected president and general manager. He is a member of both the Society of Automotive Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Although the National Axle Company passed through some difficulties when it first started, it is now in line for some of the big business of the world and is rapidly becoming better and more widely known. Mr. Kyle individually has his own sales and engineering business in San Francisco, with offices in the Rialto Building, representing on the Pacific Coast the following companies: U. S. Ball Bearing Company of Chicago, Ill., Kelly Reamer Company of Cleveland, Ohio, Savage Arms Corporation of Sharon, Pa., Hartford Auto Parts Company of Hartford, Conn., The Strom Steel Ball Company of Oak Park, Ill., Chicago Railway Signal & Supply Company, Chicago, Ill., Hercules Motor Manufacturing Company of Canton, Ohio, Union Spring & Manufacturing Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., and several others.

At Chicago, Illinois, in October, 1916, Mr. Kyle was married to Miss Bessie Erickson, a native of Pennsylvania, and their union has been blessed with one daughter, Betty Virginia Kyle. Mr. Kyle is a member of the Independent Order of Foresters of America, but in national political affairs he holds himself aloof from any particular party, seeks to do his full duty as a public-spirited citizen, and lends a hand, whenever it is needed.

NICHOLAS BORDENAVE.—A representative French-American in Santa Clara County, particularly well-known in and around Gilroy, is Nicholas Bordenave, who is both highly esteemed and popular. He was born at Oloron, in the Basses-Pyrennees, France, on August 12, 1872, the son of John and Pasqualle (Barreilles) Bordenave, both natives of the same beautiful French village. His father, who was a tanner of hides, died at the early age of forty-two. The lad was reared and taught at home, and at twelve years of age became an employe of a wholesale and retail merchandise establishment at Oloron. On October 10, 1888, wishing to push out into the world for himself, Nicholas Bordenave left home for California; and having arrived safely here, he located at Gilroy. He soon learned some English, and he got a job working for the Miller & Lux estate. Two brothers, John P. and Joseph Bordenave, of Gilroy, and a sister, Mrs. Clavere, now of Morgan Hill, had preceded him to the Golden State, and of the nine children in the domicile, one brother, Estanislaus, had gone to South America from France before our subject was born.

In 1897 Nicholas Bordenave and his brother, Joseph, leased 160 acres near Gilroy from the Spring Valley Water Company and farmed that land until 1905 when they bought and conducted the French Hotel at Gilroy, only retiring a few years ago. They also acquired, from Miller & Lux in 1920, the Lewis Place, on Bodfish Road, which is set to prunes. In July, 1898, Judge Hyland of San Jose admitted all of the brothers to United States citizenship, and since then Mr. Bordenave has been a Democrat. He has always been public-spirited and patriotic, a natural quality of his fellow-countrymen, and ever since October, 1888, he has been a member of the French-American Benevolent Society, of San Francisco.

ANTONE ALVES.—One of the finest vineyards of its size in the Santa Clara Valley is that of Antone Alves at San Martin, where he maintains his own packing house, shipping his fancy fruit to all parts of the United States. A native son, Mr. Alves was born at Hayward, Alameda County, February 17, 1876, the youngest son of Manuel and Isabel (Nevis) Alves both natives of the Azores and now deceased. He entered the public schools at the age of six, but when he was twelve he started out in life for himself, entering the employ of J. C. Alves at Mountain View, working as an orchardist for three years. The following four years were spent as a teamster on the Delmas ranch and then as a driver in the livery barns at Mountain View. He gave up this work to become assistant clerk of the Mountain View Hotel, and also became the owner of five acres of land there, which he afterward disposed of.

In January, 1917, Mr. Alves came to San Martin, where he located on thirteen acres of land which had been considered almost a failure in producing crops, but by special work and study with Professor Boletta of the agricultural and viticultural department of the University of California, Mr. Alves and his wife have turned the ranch into a splendid paying proposition. Fancy Tokay and Black Emperor grapes of the finest stock are grown exclusively, and the reputation of the Alves vineyard has gone

throughout the country. Mr. Alves has exhibited his fruit on a number of occasions and each time it has taken the blue ribbon.

Mr. Alves' marriage in 1907 united him with Mrs. Lela M. (Voorhees) Barnes, who was the mother of three children: Alice, the wife of William Boag of San Francisco, has one child; Vera, Mrs. Frank Gurries of Morgan Hill, has two children; Eva married A. Karner of Oakland, and they have three children. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Alves, Isabel and Arthur, both attending school. A Republican in politics, Mr. Alves has always taken an active interest in civic affairs, and while at Mountain View acted as deputy sheriff. Prominent in fraternal life, he is past president of Mountain View Parlor, N. S. G. W., past chief ranger of Court Rose Hill, Foresters of America, past president U. P. E. C., and the first president of the I. D. E. S. of Mountain View.

BAPTISTE BORDI.—An old settler of California, Baptiste Bordi was born at Parma, Italy, January 24, 1841, where his father Augustin was a farmer. Baptiste Bordi was left an orphan at nine years of age, his father passing away in 1845 and his mother in 1850. Thus the little lad was thrown on his own resources and naturally had a hard time of it in his battle for a livelihood. For a short time he was a soldier, then he became a traveler visiting France, Spain, Portugal, making his own way. Then he went to Brazil, next to South Africa and later on to Morocco. Then we find him in England, where he was employed in London and Liverpool until he decided to come to California in 1869. After working a short time at gardening in San Francisco, he made his way to Calaveras County, where he followed prospecting, but with indifferent success. He then went to Oregon and mined for a time near Canon City and next was in business in Portland for a short time, until he made his way to British Columbia, where he engaged in mining about two-hundred miles north of Victoria. On his return to San Francisco he had a fruit store for a short time. He came to Mountain View July 15, 1871, and leased a farm and raised vegetables, meeting with sufficient success to enable him to purchase the place. He purchased lots in Mountain View and built the Grand Hotel, of which he was proprietor for many years. In 1881 he bought 167½ acres of his present ranch on Stevens Creek, later on purchasing an adjoining ranch of 120 acres, making 287½ acres in all, which he has cleared and improved. About 100 acres of the ranch are under cultivation, devoted to orchard and vineyard, being pronounced one of the finest ranches on Stevens Creek, where Mr. Bordi enjoys the quiet and contentment of his own home.

In Mayfield occurred the marriage of Mr. Bordi and Dossolina Grazzor. She was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, coming with her parents to California via New Orleans when she was only a child. Of the nine children born to them four are living: Isabella, Mrs. Tillman, resides near Mayfield; Placido P. is a deputy sheriff under Mr. Lyle and also assists his father on the ranch; Stephen is a carpenter in San Francisco, and Antonio P. is a stockman in San Mateo County. Mr. and Mrs. Bordi have been very energetic and indefatigable in their efforts, and have been successful in gaining a competency. For many years he was a member of the Eagles and Druids.

MORRISON & WALLACE.—The firm of Morrison and Wallace, confectioners, 1012 Franklin Street, Santa Clara, California, known as the Wallace Candy Store, is one of the most popular and best patronized business places in its line in the Santa Clara Valley. This firm is composed of L. J. Morrison and Mrs. A. C. Wallace—brother and sister, being a son and a daughter of the late J. D., and Mary Morrison, who were both of Scotch ancestry and born at Glengarry, in the province of Ontario, Canada, where they were married and reared a family of ten children. In the early '90s their oldest son, John Cameron Morrison, came to Santa Clara. Soon thereafter he was joined by his two younger brothers, Kenneth and Angus, and then, a little later, came Norman D., and in 1902 the parents and the rest of the family came to Santa Clara, and have played an important part as leading citizens. The father passed away in 1908, but the mother still lives at Santa Clara, in comfortable circumstances, close to the homes of several of her children, who are all most highly respected. The ten children are: John Cameron, the well-known and able draftsman for the Pacific Manufacturing Company, resides in Santa Clara; Donald, is a rancher at Milestone, Saskatchewan, Canada; Kenneth, and Angus, comprise the firm of Morrison Brothers, leading contractors and builders at Santa Clara where they both reside; Sarah, who is now Mrs. Jewell, and resides with her husband at Chicago, Illinois; Dr. Norman D. Morrison is a physician and surgeon of San Mateo, California; Catherine is the wife of Angus J. Bradley, an extensive rancher at Milestone, Saskatchewan, Canada; Annie is the wife of A. C. Wallace, the shipping clerk for the Pacific Manufacturing Company at Santa Clara and a partner in the firm of Morrison & Wallace; Louis J. Morrison also of the said firm resides in Santa Clara, and Lolla, is the wife of L. Brown, a rancher at Modesto. This large and remarkable family, comes from some of the oldest and most noted families of Scotland, and are a most valuable acquisition to Santa Clara's social, business, industrial and professional life.

The Wallace Cady Store is a first class place, with an elegant ice cream parlor and lunch room, candy store and kitchen, where confections of the best quality are manufactured. The place is also provided with an up-to-date soda water fountain, where syrups and crushes made from choice Santa Clara Valley fruits are manufactured and served. This place is growing in trade and popularity, since both of the partners, give it their best personal attention.

Louis J. Morrison is a draftsman of note, having been employed as such for many years by the Pacific Manufacturing Company before he entered in the confectioner's line by starting his first store at Gilroy. He had moved to Mountain View, where he was engaged in the same line when the World War broke out. He lost no time in enlisting in the Canadian army, serving in the aviation department for two years. He was born in Canada August 24, 1880, and came to Santa Clara a young man, where he has by hard work and square dealing reached a prominent place among its prosperous business men.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Wallace are the parents of two talented daughters: Catherine, who is a student in

G. B. Barde.

Dussolina Bordi

the Teacher's College at San Jose, and Margaret, who is in high school. They reside in their pleasant home on Monroe Street. Mrs. Wallace is a Sunday School teacher and with the rest of the Morrison family belongs to the Presbyterian Church and is consistently Republican in politics.

PETER J. PETERSON.—An honorable, hard-working man who long ago became well-to-do, and who now, as a result of fortunate investments in an oil company, is about to become wealthy, is Peter J. Peterson, the well-known pioneer, who resides at 220 Palo Alto Avenue. He was born at Loit Kirkeby in Denmark, on June 17, 1860, and brought up in the Lutheran Church, where he was confirmed at the age of fourteen. His parents were Christian and Maren Peterson; his father, who was a sailor, was finally shipwrecked and drowned, when our subject was a mere lad. From his ninth year, therefore, the boy had to make his own way in the world, and his grandfather being a bricklayer and builder in Denmark, trade activity was expected from the child. German rule had begun to make itself felt in Denmark, and Peter resolved that he would not remain at home and serve as a soldier. Fortunately, just at that time, a friend, Lewis Johnson by name, had returned from Sonoma, Cal., on a visit to his home in Schleswig, and he agreed to take Peter along with him to America. An uncle Jep, called Charlie Peterson, was in California, a farmer in San Joaquin County; and hither the ambitious youth made his way. He sailed from Hamburg for New York, and landed in August, 1874, but by that time his uncle had sold out and removed to Napa. Peter reached his home, however, and for two years worked for his uncle at Napa and then he worked around for other farmers. He worked by the month until he reached his majority; and when twenty-one he struck out a second time for himself. He preempted 160 acres in Alameda County, and he also homesteaded 160 acres; and he rented 1280 acres in addition, and there pastured stock belonging to other people, and in this manner got into the stock business. He was successful as a teamster, ran headers and different machinery, and worked with thresher gangs. From Napa he went to Dublin, Cal., and then to Sunol, and after to Milpitas, and then to San Jose.

Mr. Peterson came to Palo Alto in 1901, soon after the town was started; he bought lots, built upon them, and contracted to haul sand and gravel from Mountain View to Palo Alto for the foundations of buildings at Palo Alto, among them the Nevada Building, the only building that escaped serious wreckage during the 1906 earthquake. He was elected president of the Teamsters' Union and was a delegate to the Teamsters' Labor Unions' conventions at Stockton, Los Angeles and San Jose. About ten years ago, Mr. Peterson sold most of his teams and wagons, went into the oil business in Palo Alto and under the name of the Peterson Oil Company, he ran an oil tank and made a great success. At the end of seven years, having built up the business which was run-down when he took hold of it, he sold out, and then he bought heavily of the stocks of the California and Marine Oil and Refining Company in the West Side Oil Fields, in what is known as the Devil's Den Country, between Coalinga and Bakersfield. Many well-known Californians joined him, and they have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. Now they have thirty-two wells producing high gravity oil, and they are contemplating putting in a refinery. In all his arduous years of experience in the business world, Mr. Peterson was careful to earn and justify the reputation he enjoyed of being a square dealer; and this enviable repute has followed and even preceded him, to his great advantage in every way.

Mr. Peterson has been twice married. On the first occasion, when he was twenty-seven, he was joined to Miss Elizabeth Pfiefle, now deceased, who became the mother of one child, Ernest Peterson, the aviator, who was a lieutenant in the late war. He is married and resides in Texas. On the second occasion, eleven years ago, Mr. Peterson became the husband of Miss Ellen Bloom. He has two sisters and a mother in Denmark, the latter being past eighty. Mrs. Peterson, who is a native of Stockholm, lost her father when she was two months old, and her mother less than two years later. She was taken into the family of Captain Bjorkman, who was in the Swedish military service, and was thus reared in a good home. When a young woman, she came to San Francisco; and now she presides over their excellent home at 220 Palo Alto Avenue, built by her husband, in 1902, and she assists him to dispense there true California hospitality.

CHARLES STEVENS.—A well- known and enterprising rancher of Santa Clara County, who is also a native son, is Charles Stevens, born near Coyote, Santa Clara County, March 3, 1868. His father, Orvis Stevens, was born in Chittenden County, Vt., on November 11, 1830. In 1852, at the age of twenty-one, he came to California via Panama, and proceeded at once to the mines on the Yuba River, remaining there for one year; then he went to Camptonville, and from there to Sacramento, then to the mines in Sierra County; two years later he removed to Nevada County and conducted a dairy for one year; then he engaged in stockraising in Solano County; he then returned to Sierra County and resided there for a year and a half, when he made a visit to the eastern states, returning in three months to Sierra County, where for several years he conducted a meat business. In 1868 he came to Burnett township, Santa Clara County, and engaged in farming until 1875, when he rented the "Twelve-mile House," where he had a store, blacksmith's shop and hotel. He served as postmaster and school trustee. On December 7, 1866, he married Miss Louisa Leonard and they had ten children. The first child died in infancy; Charles, the subject of this review; Lee died when he was three years old; Orvis died at two years old; Frank is an orchardist at Coyote; Bert is a rancher at Coyote; Jim is a rancher and resides at Coyote; Warren resides in Alaska; Patti is an artist in San Jose; and Sam, an auto-machinist, living in Cleveland, Ohio. The mother was a native of Illinois and was born in 1842. She crossed the plains with her parents in 1852 and her father mined in Sierra County, after which he came to Santa Clara County and bought a farm at Coyote. Orvis Stevens passed away in 1916 and Mrs. Stevens in 1920.

Charles grew up in Santa Clara County and obtained what education he could in the district schools; and has been intimately connected with orcharding

from its very beginning in Santa Clara County, as forty years ago he helped his father plant a large family and commercial orchard, and Charles helped to plant and care for it.

Mr. Stevens' marriage occurred in 1892 and united him with Miss Fannie Fisher, who was born on the old Fisher ranch at Coyote, being a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Hanks) Fisher, pioneer farmers and stockraisers of this county. After his marriage Mr. Stevens engaged in farming and orcharding on his wife's twenty-acre ranch at Coyote. In 1919 they sold it and bought the present place of ten acres, on Pastoria Avenue, near Sunnyvale. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are the parents of one son, Lawrence O., who assists his father on the ranch. At the outbreak of the World War, Lawrence volunteered in the service of his country and served for two years in France as a mechanic in the aviation corps, being among the first to go to France. He married Miss Ceda Evans of San Francisco. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Prune and Apricot Association, and cooperates in every measure for the good of the community.

STEVE SCORSUR.—A resident of California since 1887, Steve Scorsur was born in Dalmatia, Austria, August 14, 1861. His father, John Scorsur, followed the sea for many years until he retired to his farm. He had married Miss Mary Lopizich and they were blessed with six children—four boys and two girls—and two sons and two daughters are still living. One brother, John Scorsur, is a fruit buyer and lives on Pine Avenue, The Willows. The parents both passed away on the home farm in Dalmatia.

The fourth child of the family, Steve Scorsur, grew up on the farm and as there were no public school advantages in those days did the best he could to pick up an education, though most of it was obtained in the great school of experience. When sixteen years old he went to sea, first in the Mediterranean trade, and then in the transatlantic, touching at Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Providence, and Galveston, Texas, his first trip to the United States being when he was nineteen years old, when he landed in Philadelphia. He continued his seafaring life until 1887, when he came to Galveston on a three-masted schooner, Martin L. Smith, and there he left the ship and came to San Jose, Cal., where he had uncles and cousins living. He found employment in the fruit business, working for James Scorsur, but soon went to Los Angeles, where he was employed for two years. Thence he removed to Madera, where he became proprietor of a restaurant, being in business there when Madera County was organized, and was a warm friend of Judge Connelly. After eight years in Madera, Mr. Scorsur sold out his interests there and returned to San Jose, purchasing his present place of one acre on San Antonio Street, where he erected a residence, built a dryer and engaged in buying and selling fruit, in which he has been very successful. He also owns a ranch on Foxworthy Road, where he is engaged in raising prunes and apricots.

Mr. Scorsur's marriage took place in San Jose, March 12, 1901, uniting him with Miss Mary Genovich, who was born in Dalmatia, and came to America that same year. Their union has been blessed with five children: John, a graduate of Heald's Business College, is now a bookkeeper in the Bank of Italy at San Jose; Mary was educated in the San Jose high school and Heald's Business College and assists her mother in presiding over the home; Peter, Stephen and Anthony are attending the grammar school. Mr. Scorsur is a member and former vice-president of the Austrian Benevolent Society of San Jose. A man of affable manner and kindness of heart, he has established an enviable reputation as an enterprising and progressive citizen, and is well and favorably known and held in high esteem throughout the community. The family are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church and take a generous part in its benevolences.

BROUSEN P. LAUSTEN.—An able and trustworthy city official of Palo Alto who has been identified with the business life of this city since 1901, is Brousen P. Lautsen, Palo Alto's pioneer and leading merchant tailor. A native of Denmark, where he was born April 9, 1868, he came to America with his parents, Laus C. and Marie (Nielsen) Lausten, in 1874, settling at Oakland, Cal., where Brousen P. attended the public schools and supplemented his education with a business college course. He then served a regular apprenticeship with one of the best merchant tailors in Oakland, after which he worked for ten years in the leading tailoring shops in that city.

Mr. Lausten then opened up a shop of his own in Oakland, which he conducted for five years, and in 1901 he removed to Palo Alto. Here he established the business that is now the oldest in its line in the city, and the succeeding years have brought him unqualified success. His workmanship is expert in every particular and his shop, at 109 The Circle, is the headquarters for the latest and most authoritative fashions. He has a large patronage among the university professors and students, who appreciate his fine taste and craftsmanship.

In Oakland, Mr. Lausten was married to Miss Rose Ohair, a native of Iowa, and they have become the parents of five children: Roy, Marie, Doris, Elizabeth and Jack. Mr. Lausten some time ago erected the attractive home at Hawthorne Avenue, where the family make their home. In the development of the civic life of Palo Alto, Mr. Lausten has taken his full share of responsibility. He was a member of the city council fifteen years ago and is again serving on that body, and holds the important post of chairman of the committee on public works. Prominent in Masonic circles, Mr. Lausten is a member of Palo Alto lodge No. 346, F. & A. M. is past high priest of Palo Alto chapter, R. A. M., and belongs to Commandery No. 47, Knights Templar.

—GEORGE W. HARMS.—An enthusiastic advocate of municipal ownership who did much to further this civic development in the days of its adoption at Palo Alto, George W. Harms is also well known throughout the vicinity as a pioneer blacksmith of this city, though he has recently entered a new field, being proprietor of the Palo Alto Soda Works. He is a native son of California and was born February 22, 1874, at Pleasanton, Alameda County. His father, Theodore August Harms, was born in Germany and came to California when a young man, and in Alameda County he married Louise F. Hauschildt, also a native of Germany, who came to California when she was eighteen years old. She died May 3, 1922, at the age of seventy-eight, but the father passed away more

Steve Scorsur

than thirty years ago. They were the parents of six sons and four daughters, two of the daughters having passed away.

The seventh child of the family, George W. Harms, grew up on his father's farm at Pleasanton, and at the age of sixteen began his apprenticeship in the blacksmith's trade, serving for four years in the shop of C. B. Steane at Pleasanton. On January 16, 1906, he came to Palo Alto and immediately opened up a blacksmith's shop of his own at the junction of The Circle and Alma Street, where the La Paloma restaurant now stands. Then he located at 426 High Street, and in 1909 he removed to 601 Emerson Street, where he continued until he disposed of his business in 1921. On March 1 of that year he became the proprietor of the Palo Alto Soda Works at 942 High Street, and has complete charge of its business. The products of this growing concern are sold all the way from Mountain View to Millbrae.

Mr. Harms' marriage united him with Miss Ethel McKenzie, a native daughter of California, and they are the parents of two children, Lloyd and Elizabeth, both in the Palo Alto high school. Mr. Harms has built two residences in Palo Alto and the family home is now at 680 Homer Avenue. When the plan of municipal ownership was in its early stages, Mr. Harms was one of its ardent supporters and a stout champion of the advantages during the days when the idea still met with considerable opposition. For three and one-half years Mr. Harms had charge of the collection department of the municipal water and light bureau, a post he filled faithfully and well. He has always been prominent in fraternal circles and is a past master of Palo Alto Lodge No. 346, F. & A. M., past high priest of Palo Alto Chapter, R. A. M., was first consul commander of the Woodmen of the World, past chancellor, Knights of Pythias, and for more than twenty years has been master of finance of the latter order. In politics he is a Republican.

FRANK A. LE SUER.—Concentration of his energies to any particular enterprise which he has on hand doubtless is one of the paramount secrets of the success that has attended the business undertakings of Frank A. Le Suer. Identified for the past nine years with the theatrical business, he is well qualified for the work in which he is engaged, and the magnitude of the business is due to his constructive work.

He was born on November 27, 1859, in Lawton, Mich., near Kalamazoo. His father, Henry Le Suer, was a native of New York, born near Jamestown; and his mother was born at Ann Arbor, Mich., both parents coming from old Virginia stock. His father was engaged in the mercantile business most of his life and lived to be seventy-eight years old; his mother passed away when our subject was seventeen years old. They were the parents of three children, two daughters and one son; Hattie V., Mrs. I. G. Betts, resides in Los Angeles; Frank A. of this sketch; and Jennie is Mrs. Davis of Los Angeles.

Frank A. was educated in the grammar and high schools, graduating from the Charlotte high school with the class of 1883. Immediately following his graduation, he entered the First National Bank as clerk, and by hard work and his usual determination to succeed he rose to be teller, and when he resigned his position in 1911, he was cashier of the bank. For ten years he was employed by Daniel Scott & Company, a wholesale tobacco company of Detroit, Mich., as their traveling salesman for the northern portion of Michigan. After ten years on the road he went back to Charlotte, Mich., and was solicited to enter the employ of the First National Bank again, and he accepted and was made cashier, J. M. C. Smith being the president of that institution. Mr. Smith now represents that district of Michigan in Congress as a member of the House of Representatives.

The marriage of Mr. Le Suer occurred in Erie, Pa., in 1886 and united him with Miss Nellie C. Schneider, and they are the parents of one daughter, Dorothy, the wife of William Longmire, a graduate of Stanford University; he is an oil geologist with the Pierce Oil Company, and they reside in Lawton, Oklahoma.

Having for some time a desire to locate on the Pacific Coast, Mr. Le Suer resigned his position with the First National Bank of Charlotte, Mich., during September, 1911, and located in Palo Alto. He took a rest from active business cares for six months, then in conjunction with his brother-in-law, Mr. Betts, plans for a new building were drawn and negotiations were opened with Mr. Wetzel, a capitalist of Kings City to erect the building known as the Varsity Theater, which furnished excellent amusement in the way of moving pictures. In 1921, Mr. Betts sold his interest in the Varsity to Mr. Le Suer and a partnership was formed with E. J. Arkhus, the proprietor of the Stanford Theater, and the two theaters were incorporated under the name of the Palo Alto Theater Company, with a capitalization of $50,000. Mr. Le Suer is the capable and genial manager of the Varsity, while Edward Lowry is the manager of the Stanford. Fraternally, Mr. Le Suer is a Knights Templar Mason. A man of fine presence, excellent judgment and executive force, he has brought to his business experience and ability, and spares neither time nor money in securing the best pictures to present to Palo Alto's theatergoers.

PETER H. MEYER.—A very progressive and successful rancher who has been a force making for general prosperity in the Rucker district since the spring of 1898 is Peter H. Meyer, who was born near Stade, Germany, on February 24, 1862. In the early '80s, after an excellent training in the thoroughgoing Fatherland, he migrated to the land of still greater opportunity, following westward to San Francisco the path of his brother, who had come out to the Coast metropolis in 1872. He brought with him the blessed heritage of good parentage, his father having been Henry Meyer, and his mother, before her marriage Miss Annie Buck. Both were highly esteemed in their day and place of residence, and sincerely mourned when they passed away over thirty years ago. Setting to work in San Francisco, Peter Meyer entered the service of a large mercantile establishment on Market Street; and in 1885, about one year before he was made a citizen of the United States, he established his own store at the corner of Pearl and Market streets which he conducted successfully for twelve years. Then he became a prune rancher, operating on some seventy-five acres in the Rucker district, and he acquired a fine home on Woodward Avenue, which he still owns. He belongs to the California Prune and Apricot Association, in which he has become a live wire.

At San Francisco, on February 8, 1890, Mr. Meyer was married to Miss Mary Fauser, the daughter of John Fauser, a merchant of San Francisco, in which

city she was reared and educated. Two sons have sprung from this fortunate union. John grew up to be a ranchman, is married and has one son, and resides at Rucker. Walter H. owns a fine ranch near San Martin. Mr. Meyer is a Republican, and since 1886 he has been an Odd Fellow.

HENRY C. MINTER.—A rancher who has attained his enviable prosperity in the very locality in which he has continued to live, and who therefore thoroughly merits, as he also thoroughly enjoys the esteem and good-will of his fellow-citizens, is Henry C. Minter of the Watsonville Road, five and a half miles northwest of Gilroy. He was born near St. Joseph, Mo., on May 11, 1875, the youngest child and only son of Henry Minter, who met a premature death by accident in 1877. As a result, the lad, Henry, was thrown upon his own resources when he was eight years old, although he came to California in 1882 with his mother, who had remarried, and his stepfather, D. J. Howard. They at first located at Arbuckle, in Colusa County. Mrs. Howard lives in Gilroy, as do her daughters by Mr. Minter; Mrs. C. H. Pierce, Mrs. R. A. Howard and Mrs. M. Baptiste. In 1887, Henry struck out for himself, for good, and finally came down to Los Gatos; and began driving teams, hauling wood and freight into Los Gatos when he was so small he could not load his wagon; and in 1888, having acquired a fine span of horses, he entered into a teaming contract. He filed a claim on 160 acres of timber land in San Luis Obispo County; but having proved up, he sold out and then returned to Los Gatos. In the meantime he supported his mother and sent two of his sisters through school.

At the age of twenty-one, Mr. Minter was married to Miss Mary Alice Gibson, a native daughter, having been born in San Felipe, San Benito County, of sturdy pioneer parents; and two children were born of the union. Walter H. Minter operates the North End Garage at Gilroy, and Myrtle M. is a pupil in the Adams school.

For many years, Mr. Minter contracted to team loads out of the mills in the Santa Cruz Mountains, and executed one of the largest contracts on record, transporting 3000 cords of wood from the timber to the cars in the Glenwood district for the McKeannin Bros. of Santa Cruz; but in 1908 he endeavored to abandon this field of work, and took a temporary job at Gilroy at thirty-five dollars per month on the "Old Farmer's" ranch, near his present home in the Bodfish district. In 1910 he purchased the largest portion of the Holman ranch of 115 acres, for which he incurred heavy indebtedness; but with unremitting industry he has won out, and made a pronounced success as a fruit-grower. He has developed an orchard of eighty acres, of both prunes and fancy pears, and this has yielded some handsome returns. He also farms the creek bottom and sand lands. He has remodeled the ranch dwelling, and has also erected a fine home on the ranch for the tenant. He has invested heavily in modern, up-to-date equipment, and gone in for the most scientific, advanced methods, and within ten years he has become independently well-to-do. He belongs to the Farmers' Union, and contributed largely to the construction of the packing house at Gilroy, which has since been taken over by the California Prune & Apricot Growers, Inc., in which Mr. Minter holds $1,300 worth of shares. Mr. Minter and Mr. Fairbush constructed the Five Party Telephone Line at a cost of $1,500, building seven miles of line together. With his neighbors, he built the electric line to supply electricity to their homes, and he was largely instrumental in the bond issue for the new Adams school building, and is a member of the board of trustees of the district.

Mrs. Minter, one of the most estimable and highly-esteemed ladies in this vicinity, having passed away in September, 1916, Mr. Minter remarried in 1918, choosing for his second wife Mrs. Esther E. (Lange) Gimbel, of San Francisco, who had one daughter, Margaret. Mr. Minter is a Master Mason, and there are no more popular members of that historic order in the Keith Lodge in Gilroy; he also belongs to the Odd Fellows, and both himself and wife are members of the Rebekahs.

THOMAS M. WILLIAMS, M. D.—A distinguished member of the medical profession in California, who stands out prominently in all the elements which make up the strongest manhood, as well as the most interesting and honorable traits characterizing American professional life, is Dr. Thomas M. Williams, of 300 Hamilton Avenue, Palo Alto, where he maintains his well-appointed suite of offices. He was born in West Virginia, in Greenbrier County, on July 16, 1871, the son of Albert G. and Elizabeth (Donnally) Williams, both representatives of old Virginia families of Irish, Welsh, Scotch and English extraction. The father was a farmer, and on the home farm, with its natural advantages, Thomas grew up.

He attended the public school in his native county, and then went to a preparatory school at Morgantown, W. Va., and in 1893 came out to California, and soon afterward entered Stanford University, where he was graduated in 1897 with the Bachelor of Arts degree. He then went East to New York and, entering the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the medical department of Columbia University, was graduated in 1901, with the M. D. degree. After that he put in two years at the New York Post-Graduate Hospital as an interne. In the spring of 1904 Dr. Williams commenced practicing medicine in Palo Alto, and there he has since continued, save for a year spent in still higher post-graduate study in England and Germany. During the late war he held a first lieutenant's commission in the U. S. Navy, and was located at the U. S. Naval Base Hospital No. 2, at Strathpeffer, in the Scottish Highlands.

At Elyria, Ohio, May 20, 1901, Dr. Williams was married to Miss Dora Moody, a native of Vermont. She is also a graduate of Stanford University in the class of 1897, with the A. B. degree, and thus as classmates they became acquainted. They are the parents of two children, Elizabeth and Rhona. Dr. Williams is a member of the American Medical Association and the state and county medical societies. He is still keenly interested in athletics, having played center on the Stanford football team in 1895-96. For several years he has been chairman of the Board of Athletic Control of Stanford University, and in that capacity was most active in the building of the new Stanford Stadium, constructed in 1921 at a cost of $250,000 and capable of seating 60,000 spectators. Dr. Williams' name will forever be inseparably connected with it, since he, as chairman of the board, in association with others, contributed the

Henry C. Minter

force, foresight and enthusiasm that resulted in its materialization, thereby creating and perpetuating a keen interest in Olympian games and college athletics.

HENRY LOUIS KOPP.—A well improved and highly productive orchard on the Los Gatos and Almaden Road pays tribute to the care and labor bestowed upon it by its owner, Henry Louis Kopp, who for eleven years has made his home in Santa Clara County. He was born in Buffalo, Scott County, Iowa, October 3, 1867, a son of Mathias and Anna (Soehren) Kopp, both of whom have passed away. The third oldest of nine children, Henry L. Kopp acquired his education in the public schools of Buffalo and was employed at farm work until twenty years of age, when he came to the Pacific Coast in 1887, working at carpentry in San Diego, and in 1889 went to the North Star mine in Fresno County. There he proved up on a homestead which he still owns and then mined in Tuolumne County for five years. Later he went to Korea and China, spending three years in millwrighting in the Orient and on his return spent two years in Nevada and then went to San Salvador, Central America, in the employ of a mining company for one year. Returning to Santa Clara County, Cal., in 1911, he purchased a fifteen-acre tract of land, which he has since cultivated, devoting his attention to the raising of prunes and apricots, in which he has been very successful. He has worked diligently and persistently as the years have passed and the methods employed in the operation of his place are the expression of the latest scientific research.

Mr. Kopp, in Sacramento in 1907, married Miss Irene G. Dingle, born at Virginia City, Nev., the daughter of John W. and Catherine (Cahill) Dingle, natives of England and Ireland, respectively. The father was a sailor, visiting all the great ports of the world, and rose to be captain. During the Civil War he ran a transport, carrying the Union wounded to the North. Arriving at San Francisco, he went to Virginia City, Nev., and here he met his future wife, Miss Cahill. Mrs. Kopp, the third of a family of eight children, graduated at the Virginia City high school and then taught in the schools of that city until her marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Kopp have two children, Barbara and Jack Irving. Mr. Kopp's political allegiance is given to the Republican party and he has ever taken a deep and helpful interest in public affairs, especially along educational lines, now serving his second term as school trustee of the Union district. He is a Master Mason and is an exemplary representative of the craft. Mrs. Kopp is president of the Parent-Teachers' Association.

GEORGE C. WHITE.—Preeminent among the highly-esteemed citizens of Old Gilroy, and honored both for what he is and what he has accomplished, George C. White is the center of a circle of devoted friends, and the envied of those who also know the excellent attributes of his affectionate and gifted wife, truly a right hand to him in recent years and trying experience. A native son, he was born at Old Gilroy, (San Ysidro), on April 22, 1883, the son of John E. White, the popular constable of Gilroy, whose life stoy is elsewhere related in this book. George was reared and schooled at San Ysidro, and he also attended the Gilroy high school; and then, in 1901, he entered the business college of the Oakland Polytechnic. After graduation, he took up his duties as assistant agent for the Wells Fargo Express Company at Gilroy, and in that responsible capacity remained for about two years, and then he filled positions of the same kind at San Francisco, San Luis Obispo and San Jose.

About 1903, he took up railroading in another department, and became a brakeman on the Southern Pacific Railroad; and he continued in that line of work until, on May 7, 1906, at South City, a terrible accident occurred, through which he lost his lower limbs. Fully twelve months passed before he even partially recovered from the loss and shock. He did not give up, however, and immediately started, in a small way, on his father's dairy farm, and some years later, the accident nearly forgotten, he acquired a ranch of thirty acres near his father's, and he has since bought and sold a number of ranches, realizing a fair profit on each deal.

At Gilroy, in 1909, Mr. White was married to Miss Vera Louise Willson, the daughter of Fred W. Willson, of the well-known pioneer ranch family of Gilroy, and they have four children: George Willson, Sarah Lee, Margery Vera and Fadra Louise. Everyone who knows the circumstances gladly gives Mr. White great credit for his sunny optimism, his faith, his industry and his aggressive progressiveness, and also to his devoted, conscientious wife. Mr. White is a Mason and a Republican.

J. M. CHURCH WALKER.—Prominent among the public officials of Santa Clara County whose scientific attainments have enabled them to be of especial service to communities in the vast work of rapidly and permanently developing the resources of the Golden State, is J. M. Church Walker, the efficient engineer of the progressive town of Los Gatos. He was born at Lincoln, Mass., on May 2, 1872, the son of James A. Walker, a well-known railroad man, now deceased, who had married Miss Gratia Paine, still living and the center of a circle of admiring and devoted friends. Church Walker attended the local grammar school and the high school at Brainerd, Minn., to which state the family had removed in 1882, and then he became a student of the University of Minnesota, where he took up special mechanical work. For three years he followed engineering at St. Helena, and then, for another three years, he served the U. S. Government at Mare Island, doing some special drafting for structural steel work. At San Francisco, too, he added to his reputation as a field engineer; and then he engaged in bridge building. He had learned drafting before coming to California in 1901, and he gave valuable assistance in the rebuilding of San Francisco, having associated himself with the company that built the Educational, the Transportation, and the Agricultural buildings, and also the Iowa, the Illinois and the Swedish buildings at the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Since coming to Los Gatos and superintending the construction of roads, streets, sewers and other parts of the public systems, he has done wonders to make the town one of the prettiest and most up-to-date of its size in California. He himself has been living in Los Gatos since 1916, pinning his faith to the fast-growing town, and he has been town engineer since 1917. All the improvements recently effected here, including the bridge on Roberts Road, have been carried out under his supervision.

Mr. Walker was married at Berkeley, Cal., in 1901, to Miss Bertha Cubbler, a native of the Keystone State, and five children have blessed their union: Theron, Bertram, Laura, Florence and Jasmine. Mr. Walker is a Republican in matters of national politics, and belongs to the Masons and the Fraternal Aid. The family attend the Christian Science Church.

MARION THOMAS GWINN.—Now the owner of 225 acres of choice land in the San Martin district, Marion Thomas Gwinn can well look back with satisfaction on his achievement here, as when he came to this locality, in 1904, he was practically without capital. He was born at Cambridge, Mo., May 18, 1872, the son of W. C. Gwinn, a pioneer farmer there, who had married Judith Ford, who lived to be sixty-seven years old, passing away at Sacramento in June, 1920. The father, who was born in Saline County, Mo., is still living, and resides at Sacramento, aged seventy-six years.

In 1888 the Gwinn family removed to Red Bluff, Cal., from their Missouri home, later going to Woodland. Here Marion Gwinn attended school, meanwhile helping his father, and when he set out for himself he returned to Missouri, remained about two years, then came back to California and farmed near Lodi one year. In 1904 he came from Oakland to San Martin, and after making a small payment on twenty acres here he proceeded to give his whole energy and time to its development. Prior to this he had been employed for two years at the Humboldt Lumber Yards at Oakland, but he decided that the life of a rancher offered far greater opportunities for success, and, firm in the belief that one should choose one line of work and bend all his energies to performing its duties better than ever before, Mr. Gwinn has made wonderful progress by living up to his creed. When he bought his land it was unimproved stubblefield, and he has developed it to its present state. He has given careful study to the problems of horticulture and now 100 acres of the 225 are in peaches, French prunes and apricots, thirty acres being newly planted trees, while twenty-five acres are devoted to a fourteen-year-old vineyard, from which the returns for the past few seasons have been most satisfactory.

On November 12, 1894, Mr. Gwinn was married to Miss Annie Bell McMillan, who was born in Yolo County. Her father, William McMillan, crossed the plains when nineteen years old, in the train under Capt. Crow. Her mother, Elizabeth Goodin, came that same year with ox teams and they were married in California. The former is living, but the mother is dead. They had seven children, six living. Mrs. Gwinn, with the exception of seven years spent in Texas, has spent her entire life in her native state. Eight children have been born to them: Wilbur L. married Amy Robinson, daughter of the late Henry Robinson, and they have one son, Wilbur C. They reside at San Martin, where he is associated with his father in ranching; he was in the U. S. service during the World War, spending six months at the U. S. Army Tank School at San Pedro. The other children are: Dorothy May; Thomas W. and M. Raymond, both engaged in ranching on the home place; Warren C., deceased; Vernon C., Mary Elizabeth and Annebel are attending school. The four younger children were born at San Martin. Mr. Gwinn is a Democrat in politics and for the past thirty years has been a member of the Independent Order of Foresters. A hard worker, efficient in his methods, he is doing the work of two men on his ranch, and he sets an example of industry and thrift, with their reward of successful accomplishment, that is well worthy of emulation. In all his ventures he has had the faithful cooperation of his wife, to whom he gives much of the credit for their present standing in the county, for she has stood shoulder to shoulder with him at all times. The sons have all assisted to develop the ranch and all remain at home.

NICK SCORSUR.—A good example of thrift and untiring energy is illustrated in the life of Nick Scorsur, now retired from active business life, and his years of toil have resulted in a competency that is justly deserved. Born in Dalmatia, Austria, January 1, 1858, he is a son of John and Catherine (Cavaletta) Scorsur; his father was, for many years, in the stock and sheep business. Five sons and two daughters composed the family, of whom only two survive, the subject of this sketch and an older brother, Ben, who both live in California. As early as 1875, two brothers, James and Benjamin, came to America, settling in Virginia; and late in 1880 they came to California by the way of the Isthmus of Panama and located in the beautiful Santa Clara Valley. In 1882 Nick Scorsur followed them and has continuously resided in this section since that time. The brothers invested in a 160-acre tract of land near the New Almaden mines, which they cleared and developed. When they were ready for planting, the owners of the mining property informed them that they had no right or title to the property, and were successful in beating them out of their holdings, as well as others in the neighborhood. This occurred in 1885, but, undaunted, the three brothers located on a tract of land in East San Jose, where they started in the fruit business. Beginning at the bottom, by hard work and close application, they gradually enlarged their operations and increased their holdings; in 1892, however, they dissolved partnership. James passed away in 1915. Meanwhile Nick Scorsur engaged in fruit buying, handling cherries, peaches and prunes with good success. He owned a forty-five-acre prune orchard on White Road, which he kept for about five years, when he sold it at a good profit. He owns a thirty-five-acre cherry and prune orchard at Campbell and also a twenty-acre orchard on Senter Road, which brings him a handsome income each year. In 1900 he invested in a tract of land in East San Jose, building a commodious residence at the corner of Twenty-sixth and San Antonio streets, still the family home.

The marriage of Mr. Scorsur occurred in San Jose, April 4, 1889, and united him with Miss Ellen Talia, also a native of Dalmatia, who was born August 14, 1865, and who came to California in May, 1888. She is the daughter of Captain Matthew and Raphael Talia. Her father was a man of sterling integrity who followed a seafaring life as captain of a private merchant vessel on the Mediterranean Sea. Mr. and Mrs. Scorsur are the parents of five children; John is manager of the ranches owned by the family; Matthew, deceased; Nicholas graduated in 1917 from the College of Commerce, University of California, with the degree of B. A. He served as chief petty officer in the hospital corps in the U. S. N. R. F. in the World War and is now engaged in general merchandising at Orange Cove, Fresno County; Andrew is a

student of law in Santa Clara University, class of 1924, and also served in the U. S. N. R. F. at the time of the World War; Catherine is a student at Notre Dame College in San Jose, class of 1922. Mr. Scorsur gives no small amount of credit for his success to his devoted wife, who has been his loyal helpmate and coadviser, working in harmony to achieve their ambition of becoming independent and rearing and educating their children to be useful and honored citizens. During 1901 Mr. and Mrs. Scorsur and their children made an extensive tour of Europe, especially enjoying the visit of four months at the old home place of their parents. Mr. Scorsur is now one of San Jose's pioneer fruit buyers, and his success has only been gained by the utmost care and intelligence, backed by industry and integrity, which has aided him in laying a foundation for a successful life. He and his family are active and consistent members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church of San Jose.

J. H. C. SCHROEDER.—After an eventful life as a mining prospector, during which time he traveled over a wide area, including South America, Mexico, Canada and Alaska, Henry Schroeder, after turning his attention to ranching developed a model orchard and attractive home place on San Martin Avenue, San Martin. Mr. Schroeder was born on February 20, 1853, at Hamburg, Germany, and when he was seventeen he lost no time in crossing the ocean to America, coming on to San Francisco, where he made his headquarters while a mining prospector.

In 1890, on January 19, Mr. Schroeder was married at San Francisco to Miss Agnes Kuster, a native daughter of that city, where she was reared and educated. Her father died when about forty-five, but her mother, Mrs. Agnes Gerdes, is still living, aged eighty-one, at Glen Ellen, Cal. Two children were born to them, Selma A. and Herbert O., who is caring for the home place at San Martin. Selma Agnes was born in San Francisco and was reared on Deadwood Creek. She attended the public schools at Yreka, San Mateo and Morgan Hill, and after graduating from high school entered the San Jose State Normal School, graduating in 1917, receiving her certificate as a teacher that same Fall. She taught at Trinity, Sonoma County, for one year, and in 1918 came to San Martin, where she accepted a position in the grammar school, now being the senior teacher there in length of service. A talented and cultured young woman, she has taken every advantage of her splendid educational opportunities and can number her friends by the score.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Schroeder settled at Yreka, Siskiyou County, where Mr. Schroeder was engaged in mining, having developed what is still known as the Schroeder mine on Deadwood Creek. In 1905 they removed to San Francisco, where they suffered the loss of all their possessions in the fire of April, 1906, and then removed to San Mateo, compelled to start all over again. In 1909 the family came to San Martin and here Mr. Schroeder, nothing daunted by his reverses, selected twenty acres of good land, which he transformed by hard work and intelligent care into a fine orchard property, which is already bringing in good returns. Mr. Schroeder was always to be found among the public-spirited men of the district when any progressive measure was considered and in this he was always seconded by his wife, who proved herself a true helpmate. He was a member of St. John's Lodge No. 37, F. & A. M., at Yreka, having joined in March, 1902. He died on January 20, 1922, at his home on the San Martin Ranch, and was buried with Masonic honors.

JOHN STURLA, SR.—An early settler, who came to California when eleven years old is John Sturla, Sr., who has been actively engaged in farming pursuits in the Gilroy district since he was seventeen. A native of Italy, he was born in Genoa on September 9, 1853, a son of Angelo Sturla, a farmer in Italy, who came to America in 1862, accompanied by his son James. They first located in San Francisco and were engaged in vegetable farming and sold their products in horse-drawn carts on the streets of the city. In January of 1864, John came to San Francisco via the Isthmus of Panama, taking four months to make the journey. He joined his father and brother in the vegetable business, and as they prospered they invested in eight and a half acres in Old Gilroy, fine rich land on the Pacheco Road. His father passed away about 1899, and John and James started out to make their own way independently. By economy and industry, Mr. Sturla now owns a fine place of fifty-seven acres in prunes, apples and pears.

Mr. Sturla married Miss Louisa Rolari, born in Italy, a daughter of Antonio Rolari, and she came to America with her parents when she was fifteen years of age. They are the parents of seven children Angelo, who has three children and lives nearby; Antonio married Miss Alice Kickham and they reside on the Rucker ranch and have four children; Louis married and resides in Gilroy; Alexander married Anna Gubser and reside at Old Gilroy and have two children; John Jr., who is also married, served overseas during the World War for eighteen months; Harold; Mary is the wife of Joseph Batiel of Gilroy, and they have five children. Politically Mr. Sturla is a Republican and his religious faith is that of the Catholic Church. He is a stockholder and a director in the Gilroy Branch, Bank of Italy; and is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association. He is a familiar figure on the streets of Gilroy, and his affable manner has won for him scores of friends.

GEORGE W. SLOCUM.—A native of New York, who spent many years in the well drilling industry and who is now the owner of a fine twenty-acre ranch, is George W. Slocum, of Church Avenue, San Martin. He was born in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., March 4, 1855, and there he lived during the years of his young manhood. Attending the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876, Mr. Slocum was much impressed with the wonders of the wide world exhibited there and so was given the incentive to start out and see for himself. In 1878 he went to the oil fields of Pennsylvania, then coming into wide prominence as a new industry for this country, and here began at the bottom in Warren and McKean counties. Later he took up contract drilling, and in this he was very successful.

In 1886 Mr. Slocum came to Stockton, Cal., and was employed by Col. E. J. Beane, and there he followed well drilling, putting down several test wells, but was not rewarded with oil in sufficient quantities to make it a paying venture. He next turned his attention to drilling water wells, spending one summer in that occupation in Santa Clara County. Mr. Slocum next went to San Diego, in 1889, and followed his trade as oil well driller and working in the mines

at Julian until 1895; then was at Half Moon Bay, next at Newhall in 1898, then going to San Benito County in the fall of 1900, where he was employed by the Watsonville Oil Company, and has been in their employ off and on until 1921, when he retired to his ranch. His home was in Gilroy until 1917. The possibilities of the San Martin section appealed to Mr. Slocum strongly and he determined to make this his home, and accordingly purchased his ranch property in 1917, at San Martin, which he has developed into a fine home place, having set out six acres in prunes.

Mr. Slocum's marriage united him with Miss Mary Ayres, the daughter of the late John Ayres, and they are the parents of two children, Ethel, at home, and Helen, Mrs. J. S. Brown of San Jose. In fraternal circles Mr. Slocum is a Master Mason, belonging to Keith Lodge, Gilroy, and politically the Republican party has had his allegiance for many years.

JOSEPH A. TERESI.—One of the most valuable and highly productive orchards in the Santa Clara Valley is that operated by Joseph A. Teresi, located on Saratoga Avenue. Known as the Sorosis Fruit Company, besides the extensive orchards a large packing plant is located on the ranch, which takes care of the products of the orchards. Joseph A. was born in Sicily, February 23, 1899, the son of Salvatore and Marianna (La Barbera) Teresi, also natives of Sicily. The family removed to the United States in 1903. His father was engaged in the horticulture business in his native country, and he had seven boys, who were all thoroughly taught the orchard business; three of them are now at home.

Joseph A. was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Jose, graduating from the latter in 1919, after which he was employed as solicitor for the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association for one year; then he purchased a thirty-eight-acre orchard on the Uvas Road, which he still owns. In July, 1921, with his father and three brothers, he purchased the Sorosis Farm, consisting of 220 acres, including the large packing plant on the place. The place is in full-bearing orchards, 190 acres being in prunes and the balance in peaches. In connection they own the Sorosis water rights from Quito or Campbell Creek. They have a large dam where the creek enters the farm, which impounds sufficient water to irrigate not only the Sorosis Farm, but also a large tract below the dam, making a very valuable water right. The headquarters of the ranch is improved with good buildings, large drying yard with a large evaporator and a plant equipped with packing facilities.

The marriage of Joseph A. Teresi occurred in Los Gatos and united him with Miss Clara Lencioni, born in San Jose. In politics Mr. Teresi is a Republican and is a stalwart American citizen, proud of the prosperity and progressiveness of Santa Clara County.

ALFRED R. NELSON.—Coming to San Jose from his home across the water more than thirty years ago, Alfred R. Nelson has been privileged to see much of the progress made in the Santa Clara Valley during the past generation and he is enthusiastic over the great opportunities still awaiting in this section. Mr. Nelson was born at Helsingborg, Sweden, on July 16, 1872, spending his school days there and being confirmed at the age of fourteen. In 1889 he came across the ocean to America and then on to San Jose, joining his uncle, Olaf Zackrison, who had come to this country thirteen years before. Mr. Nelson spent four years in the copper mines, Bisbee, Ariz., 1900-04, and on locating here worked as a coachman for five years at Edenvale, and then purchased ten acres of land on Chynoweth Avenue, Edenvale. This property he later disposed of, and in 1906, he bought his present home place of fourteen acres on Cottle Road, where he has erected a fine new residence, up-to-date in all its appointments. The whole place, including the orchard of prunes and peaches, which he set out, shows the result of his skilled care and the years of hard work he has spent in its upbuilding.

In 1900 Mr. Nelson was married to Miss Mattie Olson, who was born in Sweden and came to California in 1890. Five children have been born to them: Alton, a rancher; Vanley L., attending school, as is Olive L.; Melvin, deceased; Ivian L., in school. Mr. Nelson became a full-fledged citizen of this country in 1893, and he has always been active in support of any measures for the welfare of the community. He is now serving his second term as trustee of the Oak Grove school at Edenvale and is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc.

MARION A. STILLENS.—A native of Wayne County, Ind., where he first saw the light on August 9, 1848, Marion A. Stillens has found delightful retirement in the Golden State in his comfortable home on Capitol Avenue, just south of Alum Rock Avenue, about two miles east of San Jose. He is a son of Joseph and Clarisa (Decker) Stillens, the former a native of Pennsylvania and a farmer, who moved to Moultrie County, Ill. There were four children in the family—Ezra, the oldest; Marion, our subject; Martha, who is now deceased, and Millie, the youngest, and with these the lad shared the benefits of a common school education.

When nine years of age Marion accompanied his parents to Moultrie County, Ill., and when twenty-three years of age he left the home ranch and on April 23, 1872, was married to Miss Laverna Shields, a native of Virginia. She was nine years old when her parents removed to Moultrie County, Ill., where she continued her education. After their marriage Mr. Stillens farmed for a while in Illinois, and later he went to Hall County, Nebr., where he followed agricultural pursuits for six years. He then returned to Illinois and located at Arthur, in that state; and for the remainder of the time that he was in the Middle West he engaged in carpenter work. His wife died in 1889 and he was married a second time, in 1902, to Miss Jennie Carpenter, a native of Indiana.

In 1902 Mr. Stillens came out to California and settled at Whittier, where he lived for a year and a half, and as a market gardener he made a real success of his enterprise. Coming north to Santa Clara County in 1904 he purchased five acres of land on Capitol Avenue, and this he set out to prunes and vines. His good wife died in 1917, lamented by all who had come to appreciate her sterling qualities. By his first marriage Mr. Stillens had five children, and their names are Ellroy, Joseph, Bige, Melvin and Wilbur; and by his last union he has a daughter, Mrs. Mary Maude Beaudikofer, of San Jose. Mr. Stillens has always taken a live interest in public questions and always sought to do his full duty as a citizen in civic affairs. He endeavors to keep himself independent of mere party bias, and so is far freer to pull a hard and steady stroke with his fellows.

Joseph A. Teresi

LAWRENCE C. GRUWELL.—An enterprising, experienced and progressive horticulturist whose success in helping to advance the state of California horticulture and agriculture has stimulated others to renewed and great efforts is Lawrence C. Gruwell, who enjoys the esteem and fidelity of a large circle of admiring friends. He was born on the old Melvin Gruwell Ranch on Saratoga Avenue April 8, 1867, the son of Melvin L. and Sarah (Wear) Gruwell, natives of Indiana and Missouri, respectively. Melvin Gruwell, who was born in 1826, was a merchant in Indiana until he crossed the plains to California in 1852 and located in Santa Clara County. With a partner, Benj. Stinson, he owned a 172-acre farm where he resided until his death, in 1910; his wife surviving him one year. Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Gruwell were the parents of nine children: William, deceased; Arthur J., deceased; Charles Lee, a horticulturist here; Martha A., who is in partnership with our subject; Lydia became the wife of Jacob Breitenstein, also of this vicinity; Lawrence C., the subject of this sketch; Theresa, Mrs. Vanderpeer of Oakland; Kate, the widow of Jas. Hemphill, resides with her mother and sister on the farm; Lou became the wife of Joseph Hemphill, and resides at Roselawn. Melvin Gruwell was a very successful man and everyone spoke of him in terms of warm regard. He was an adherent of the Democratic party and in religious faith was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. He had been a member of the Masonic lodge for sixty-three years, when he passed away at the age of eighty-four.

Lawrence Gruwell received his education in the public schools in his neighborhood. He assisted his father on the farm from the time he was a lad of ten years and when he became a man and started in as a farmer and has continued in that line, now operating a farm of fifty-four acres which belongs to him and his two sisters. He has brought it to a high degree of productiveness, having set it to prunes and apricots, operating it with a tractor and most modern implements. They have substantial farm buildings, including a drying plant. Mr. Gruwell is an independent in his political views, voting with the party that best expresses his convictions. He was made a Mason in Liberty Lodge No. 299, F. & A. M., Santa Clara. He is also a member of the Improved Order of Redmen.

JEREMIAH J. O'BRIEN.—A successful agriculturist who has also proven that he can make good in quite another field of useful endeavor, is Jeremiah J. O'Brien, the rancher and manufacturer, at Wayne Station on the Oakland Road, who was born in Santa Clara County on the old Gish Ranch, just north of San Jose, first seeing the light there on June 6, 1870. His father, Jeremiah J. O'Brien came out to California in the '50s, a native of County Cork, Ireland, endowed with the best qualities which have always made an Irishman a desirable settler and citizen; and he mined for a while near Virginia City before coming further, into Santa Clara County. He had married Miss Katherine Carey, obtaining thereby one of the best of helpmates, and he leased the old Alviso Ranch, of approximately 400 acres, north of San Jose, which he handled in model fashion. Later he leased the old Gish Ranch, where Jeremiah was born, and afterward he bought the twenty acres under that name devoted to the culture of pears.

Our subject attended the Orchard school, when it stood on the bank of the Coyote Creek, and then remained with his parents until he was twenty years old, when he became foreman of the old R. D. Fox nursery, of approximately 700 acres devoted to raising ornamental and fruit trees, and there he continued progressively active for ten years. Then he took up farming for himself, leasing in all 260 acres, and so well did he prosper that ever since he has been committed to ranching. He manages the De Rosa Ranch of eighty acres on Capitol Avenue, and also a ranch on Gish Road. In 1918 he purchased 1,100 acres one and a half miles from Cottonwood, in Shasta County; and 300 acres of this ranch is under the Anderson ditch and is very successfully devoted to the raising of alfalfa.

Mr. O'Brien's ranching in Santa Clara County is carried on largely for the raising of fruit and vegetables, and he is also the owner of a plant for the manufacture of berry-baskets, which he runs on a gross percentage basis. The factory is situated on his ranch, and there from ten to twenty workers turn out about 5,000,000 berry baskets a year, each being of the wooden tray type. In this enterprise, as in everything he undertakes, Mr. O'Brien's natural honesty dictates the policy to be pursued—a square deal for the customer—with the inevitable result that he has customers, and plenty of them.

At San Jose, on January 7, 1903, Mr. O'Brien was married to Miss Maude Monroe, a native of Loyalton, Sierra County, Cal., and the daughter of Charles Colin and Frances (Chandler) Monroe—the former of Scotch descent and an early settler in California. Two children have sprung from this union—Wayne Henry is a sophomore in the University of Santa Clara, and Jerold is a pupil in the Orchard grammar school. For the past sixteen years Mr. O'Brien has been a member of the board of trustees of the Orchard school district and for the past twelve years has served as its clerk. He is also the deputy county assessor of the third supervisorial district. In 1911 he purchased a home place of an acre and a half at Wayne Station and, having built there a home, he has lived there ever since. He is a member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, and is a past president of the Palo Alto Parlor, now called the Garden City Parlor of the N. S. G. W.

MRS. BETTY GWARTNEY.—A highly esteemed resident of the Mountain View district who is showing great capability in the management of her ranch is Mrs. Bettie Gwartney, whose home is a center of community progress and hospitality. She was born in Mississippi and when only three years old, came with her parents, Seth Gibbons, a native of North Carolina, and Martha (Appling) Gibbons, a native of Virginia. Her father was a farmer by occupation, and left Mississippi directly after the Civil War and coming to California settled in Merced County, where he engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Gibbons are the parents of six children, all of whom are living, but both parents are deceased.

Mrs. Gwartney began her education in the public schools; later she was graduated from the State Normal School at San Jose and became a teacher, first at Sutter Creek and later at Mayfield, Cal. At her childhood home in Merced County, she was married to Prof. J. G. Gwartney; he was a native of Indiana and was educated in the grammar and high schools of his native state; then he entered the

State University at Lincoln, Nebr., and after removing to California entered the State Normal School at San Jose, from which he graduated in 1891. He later graduated from Stanford University with the class of 1898, receiving the degree of A. B. Professor and Mrs. Gwartney were sent by the U. S. Government to teach in the Philippine Islands, Professor Gwartney preceding his wife by two years, teaching there for six years, while Mrs. Gwartney taught there for four years. Through the influence and efforts of Mrs. Gwartney a sanitary restaurant was established in the Philippine Islands as a branch of her teaching of domestic science, and this restaurant has been kept up and is still running. In 1907 they returned to their ranch in Mountain View, and Prof. Gwartney passed away October 1, 1916, at the age of fifty-six. While Mrs. Gwartney gives most of her time and attention to the management of her fifteen-acre ranch, she still is deeply interested in educational matters, and is held in high esteem by the residents of the community.

HERSCHEL JOHNSON.—A leader among the public-spirited men of the Edenvale district in Santa Clara County, Herschel Johnson holds an assured place. He was born near Boulder, Colo., May 28, 1877, the son of Daniel and Phoebe Ann (Jamison) Johnson, the former now deceased and the latter residing in San Jose. Daniel Johnson was born in Winnebago County, Ill., November 23, 1844, and when a lad was taken by his parents to Northeastern Iowa, where the family settled on a farm and continued to farm until 1860. It was then news had been spread that gold had been discovered in Colorado and the Johnson family, consisting of Daniel and his sister and their parents, crossed the plains with an ox team and for a number of years Daniel worked in one of the big smelters about Blackhawk and Central. In 1868 he located on a farm near Boulder and in 1870 he was united in marriage with Miss Phoebe Ann Jamison, who had accompanied her parents across the plains with an ox-team train from Missouri. Their party were continually seeing the ruins of trains that had been destroyed by Indians, but were fortunately not attacked. In 1879, with his family, Daniel Johnson moved his stock to Northern Colorado at the head waters of the Big Laramie River and took up land and became interested in raising stock. At that period wild game was in abundance and for sixteen years this was the home of the family. In 1895 Mr. Johnson came to California to attend the Mid-Winter Fair and at the same time bought a ranch of seventy acres in the Santa Clara Valley, near Edenvale. He sold out his interests in Colorado and removed with his family to their new possessions and he engaged in the orchard business until his retirement in 1907, when he retired to San Jose and there he died, on January 23, 1920, at the home he had purchased on South Seventh Street and where Mrs. Johnson still lives. Their five children are, Orian C., of Cressey, Cal.; Eslor F., in Fresno; Edith M., Mrs. J. P. Arnold of Richmond, Cal; Herschel, of this review, and Bertha, Mrs. J. D. Arnold of San Jose.

Herschel Johnson attended the schools of the districts in which the family lived in Colorado and finished at the Oak Grove school on the Cottle Road. He assisted his father in the development of the ranch and made a study of horticulture. In 1915 he bought his present place of thirty acres on Cottle Road and has developed a fine prune orchard. He also owns twenty acres of the old home place just off the Cottle Road, this property he had helped his father develop into a prune ranch. He is a hard worker and also ever ready to learn and applies the most modern methods in taking care of his orchards and is being well rewarded in the practical results he has obtained. He believes in cooperation and is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association, Inc., and in all progressive movements for the betterment of his community is always ready to lend a helping hand.

The marriage of Herschel Johnson on June 21, 1906, at San Jose, united him with Miss Mary Elizabeth Bader, the only daughter of Frederick and Ada (Boot) Bader, natives of Germany and England respectively. She has an only brother, Felix Bader, now residing at Carter, Mont. Mr. Bader was born in Germany on August 8, 1850, was brought by his parents, J. G. and Mary E. (Messinger) Bader, to America when three years old and reared in Allen County, Ohio, until 1862, when they removed to near Des Moines, Iowa, and continued farming. The elder Bader served all through the Civil War with Sherman and Grant. In 1866 Mr. Bader went to Boulder, Colo., and while living there his wife died in 1906. He and his family had spent a year, 1902-1903 in California, but returned to Colorado. After the death of his wife he spent part of his time in Colorado and part in California, making the home of his daughter his headquarters. In 1908 he practically retired, having sold his interests in Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are parents of three children, all attending the Oak Grove school, H. Loren, Hortense E., and Florence Josephine. The family are highly respected by all who know them and take an active part in all civic activities of their neighborhood.

GEORGE E. PUTERBAUGH.—Prominent among the successful prosthetic dentists of Santa Clara County is George E. Puterbaugh, who has attained a high standing in his professional career. His skilful work inspires confidence in his patients, and invariably wins the regard and esteem of all with whom he comes in contact. A native of Iowa, he was born January 25, 1893, in Clarinda, a son of John W. and Mollie (Barnett) Puterbaugh. The father, John W., is a lineal descendant of the great Puterbaugh family, pioneers of Illinois. He resides in Chicago and is engaged in the automobile business. The mother was born in Clarinda, a daughter of John Barnett, a native of Virginia, who came to California during the gold rush of 1849. He established a trading post at Placerville, but later farmed at Evergreen, and was a prominent pioneer of Santa Clara County. The family moved to Oregon when George was a small child of two years and remained there for two years; at the end of that time they came to California and settled in San Jose. His education was obtained in the public schools of this city; then he entered the machine shop belonging to his father, and became a thorough auto-mechanic. During the years of 1913-1916 he spent in auto racing as a mechanician with a Mercer car, racing at Los Angeles, Corona, San Francisco and San Diego; other notables in these races were De Palma, Dario Resta, Barney Oldfield, Eddie Rickenbacker and others. He then began the study of prosthetic dentistry, serving an apprenticeship in dental laboratories in San Jose and San Francisco and in the

R. Farnsworth

meantime taking courses in this line in the Southern Branch of the University of California at Los Angeles. In 1916 he first enlisted in the United States Field Artillery for service on the border, after his discharge returning to his profession. During the World War he enlisted in the United States Dental Corps and was commissioned a first lieutenant and assigned to duty in the American Red Cross with the Czecho-Slovak army, doing prosthetic dentistry in Siberia, going inland 300 miles to Omsk. After the close of his term of one year's service he returned to California and received his honorable discharge. Returning to San Jose he soon thereafter established his own business.

The marriage of Mr. Puterbaugh in 1917 united him with Miss Irene Milbury, a native of California, born in Visalia. Mr. and Mrs. Puterbaugh are the parents of one child, Melville. In January, 1920, he established the Puterbaugh Dental Laboratory, located in the Twohy Building in San Jose. He employs several assistants to take care of his large and growing practice. He also does expert work for leading dentists as far south as San Luis Obispo and north to San Mateo. Fraternally he is a popular member of Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., and of the Knights of Pythias. He enjoys a lucrative and extensive patronage and well deserves the esteem and respect in which he is held in the community.

RALPH FARNSWORTH.—Two old-time California families of more than passing interest are represented in the life-stories of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Farnsworth of San Jose, the former a native of Amador County, where he was born on January 30, 1866, and the latter a native of Sutter County. Mr. Farnsworth's father was Junius Farnsworth, born in Ohio in 1831, and his mother before her marriage was Ann Maria Scott, one of the well-known Scotts who came to California in 1850, taking six months to cross the great plains. Junius Farnsworth came out in 1852, and he sailed all the way around the Horn in order to get here. He became a merchant at Ione, and later went to Stockton; and from there until he was eighty-one years old he traveled as salesman for the Aurora Mills of Stockton, in which city he lived until the age of eighty-nine years, ten months and fifteen days when he died in July, 1921. His wife, who is seventy-nine, is still living.

Ralph Farnsworth attended the public schools at Ione, and when eighteen years of age started out to make his own way in the world. Taking up railroading, he entered the service of the Southern Pacific, and finally became a passenger conductor. From 1888 to 1894, he ran out of Sacramento, and from 1897 to 1900 he ran on the Bakersfield and Point Richmond division of the Santa Fe. In 1900 he again joined the Southern Pacific, and for two years he continued with that company. Since 1902 he has lived in San Jose, where he has followed the work of building up a business and then selling it at the proper profit. Among the lines exploited in this legitimate manner are the restaurant, cigar-stand, pool hall and garage. In 1918 he joined T. J. Callahan in the auto accessories trade, and now they carry a full line and do principally a wholesale business covering Santa Clara Valley, Hollister, Watsonville and Santa Cruz. He is also especially interested in the Gilroy Midway Oil Company in the McKittrick field, and he has been very successful in his oil dealings.

At San Francisco on September 24, 1902, Mr. Farnsworth was united in marriage with Miss Annie H. Graves, born in 1874, the daughter of Henry and Mary A. (Terstegge) Graves, pioneers of Sutter County, the former descended from good old New England stock, born in Connecticut. He came to California in 1849, crossing the plains and after mining for a time went to San Francisco and with others bought a quantity of supplies and a whaleboat and started for the end of navigable waters up the Sacramento to sell to the miners. After this venture he bought land in Sutter County, became a rancher and stockraiser and lived there until he died at the age of fifty-eight. Mrs. Graves came across the plains from Indiana in 1852, met and married Mr. Graves and lived to the age of eighty-seven. Mr. and Mrs. Farnsworth have one daughter, Ruth A., a graduate of the San Jose high school and now doing post-graduate work there. Mrs. Farnsworth is a member of the Native Daughters. Mr. Farnsworth is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner; also a member of the Woodmen of the World and the Native Sons; and is enrolled among the members of the Chamber of Commerce and the Auto Trades Association.

EARL E. KESLING.—A comfortably-situated orchard owner who has found that California offers the best of inducements to the horticulturist, is Earl E. Kesling, who lives on the Sierra Road one and a half miles east of Berryessa. He is a native son, and was born in Santa Clara County, on the Morrill Road, on May 5, 1897, the son of Ernest N. and Amelia Kesling. His father was a native of Ohio, while his mother came from Pennsylvania; and they were married in Ohio and moved westward to California in 1895. Mr. Kesling was an orchardist, and boasted a very trim twenty-acre ranch devoted to prunes and apricots on the Morrill Road. They had a family of four children; and besides the eldest, our subject, there were Carroll, Ione and Eileen. In 1905 Mr. Kesling died, and the next year Mrs. Kesling sold out the home place.

That same year, Mrs. Kesling purchased a ranch of forty acres on Sierra Road, devoted to the raising of prunes and apricots, and after a while she was married a second time to William K. Luce. One daughter by this second marriage is named Grace, and she is attending the Berryessa school. Mr. Luce, the stepfather, was killed in 1918, while oiling the pump driveshaft; it is supposed that his clothing caught in the machinery, but whatever the cause, he was hurled to the bottom of the well-pit. This tragedy left the devoted mother a second time a widow.

Earl Kesling attended the Berryessa grammar school, and then completed the courses of the San Jose high school, and after that he studied for two years at the College of the Pacific. The great World War then appealed tremendously to his patriotic instincts, and in November, 1917, he enlisted to fight for Uncle Sam. He was sent to Berkeley and became a flying cadet in the Aviation School, and after that he was transferred to Rockwell Field, California, where he was trained for three months and was then commissioned second lieutenant. Next he was sent to Dallas, Texas, where he spent one month in a concentration camp, from whence he went to Dayton, Ohio, and trained for one month at the Wilbur Wright field. Then he was granted a furlough home, and on his returning to duty, he went

to Mineola Field, L. I., and on October 17, 1918, sailed for Southhampton. He crossed the channel to Havre, France, and at Issodoun, in that country, he trained until January, 1919. Then he was transferred to Grande, France, and after that he went to Coblenz, with the Army of Occupation. He left Germany in July of the same year, and on August 12, 1919, sailed from Brest, France, with just one port in view—the metropolis of the United States. He was honorably discharged at the Presidio, at San Francisco, on August 25, 1919, after which he made haste to return home. With his brother, he is at present running the forty-acre orchard on Sierra Road.

While in France, Mr. Kesling was assigned to a pursuit squadron, and although he was not in actual front-line duty, he flew along the front frequently.

Mr. Kesling is a popular member of the American Legion—as might be expected when one knows the popularity of his father among both the Masons and the Odd Fellows of San Jose, and is a broad-minded Republican. At San Jose, on September 22, 1918, he was married to Miss Cora Scales, a native of North Carolina and the daughter of Frank and Anna Scales. Her parents had removed to California about 1914, and are now living retired in San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Kesling are the parents of one child, a boy named Ernest F.

FRED LAWRENCE FOSTER. — Prominent among the professional and business men of San Jose, is Fred Lawrence Foster, the president of the Foster Optical Company, a resident of San Jose for twenty-two years, and for seventeen years the head of the company which bears his name. He was born on March 9, 1868, at Elizabeth, N. J., and was the son of Frederick and Margaret (Todd) Foster. Both parents are living in New York City; the father, who is now eighty-nine years old, was one of the officers of the first safe deposit company in New York; he and a friend, having the distinction of originating the safe deposit idea. Fred was educated in private schools in New York and later took special training in his chosen profession at college in Philadelphia. He came to San Jose in January, 1900, and established the business in which he is now engaged, which was incorporated in 1905.

Mr. Foster's marriage united him with Miss Mary Halsey, who is a native of San Jose, and they are the parents of three children: Margaret Vail, Emma Louise, and Lawrence Halsey. Mr. Foster is a charter member of the Lions Club and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. He has served many years as director of the Merchants Association and during the war was vice-chairman of the War Work Council, his district embracing many of the professional men. Mr. Foster takes a keen interest in his work as an optometrist and keeps abreast with the latest developments and modern ideas by frequent post-graduate studies. Well-known in his profession, he has served as a delegate to many conventions in various cities.

KARL F. KENNEDY.—An honored representative of early pioneers of California, back through two generations, Karl F. Kennedy stands high in the professional and civic life of the community where he was reared and where he has made his home. His grandfather, James Faris Kennedy, was one of California's earliest permanent white settlers. Descended from Revolutionary stock, his grandfather having been an officer in the Revolutionary War, James F. Kennedy was born in Bucks County, Pa., January 18, 1810, but was reared in Philadelphia, where his parents settled when he was a child. Leaving there at the age of twenty-one, he traveled through various parts of the country, being employed for several years at the lead mines at Galena, Ill. As an agent for Commodore Stockton, he came to California in 1850 and had charge of Commodore Stockton's tract of land, consisting of 3,000 acres, lying between San Jose and Santa Clara. In the fall of 1360 he located near Los Gatos, where he purchased a large ranch. He became extensively interested in horticulture, in which he met with good success, and likewise acquired fame as an expert stock breeder, and raising some of the finest thoroughbred horses ever bred in Santa Clara Valley. A strong Republican in his political affiliations, he was at one time the candidate for lieutenant-governor, running on the ticket with Leland Stanford. At the time of his death, in 1864, he was sheriff of Santa Clara County. Mrs. Kennedy, who was Serena Salter of Philadelphia before her marriage, survived him until June, 1888. They were the parents of six children: William C., James F., Samuel T., Edwin A., Mrs. Clara C. Bray and Robert F. James F. Kennedy served as Adjutant General of California during the Civil War and as he was a strong Union man he quelled many a secessionist movement in the state and thus did much toward keeping California from seceeding from the Union.

William C. Kennedy, the father of our subject, was the eldest son of James F. Kennedy. He was born in Philadelphia in 1844, and when only a lad was brought to California by his parents, in 1852, via the Isthmus of Panama. He grew up at San Jose, and graduating from Santa Clara College in 1868, was admitted to the bar in the state of Nevada in 1871, where he practiced for a time. On locating in San Jose, he at once took his place as a leader in the legal profession in this part of the state, continuing his practice until his death, which occurred in 1912. His marriage united him with Miss Kate Moody, daughter of Chas. Moody and a native of San Jose, and a sister of the late Mrs. Eugene T. Sawyer. Mrs. William C. Kennedy, who still makes her home at San Jose, is descended from the Lee family of Virginia, her mother being a cousin of the famous General Robert E. Lee.

The only son of his parents, Karl F. Kennedy was born at San Jose, March 21, 1880, and here the early years of his life were spent. After his preliminary education was finished, he entered Stanford University, completing the legal course there in 1904, and was admitted to the bar in 1905. Following in the footsteps of his father, he entered the practice of law, practicing at San Jose and San Francisco for a period of over thirteen years. During the World War Mr. Kennedy gave up his professional work to offer his services to his country, and was stationed in France as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. work, attached to the French army until after the armistice. He then entered the Morale Department of the United States Army, being appointed by Secretary of War Baker, and holding the rank of first lieutenant. On his return to California, after completing his services, he became representative for The Safe-Cabinet Company of Marietta, Ohio, and is their distributor in six counties south of San Francisco: San Mateo, Santa Clara, Monterey, San Benito, Santa Cruz and

Rev. John C. Grisez, S.J.

San Luis Obispo. His position is largely advisory to public bodies, professional and business men, showing the advisability and legal necessity of protecting valuable documents and papers from fire and theft. This is only possible by presenting expert analysis of record values and the losses resulting from their destruction. Mr. Kennedy is said to be the leading expert along these lines in this locality.

At Suisun, Cal., in 1912, Mr. Kennedy was married to Miss Ellen Downing of that place, where she was born, the daughter of Dr. William Greene Downing of Suisun, her education having been completed at Mills College. Three children have been born to them: Jean, Karl F., Jr., and Barbara, and the family now make their home in Santa Clara.

REV. JOHN C. GRISEZ, S. J.—A man of scholarly attainments and a sincere and devoted servant in behalf of a cause to which he has voluntarily given the best energies of his life, Rev. John C. Grisez, S. J., pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church of San Jose, is a native son of California, his birth having occurred in Colusa on December 25, 1876. His father, Celestine J. Grisez, was born in Ohio and in 1874 he made his way to California. For many years he followed the occupation of farming, but since 1916 has been mechanical engineer at the University of Santa Clara. He is a very devout and earnest Christian and his life has ever been guided by high and honorable principles. He married Miss Mary Maudru, also a native of the Buckeye State, and they have become the parents of eleven children. Mary, an older sister of the subject of this review, has since 1889 been a member of the order now known as Evangelista.

Father Grisez attended the public schools of Siskiyou County, Cal., to the age of thirteen, when he entered St. Ignatius College at San Francisco, where he pursued his studies until April 18, 1892, when he entered the Jesuit Novitiate at Los Gatos, there pursuing a course in Latin, Greek and English. In 1895 he completed his classical work and two years later went to St. Louis, Mo., where he received three years of university training in philosophy. From 1900 until 1905 he was an instructor at the University of Santa Clara and in the latter year became a student in the School of Theology at Woodstock, Md., which he attended for three years. In 1908 he was ordained to the Jesuit priesthood at Spokane, Wash., by Bishop O'Dea of Seattle. His first charge was that of assistant pastor of the parish at Missoula, Mont., where he remained for four years, working untiringly to build up the parish. In 1912 he went to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he completed the Tertianship or the third year of probation in the Jesuit Order, and in 1913 he was placed in charge of the educational department of St. Ignatius Church of San Francisco. He was very active in the discipline educational branch of the church, with which he was connected until 1914, and the following year he acted as chaplain for students at St. Ignatius College. In 1915-16 he was superintendent and business manager at the University of Santa Clara and the next year was spent at Los Angeles as chaplain and manager of Loyola College of Southern California. On July 31, 1918, he was made pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at San Jose, of which he has since had charge, his parish now being a large one. He gives his whole heart to the work and under his guidance the influence of the church has constantly broadened. He is also ex-officio member of the parochial school of St. Joseph's Church. He is a man of strong intellectual powers, an earnest student and a deep thinker, and his life has been one of usefulness and far-reaching influence.

WESTERN INDUSTRIES COMPANY.—Among the varied enterprises which are important factors in the business development and material upbuilding of California and the Santa Clara Valley the Western Industries Company figures conspicuously. Their distillery is located at Agnew, on land which was formerly the homestead of the late James Lick, and represents a large investment. This is the largest distillery now in operation west of the Mississippi River.

The officers and principal stockholders of the Western Industries Company reside at San Francisco, Cal. The business was incorporated in 1903 for the manufacture of brandy and other spirituous liquors, but since the passage of the Volstead Act its production has been limited by the Government manufacturing acohol for industrial, medicinal and scientific purposes. It is subject to strict Governmental regulations and is under the direct supervision of the internal revenue bureau, which maintains officers on the premises. The raw material used is molasses, obtained from the Hawaiian Islands, and the company pays strict regard to sanitation and the purity of its products, so that its output is of the highest grade.

REV. FATHER M. A. DA CRUZ.—A pious, scholarly and distinguished representative of the Roman Catholic Church, whose life, work and influence in the promotion of every good movement for the general welfare of the community have made him esteemed and endeared throughout Santa Clara County, is the Rev. Father M. A. Da Cruz, a native of Lisbon, Portugal, where he was born on August 15, 1872, the son of Antonio and Miquilina A. (Soares) Da Cruz. His father was a merchant in Lisbon, and one who was widely honored for his integrity and his enterprise; and he gave the best possible home to his five children, three of whom are still living. Edward and Albert are deceased; but our subject, the eldest, has two brothers—August, who is at present in Brazil, and Armando, who is in Lisbon.

M. A. Da Cruz attended the Lisbon public schools, and in time pursued his theological course at the Seminario Conciliar Braga, at Lisbon, and he was ordained as priest at Braga, in the year 1899. He then had three charges, all in the Diocese of Porto, in Portugal, before he came out to America, and they were the parishes of Moldes at Arouca, Serzedo at Villa Nova of Gaya, and Maceda at Ovar. In 1908, he came to the United States and received his appointment as assistant pastor to the Half Moon Bay parish of Pescadero, where he remained two years.

He was then transferred for a couple of months to Ocean View, at San Francisco, and after that was appointed assistant pastor of the Slavonia Church in San Francisco, where he officiated one year. He was then put in charge of the San Leandro Church, of which he was assistant pastor for seven and one-half years, and from there he came to Hayward as assistant pastor. At the end of seven months, however, he was again transferred and put in charge of three parishes, San Pablo, Pinol and Rodeo, and he retained that charge for nine months. For a month he was pastor of the new Pescadero Church, when he was appointed to Milpitas, where he now ministers

to the spiritual wants of many, to the satisfaction of all. St. John's has a membership of over 500 souls, and the present edifice, which was built after the first church had been destroyed by fire, has been in existence, an ornament to the town, for the past twenty years. Father Da Cruz is an accomplished linguist, speaking five languages, Italian, French, Spanish and English. He was secretary to the Patriarch of India, while yet a student, and was with him in Rome, Paris, Vienna and other cities of southern Europe, then went with him to India, Panjim, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and other cities.

CHARLES A. HUNT.—Noteworthy as one of the active and prosperous native-born residents of San Jose, and as a man of unlimited energy, Charles A. Hunt is deserving of more than passing notice in this work. Of substantial pioneer ancestry, he was born May 5, 1882, in San Jose, a son of Ephraim M. and Betsy A. (Cornwell) Hunt. Ephraim M. Hunt migrated to California in 1858, and Betsy A. Cornwell came in the year 1868. They were married in Redwood City, Cal., and for thirty years, Ephraim M. Hunt conducted a feed and livery business, becoming well known throughout this section of California.

Charles A. Hunt received his education in the grammar and high schools, later taking a business college course. From 1902 to 1919, he was employed by a local firm of opticians, but determined on establishing his own business and feeling that he must be better equipped, he entered the Los Angeles Medical School of Ophthalmology and Optometry, and remained there for six months. Upon his return to San Jose, he opened up business for himself, which has prospered from its inception.

Mr. Hunt's marriage united him with Miss Bina J. Garvin, who is also a native of the Golden State. They have one child, Mildred L. Fraternally Mr. Hunt is a member of the Elks and Observatory Parlor No. 177, N. S. G. W., and is a great lover of all outdoor sports. He takes considerable pride in advancing the general interests of his town and county and is regarded as a booster where the welfare of either is concerned.

MANUEL F. GEORGE.—An industrious, progressive and successful rancher whose prosperity no one will envy is Manuel F. George, developer of one of the finest farms in Santa Clara County, eight miles to the east of Milpitas in the Calaveras Valley. He is a native son, and first saw the light at Half Moon Bay, in San Mateo County, on August 21, 1888. His father was Joseph F. George, a native of Fayal, Azores Islands, but his mother, who reared with affection nine children, passed away when he was so young that he has little recollection of her. The other members of the family are Mary, Rose, Jose, Frank, Elizabeth, Angie, Domingos and Minnie George. Joseph F. George died in 1915.

About 1880 his father came from the Azores, and when Manuel was six years old Mr. George removed from San Mateo to Santa Clara County where he farmed on a ranch of 180 acres in the hills on the Calaveras Valley Road, and conducted a large dairy. Manuel was sent to the Laguna School, and after that he remained on the ranch with his father until he was of age. At the age of twenty-one Manuel left home and for five years worked on the Carson Brothers' ranch, and then for a short time he was on the Sierra Prescott place; and when he made his next move, about seven years ago, he came into the Calaveras Valley and leased 1100 acres devoted to the raising of grain and hay. Much of this acreage lies a beautiful stretch of flat valley land, and it is not surprising that the crops have been bountiful. Those familiar with Mr. George's advanced way of doing things will also not be surprised to learn that he uses both horse and tractor power in his extensive and varied operations.

At Milpitas on February 19, 1914, Manuel F. George was married to Miss Mary Foster, a native of Castroville, in Monterey County, and the daughter of John and Mary Ferreria Foster, natives of St. George in the Azores. Her father went to sea when he was thirteen years old, shipping on a whaler, and as a youth he had wonderful experiences on the high seas. In his eighteenth year he came to and settled in California and worked on one ranch after another, and later, in Alameda County, he acquired a dairy ranch for himself. This worthy couple had eleven children, among whom the eldest was Mary, while the others were named Isabelle, Joseph, Teresa, John, Rose, Margaret, Agnes, Frank, Antone and Edward. When she was eighteen years of age, Mary Foster accompanied her folks to Santa Clara County, and there continued her schooling; and the fruits of her study are evident in her accomplishments as wife, mother and hostess. Mr. and Mrs. George have two children, William and Manuel, and both parents are Republicans.

DOMINGOS A. SILVA.—An industrious, go-ahead rancher who has something to show today for his enterprise and hard work, is Domingos A. Silva, a native of the Island of Pico, in the Azores, where he was born in 1863, the son of Joseph and Frances A. Silva. His father was a farmer, who lived to be over eighty years of age; while his mother attained her ninetieth year before she died. When Domingos was seventeen years of age, he came out to the United States and California; and in 1881 he was fortunate in reaching Milpitas, where for eight years he worked for wages. By that time, however, he was able to go to ranching on shares, and for ten years he farmed in conjunction with others. In 1916 he purchased the ranch of eighty acres just off of Piedmont Road, about three miles east of Milpitas, and he continued to devote the land to general farming, the raising of fruit and vegetables. His methods, the modern implements and machinery he employs, and his touch with conditions in the progressing world outside, all contribute to enable him to keep his farm in an up-to-date shape, attractive to the eye and as highly productive as the conditions of soil, climate and the cooperation of science will permit.

At Milpitas, on June 14, 1902, Mr. Silva was married to Miss Belle E. Sousa, a native of Warmsprings and the daughter of Joaquin and Rose E. (Costa) Souza. Her father came to California when he was a young man, a native of Graciosa in the Azores, and he engaged in market-gardening near Warmsprings. When Belle Souza was seven years old, she accompanied her parents to the Azores on a visit; and upon their return to California, her father settled on the Mt. Hamilton Road, and for eight years ranched in the Calaveras Valley. Later, he went to Warmsprings again and worked on the Curtner Ranch; and then he purchased a ranch for himself on the Dempsey Road, east of Milpitas, where he lives today at the age of seventy-six, still active on the farm, assisted by his wife, who enjoys the best of health for

C. C. Reed Jr.

one of her age. These worthy pioneers had eight children, three boys and five girls; and among them the daughter Belle was the fourth. Mr. Silva is a Republican; and when the duties of his farm and domestic life have been discharged, he lends a hand in the service of good citizenship.

Mr. and Mrs. Silva have been blessed with a family of thirteen children, by each of which they have done the best they could in home, schooling and a start in life. Isabelle, their first-born, lived only eight months to receive their loving care; Domingos is in Milpitas; Isabelle, the second so named, is at home; and Mary, Manuel, Candido and Rosie are the next; Clarence died as an infant; the ninth in the family, was also named Clarence; then came Edward, Adelina, who died when she was two months old; Annie, and Frank Ernest, who died when one month old.

CHARLES C. REED, JR.—A native son of California, Charles C. Reed, special agent for the New York Life Insurance Company, was born and reared in Santa Clara County. He was born in San Jose on July 10, 1873, and is the son of Charles C. and Mary Imogene (Bergler) Reed, both natives of the Golden State. The grandfather, James Frazier Reed, was a member of the ill-fated Donner party, many of whom perished at Donner Lake on their way to California in 1846; his maternal grandmother was also a pioneer of California, who crossed the plains in 1856 and settled in San Jose. James Frazier Reed and his wife were the parents of six children; the family resided in San Jose and it was here that James Frazier Reed died. The family of Charles C. Reed, Sr., consisted of four children, Charles C. Reed, Jr., being the eldest son. Charles C. attended the public schools of San Jose and graduated from the San Jose high school. His early days were spent on a farm with his father who was engaged in grain and stock raising. For twenty-five years Charles C. Reed, Jr., was employed by the largest lumber firms in California, and during this time was manager of the filing room of the Weed Lumber Company in Siskiyou County and later was with the Union Lumber Company at Fort Bragg.

On January 14, 1903, Mr. Reed was married to Miss Jo Vollmer, whose birth occurred at Big Rapids, near Grand Rapids, Mich., the daughter of Albert A. and Rose Margaret (Reck) Vollmer. Her father was a merchant in Michigan at that time, but, when Mrs. Reed was a child of four, her parents removed to California, settling near Campbell, where the father owned an extensive fruit ranch. It was here her father passed away in 1911 and her mother in 1907. Mrs. Reed was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Jose, later attending the San Jose Business College. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Charles Abner and Frazier O. Reed.

In 1917 Mr. Reed retired from the lumber business and returning with his family to San Jose entered the employ of the New York Life Insurance Company and has remained with them continuously from that time. He has met with splendid success in his new field and is now the special agent of the company at San Jose. Fraternally, Mr. Reed is a member of San Jose Lodge of Elks. He is also a member of the 100% Club and charter member of the Commercial Club. Politically, Mr. Reed is a Republican, giving stalwart allegiance to that party. His life has ever been the expression of business enterprise, of upright and patriotic principles.

DR. W. H. BUTTON.—An excellent horseman and veterinarian, Dr. W. H. Button has made his own way in the world since a young boy of nine years, his father having lost his life as a soldier in the Civil War. He was born in Clinton County, Mich., February 23, 1857, the son of De La Fayette and Catherine (Hane) Button. The father was born in Ohio and he and Miss Hane were married there and came to Michigan about 1855. The father enlisted in the Civil War in 1862 from Morris, Grundy County, Ill., in Company C of the Seventy-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and drilled at Kankakee, Ill. He served for almost three years, then was wounded in a skirmish and was sent home and on May 10, 1865, passed away at the age of thirty-nine years. Dr. Button is the fifth of a family of six children. In the spring of 1866, he left home, being only nine years old, and went to the northwestern part of Iowa in Kossuth County. He was among the pioneers of that part of Iowa and trapped beaver on the Des Moines River for a livelihood; and when ten years of age he broke up forty acres of virgin prairie sod with two yokes of oxen, barefooted among the snakes. He knew nothing but the hardest kind of work, but withal he managed to attend the common schools and received a fair education. After a few years spent in Iowa he went back to Illinois and worked for Hyal Isham, a horseman of note in his day, and caring for, training and riding race horses for Jim Keltner, a noted racer of running horses at Morris, Ill.; then for five years he followed the race track, riding running horses at races; he became a favorite and was a successful rider, becoming an expert rider and was called "Billy Button." His riding attracted the attention of the famous circus man Adam Forepaugh, who offered him flattering inducements to join his circus. During his five years of riding he became too heavy, but being a lover of horses he took up the training and driving of trotting and pacing horses, and was successful in developing trotting horses. In 1883 he went to work for the Santa Fe railroad, starting as fireman and worked up until he was conductor. In a railroad accident he lost his right foot, which incapacitated him for railroad work. Before his accident he was a sprinter of note, being one of the best one-mile runners in the United States. In a fifty-mile race, which he run in eight hours and four minutes, he won the championship belt of Illinois. This race was described in full in the Peoria Transcript of April 9, 1881. He fortunately owned eighty acres of land near Leavenworth, Kansas, and being obliged to give up railroad work, he settled on his ranch in Kansas.

Dr. Button's marriage occurred in Emporia, Kans., and united him with Miss Emma E. Tomlinson, born near Rochester, Minn. Mrs. Button has two brothers residing in Los Angeles. As a young man, Dr. Button studied with Dr. Tenant of Ionia, Mich., and received elementary instruction in anatomy, medicine and surgery. After losing his foot, he matriculated at the Chicago Veterinarian College from which he was graduated in 1895. He then removed to Los Angeles and practiced his profession and was appointed assistant livestock inspector and veterinary for the Los Angeles Transfer Company; he then went to Riverside, Cal., and was appointed county live-

stock inspector; then removed to Santa Rosa, where his brother Eugene R. Button, a newspaperman is associated with the Santa Rosa Press Democrat. Dr. Button remained in Santa Rosa until after the earthquake of 1906, then went to Turlock, Cal., and was the first veterinarian to locate there. He purchased a business block and practiced successfully until he sold out in 1911. He then spent some time in traveling throughout the United States as a horseman and veterinarian, and for a short time was occupied in a special veterinarian line in Washington, D. C. During 1919 he located in Mountain View and has built up a good business and he and his family are highly regarded in the community. Dr. and Mrs. Button are the parents of two daughters: Flossie L. is the wife of George M. Bobst, a contractor and builder at Mountain View; they are the parents of three children—Fred, Bessie, and Gladys; Nina Fay is the wife of Q. N. Shadel, agent for the Santa Fe at Colton, Cal., and they have one child, Billy. Dr. Button is an enthusiastic booster for Mountain View and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is the owner of several fast horses, a trotter, Kiss Kee Dee, and a pacer, Prince Edward.

FRANK R. MACHADO.—A very successful dairy rancher is Frank R. Machado, who is farming north of Mountain View on 111 acres of his own lying east of the Sterling Road, after having recently sold off some eighty acres. He has one of the best dairy farms in that section, and his many friends are pleased that he enjoys the reputation of a well-to-do, public-spirited man. He was born in the Island of Terceira, in the Azores group, in 1866, and when twenty-one years of age came out to California, and in the intervening forty years he has rendered himself and family independent. The greater part of this time he was in San Mateo County, where he married and where most of his children were born; and the result of his long and faithful apprenticeship is that he is an excellent dairy farmer, a good judge of milch cows and dairy cattle and products. He buys and sells a great deal; but he manages to keep one string, of thirty cows milking all the time. He has a registered Holstein bull, and often has as many as sixty cows on his ranch. He is a hard-worker and a very honorable man, kind-hearted and hospitable; and he and his family enjoy the good will of all who know them. His children ably assist on the ranch, all cooperating in the work. Frank is now sixteen years old; Anthony is a year younger; John is fourteen; and Mary, the one daughter, is just twelve. Mrs. Machado, who was Miss Maria Armina before her marriage, is an invalid. Santa Clara County may well be congratulated that it attracts to its favoring localities such excellent citizenship as that furnished in the industrious and self-respecting family of this sturdy and progressive California ranchman.

C. H. CLARK.—A young man of ability, industry, energy and commendable enterprise, C. H. Clark is coming to the front as the owner and proprietor of the Clark Cannery located on the Sterling Road near Mountain View. The cannery had a large run on Permain apples in the fall of 1921, and earlier in the season had a good run on apricots and pears. Mr. Clark was born in Napa County, Cal., and is a son of George and Ida (Irish) Clark. George Clark, the father is a well-known pioneer of Napa County and was constable of the town of Napa for many years. Mrs. Clark is a native of New York and came with her parents to California. C. H. Clark is the oldest of their seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom are living. Mr. Clark received his education in the schools of Napa, and when he was sixteen began to work in the cannery of Libby, McNeill & Libby at Sunnyvale and was there for eight years; then for four years he was superintendent of the John McCarthy Jr. Cannery, the largest establishment of its kind in Mountain View. During the month of July, 1921, he opened his present business, which was formerly the factory of the Concentrated Paste Company.

Mr. Clark was married in 1908 to Miss Mary Perry of Dixon, Cal., and they are the parents of five children: Mary M., George, Evelyn, Lois and Lawrence. Mr. Clark is active in the Woodmen of the World and the Native Sons of the Golden West of Mountain View. He concentrates his full energies on his business, and is fast winning his way to the front, and the products of his cannery are being shipped to all parts of the world; the Clark brand of apples goes to San Francisco and the Middle West and many of his goods go to England and other parts of the world, the Clark brand being a guarantee of excellence.

PETER TALIA.—Despite the handicap of being born in a foreign country, Peter Talia has made good in the country of his choice, and has steadily added to his finances, until he has reached a condition of affluence enjoyed by many of the ranchers of Santa Clara Valley. He was born in Dalmatia, Austria, on April 18, 1875, the son of Peter Mathias and Raffie (Zlovecera) Talia. The father was a seafaring man and had crossed the Atlantic ocean twenty-six times in the old fashioned sail ships. He lived to be seventy-two years old, and the mother passed away in her seventy-fourth year. There were five children in the family, Peter being the youngest. He attended the grammar school in Dalmatia until he was thirteen years old; then went to sea in the coasting trade, on vessels plying the Adriatic Sea and remained in that line of work for three years. In 1891 he left Trieste, Austria, and went to Hamburg, Germany, and then set sail for America; arriving in New York City he came by rail to San Jose, and here he worked for his brother-in-law, Nicholas Scorsur, and the following eight years on various ranches. Saving his money, he began buying and selling fruit, and soon had sufficient money to purchase a three-acre place on Pine Avenue, which he soon sold and invested the proceeds in a seven-acre ranch on Minnesota Avenue and also a two-acre ranch on the same avenue, which was the headquarters for his fruit business. He sold the two-acre ranch and later the seven-acre place to the Western Pacific Railroad and invested in two ranches in the Campbell district, one of twelve acres and the other of ten acres, both situated on Budd Avenue; later a nineteen-acre ranch was bought in the same district. All these places he sold and purchased a ranch at Saratoga containing fourteen and a half acres, and also another fourteen and a half adjoining and these two ranches he has retained; these places are in full-bearing apricot and prune trees. He also purchased ten acres in the Evergreen district, but held it only a short time, and invested in a twenty-two-acre ranch at Los Gatos on the Almaden road; selling that, he purchased his

Peter. Talia.

Domenica Talia

present home place of nineteen acres, a prune and apricot orchard on the Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road, now his home place where he resides with his family.

In San Jose on May 10, 1904, Mr. Talia was united in marriage to Miss Dominica Genavich, also born in Dalmatia, Austria. She is the daughter of Peter and Mary (Valajo) Genavich, her father an orchardist in his native land. There were five children in the family, Mrs. Talia being the fourth. In 1903, she came to Santa Clara County, Cal., and lived with her sister, Annie, now the widow of the late John Scorsur, until her marriage to Mr. Talia. Mr. and Mrs. Talia are the parents of five children: Ruth, a graduate of Heald's Business College; Mary attends Campbell high school; Rosie, Matt and Peter. Mr. and Mrs. Talia appreciate the value of an education and are striving to give their children the best schooling within their means. Mr. Talia is an active member of the Austria Benevolence Society of San Jose and is loyal to American ideals. Mr. Talia recalls his early experiences in the valley, how he worked sixteen hours a day applying himself closely to his work until he saved sufficient money to get a start. He was honest and industrious and soon made a record for integrity, so that when he began in the fruit business, people had confidence in him, and he soon acquired enough capital to buy land and grow fruit. A natural mechanic, Mr. Talia saw the advantage of tractors for farming, using the most modern machinery because he is able to repair and keep it in running order. He gives much credit to his estimable wife, who has assisted him in every way, by learning every detail of the fruit business, and when Mr. Talia was away, buying and transacting other business, she was at the plant attending to sorting, dipping and handling the fruit, besides attending to her household duties and caring for the children. Thus in the same way, Mr. and Mrs. Talia are training their children to be industrious and honest and thus become useful citizens of their country.

G. LACOSTE.—A welcome addition to the business circles of Palo Alto is found in G. Lacoste, the genial and enterprising proprietor of the French Laundry, located at 642 Ramona Street, Palo Alto, Cal., where he does fine work and is giving the best of satisfaction to his large patronage. He was born in France near Massous, Hautes Pyrenees, on September 24, 1886. His father, Peter Lacoste, was a carpenter by occupation in France and served his country as a soldier in the war of 1871; he became well-to-do and owned a number of houses in Massous and about fifty acres of land. His father passed away in France in December, 1921, at the age of eighty-two years, but his mother, Mary Lacoste, is still living there.

G. Lacoste attended the public schools in France and there learned the laundry business. In 1906 he set sail for New York and then crossed the country to San Francisco during the same year. He had no trouble in finding employment in a laundry in San Francisco and continued until the recent war, when he worked as a machinist, continuing for two years; then he was the proprietor of a laundry in San Francisco. In 1921 he removed to Palo Alto and purchased this business and is succeeding even beyond his expectations.

On May 1, 1921, Mr. Lacoste was married to Miss Louise Lanassus, a native of France, and together they are making a splendid success of the laundry business. Mr. Lacoste keeps a well-lighted, well-ventilated, clean and sanitary laundry and employs three men and four women. He is public-spirited and is taking his place among the business men of his locality.

ALBERT M. MEYER.—A native of California, who is making good as proprietor of the Chatterton Bakery Company at San Jose, is Albert M. Meyer, who was born December 7, 1890, in San Francisco, the son of Martin and Meta C. (Tietjen) Meyer. Martin Meyer came to California in the year of 1874, embarked in the grocery business and for fifteen years was manager of the Consumers' Compressed Yeast Company of San Francisco, but now retired and resides in Burlingame.

Albert M. Meyer enjoyed the educational privileges of the grammar and high schools of San Francisco, and early in life became self-supporting. For some time he was a traveling salesman and then spent six years as manager of the Oregon and Washington offices of the Consumers' Compressed Yeast Company and later located in San Jose, purchasing the business of the Chatterton Bakery Company and he has since continued there, doing a very large business, both locally and throughout the county, as the superior quality of his bread, fancy cakes and pastries have been found so dependable, that they have created a strong and increasing demand. Mr. Meyer gives every detail of the business his careful attention, sparing no effort to please his large and growing list of patrons, and he also employs the services of twelve competent people to aid him.

Mr. Meyer's marriage united him with Miss Augusta C. Henne, and they are the parents of two children, Gayle Kathleen and Lucille. Mr. Meyer, associated with W. J. Connors, the inventor, and William Kaiser, promoted the Individual Wash Laundry, the plant being located at Orchard and Balbach streets and equipped with special patented machinery for doing individual washing, showing an investment of over $100,000 when fully equipped for service. He is a popular member of the Hundred Per Cent Club, Lions Club, Commercial Club, and Chamber of Commerce, and he is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco. A public-spirited citizen he is a supporter of all projects that are for the good of the community and for the uplift or the upbuilding of the city in which he lives.

CHRISTIAN M. KLOTZ—W. A. ALLEN.—A native of Germany, Christian M. Koltz was born in Stein, Baden, in 1827, and received his education in that district. When he was still a young man he came to the United States, first settling in New Jersey, and there he married Miss Margaret Peoples, a native of Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, of Scotch descent, who came to the United States in 1849. In 1861 the family removed to California and located at San Jose, in 1864, after a visit to Germany, they took up their residence in Bridgeport, Conn., remaining until 1867, when they returned to California and San Jose, where they have continuously resided. Mr. Klotz was engaged for a short time in gardening and then started a winery in San Jose; he also set out a twenty-acre vineyard near Saratoga. He died in 1889 and his widow survived him until 1896. They

had two children, Christina, now Mrs. Allen of Saratoga, and John, who died in 1893.

Christina Klotz was born in San Jose, and in 1894 was married to Samuel Harper, a native of Belfast, Ireland, after which they took up their residence on the Klotz ranch. Mr. Harper died in 1913 and in 1915 Mrs. Harper married a second time, being united with William A. Allen who was born in 1851 in Buffalo, N. Y., where he was reared and educated. At the age of twenty-one he came West and was engaged as purser with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for twenty-five years. A son of Mr. Allen's by a former marriage, Milton S. Allen, enlisted in the Marines and passed away at Mare Island in November, 1918. Mr. Allen was prominent in Masonic circles, being a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason. He passed away on January 12, 1917, a genial, kindly gentleman, who was mourned by a large circle of friends. Mrs. Allen resides on the homeplace, located on the Mountain View Road, which consists of twenty acres in full-bearing orchard.

EDWARD P. GIACOMAZZI.—Enviably prominent, popular and influential for great good, Edward P. Giacomazzi of Milpitas, may well feel that he is enjoying some definite reward for the years of labor and risk which have led up to the position he now occupies as one of the representative men of affairs in Santa Clara County. A native son, he was born at San Jose on March 22, 1879, the son of Peter and Poalina Giacomazzi, worthy folks who never failed to have the confidence and esteem of those who knew them. His father was a native of Canton Ticino, Switzerland, and when a young man, he came out to the United States and California, and settled in Santa Clara County. At first, he worked in the lumber mill on the Alameda, and later he engaged in the cattle business near Pescadero. Edward attended Santa Clara College, and also the old Garden City Business College on Market Street; and after a while his father discontinued stockraising and embarked in the handling of general merchandise, at Soledad, in Monterey County. From his father, he learned the ins and outs of the trade, and for ten years was his right-hand man. Then he became one of the bookkeepers at the Spreckels Sugar Company, at Spreckels, Cal., and that responsibility he continued to discharge for a twelve-month.

Peter Giacomazzi then sold his business at Soledad and removed to San Jose, where he joined Felix Maggini in a partnership to conduct a general merchandise store on Thirteenth Street; and Edward remained with his father in this new venture for four years. In 1903 he came to Milpitas and, having bought out Mr. Muller, established for himself a general merchandise store. In 1905, he was appointed the postmaster at Milpitas, and he was also made deputy county clerk under Henry Pfister. In 1911, Mr. Giacomazzi cooperated in the founding of the Bank of Milpitas, and so well has this institution been conducted that the Bank of Milpitas has the record of being the first bank in Santa Clara County to pay dividends the second year of its existence. Mr. Giacomazzi has been a director of the bank since its establishment, and since 1917, when he was elected to succeed Michael Lynn, has been its president.

At San Jose, in 1899, Mr. Giacomazzi was married to Miss Amelia Ramelli, a native of Santa Clara County, and the daughter of Joseph and Mary Ramelli. Her father, a very early pioneer, was a dairyman when he came to California, and he had a dairy farm of 120 acres on Coyote Creek, about twelve miles south of San Jose. One daughter, Elsie, a student at the high school, has blessed the union. Mr. Giacomazzi is a member of Lodge No. 522 of the B. P. O. E., and he is also a strong Republican.

JAMES HIATT.—One of the successful and progressive horticulturists of the Santa Clara Valley is James Hiatt, whose twenty-acre prune orchard on Union Avenue is among the most productive and profitable in the county. He is a native of Wayne County, Ind., and was born on November 4, 1877, a son of Edward and Martha (Wellock) Hiatt. In 1891 the family removed to California and settled in the Santa Clara Valley, where the father passed away; previous to their removal to the coast, where James' two brothers, Archie and Lee, had preceded the rest of the family, they had lived in Kansas, and there our subject had received his education.

The marriage of Mr. Hiatt united him with Miss Effie Randall, a native of Colorado, and they are the parents of a son, Richard James. Besides intensively cultivating his twenty-acre prune orchard, he owns a ranch in the mountains, and when opportunity affords spends a time in the mountains hunting and fishing. In his political affiliation he is a strict adherent of the Republican party; fraternally he is a Yoeman. His interest in the progress and prosperity of Santa Clara County is manifested by his support of all measures of advancement. He enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellowmen and is one of the substantial citizens of his locality.

WILLIAM C. BARTLETT.—A progressive young man who is interested in developing additional facilities in the field of transportation is William C. Bartlett, local agent at San Jose, for the Pickwick and the Star stage lines. He is a man of executive force and a pleasing personality and is doing his share in building up a good business for these companies, and thus providing a new means of travel, comfortable and attractive, that has made California famous all over the country.

Mr. Bartlett was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., and there received his education in the public schools. When he reached his fourteenth year he went to work in the steel industry and was for a long time in the employ of Crucible Steel and later entered the employ of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company at Pittsburgh. He then enlisted in the Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Regiment and went to France where he served for a period of eighteen months, receiving five wounds during this service overseas. He served in a number of the more important battles, the Battle of Chateau Thierry, the second battle of the Marne and the Vesle River and having risen to the rank of sergeant, was honorably discharged, and after the armistice returned to the United States. He came to California in 1919, arriving in San Jose on June 27, bringing with him his family and immediately became engaged in his present business. The Pickwick Stage business is expanding, and now covers an immense territory along the Pacific Coast, with connections from Portland, Ore., to the Imperial Valley, and covering 3,500 miles of California, Oregon and Old Mexico's scenic highways. About a year ago the Pickwick Stage Company took over the site of the Peerless Stage Depot and under the

Edward P. Giacomazzo

good management and the interest in which Mr. Bartlett attends to business, the trade has more than doubled. He is an able and active young man, with energy and perseverance, and is making good.

Mr. Bartlett's marriage, which occurred in Pittsburgh, Pa., on October 16, 1911, united him with Miss Nellie Moore, and they are the parents of a child, Alice. Mr. Bartlett is a member of the American Legion. He is always interested in the welfare of the city of San Jose and joins in sanctioning any good movement which will help to upbuild this attractive, thriving city.

OLE JORDHEIM.—Industry and perseverance have been leading traits in the career of Ole Jordheim, junior member of the firm known as the Faultless Bakery, conducting a wholesale and retail baking business in San Jose. Mr. Jordheim was born in Jordheim, Gol Parish, Hallingdale, Norway, August 15, 1891, the son of Ole and Barbara (Grothe) Brandwold, both natives of Norway. The father had fine educational advantages in his native country, and in 1900 he removed with his family to Edinburg, N. D., where he owns a large general merchandise store. The mother passed away when Ole was a child of seven. She was the daughter of Odd Grothe, better known as the "Larer og Kirkesanger," teacher and deacon in the parish of Hemsedal. Although eighty-eight years of age, he is still active and holds an important position, able to teach and lead the singing in the parish church. Mr. Brandwold was married a second time and lives in North Dakota.

After the death of his mother, Ole Jordheim went to live with his maternal grandfather. His education was obtained in the government schools of his native parish, later he took a course of two years in the Christiania high school, where he became well versed in the English and Norwegian languages. His first ambition after finishing school, was to become a teacher, but the glowing tales of opportunity and wealth to be gained in America proved too alluring, and he sailed from Christiania, arriving at Hull, England, thence by rail to Liverpool, where he again took passage, arriving at Ellis Island, New York in April, 1908. From New York he went to Edinburg, N. D. for a visit to his father. In the fall of 1908 he arrived in San Francisco, where his uncle, Knudt Grothe, was engaged in manufacturing ice-cream cones. Mr. Jordheim was employed in this business for eleven years. At the end of this time, he removed to San Jose where he opened an ice-cream cone factory, but was only engaged in this line for six months. On October 31, 1920, he acquired an interest in the Faultless Bakery, purchasing Mr. Gold's interest. Since that time, the bakery has been removed to more commodious quarters and remodeled. The firm does a wholesale and retail business with a capacity of 4000 loaves a day.

The marriage of Mr. Jordheim in San Francisco in 1915, united him with Miss Signe Woldhagen, a native of Trondjhem, Norway. She came from Norway to America when but seventeen years of age. Mr. Jordheim is a great lover of music and was for six consecutive years secretary of the Nordmandene's Sangforenig of San Francisco; he is also a member of the Sons of Norway. He gives unstintingly of his time and means to promote measures of advancement of his adopted city. That which has won Mr. Jordheim the esteem and popularity so universally accorded him is the character which is his both by inheritance and training, his many sterling qualities establishing him firmly in the business and social circles of the city.

MARTIN RAGGETT.—Hailing from San Francisco, Martin Raggett, a native son of California, having first seen the light of day in that city, is the proprietor of one of the leading hotels of San Jose, the St. James, located at 131 North First Street, a four-story structure of 185 rooms, which are all up-to-date in their modern equipment. Mr. Raggett is the son of Michael Raggett, who settled in San Francisco in the early fifties, where he was a dry goods merchant for many years, becoming well and favorably known. His business was located on the corner of Fourth and Market streets, on the site where the California Theater now stands.

Martin Raggett received his education at the St. Ignatius College and gained a splendid education, after which he entered the business world of San Francisco and here he was engaged for many years. He then went to San Jose, and engaged in the hotel business, purchasing the St. James Hotel October 1, 1920, and here he gives personal attention to the comforts and the wishes of each guest. All of the 185 rooms of this modern hostelry are kept filled, as he caters to the very best commercial and transient trade. The hotel faces the park and is centrally located, making it accessible to the business, manufacturing and packing districts, also it is in the midst of the amusement and recreational centers of the city of San Jose. Scrupulous cleanliness is one of their best assets; and hot and cold water, steam heat, electricity, elevator service, and beautifully furnished rooms contribute to the comfort of the guests. The dining room, which is in connection with the hotel, but is under separate management, is strictly a first-class grill, having popular prices, adding much to the convenience and the advantage of the guests of the hotel.

JOHN A. MATHEWSON.—A cement contractor and builder who has made splendid progress in Santa Clara County is John A. Mathewson. He was born in San Jose, the son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mathewson, the father being a pioneer carpenter and builder of San Jose; the mother, who is now a widow, still lives in San Jose. Walter G. Mathewson, a brother of John, was secretary of the Builders' Trades Council of San Jose until his appointment as State Labor Commissioner.

John attended the Hester grammar school at San Jose, and then learned the blacksmith and carriage maker's trade, after which he specialized in carriage making. The growth of the automobile industry caused a change in conditions and he took up cement and concrete work and has become a large general contractor, specializing in cement and concrete work and excavating and grading. For some years he has been doing much bridge building, not only in this county but in the counties along the coast from San Francisco to Los Angeles, employing a large force of men for the purpose. He has completed some of the largest bridges in this county.

Mr. Mathewson is a member of the Builders' Association and San Jose Parlor No. 22, Native Sons

of the Golden West, and San Jose Aerie No. 8, the Eagles. He has been very successful, but it has all come through hard work and good, practical judgment in the use of the money which he earned.

EDWARD CLEMENT YOCCO.—Among the enterprising and successful business men of Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, Edward C. Yocco is well remembered, for here he had made his home from 1883 to the time of his death, November 20, 1901. He was a native son, his birth having occurred on San Pedro Street, in San Jose, November 23, 1857. His father, Joaquin Yocco, born in the Alps of North Italy, came around the Horn to California in 1849, and upon his arrival in the state engaged in mining; he then located in San Jose and was successfully engaged in a general merchandise and commission business on Market Street. During this time he was a member of the old Volunteer Fire Company. In 1865 he returned to France and located in Paris in order that he might educate his children; he died in that city in 1889, when about eighty years of age. His wife, formerly Josephine Huet, a native of Pons, France, died March 4, 1901, at about the same age. Of their two children, Edward C., the subject of this review, was the younger; Pauline married Emile Lebelle of Paris, France.

Edward C. went to the Gates school in San Jose until he was eight years old, after which he was taken to Paris and there attended private academies. He was desirous of returning to California, the place of his birth, and after completing his education he returned to San Jose, which place he had selected for his permanent home. He secured employment with an uncle who was in the commission business in San Jose, and remained with him for four years; then became a clerk for Auzerais & Pomeroy in the City Store on Market Street. He then went to Almaden and was engaged in the butcher business until 1883, when he removed to Los Gatos. For the next six years he worked in a meat market, which he afterwards purchased in 1889, and continued the business as the Los Gatos Market until his death. In the spring of 1898 he purchased a ranch of fifty-seven acres, the Henry B. Norton place at Skyland, having thirty-five acres in orchard and vineyard.

In 1879 Mr. Yocco married Miss Grace Garet, a native of Santa Clara County, who was born in Mayfield, and who passed away in 1889. They were the parents of three children, two sons and one daughter; one son, George H., is a civil engineer at Fall River Mill. Mr. Yocco's second marriage, in Los Gatos, February 18, 1892, united him with Miss Ella Knowles. She is a native of Rock Island County, Ill., born near Fort Byron on the Mississippi River, and is the daughter of Smith Shaler Knowles, a native of Ohio, who married Miss Mary Rand Crooks, born in Pittsburgh, Pa. Her maternal great-grandfather, John Cooey, served seven years in the Revolutionary War. Mr. Knowles was a pioneer of Illinois and took up land near Port Byron, obtaining a deed from the Government, and resided there until his death. The mother spent her last days in Los Gatos and died in 1901. Mrs. Yocco is the youngest of eight children and was reared and educated in the grammar and high schools of Moline, Ill., and in 1883 came to Los Gatos with her mother, where she resided until her marriage to Mr. Yocco. They are the parents of two children; Edward Shaler is a graduate of the department of agriculture of the University of California, and Mary is a graduate of the University of California and also of the Armstrong Secretarial School of Berkeley, and she is now head of the commercial department at Pierce High School at College City. Edward Shaler enlisted in April, 1917, in the ambulance corps and was sent to Allentown, Pa., where he remained for eight months, then to the army medical school in Washington, D. C., where he assisted in making serum for all kinds of inoculations. He was mustered out on January 8, 1919. He possesses a rare baritone voice and, aside from singing at the Presbyterian Church, is frequently in demand for entertainments. Mr. Edward C. Yocco was one of the organizers and a large stockholder of the Los Gatos Cemetery and was director and treasurer, and continued until his death, after which, in January, 1902, Mrs. Yocco became the secretary and superintendent of the association, a position she has since held, and her unceasing work, coupled with much native business acumen, has brought it to a successful issue, until it is a credit to the community. Mr. Yocco's death was a loss to the community, for he was a man whose place it is hard to fill. For eleven years he acted as school trustee of Los Gatos. In fraternal circles he was an Odd Fellow, a past grand, and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Mrs. Yocco has continued to reside in Los Gatos, in her mother's old home on Church Street, and looks after the property and business interests left by Mr. Yocco. She is an active member of the Presbyterian Church and of the Delphian Club.

PETER JOHN ZAKIS.—Although poor in purse, upon arriving at San Jose, Peter John Zakis possessed those indispensable adjuncts of success, health, self-confidence and a determination to succeed, so that the goal of his ambition, a good business and a comfortable home, was soon realized. He was born in Greece, on September 14, 1885, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Zaharakis, both natives of Greece. His father was a school teacher and Mr. Zakis' early training was carefully looked after. On coming to America Mr. Zaharakis changed his name to Zakis by a court decree. His mother's death occuring when he was only four years old, left him and his brother, William Zaharakis, without the loving care of a mother, but the father endeavored to take the place of both, giving them the best educational opportunities within his means. The brother, who is a lawyer, remained in his native country and is prominent in his profession, at Calames, Greece. His father is also still living in Greece.

Having heard much of America and its opportunities, he left his home in Greece in 1905, and sailing for the United States, landed in New York, coming immediately to Chicago, Ill. His first employment was in a stove factory where he worked for $7.50 per week and in a year he managed to save enough to come to San Francisco. Arriving here a year after the earthquake, he obtained work removing the debris, clearing the streets, building sites, etc., doing any kind of work that would make him an honest living. When he came to San Jose, in 1908, he only had twenty-five cents, but it was not long before he had a place working in a restaurant. It was here that he became associated with Chris Mihalakis, his

E. C. Yocco

present partner. Mr. Mihalakis was also trying to make the best of his opportunities, so the two young men began saving their money and in 1917 they became partners and opened the Del Monte Restaurant at 255 South First Street. Here, they have worked, early and late, giving constant and close attention to their business, making improvements from time to time, and now have one of the most up-to-date restaurants in San Jose, using the late sanitary equipment, making it a place where wholesome, appetizing food can always be obtained, together with the best of service.

Mr. Zakis' marriage, which occurred in San Jose in 1918, united him with Miss Consuello Westlake, who was born in San Jose; her father, Silas Westlake, a '49er, crossed the plains in an ox-team train. Mr. and Mrs. Zakis are the parents of two children, Constance and John Richards. Mr. Zakis is the owner of a comfortable and attractive home, located at 310 South Sixteenth Street. He is a member of Observatory Lodge I. O. O. F. in San Jose, the Redmen, and of the Merchants' Association and the Chamber of Commerce.

GENOVESI BROS., ZAPPELLI AND COMPANY.—Among the prosperous business men of San Jose who have made good are Bruno and Gioacchino Genovesi and Dario Zappelli, who are the proprietors of the Central Grocery, which is located at 300 South Market Street, on the corner of San Carlos Street. Bruno Genovesi, the eldest, was born in Province Lucca, Italy, in 1884, and when nineteen years of age came to America, about eight years before the other boys sailed. Gioacchino Genovesi and Dario Zappelli, who were also born in Province Lucca, Italy, were the same age, both having been born in 1895, coming to America when seventeen.

Bruno began working on a farm and later in a macaroni factory and here he continued for some time. In 1912 his brother, Gioacchino, and Dario Zappelli arrived in the United States. Gioacchino began working for O'Brien in the confectionery business and was employed here for two and a half years, while Mr. Zappelli worked at ranching and in various lines. In 1915 Gioacchino Genovesi, Dario Zappelli and Alberto Micheli embarked in the grocery business and soon established a prosperous trade. In 1917 Mr. Micheli sold his share to the first two named, and in the following year, 1918, Gioacchino Genovesi enlisted in the U. S. Army and trained at Camp Lewis and Camp Kearny, serving in the field hospital, where he was honorably discharged. While he was engaged in the interests of his adopted country, Dario Zappelli was in charge of the business, and after the war Bruno Genovesi bought out a third interest and has been a partner ever since. They now have an $18,000 stock and are doing a large business.

Bruno Genovesi's marriage united him with Miss Elena Demaggiora of San Jose, and they are the parents of two children, Lena and Berri. Mr. Zappelli chose for his wife Miss Viola Landucci, also of San Jose, and they are the parents of three children, Frank, Adolph and Gerald. Gioacchino Genovesi is still single. They are members of St. Joseph's Church and in national politics they cast their votes for the men that represent the best measures.

K. J. GRANANDER.—As a representative of the profession of masseur, K. J. Granander is steadily building up an extensive patronage, meeting with success not only in a financial way, but in relieving afflicted mankind. Many of the leading physicians of San Jose turn over cases to him that medicine has failed to relieve, and which he is able to overcome by massage. A native of Sweden, he was born December 16, 1873, in Westergothland, near Ulricehamn, his parents both natives of Sweden. His boyhood and early manhood were spent in his native land, his education being obtained in the public schools, and when he reached military age, he was pressed into service, doing his full duty to his native country. Filled with wonderment at the stories of wealth and advantages to be gained in America, he embarked for the United States in 1902, landing in Boston. A course in Swedish massage enabled him to engage in his chosen profession on landing in Boston, and for two years he successfully followed this line of work. He removed to Providence, R. I., and was employed there as masseur for one year. Later he migrated to Excelsior Springs, Mo., and for three years was with the Kilberg Sanatorium. He then removed to Blair, Nebr., and began private practice, and also successfully practiced in Colorado. While residing in Nebraska, he was united in marriage to Miss Hope Larson, a native of that state. Mrs. Granander is of Danish descent; her father, an early pioneer of Nebraska, was a thrifty and well-to-do farmer. She is well educated and has many accomplishments.

During the year of 1917, the family settled in San Jose. Offices were obtained and handsomely fitted up in the Twohy Building, with accommodations for his fast-increasing clientele. While not a politician nor an officeseeker, he has always been interested in matters affecting the welfare of his county and state. The family residence is located at 384 Auzerais Avenue, San Jose, where hospitality and good-will is shared by a large circle of friends and acquaintances.

GREGORY GUGLIERI.—A man of decided energy and perseverance, Gregory Guglieri is numbered among the most successful ranchers of the Madrone district. He was born at San Jose on February 14, 1895, the eldest child and only son of Dr. A. A. and Frances Carillo Guglieri, three daughters also being born to them: Mrs. Charles Haggans of San Francisco, Mrs. Marco Borello of Morgan Hill, and Mrs. Albert Pauls of Madrone. Doctor Guglieri was born at Genoa, Italy, December 13, 1859, the son of a wealthy merchant there, who also had a large fleet of vessels plying the seas, and it was while on a journey around the world that Mr. Guglieri first saw the land of Mexico when he was twenty-eight. While a resident of Colima, Mexico, he took up the study of a herbalist, he was married to Miss Frances Carillo, a native of that place, and in 1890 they removed to San Jose and later to San Francisco, where Mrs. Guglieri passed away February 3, 1902. Later Doctor Guglieri was united in marriage with Miss Adela Rodrigues, also a native of Colima, and she now makes her home at Madrone.

Gregory Guglieri was educated in the public schools of San Francisco, graduating later from a private school, and in 1918 he went to work on his

father's ranch at Madrone, which Doctor Guglieri had purchased in 1902. This consisted of ninety acres of land which he converted into a fine vineyard, and he also was the owner of other valuable property at Madrone as well as in San Francisco, Oakland, Morgan Hill and Redwood City. On the death of his father, on November 29, 1919, Gregory Guglieri took over the management of this great vineyard, and he has handled it most capably, giving it his constant care and attention.

Mr. Guglieri's marriage, which took place at Madrone, united him with Miss Beulah Draper, and they make their home on the ranch at Madrone. A Republican in politics, Mr. Guglieri is a public-spirited citizen, and he has always contributed generously toward every public enterprise and thus greatly helped in building up this section.

MRS. KASPAR LENER—Well known in mercantile circles of San Jose as a capable business woman, Mrs. Kaspar Lener has demonstrated her ability to successfully manage the enterprise established by her husband, who was for many years prominently identified with business interests of the city. She was born in the Austrian Tyrol, March 16, 1856, her parents being Joseph and Marie Hofer. The youngest of six children, she is today the sole surviving member of the family. When she was but a year old her mother died and upon the father devolved the task of rearing the children, so that Mrs. Lener has never known a mother's tender care. Her paternal grandfather, Andreas Hofer, was a son of Andreas Hofer, the noted patriot, reformer and military leader of Austria. In the struggle of 1809 which ended in victory for the French nation, he was called upon to surrender, but refused, and the order was then given for his execution. It is related that the firing squad directed nine shots at him but all went astray. He was then ordered to kneel, but refused, saying: "I will die as I have lived—standing straight up," and with those words bravely met death. In 1909, 100 years afterward, Mrs. Lener returned to Austria for the purpose of participating in the commemoration of that event.

In September, 1878, in Innsbruck, Austria, was solemnized the marriage of Kaspar Lener and Magdalena Hofer. Mr. Lener was born January 20, 1848, and was also a native of the Austrian Tyrol. His parents were Andreas and Marie (Hofer) Lener, the latter's father being a second cousin of his wife's grandfather. The father became prominent as a building contractor, erecting many large public buildings throughout Germany. Kaspar Lener attended the same school in the Tyrol in which Magdalena Hofer was a pupil and they were companions from childhood. When but thirteen years of age he started out in life for himself, serving a three years' apprenticeship to the locksmith's trade, and also acquiring a thorough knowledge of the hardware business. He worked for others along that line until his twenty-fifth year, when he returned to the Austrian Tyrol and opened an establishment of his own as a hardware merchant and locksmith. A couple of days after their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Lener began their journey to this country, and upon their arrival went to Minnesota and purchased a home in Minneapolis, and for several years he worked in machine shops of that city. They then removed to Tacoma, Wash., where Mr. Lener entered the meat business, conducting a retail shop. This he disposed of after a short time and left Tacoma for Seattle, Wash., where he again took up the machinist's trade, which he there followed for two years.

In 1886 he came to San Jose and here was employed at the carpenter's trade for a year, afterward becoming a mechanic at the Fredericks Brewery, where he remained until about 1900, when he purchased a building at the corner of Josefa and San Salvador Streets. There he conducted a hotel, in connection with which he operated a delicatessen shop, continuing at that location until September 20, 1916, when he moved across the street, opening a grocery and general provision shop, of which he remained the proprietor until his death on January 24, 1920. His industry, enterprise and close application resulted in the attainment of a substantial measure of success, while his sterling worth gained for him the high regard of all with whom he was associated. Since his demise Mrs. Lener has had charge of the store and in its management she displayed marked business ability and foresight, maintaining the same high standards of excellence that her husband had established.

Mr. and Mrs. Lener became the parents of four children: Marie, is now the wife of A. Epstein, a druggist in San Francisco. Jacob is a mechanic in the employ of the Anderson-Barngrover Company of San Jose. He married Margaret Wenner and they are parents of two children—Vera and Marjorie. David Kaspar is a leading attorney of Ranger, Texas. He married Mrs. Bertlow Fuller, of San Jose. Fred, the youngest of the family, married Gladys Walter, and is connected with the San Jose branch of the Standard Oil Company. During the thirty-five years in which she has made her home in San Jose, Mrs. Lener has made many sincere friends and she is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and advancement of the city with which she has allied her interests. When Mr. and Mrs. Lener first came to this district to settle there were very few houses and fruit trees of many varieties grew where now stand hundreds of homes, and their home was among the first erected here.

JUSTINO MEDERIOS.—An experienced and practical dairyman who owns his large dairy farm is Justino Mederios, living a mile and a half northwest of Mountain View. He was born on the Island of Pico on October 16, 1867, and when sixteen years of age came out to America and California. He worked for a while faithfully as a farm hand, and then went to Nevada, where he secured employment as a sheep herder. He was married May 11, 1898, at Half Moon Bay, to Miss Minnie Dutra, a daughter of Anton and Ella Phillips Dutra, both of whom, it is pleasant to relate, are living well-to-do and retired at Half Moon Bay. They were born and married on the Island of Fayal, and they have eight living children: Anton, Manuel, Frank, Mary, Ella, Minnie, Rosa and Carrie.

Mr. Mederios is an honest, hard-working man, and is well-liked. He bought his present farm two years ago. Mrs. Mederios was born at Half Moon Bay, and comes from a prominent and wealthy family at Half Moon Bay of Portuguese-Americans who, like Mr. Mederios, have succeeded through their integrity and intelligent industry. He keeps 150 head of cows,

Kasper Lener
Magdalena Lener

and 120 of these are milch cows; he also keeps registered sires, and has a high-grade herd. One child has blessed the union of this worthy couple, Adeline.

Sad to relate, on October 28, 1921, Mr. Mederios met with a very serious accident. He was driving in his car on Embarcadero Street, in Palo Alto, when he was struck by the engine of the Southern Pacific "Flyer," but miraculously escaped death. He was seriously hurt, and was three weeks in the Palo Alto Hospital, but has now fully recovered.

ANDREW HERMLE.—A successful orchardist of Santa Clara County is Andrew Hermle, who by hard work and economical methods has brought his orchard to a high state of cultivation and productiveness. He was born in Wittenberg, Germany, March 19, 1879, the son of Columben and Ida (Grimm) Hermle, both of whom were born, reared and died in the old country. While still a very small child his parents both passed away and he was left to the care of strangers; however, he was fortunate to go to the grammar schools in his native land, and so received a fair education. He had heard glowing tales of the prosperous country of America and after finishing the grammar grades set out for the new world, where he had a sister living in Santa Clara County. He was just past sixteen years of age when he arrived in Santa Clara County and for the next fifteen years was occupied with ranch work on the ranch of John Klee, who took an interest in the lad and treated him as his own son. The privations of his younger years taught lessons of economy and thrift, and he was then able to purchase his own place of twenty-three acres from Mr. Klee on the Foxworthy Road. Twelve and a half acres were already set to orchard and he went to work and set the remainder and built a modern residence, outbuildings, and to have plenty of water for irrigating he drilled a 300-foot well, installed a fine pumping plant and is amply supplied with water so that he irrigates some 200 acres for others, and he is one of the most prosperous orchardists in that locality.

Mr. Hermle's marriage in January, 1901, in San Jose, united him with Miss Margaret Volmer, and they are the parents of two children, Marcell and John. Mr. Hermle is a good example of what industry and faithfulness will accomplish toward ultimate success. He took out his citizenship papers in 1908, and since then has loyally supported Republican policies. He is a strong supporter of all movements for the development of Santa Clara County and the benefitting of all its citizens.

ARTHUR MILLS.—In thoroughness and the mastery of every detail of the duties that have devolved upon him lies the secret of the success which has brought Arthur Mills to the prominent position accorded him in business circles of San Jose. He is a native son of Santa Clara County and a member of one of the old families of this part of the state, and was born a mile south of Campbell on the 27th of July, 1877, a son of Owen and Susan (Moreland) Mills. In the early days the parents started across the plains from Missouri with California as their destination and the father secured a homestead of 160 acres in the vicinity of Campbell, this being before the advent of the narrow-gauge railroad in the state. The mother's brother, Henry Moreland, became a prominent rancher of this section, the Moreland school being named in his honor. Mr. and Mrs. Mills were the parents of sixteen children, of whom five are now living.

In the acquirement of an education Arthur Mills attended the Hester School and when fourteen years of age started out in life for himself, securing work as a ranch hand. For eight years he was in the employ of Mayfield Smith and then went to King City, in Monterey County, and subsequently to Salinas, remaining in that county for one and a half years. He then returned to San Jose, where he worked as a teaming contractor until 1905, when he secured the position of salesman with the Union Oil Company, which he represented in Santa Clara County for seven years. In 1913 he became identified with the Balfour Guthrie Company of San Francisco, Cal., and was operating their oil plant at the time it was taken over by the Shell interests, then for over six years he was manager at San Jose for the Shell Oil Company and his previous experience well qualified him for the discharge of the responsible duties of this position. He is now connected with the Ventura Oil Company and being thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business is ably representing the interests of the company.

At Salinas, Cal., on the 26th of July, 1899, Mr. Mills was united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Kellogg, a native of Stockton, this state. Her father was one of the early farmers of California and in 1897 he became a resident of Salinas. Six children have been born to this union: Ida, Vinnie, Minnie, Violet, Mabel and Melvin, all of whom are attending the local public schools. Mr. Mills gives his political allegiance to the Republican party. He is numbered among those self-made men who owe their advancement and prosperity directly to their own efforts, for he started out in life for himself when fourteen years of age and by perseverance and diligence has worked his way steadily upward until he now ranks with the representative business men and highly-esteemed citizens of San Jose.

GEORGE W. FIEGER.—The health of a city depends primarily upon the purity of its water supply and a most effective method of purification is furnished by the Duplex Percolator, of which George W. Fieger is the distributor for Santa Clara and San Mateo counties. A native of Maryland, he was born in Baltimore, October 2, 1882, his parents being Joseph and Mary E. (Schantz) Fieger. The father was a successful merchant of Baltimore, operating a chain of stores in that city, and his demise occurred in 1912, while the mother died in 1904.

In the pursuit of an education George W. Fieger attended the grammar and high schools of Baltimore and the Eaton & Burnett and the Saddler-Bryant Business colleges of that city. Having passed the civil service examination, in 1905 he was appointed clerk in the postoffice at Baltimore, where he worked for two years, and was then transferred to San Francisco, Cal. He remained in that city until 1913, when he was sent to San Diego, being employed in the postoffice there during the exposition. In 1918 he was transferred to the Long Beach postoffice and was sent from there to San Jose. He then severed his connection with the service and became distributor for Santa Clara County of the Duplex percolator and water cooler, his headquarters being in San Jose. Although this business was established in the southern part of California, it was practically un-

known in this county until the aggressive advertising campaign and expert salesmanship of Mr. Fieger brought it before the public. He has succeeded in creating a large demand for the percolator, which is one of the most perfect appliances on the market for removing all micro-organism and foreign substances from ordinary city water, rendering it absolutely safe for domestic purposes. It has the indorsement of the leading physicians and chemists of the state and its value as a means of preserving health cannot be overestimated. Mr. Fieger is the owner and controller of the patent rights of the Duplex Germ-proof Percolator and Water Cooler for Santa Clara and San Mateo counties and conducts his business under the firm name of "Duplex Percolator Company" in these counties. He is also connected with the new corporation known as the "Duplex Percolator Company of San Francisco, Inc."

At Sacramento, Cal., in 1910, Mr. Fieger married Miss Teresa Ellen Hain, a native of St. Louis, Mo., and a daughter of George and Mary (Lee) Hain, the former of whom came to San Jose a number of years ago and entered mercantile circles, in which he attained a position of prominence. To this union has been born a daughter, Ruth Audrey, who is a grammar school pupil. In his political views Mr. Fieger is a Republican and fraternally he is connected with the Woodmen of the World, belonging to the Mira Mar Camp at San Diego.

CHARLES R. SMITH.—The enterprising spirit and business ability of Charles R. Smith have brought him to a position of prominence in commercial circles of San Jose and he has become well known as an expert well-borer, in which connection he has built up a large business. He was born in Bates County, Mo., February 8, 1868, a son of James Oliver Smith. His mother died at his birth and he was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Jeffries, who carefully looked after his welfare and happiness. His father and Mr. Jeffries both followed the occupation of farming.

In the public schools of Bates County, Charles R. Smith pursued his education. He continued to live with his foster parents until his marriage and in 1890 came with his bride to California, settling at Los Gatos, and subsequently had charge of the F. F. Britton ranch of 115 acres at Gilroy. Upon this property he set out an orchard of prunes, apricots and peaches, continuing its cultivation for four years, when he came to San Jose, in 1894, and purchased a fifteen-acre tract of undeveloped land near the old Agnew stock farm. He engaged in the raising of fruit and made many improvements upon the place, including the erection of a good home. While improving this land to a prune and apricot orchard he also turned his attention to well drilling, in which line he has been active for twenty-seven years. He has two sets of hand tools and one gasoline power rotary machine and has built up a large business in the Santa Clara Valley, also operating in the San Joaquin Valley. Owing to the excellence of his work his services are in constant demand and he has drilled the 300-foot, ten-inch well for the St. James Hotel and he also bored a deep well for the Twohy Building, this becoming a flowing well when completed.

In Cedar County, Mo., on February 28, 1889, Mr. Smith married Miss Minnie Sellers, a native of Kansas and a daughter of William Sellers, a farmer by occupation. She accompanied her parents on their removal to Bates County, Mo., where she was reared and educated, and previous to her marriage she engaged in teaching school in that county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have become the parents of three sons: Harry R. and James Oliver, who are associated with their father in business; and Roy M., who is connected with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. All three of the sons served in the World War and Roy M. served overseas in the Second Ammunition Train.

Mr. Smith gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and is well informed concerning the questions and issues of the day. His career has been marked by steady advancement, due to his close application to his study of the business to which he has turned his attention and his unquestioned reliability and integrity.

LELAND J. SQUIRES.—Prominent among the experienced railroad men of the Pacific Coast to whom the public owes so much for the safety and conveniences of modern travel, is Leland J. Squires, the efficient and popular train despatcher of the Peninsular Railroad Company. A native son in more or less natural touch with California conditions from his childhood, he was born at Oakland on December 13, 1884, the son of George D. Squires, who first came to California in 1872. In the beginning he was employed in the U. S. Mint in San Francisco and then for years he was a reporter on the chief papers of San Francisco, the Bulletin, Call and Chronicle, so that he remained a newspaperman until 1895. Later, he studied law, and he is still a practicing attorney in San Francisco and has been active as a Republican. He had married Miss Minnie Gabrell, a woman of enviable accomplishments, but she is now deceased.

Leland attended the public school of Woodside, and then he learned the printer's trade. In 1909 he came to San Jose, entering the employ of the Peninsular Railroad and he has been with this company for eleven years. He worked for three years as a conductor, and then he was advanced to his present position, that of train despatcher. Since identifying himself with railroad work, he has sought to master every detail, and with the result that his knowledge and its conscientious application, his fidelity and unselfish service have given satisfaction alike to the patrons and officials of the road.

At Pacific Grove, on October 26, 1910, Mr. Squires was married to Miss Lenora Mosher, a native of Palo Alto, and a fit companion for so busy and ambitious a man. Mr. and Mrs. Squires attend the Baptist Church. Mr. Squires belongs to the Independent Order of Foresters, in which he is very active and he is a district deputy. There is but one court here, with a membership of about 300, and it will not be Mr. Squires' fault if that membership is not soon increased to 500. Both Mr. and Mrs. Squires are public-spirited, deeply interested in Santa Clara County and its future, and both did good war work. Mr. Squires was active as a committee man on the War Work Council for Santa Clara County, and he is just as busy and efficient, when his services are demanded, in boosting the programs of the Chamber of Commerce.

J. E. Perkins

JAMES ELWIN PERKINS—Broad experience as a builder has well qualified James Elwin Perkins for the conduct of his present business as a building contractor and his thorough knowledge of the trade, combined with his reliable and progressive business methods, have won for him a large share of the patronage of the public. He was born at Stetson, near Bangor, Maine, April 22, 1871, a son of Joseph H. and Emma (Randall) Perkins, the former also a native of the Pine Tree State, while the latter was born in New Hampshire, both being representatives of old and prominent New England families. The father followed the sea for many years, acting as second mate on an ocean-going vessel. He passed away at the age of sixty-six years and the mother afterward removed to Lynn, Mass., and in the grammar schools of that city her son, James E. Perkins, acquired his education. In 1888 he removed with his mother and stepfather, Henry Damon, to San Jose, Cal., learning the carpenter trade under Mr. Damon. He then followed his trade, working ten years for Mrs. Winchester, after which he became foreman for Z. O. Field, a prominent Santa Clara County contractor, being in charge of the construction of the Y. M. C. A. building, the Alum Rock Natatorium, the Horace Mann School building, the Christian and Methodist Churches and other public edifices. After seven years as foreman, he severed his connection with Mr. Field to enter the building field on his own account and is now specializing in the construction of first-class bungalows. Long experience enables him to intelligently direct the labors of those whom he employs and he uses none but the best of materials, erecting substantial as well as attractive dwellings. He displays sound judgment in the management of his interests and his business has enjoyed a rapid growth, so that he now ranks with the leading building contractors of San Jose. His operations are not alone confined to San Jose and vicinity, but he has also constructed residences in Los Gatos, Santa Cruz and Hollister.

Mr. Perkins resides with his mother, who is still vigorous and active at the age of seventy-eight years. They own two residences on Thirty-fourth and Santa Clara Streets, where they make their home. Mr. Perkins built one of the first houses in this district, being one of the first to purchase lots on Alum Rock Avenue. A Republican in politics, he is identified with the Good Fellows Lodge, No. 1, of San Jose. He is a member of the Builders Exchange and the Chamber of Commerce also receives his support. Throughout his career he has closely applied himself to the work in hand and as the years have passed has gained that expert knowledge which makes him an authority in his line of work.

FLOYD A. PARTON.—Prominent among the most interesting, because most promising young men of important business affairs in Santa Clara County may well be mentioned Floyd A. Parton, bond and investment broker, associated with Mitchum, Tully & Company, the well-known investment firm of San Francisco, who are correspondents of Kidder, Peabody & Company of New York; himself identified with Santa Clara County and San Jose since 1895. He was born in Waitsburg, Wash., on March 25, 1886, the son of Frank Parton, a flour miller, president of the Preston, Parton Milling Company of Walla Walla, which had a branch at Waitsburg and catered to both that state and the entire Northwest. He passed away in 1893, while he was mayor of Waitsburg, especially honored in Masonic circles. He had married Miss Lucy Morgan, an accomplished lady who belonged to one of the most highly-esteemed families in Washington, and when he died she took their three children and moved to California, settling in 1895 at San Jose. She was a good mother, and our subject passed a boyhood brightened through a happy home and numerous educational advantages.

At San Jose, Floyd commenced his schooling in the grammar grades, after which he went through the high school, from which he graduated in 1905. Naturally studious, and able to both hold his own and assume leadership among students, he next matriculated at Stanford University, which became his Alma Mater when he bade adieu to the halls of learning with the class of '09, and once shoulder to shoulder with the world, he entered the employ of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company, in whose service he remained for over seven years, leaving them only when he had attained to the district traffic superintendency of the San Jose division.

For a while Mr. Parton was vice-president of the Wilson Candy Company, a wholesale manufacturing concern of Palo Alto and Fresno, which served both Santa Clara and San Joaquin valleys; but in the spring of 1919 he established himself in the general insurance and investment brokerage. The activities of Mitchum, Tully & Company, already referred to, embrace the Pacific Coast states in the distribution of conservative investment securities, providing for the public an investment service of the most constructive character. They are correspondents and representatives of Messrs. Kidder, Peabody & Company of Boston and New York, and on the Pacific Coast they reflect the conservative character of that long-established concern in the New England and Empire states. The policies of these two companies are identical, and are always conceived along lines of high ideals and conservativeness, for Kidder, Peabody & Company's position in the financial world is the result of long, honest and industrious effort on the part of men endowed with keen foresight and, all in all, pronounced ability. Mitchum, Tully & Company are made up of California men, prominently identified for years with financial and investment circles, and Mr. Parton's part in extending the connections of the firm is highly creditable.

At San Jose, on March 20, 1911, Mr. Parton was married to Miss Wilna Andrews, the daughter of W. C. Andrews, a pioneer of San Jose, president of the Farmers' Union and director of First National Bank, who married Miss Ada Cooper, a native of Petaluma, Sonoma County, and a member of a pioneer family who came out to California in early days. Two children have been born to them, the elder, Elizabeth Parton, died at the age of eight years, and the younger is William Andrews Parton. Both Mr. and Mrs. Parton are very popular in the social circles of San Jose, and Mr. Parton enjoys prominence as a fraternal man. He is a Knights Templar Mason, and he is also a member of the B. P. O. Elks, in which organization he takes a very active part. He belongs to the Lions Club, the Commercial Club, Chamber of Commerce, the Country

Club, and San Jose Tennis Club. He is active in athletics, holding the county tennis championship from 1909 to 1912; since that time he has been prominent in golf circles. In national politics he is a stanch Republican; but he never allows partisanship to interfere with his loyal support, as a good "booster," of the best men and the best measures.

JAMES ROGER McCHESNEY.—Prominent in the educational and financial world before coming to California, James Roger McChesney has been the vice-president and manager of the Rucker-McChesney Company since December 1, 1915, this being one of San Jose's leading firms in the realty and insurance field. Mr. McChesney was born in Lafayette County, Mo., April 15, 1872, his parents being William King and Julia Frances McChesney, both parents being natives of Washington County, Va. The father, who settled in Lafayette County, Mo., in 1858, served in the Confederate Army.

The public schools of Missouri furnished Mr. McChesney's early education, and he later attended the University of Missouri, graduating there with the degree of B. A. in 1906; he had also studied at the University of California in 1902. Before beginning his university course he had already entered the profession of teaching in 1889, and for four years taught in the public schools of Missouri; the next seven years he held the responsible post of president of Odessa College, at Odessa, Mo. Next he was superintendent of the schools of Hamburg, Ark., for eight years, thus giving nineteen years of splendid service to educational work; he was also school examiner of Ashley County, Ark., for a short time, and still holds state life teacher's certificates in Missouri and Arkansas.

Leaving the pedagogical field, Mr. McChesney entered the world of finance, and for six years was cashier and director of the Bank of Seiling, at Seiling, Okla. Coming from there to California, on December 1, 1915, Mr. McChesney purchased the insurance and rent business of the Rucker Realty Company, which at that time was incorporated as the Rucker-McChesney Company, Mr. McChesney becoming vice-president and general manager of the company. The Rucker Company was established in 1874, and thus is one of the oldest firms in its line in the Santa Clara Valley. Its founder was Joseph E. Rucker, a California pioneer, who came to the Golden State in 1852, and who passed away in 1890. In 1883 he took his son, Joseph H. Rucker into partnership with him, and in 1901 the firm was incorporated as Joseph H. Rucker & Company, popularly known as the Rucker Realty Company.

At Odessa, Mo., Mr. McChesney was married to Miss Minnie Alice Gammon, on December 26, 1894, a talented woman of congenial tastes, who was for several years engaged in teaching in Missouri and Arkansas. Her parents were William T. and Elizabeth A. Gammon, the father holding the rank of Colonel in Stonewall Jackson's army during the Civil War. They are members of the Presbyterian Church and active in all its good works. Mr. McChesney was an elder in the Presbyterian Church in Missouri and Arkansas of the U. S., popularly known as the Southern Presbyterian Church for twelve years, and in the Presbyterian Church of the U. S. A. in Oklahoma and San Jose for ten years, and twice was sent as commissioner to the General Assembly of the church. For many years a Mason, Mr. McChesney was senior warden and later worshipful master of Prairie Lodge No. 465, F. & A. M., Hamburg, Ark., and king, Olive Chapter No. 12, R. A. M., of Hamburg. While a Democrat in national policies, Mr. McChesney is inclined to be independent in his views, where local measures are concerned.

JOHN ANDERSON.—A well-known figure in the business life of San Jose, is John Anderson, one of the early settlers, who is a dealer in staple and fancy groceries, provisions of all kinds, wood and coal, and mill blocks. Having been a resident for forty-six years and engaged in business for over thirty-five years in San Jose, he has witnessed the marvelous growth of the city from a small village to an up-to-date, hustling city of 50,000 population. Mr. Anderson was born at Ollov near Engelholm, Sweden, May 29, 1858. His parents, Christian and Christine Anderson, were thrifty farmers and were the owners of a good-sized farm, and John, the second oldest son, grew up in the ways of farming and gained a knowledge of those qualities which make both a good farm and a good farmer. He gained what education he received in the schools of Sweden, and at the age of sixteen he decided to come to America in 1875, where he joined his brother, Niels, who had preceded him some time. Arriving in San Jose he lost no time in finding a place to work and took a place as a farm hand. Continuing for a year and a half, he went to Castorville, Monterey County, and was employed for another year and a half on a dairy ranch. He next joined a gang of hay balers and worked on a hay press for two years, then with a San Francisco meat packing company he spent another two years as a butcher. Returning to San Jose, in 1885, he kept a hotel for two years, becoming the proprietor of the Old Scandinavian Exchange Hotel which was located on Post Street in San Jose, and later was the owner of a restaurant. He continued in different lines of business until the year of 1900, when he started in the grocery business which still engages his attention. His store is located at 253 West San Carlos Street and here he and his son Howard can be found daily waiting on their numerous customers. Mr. Anderson now owns the corner where his store building stands, also a comfortable frame residence located adjoining at 357 West San Carlos Street where he and his family make their home.

Mr. Anderson's marriage, which occurred July 12, 1884, at San Jose, united him with Miss Johanna Johnson, a sweetheart of his boyhood days, who was also born in Ollov, Sweden. They were schoolchildren together and their married life has been one of harmony. Mrs. Anderson became the parents of a family of eight children, three of whom died when very young and one, Carl, passed away at the age of twenty-one years; Annie is the wife of Charles R. Berry, a stationer in San Francisco; Hilda became the wife of M. E. Pedler and resides at Penryn, Cal.; Jeannette is at home; Howard helps his father run the store and also resides at home. Although Mr. Anderson is now sixty-three years old he is a man of rugged health and as hard-working as ever. He and his wife take a live interest in the community's welfare and to them there is no spot equal to Santa Clara County. Mr. Anderson is a

Frank V. Hoyt

member of the Grocers, Wood and Coal Dealers, and other trade associations of San Jose, and also of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Pythias, the Druids, and the Druids Circle, the Swedish lodge of San Jose. In religious faith, he is an active member of the Swedish Lutheran Church in San Jose to which he gives both of his time and means. Politically, he is a Republican.

FRANK L. HOYT.—An enterprising general contractor and building engineer who is widely known for his many successful operations in various parts of California, some of which have been carried out on a bold scale, is Frank L. Hoyt, of San Jose. He was born near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., on September 12, 1880, the son of Able Hoyt, who was a successful farmer and who died in the East. He had married Miss Elizabeth Grinnell, who came to California after her husband's death and spent her remaining years here. They were a worthy couple, and each enjoyed that priceless blessing, a circle of devoted friends.

Frank L. Hoyt attended the schools of his rural district, and when he went to Wisconsin, he pursued the courses of a first-class high school at Whitewater and was in time graduated with honors. He was then fifteen years of age and he had been apprenticed for two years to the carpenter's trade. He then completed the millwright and flour milling trades, and afterwards operated and remodeled some of the largest flour mills in the Northwest, and then he studied civil engineering. Next he traveled through the Northwest and in 1901 came to California.

From 1903 until 1913 he was in business in San Francisco and Santa Rosa where he erected many large buildings, and in 1913 he removed to San Jose and here he has since been engaged in the contracting business. He designed and erected, among other edifices, the plants of the Herbert Packing Company, Inc., Shaw Family, Inc., California Packing Corporation, at Seventh and Jackson streets, and also built additions to their C. F. & C. A. plant, the Temple Laundry Company's plant, the potash plant of the Western Industries Company, at Agnew, the Pacific By-Products Company plant and the building for the Muirson Label and Carton Company, on Stockton Avenue, are examples of his workmanship as well as the refrigerating plants for the Security Warehouse and Cold Storage Company, on North First Street at the S. P. depot, and he designed and built the Santa Clara County Walnut Growers Association plant at Santa Clara. He has done much refrigeration work for the Security Company, George Le Deit, the Crystal Gold Nugget Butter Company, A. G. Col, J. F. Pyle & Son, Inc., O'Brien's, Saratoga Market and others. Mr. Hoyt designed and constructed the Homer Knowles Pottery Company's plant at Santa Clara, for manufacture of hotel and dinner ware. This is the only plant of its kind on the Pacific Coast and he is a stockholder and a director in this concern. He also erected, among many others, the fine residences for Mrs. J. E. Fisher, H. J. Martin, Frank Howorth, M. F. Ball, J. Q. Patton, Mrs. F. H. Ryan, and the business blocks for O'Brien & McCabe and R. M. Lipe, as well as many other important structures. Mr. Hoyt specializes on industrial plants and is a large employer of labor, keeping from twenty to 150 mechanics busy on an average, the year round. In 1919 he purchased the controlling interest in the San Jose Brick Company and is now the president and general manager of the company.

On January 1, 1906, Mr. Hoyt was united in marriage with Miss Leah Louise Barrows, and they have one son, Frank Louis Hoyt. Mrs. Hoyt was born in Colorado and is a daughter of J. W. Barrows, a railroad builder, having been connected with the Denver & Rio Grande; the Northwestern Pacific and the Western Pacific, and now is roadmaster of the Nevada County Narrow Gauge. The Hoyt family attend the First Baptist Church in San Jose, of which Mr. Hoyt was president of the board of trustees for eight years. He is a member of the Rotary Club, is a Thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner; he is a Republican and is serving on the Civil Service Commission. Ranching appeals to him for recreation and he owns 154 acres on the San Felipe Road, which is devoted to diversified production. He is a firm believer and keenly interested in all that affects the destiny of Santa Clara County and the State of California and he can be counted upon to do his full share in helping to promote all worthy movements.

WILLIAM B. HEIMGARTNER. — A native Ohioan, who had enjoyed an interesting career as an editor before coming to California, William B. Heimgartner has turned his talents to the fruit and poultry business and is making just as outstanding a success in this newer field of work. He was born at Dayton, Ohio, August 8, 1877, and there attended the public schools until the time came for him to make his own way in the world. He then entered the print shop of a newspaper and his diligent work there took him up to the editorship of the paper before he came to California in 1900. A serious illness had made it necessary for him to seek a milder climate and after traveling the length and breadth of the state, he finally settled at Madrone in the Santa Clara Valley, the equable climate there making it especially desirable to him.

In 1904, Mr. Heimgartner had so regained his health that he entered the newspaper business at Morgan Hill, acquiring at the same time a poultry business which was conducted in conjunction with his orchard property at Madrone. He was a breeder of high-grade utility stock and also operated a hatchery. After renaming his paper the Morgan Hill Times, Mr. Heimgartner published and edited until 1906, when he sold out, being succeeded in its proprietorship by Attorney G. K. Estes of Morgan Hill. Removing to Los Angeles, he established the job printing business known as the Dayton Printery and for the next four years he conducted a large and successful business there.

While in Los Angeles, Mr. Heimgartner was married to Miss Anna Hoefler, who was, like himself, a native of Dayton, Ohio, but who had been a resident of California four years previous to her marriage. Two sons have been born to them, William B. and Franklin L. Mrs. Heimgartner, whose girlhood years were spent in Dayton, was educated at the Notre Dame Academy there. Upon returning to Santa Clara County in 1910, Mr. Heimgartner, with a partner, Mr. Noll, entered once more in the poultry business, this time more extensively than ever, and they now have several thousand birds in their flock and they also maintain a modern, up-

to-date hatchery. They also are the owners of fifty acres of fine prune and apricot orchards, which they are giving highly specialized care. The Heimgartner and Noll ranch is situated on Main Avenue, about two miles from Morgan Hill. Both partners are energetic men of high standing in the neighborhood, and they represent the highest quality of products in the line of poultry and fruit.

JOHN NEWTON BLACK.—San Jose is among the progressive cities of California which has always appreciated a good public official, and that is why, no doubt, it holds fast to John Newton Black, the chief of police, and entrusts to him so much of the responsibility for law and order in the city. He is a native son and was born in San Jose August 4, 1871. His father was John C. Black, a pioneer who came here in 1852. He is still living, aged eighty-seven years, and has been practicing law for fifty-six years—fifty years in the same office, at 18 and 19 Knox Block—and he was district attorney in 1872. He married Miss Mariam J. Millard, whose father crossed the great plains with oxen and ran 'buses here before the advent of the railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Black had a good family, and six are still living to honor a name that long meant much in California politics.

John Newton Black attended the public schools, and then the College of the Pacific, where he took an academic course; after which he studied law with his father, although he did not take the examination for the bar. He then engaged in the oil business for a few years, and supplied Chinatown with oil, acting as agent for twelve merchants who comprised the Quon Hing Hoon Company. From 1893 to 1895 Mr. Black was a special deputy under Sheriff George Bolinger. In 1895 he sold out his oil business, and took a position as chief jailer under James H. Lyndon, who was the first sheriff to hold a four-year term, and served to the end of the latter's term. He was also deputy constable, and as such was detailed to Chinatown during the Highbinder Wars.

In July, 1902, Mr. Black was made patrolman on the police force; and in 1906 he was promoted to be captain. He served until the Davison administration, but in 1908 lost his post on account of false charges. He carried the case to the Supreme Court, and at the end of five years, he was reinstated. After nine years, he got back his salary. His reinstatement took place on July 29, 1913, and then he was made night captain. When the commission form of government was adopted by San Jose, he was offered the position of chief of police; this he at first declined, but was induced to try it for one month. Then, on November 28, 1916, he was almost compelled to take the responsibility permanently. He still retains his civil service standing, however, as captain. Like his father, he is a Republican. He has succeeded in establishing the up-to-date identification bureau, and since prior to its installation no officer could identify finger prints, this alone has been a great advance. He also had a special school established for officers, and judges and others have given practical talks there very helpful to the men.

At San Jose on January 22, 1919, Mr. Black was married to Miss Mary B. Marques; and one child has blessed the fortunate union—a son named John Newton Patrick. Mr. Black is a member of the United Presbyterian Church. When a youth, Mr. Black was well known as an amateur foot-racer, and made 100 yards in a dash of 10 4-5 seconds. This athletic prowess still aids him at times in dealing with criminals or difficult situations. He belongs to the California Association of Identification, and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. He is also a member of San Jose Parlor, N. S. G. W. and the Ancient Order of Foresters.

CHARLES ALLEN PARLIER.—A man who has moved steadily forward since he launched out for himself is Charles Allen Parlier who now occupies the position of superintendent of the plumbing business of Snyder and Du Brutz. He was born near Modesto, Stanislaus County, September 23, 1880, the son of William Riley and Jeannette (Garner) Parlier, early settlers of California. The father was born in 1849. The mother was born in California, her parents coming across the plains in the usual ox-team and settled near Modesto. The family removed to San Jose when Charles was fourteen and there he attended the grammar and high schools. The family were quite extensive farmers in Stanislaus County, having 320 acres in grain; then he farmed for a time in Fresno County.

Charles Allen is the third of six children. Barbara, now Mrs. Marshall of Yuba City; Mrs. L. Reeves of San Jose; Charles Allen; Olive Leland, also living in San Jose; Mrs. Edna Bell, residing in San Francisco; and Mrs. Georgia Miller of San Jose. While still a young man, he determined to make his own way and for a time worked at whatever he could find to do. For the past fifteen years he has been employed by Snyder & Du Brutz learning thoroughly all angles of the plumbing business and very soon he was rewarded for his industry and faithfulness by being advanced to the position of superintendent of their business. During the year of 1921 he purchased an acre on Alum Rock Avenue east of San Jose about four miles and he and his family there comfortably made their home.

On December 25, 1901, he was married to Miss May Small, born at Fort Wayne, Ind., the daughter of Robert and Rachel Small. Her parents came to California when she was but a small child, the family living on a farm. The mother is still living at the age of eighty-two. Mr. and Mrs. Parlier are the parents of two children, Irma and Charles Allen, Jr. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, Alamo Camp No. 80, and politically is a Democrat.

JOSEPH F. ROSE.—A young man steadily forging ahead and noted for his energy, level-headedness and foresight, is Joseph F. Rose, the fortunate owner of eighty acres of exceptionally attractive land about three miles east of Milpitas, on the Downing and just off the Calaveras road. He was born near the Mission San Jose, in Alameda County, on April 26, 1887, the son of Joseph and Rosie Rose. His father, a native of Fayal in the beautiful Azores, came to California while still a young man and settled near the Mission San Jose, where he farmed; but when Joseph was a lad of seven years, his parents removed to Santa Clara County and settled on a farm about two miles east of Milpitas, on which account the boy went to the Laguna school. They had five girls and eight boys, and Joseph F. was the second child, Rosie, who became Mrs. Pedro of San Jose, being the eldest. After Joseph came Manuel, who died of the influenza in 1918; Mary, Mrs. Manuel

Geo. B. Burdick

Pedro of San Jose; Antone, William, Anna, now Mrs. Manuel Hendricks of San Jose; John, Frank, Henry, Carrie, who married Joseph Hendricks of San Jose, and Minnie and Louis.

Joseph remained at home working with his father for seven years, but he commenced to make his own way by hard labor when he was fifteen. After that he was in the employ of G. L. Downing and he continued with him until he was able to buy, in 1920, a farm of eighty acres, one-fourth of which he devoted to the cultivation of fruit. These eighty acres, adjoining Downing and Calaveras roads, are a part of the historic Downing Ranch.

On June 11, 1912, Mr. Rose was married at Milpitas to Miss Mary Rose, a native of Fayal, in the Azores, and they now have two bright children, Arthur and Clarence. Mr. Rose, who has become a patriotic American citizen, is a Republican; and he is also a member of the U. P. E. C. of Milpitas.

GEORGE B. BURDICK—Success has crowned the intelligently directed efforts of George B. Burdick, and he has the distinction of attaining a reputation as an expert accountant, without the help of technical training. Born in Antioch, Lake County, Ill., June 28, 1871, he is the son of Charles Lafayette and Annie M (Lowe) Burdick, natives of New York and Illinois, respectively; the father followed his trade of carpenter and builder for a number of years. When George B. was one year old, the family removed to Sheldon, Iowa, where the father was engaged at his trade, and here it was that George B. first attended school. He is the oldest of a family of four children, having one brother and two sisters. In the year of 1878 the family came to California, settling at San Antonio, Monterey County. Here the father farmed quite extensively, having as much as 100 acres under cultivation; he also followed his trade of contractor and builder. During the time the family resided in San Antonio, George B. finished his grammar school course and started out for himself. The family came to San Jose in the year 1888, where the father was engaged in the building business for many years. He is a veteran of the Civil War, and was a member of the Thirty-ninth Illinois Volunteers under General Butler. He served three years and at the end of the war was discharged in perfect health, and is still active at seventy-four.

George Burdick's first position was with Togni and Tognazzi, grocers, as bookkeeper. Never having had the opportunity to attend commercial school, he acquired his knowledge through self study and actual experience. He remained with them for a period of four years, and upon leaving their employ, he accepted a position as receiving clerk with Castle Bros., packers and shippers of dried fruit in San Jose. From receiving clerk he was promoted to bookkeeper; then superintendent of the plant and afterwards local manager for the company. In July, 1918, Castle Bros discontinued business and Mr. Burdick was retained as superintendent under E. N. Richmond, who had taken over the plant. Soon after the incorporation of the Richmond-Chase Company, Mr. Burdick was made head bookkeeper, and later cost accountant.

On January 10, 1900, Mr. Burdick was married to Miss Agnes M. Ferguson, a native of Fairfield, Solano County, Cal., a daughter of John and Christina Ferguson, her father passing away when she was a little girl. Her early education was obtained in the public schools of Vacaville, later supplemented with a course at the San Jose State Normal. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burdick; Donald L., a student in Stanford University; Kenneth L., in the employ of Richmond-Chase Company, and Muriel A., attending grammar school.

Mr. Burdick has long supported the Republican party, becoming one of its stalwart adherents on attaining his majority. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and is at the present assistant clerk of the order. He is also a member of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, passing from the lowest to the highest office. He is an active member of the Christian Church of San Jose, serving as financial secretary for the past twenty-two years. In his business career he has made steady advancement through the wise use of his time, talents and opportunities, and his record illustrates what can be accomplished through diligence and determination.

WILLIAM RAMSAY.—One of the recent additions to the citizenship of San Jose is William Ramsay, who has here resided since 1920 and is now connected with the California Packing Corporation, with offices in this city. His broad experience in business well qualifies him for the duties of his present position and he is regarded as a valuable acquisition to the organization. He is a native of Canada, his birth having occurred in Orillia, in the province of Ontario, July 2, 1871, and a son of William and Ellen (Gill) Ramsay, the latter also a native of that province. The father was born in Ayr, Scotland, and in 1837 came with his parents to Ontario. He followed the trade of his father, that of a carriage builder, and the paternal grandfather also engaged in building carriages. The maternal grandfather was a native of Pennsylvania but in his youth took up his residence in Canada.

In the acquirement of an education William Ramsay attended the public school and an academy at Orillia, Canada. In 1895 he came to California, settling at Fresno, where, in association with a partner, he established the Fresno Business College, which they conducted for two years. Mr. Ramsay then disposed of his interest in that enterprise and became identified with the dried fruit industry, accepting the position of head bookkeeper in the Fresno branch of the J. B. Inderrieden Company. For twenty years he remained with that corporation, spending three years of that period at the Fresno office and the remainder of the time at their office in San Francisco. In 1909 he purchased a ten-acre ranch at Sunnyvale, devoted to raising prunes and apricots. His property was provided with an individual irrigating system and he successfully continued his fruit-raising operations until 1920, when he disposed of his ranch and moved to San Jose, purchasing a residence on Naglee Avenue. He established a garage on North Second Street, but after conducting the enterprise for nine months he sold out to W. R. Rubell. He has recently become identified with the San Jose offices of the California Packing Corporation, his previous experience, enterprise and keen discernment proving valuable assets.

On the twenty-fifth of December, 1895, Mr. Ramsay was married at Fresno, Cal., to Miss Edith Knight, a native of Huron, Ohio, and a daughter of

Richard and Mary Knight, the former of whom was born in England, while the latter was a native of New York. Four children have been born to this union: William, Jr., Margaret, Edith and Donald. In all matters of citizenship Mr. Ramsay is loyal and public-spirited and during the World War he was active in Red Cross work in San Jose. Industry has been the key which has unlocked for him the portals of success and thoroughness and diligence have characterized all of his work.

ELMER E. CHASE, Jr.—A native son of the Golden West, Elmer E. Chase, Jr., was born in San Jose on June 1, 1889, the son of Elmer E. and Edith (Granger) Chase. His father was born in Rochester, Minn., and was brought to California by his parents and he grew up in Santa Clara County and for more than forty years he has been identified with the fruit industry and is now vice-president of the Richmond-Chase Company of San Jose. A sketch of his life appears on another page of this history.

Our subject was educated in the public schools of San Jose and this he supplemented with a three and one-half year course at Stanford University. Upon leaving Stanford he was five years with the Golden Gate Packing Company, after which he was given the position of manager of canneries of the Richmond-Chase Company at San Jose and Stockton, and he bids fair to succeed in this line of work as he inherits his father's energy and industry. He is constantly seeking out new methods to develop the business of the company and has displayed marked ability in the introduction of plans which have been beneficial to aid in building up the business. Mr. Chase is a member of the B. P. O. Elks of San Jose and takes a decided interest in advancing the general interests of his town and county.

WALLACE E. BLAND.—Success, in whatever line of work he undertakes, has been the keynote of the life of Wallace E. Bland. Born at Norwalk, in Los Angeles County, Cal., April 15, 1889, a son of Samuel and Nancy (Worthington) Bland. His mother was born in San Jose, her parents having come to California from Lancaster, Pa., in 1849, across the plains. Her father went into the mines in the early days, mining for five years at Placerville, Carson City and Chinese Camp. He then went to what is now Riverside County and there he lived until his death. The father was born in Nova Scotia and came to California via Panama in 1857, mined for some time and returned to Los Angeles County, Cal., and bought 360 acres of land near Norwalk and was engaged in farming, raising alfalfa and hogs and here he passed away. Wallace is the youngest child of a family of nine children, William Edward, deceased; George S., of Lompoc; Adeline L.; Harriet Maude; Amelia Cornelia, deceased; Nellie; Agnes G.; Ruby, deceased, and Wallace E. The father passed away in 1905 aged sixty-nine, but the mother is still living, and resides at Los Angeles, aged sixty-eight years.

Wallace attended the grammar school at Norwalk, later supplementing with a course at St. Vincent's College. After finishing school he took up the well-drilling business and learned his trade under E. R. Pitzer of Los Angeles County, who did drilling of irrigation wells in the Orange belt of Southern California and at Whittier, San Dimas and elsewhere. Mr. Bland worked at the drilling business until he enlisted in the World War, except for a period of eighteen months, when he was in the automobile business in Pasadena. He was one of the original volunteers that made up the Red Cross Ambulance Corps No. 1 of Pasadena, organized by Major Charles D. Lockwood of Pasadena. He enlisted May 25, 1917, and trained for a short time in the south, then was sent to Allentown, Pa., where he was promoted to first sergeant of section 566 of the Red Cross Ambulance Corps. Here he trained for eleven months and three weeks and then sailed from Hoboken, N. J., for foreign service. His detachment was sent to Italy and was one of the 1,000 American troops that was spread over a front area of 400 miles. These companies did ambulance work and transporting of rations for the Italian troops. They passed through Gibraltar and landed at Genoa, Italy, serving in the Alps and spending one year in Italy and Mr. Bland was in three major Italian offensives. Upon his return to the United States May 1, 1919, he was discharged at Camp Dix., N. J., June 3, 1919. He immediately returned to California and settled in the Santa Clara Valley and became a partner of Nathan Charnock in the well-drilling business. They own and operate four deep well power drilling rigs, and they are usually kept busy, covering the territory on the coast from San Francisco to San Luis Obispo.

Mr. Bland's marriage occurred May 17, 1919, in Eaton, Pa., and united him with Miss Harriet McHenry, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, a native of Pennsylvania, born in Catasauqua, where she was reared and educated, completing her education in the Normal School of her native city. Her mother passed away there in January, 1918. Mr. Bland is an honored member of the American Legion of San Jose; fraternally he is a member of the Elks Lodge No. 672 of Pasadena and was an active member of the baseball and drill team of this lodge. Locally he gives his support to progressive, constructive legislation, regardless of party lines, supporting the best man for public office. His home is 1498 Park Avenue, San Jose.

PAUL D. CAMBIANO.—Success has crowned the efforts of Paul D. Cambiano, who is the energetic manager of the Art Fixture Shop located at 728 South Second Street. Born in Boulder Creek, Cal., January 5, 1892, he is the son of Antone and Catherine (Grella) Cambiano, pioneers of California, the father having arrived here in the '50s, while the mother also belongs to one of the old families here. They were married in this state and are living in San Jose at the present time.

Mr. Cambiano was educated in the public schools of San Jose and supplemented his high school course with a business education. After his graduation from business college, he did clerical work for eight years, after which he was with Blake Brothers and later with Wagner Brothers. In June, 1919, he opened his own business, and for his shop built a bungalow in the residence district, which is known as the "no rent" store. He has a fine reception room and carries a large and attractive stock of electrical fixtures. He has the only exclusive lighting fixture factory in the county, his business furnishing employment for six men. The Art Fixture Shop specializes in lighting fixtures and has furnished the fixtures for the lighting systems for many of the most handsome residences and business houses in the

F. A. Machado

county; among them being the residences of Mrs. G. Nutting and S. D. San Filippo; among the business houses, the private offices of Hubbard and Carmichael, the drug store of E. H. Baker, the Hippodrome Theater, the Bordwell Jewelry Store.

Mr. Cambiano's marriage united him with Miss Dora Slavich, the daughter of George and Martha Slavich, pioneers of Amador County, who now reside in Santa Clara County. They have two sons, Richard and Robert. Mr. Cambiano is an enthusiastic member of San Jose Parlor No. 22, N. S. G. W., and of the Knights of Columbus; also of the Chamber of Commerce of San Jose and a charter member of the Commercial Club and being a believer in principles of protection he is a Republican in national politics. He spends a part of each year camping out in the mountains, where he enjoys hunting and fishing. His career has been characterized by industry, perseverance and progressiveness, and the prosperity which has come to him is well-deserved.

FRANK A. MACHADO.—A Portuguese-American who is not only very prominent in church, business, social and fraternal circles of his fellow-countrymen, but is well known and influential among all classes of Americans, is Frank A. Machado, the extensive dairyman, and manager and treasurer of the Associated Milk Producers of San Francisco. He has prospered and succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations, and in all his ambitious operations he has been ably helped by his bright and accomplished wife.

He was born in the Island of St. George, in the Azores, on June 24, 1869, the son of John Machado, a farmer, who died when our subject was only eight years of age. The mother, whose maiden name had been Mary Barba, remarried, choosing for her second husband Manuel Barba, who now lives at Millbrae, San Mateo County, in which district she died. She was the mother of one girl and thirteen boys—nine children by her first husband, and five by her second. Three of Frank's brothers, and three of his stepbrothers, have died.

Frank worked on the farm in the Azores, but had no chance to go to school; and when he had reached his fifteenth year, he had resolved to come out to America with his mother and sister. They crossed the ocean to Boston, and his mother and sister proceeded to California while he went to Vermont, where he worked on a farm for eleven months, and with the money he saved, came to California. He could speak no English when he first went to Vermont, but in California especially he had a chance to study at night. On coming out to the Coast, he went to Napa; and as there was no work to be had from strangers, he stayed with an aunt for six months. From Napa County he went to Tomales, Marin County, where he worked for wages in a dairy for seven years.

He had saved his money, and when twenty-three years old, he began business for himself, renting a dairy farm at Sausalito and operating it for eight years. In 1898 he moved to San Mateo County and there rented a ranch of 1500 acres, with 300 cows. He remained there until 1906, and in the meantime, in 1899, he was married in Marin County to Miss Caroline Cardoza, a native of San Mateo County and a daughter of Manuel Cardoza, a pioneer. In 1906, Mr. Machado came to Santa Clara County and rented various places; and in 1913 he bought his home place of 119 acres on Agnew Road, two miles northeast of Sunnyvale, which he has converted into a dairy farm, whereas it had formerly been a grain farm. He has erected a large comfortable residence, three large barns and other necessary buildings required for a modern and sanitary dairy, and has set out trees and made gravel roads, so the ranch presents a fine appearance. He also leases the Enright ranch, where he operates another dairy and besides leases three other ranches, a total of 1190 acres as pasture for the young stock to replenish his dairy. He keeps high grade Holstein cows, and a number of registered bulls, and runs eighty cows on the home place, and 200 cows on the Enright place.

Mr. Machado was the prime mover in organizing the Associated Milk Producers of San Francisco, which sells some 36,000 gallons of milk daily in San Francisco. A director from the start, he was soon selected as manager and accepting the responsibility, he gave it his time and best business endeavor, conscientiously working for the building up of the association and enhancing the value and marketing of the products of the members, well knowing that cooperation in selling was the only means of the dairymen's achieving success. Having spent five years as manager, and accomplished his aim of placing the association on a sound financial basis, he felt he had given all the time he should and so resigned as manager, but retains the position of treasurer. He is an original stockholder in the Portuguese-American Bank of San Francisco, and an original stockholder and director in the San Francisco Dairy Company and of the Portuguese Mercantile Company of San Francisco, of which he is vice-president. He is also a stockholder and director in the Portuguese Dairy and Land Company, with headquarters in San Francisco, and a stockholder in the Pacific States Security Company of Palo Alto.

Five children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Machado. Manuel, a graduate of Heald's Business College, is assisting in operating the ranch of 119 acres. Mary is the wife of John Azevedo of Lawrence, the foreman of a dairy farm of 550 acres there. Francis is attending Heald's Business College in San Jose; and Joseph and Alfred are at the grammar school. Caroline, the third-born of the family, died at the age of three months. The family belongs to the Sunnyvale Catholic Church. Mr. Machado is a prominent member and treasurer of Palo Alto Council No. 65, U. P. E. C., is a director of the Supreme Council of California, U. P. E. C., and he is president of the U. P. E. C. Hall Association in Oakland. He is a member of San Mateo Council No. 26, I. D. E. S. at Redwood City, in which he holds the office of treasurer.

Mr. Machado has been greatly interested in securing a good port at the southern extremity of San Francisco Bay, and in the foundation of the South-Shore Port Company that is now dredging for a harbor at a point between Mountain View and Sunnyvale, making a close and convenient place for shipping and receiving the produce of the farms and fields, by water from Santa Clara County, so it will be seen that Mr. Machado's ambitions are not only for his own interest but for assisting in other enterprises that have for their aim the upbuilding and development of the valley and state. Thus it is interesting to note the life story of this successful, ambitious man who began as a boy working on a Vermont farm to make sufficient means to bring him to the

Golden State where as a lad of sixteen he started out without any means and by energy, hard work and good management he has accumulated a competency and risen to a prominent place as a leader not only among his countrymen but one of the influential men in the county.

JOHN D. VEDOVA.—A loyal citizen of his adopted country and one who favors and aids all progressive movements is John D. Vedova, a prominent cement contractor residing in Los Gatos, Cal. He was born in Castelnuovo, Udine, Italy, May 4, 1877, the son of August and Josephine (Tonnelli) Vedova, both parents having lived and died in their native land. John D. Vedova was educated in the public schools of Italy and did not leave for the United States until he was thirty years old. He first located in San Francisco where he followed the cement business until he removed to Los Gatos in 1911. He is the foremost cement contractor in Los Gatos and Crawford's fire-proof garage attests the kind of workmanship he is doing. For many years he has had the contracts for building the cement curbs and sidewalks. He has just completed an $18,000 contract with the city of Los Gatos for sidewalks, curbs and gutters. He has done the cement and concrete work on the principal business buildings and residences here and many of the fine homes in the Los Gatos hills also show the reliableness of his work. He regularly employs about a dozen men, and at times his business requires many more.

The marriage of Mr. Vedova united him with Miss Elizabeth Contardo, also born in Italy. While they have not been blessed with children of their own, they have adopted two children, a niece and a nephew, Eleanor Nasimbini and August Vedova, whose fathers were killed during the World War. Mr. Vedova is proud of his American citizenship, having become naturalized in 1915 and he is through and through American, standing for law and order. He is affiliated with the Republican party and is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Druids and the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce. His enterprise and industry have won for him a place in the community that can only be attained by constant application to business and he takes great pride in the advancement of the community which he has selected for his permanent home.

WILLIAM F. COLT.—The owner and proprietor of the Red Rock Spring Ranch at Morgan Hill, William F. Colt has been an enthusiastic worker for the welfare and progress of this section of Santa Clara County ever since taking up his residence here in 1917. The son of pioneers of Minnesota, Mr. Colt was born at Riceford, Houston County, in that state, July 22, 1877. His father, Martin Colt, settled in Minnesota in the early '50s, where he was one of the early pioneers. He became prominent in the public life of that period, and established a wagon shop and a large sawmill and had a half interest in a foundry and blacksmith shop at Riceford. In 1880 he went to Dakota Territory and took up land in Lake County, being joined two years later by his family. Although a stanch Republican, he was appointed by President Cleveland as boss farmer of the Crow Indian Reservation, serving from 1884 to 1888, an appointment that testified to his unusual capability. Mrs. Colt was Miss Rosa M. Fleming before her marriage, and a native of Hyde Park, Vermont, born August 21, 1841. She came to Minnesota with her parents in the early days, her father being a veteran of the Mexican War of 1846. She married at Spring Grove, Minn., September 8, 1858. In 1894 the Colt family removed to Sierra County, Cal., and in this state the parents passed the remainder of their lives, Martin Colt passing away when seventy-three, in August, 1902, while Mrs. Colt survived him until January 14, 1920, being seventy-nine at the time of her demise, in Sierra County. There were nine children in their family, four sons and one daughter survive.

William F. Colt finished his schooling in Sierra County, and for three years worked on the ranch and in the shingle mill at Sierra. In 1906 he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad, and for six years worked in their shops, becoming inspector of cars on the Sacramento division. Coming to Morgan Hill in February, 1917, he purchased his ranch of thirty-eight acres and since that time he has given his best efforts to its development. He is a hard worker and his industry and well-directed methods are bringing him most satisfactory results.

In 1915, at Stockton, Mr. Colt was married to Mrs. Mary M. (Faeh) Wilson, born near Smithfield, Fulton County, Ill. the daughter of Jacob and Martha (Baughman) Faeh. She came to California with her mother in 1878, and they settled in San Luis Obispo County, where Mrs. Faeh died. Mrs. Colt was given an excellent education and for twenty-nine years she taught in the public schools of this state, having a high school diploma and a life diploma. Mr. Colt, who is a Republican in politics, is affiliated with the Brotherhood of American Yeomen, and is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association and the Grape Growers Association.

SAMUEL SCIARRINO.—Among the foremost contracting and construction firms of San Jose is that of Herschback & Sciarrino, who are very well known throughout Santa Clara County. Samuel Sciarrino was born in Palermo, Italy, on October 22, 1887; his father was a stone cutter, stone mason, contractor and bridge builder in Italy and it was here that Samuel learned much of this line of work. One of six children, three of whom are living in Santa Clara County, Samuel received his schooling in Italy and while he was only a lad began working with his father, helping in construction and bridge building work. When twenty years of age, he came to America and for three years worked in New York City, where he was employed on the Brooklyn Bridge and many other noted structures and buildings in New York City and also he became a first-class cement worker. He then came on to the Pacific Coast, locating in San Francisco, where he worked for wages. After nine months there, he came to San Jose, arriving there in 1914 and, after working for others for about two months, he started contracting on his own account and did general cement work on contracts for the next two years, then began building bridges He built the bridge at Madrone, on the Hot Springs Road, costing $13,000; also the bridge across the Hughes Creek on the Watsonville Road at a cost of $19,000; also the one on Prospect Road near Saratoga at a cost of $7,700. This bridge is very artistic and architecturally beautiful He also built the $8,000 bridge across Penetencia Creek near Alum Rock, which is also a

John D. Vedova

very attractive structure. He contracted alone up to the year of 1917, then formed a partnership with Mr. Herschback, and has constructed in all fifteen bridges in Santa Clara County. Besides doing bridge work they do everything in cement work and general construction work.

Mr. Sciarrino's marriage, which occurred in 1915, at San Jose, united him with Miss Mary Moless, the daughter of Frank and Rose (Carbelli) Moless, both of whom are living in San Jose, Cal. Mr. and Mrs. Sciarrino are the parents of two children, Pauline and Norville. Mr. Sciarrino is recognized as a self-made man and the secret of his success is hard work and a thorough understanding of his business in which he employs from four to eight men. He owns twenty acres at Morgan Hill which he bought in 1920 which he has set out to prunes.

GEORGE A. GRAY, M. D.—One of the leaders in the medical profession of Santa Clara County is George A. Gray, M. D., diagnostician and internist, whose splendid attainments and exceptional training have given him a place among the leading physicians of San Jose. He was born in Detroit, Mich., December 21, 1892, the son of Adam Oliver and Amy (Davis) Gray. Dr. Gray's father, now deceased, was a merchant tailor in Chicago, Ills., his mother now makes her home in Detroit.

Dr. Gray was an only child and finished the grammar school in Detroit, completing the high school course in Chicago in 1911. Entering the University of Chicago, he graduated with the class of 1915, having the degree of B. S. conferred upon him. He matriculated at Rush Medical College, which is affiliated with the University of Chicago and was graduated therefrom in 1917 with his degree of M. D. On April 21, 1917, he entered the U. S. Naval Reserve force, going to the Naval Medical School in Washington, D. C., where he received special training in tropical and military medicine. He was then sent by the U. S. Navy to Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia, and also to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he did post-graduate work. He was then commissioned a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, U. S. Navy, and was sent to the Rockefeller Institute at New York City, where he took further special training in diagnosis and internal medicine under Dr. Flexner and staff and was there until ordered to the Eighth Regiment U. S. Marine Corps with which he served for eleven months at Galveston, Texas. From there he was detailed to the Eleventh Regiment U. S. Marine Corps, A. E. F., and served eleven months in France. He was stationed mostly in the interior of France, where he was doing duty at the time the armistice was signed. He returned to the United States in August, 1919, for further special work in diagnosis and internal medicine under Dr. Stitt now Surgeon General of U. S. Navy, and was then ordered to the Naval hospital at Mare Island, Cal., remaining there from December 24, 1919, until November 29, 1920, when he received his discharge and immediately located in San Jose where he has since been engaged in independent practice, with offices in the Twohy Building, specializing in diagnosis and internal medicine.

Dr. Gray's marriage, which occurred December 25, 1917, at Waco, Texas, united him with Miss Florence I. Little of Detroit. Dr. and Mrs. Gray are the parents of two children, Jane Tyhurst and Wm. Thomas. Dr. Gray is a member of the American Medical Association, California State Medical Society, Santa Clara County Medical Society. He is a member of the staff of the Santa Clara County Hospital and the O'Connor Sanitarium of San Jose. He belongs to Palestine Lodge No. 357 F. & A. M. of Detroit, Mich.; Signa Alpha Epsilon literary fraternity and Alpha Kappa Kappa Medical fraternity; Santa Clara County Commercial Club and the Army and Navy Club of Washington, D. C. He is a member of Trinity Episcopal Church.

WM. E. SIGLE.—Broad experience and expert mechanical ability well qualify W. E. Sigle for his responsible position as superintendent of the plant of the Bean Spray Pump Company at San Jose and his services are proving very valuable to the concern. He was born in Cassopolis, Cass County, Mich., January 20, 1880, a son of W. E. and Mary Sigle, both of whom are now deceased. The father was long connected with the Michigan Central Railroad Company.

When W. E. Sigle was four years old his parents removed to Elkhart, Ind., where he attended the public schools, later completing an academic course at the Elkhart Institute, and during vacation periods he secured employment in order that he might defray the expenses of an education. When seventeen years of age he started out in the world on his own account, serving an apprenticeship with the Buescher Manufacturing Company, where he learned the art of making brass band instruments, and during this time he also completed a technical course with the International Correspondence Schools of Scranton, Pa. In 1898, following the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Mr. Sigle enlisted in the U. S. Army, becoming a member of the One Hundred Fifty-seventh Infantry, under command of Capt. J. E. Graves, with which he went to Cuba, there remaining for a year. After receiving his discharge from the service he returned to Indiana and for a short time was in the employ of the National Manufacturing Company. His next position was that of tool and die maker with the Stimpson Computing Scales Company, of Detroit, Mich., after which he went to Quincy, Ill., as foreman for the H. F. Dayton Book Bindery. On severing his connection with that firm he returned to Indiana and became tool designer for the Amplex Motor Car Company of Mishawaka, that state, filling that position for eighteen months. From there he went to Findlay, Ohio, as superintendent of the motor truck department of the Adams Manufacturing Company, in which he was identified for two years. His next removal took him to Dayton, Ohio, where as master mechanic he had charge of the Maxwell plants Nos. 1, 2 and 3 from 1913 until 1915. He then became manager of the factory of the Allen Motor Car Company at Bucyrus, Ohio, remaining with that corporation for three years, and then became connected with the Grant Motor Car Company of Findlay. He assisted in the work of transforming the old factory into a munitions plant, of which he was made master mechanic, serving in that capacity throughout the war. In this connection he had charge of very important work, the plant turning out 1,500-155 millimeter shells per day for

the U. S. Government. At the termination of the war, Mr. Sigel came to California, accepting a position with the Bean Spray Pump Company of San Jose, and since April 1, 1921, has been plant superintendent. He gives careful oversight to all phases of the business and is capably directing the labors of those under him.

In Hannibal, Mo., on May 14, 1907, Mr. Sigle married Miss Minnie Sherman, a native of that city and a daughter of John Sherman, a boatman on the Mississippi River. Mr. Sigle gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, belonging to Hancock Lodge No. 17, at Findlay, Ohio. His business career has been one of continuous advancement and ability and energy have constituted the materials with which he has constructed his success.

JOHN H. FRENCH.—A progressive rancher and one who is decidedly successful is John H. French, the owner of a fourteen acre ranch on the Oakland Road, five miles north of San Jose. His career has been somewhat varied, but whatever he undertakes he carries on to a successful end. He was born in San Jose, November 2, 1884, the son of Mortimer D. French, a native of Wisconsin, who married Miss Mary Gallagher, a native daughter of California. She is the daughter of Andrew Thomas and Mary (Martin) Gallagher, and the granddaughter of Andrew T. and Mary (Siskron) Gallagher, of New York. In the fall of 1848 her father, the late Andrew T. Gallagher, embarked on the schooner John W. Cater and sailed around the Horn for California. He reached San Francisco the following March and took up farming in Tuolume County, and upon removal to Santa Clara County, went to work in the redwoods. He was later engaged in the transportation of freight between Alviso and San Francisco. Eventually he settled down to farming on a 160-acre tract in the Alviso district. Mrs. French died in 1915, at the age of fifty-one years, while Mortimer French passed away in 1906, aged sixty-six. He was a farmer, a cattleman, and also a grain and hay farmer, the eldest in a family of seven children, and he was thirteen years old when his father died. His mother was a native of New York, and crossed the plains from the Empire state with her parents.

John H. French started out on his own way while still a young man and went into railroading. He first handled baggage and freight at San Jose and then took to the road. He worked at firing on a switch engine in the yards at San Jose; later firing a freight engine on the coast division and finally was transferred to the passenger service. During 1907, he gave up the road and took a position as stationary engineer at the pumping plant of the San Jose City Water works. For the next year and a half he was one of the foremen on the Gallagher ranch near Alviso; then for a time he was with the Standard Oil Company at San Jose; then with the American Express Company. In March, 1920, he purchased a part of the old Selby ranch on the Oakland road, consisting of fourteen acres, three acres of which are set to pears and the balance is in alfalfa. He irrigates his orchard by means of an electric pump.

On December 25, 1907, Mr. French was married to Miss Ethel Kerr, a native of San Jose, the daughter of John and Jane Kerr. John Kerr came to California in the early days and was first occupied in doing carpenter work, later ran a store in San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. French are the parents of five children; William Gallagher, Deboria, Rose Marie, Mary Jane, and Jack who died at the age of five and one-half years. In his political affiliations, Mr. French is a Republican. Since starting out in life on his own account he has made steady advancement, through his industry and diligence, and his life record proves what may be accomplished through perseverance.

JOHN R. FREITAS.—Passing his early years in the land of his birth across the Atlantic, and later spending eight years in Honolulu, John R. Freitas has never regretted that his travels brought him to the beautiful valley of Santa Clara thirty years ago. He was born in Madero, Portugal, January 15, 1877, his parents being Joseph and Paulina Freitas. When John was a lad of seven years, his parents made the long journey to the Hawaiian Islands and the succeeding eight years were spent at Honolulu. In 1892 they came to the United States, locating in Santa Clara County, and here Joseph Freitas was engaged in dairying until his death, which occurred in 1918. Mrs. Freitas is still living.

John R. Freitas received his schooling in Honolulu, helping his father for a time on the dairy farm after coming to California. When he was twenty-one he started out on his own account, however, and bought his present place of twenty acres on Doyle Road on May 9, 1903. He set to work at once to develop it, by finishing setting out his trees and erecting the buildings, and in this he has met with unqualified success, and his well-kept orchard now ranks among the profitable orchard properties of the Cupertino neighborhood.

Mrs. Freitas is a native daughter, born in Watsonville, and before her marriage April 27, 1901, to Mr. Freitas, she was Miss Kate Focha. Six children have been born to them: Clara, Harry, Frank, Adaline, Edward and Beatrice,—and attending the public schools of the county. Mr. Freitas has always been identified with the Republican party and served as deputy constable under Thomas Maloney. He is prominent in fraternity circles and is a member of the U. P. E. C., the I. D. E. S., the S. E. S., and served on the finance committee for three years; and A. P. U. M., and served as a grand president, 1919-1921, of the latter lodge for two terms and attended the Grand Lodge at Honolulu and in Boston, Mass. He is public spirited and enterprising and ready to support all progressive methods.

LOUIS SMAUS.—Among those who have found poultry raising a profitable field for the direction of their energies is numbered Louis Smaus, who has become well known throughout the Santa Clara Valley in this connection, and his well devised plans and systematic methods have resulted in the attainment of a gratifying degree of success. A native of Czecho-Slovakia, he was born July 22, 1885, his parents being John and Marie Smaus, and in the public schools of that country he acquired his education. After his school days were over he worked as a landscape gardener from 1900 to 1904. Then when nineteen years of age, he sought the broader opportunities for advancement offered in the United States and after arriving in this country remained for two years in New York, where he followed landscape gardening with a large firm that laid out private and commercial grounds, after which he spent four years

John H. Funch

in New Jersey in the same line. He then came to California in 1910 and worked as a landscape gardener at Stanford University, and subsequently had charge of the Lathrop grounds for one year. He afterward entered the employ of A. B. Spreckels, for whom he worked in San Francisco for two years, while for five years he was in charge of Mr. Spreckles estate at Napa, Cal. In 1919, in association with Herman Hohn, he purchased a farm of thirteen and a half acres on the Los Gatos and Saratoga roads, in Santa Clara County, the property being at that time in a badly neglected state. They have supplied the place with the most modern equipment and added many improvements, converting it into one of the model poultry farms of this part of the state. When they acquired possession of the plant it was stocked with about 700 fowls, while they now have 8,000, shipping most of their product to the San Francisco markets. They have added three new buildings, 20x300 feet, the latest and most modern in their line. Their business is conducted along the most modern and progressive lines and is enjoying a remarkably rapid growth, due to the enterprise and close application of the men at its head. On account of a large pine tree in the front of the farm their place is known as the Pine Tree Poultry Farm and in its operation they employ three assistants.

Mr. Smaus married Miss Marie Muller, a native of Schleswig, Germany, and a daughter of Louis J. Muller. In his political views Mr. Smaus is a Republican and he finds recreation in motoring, spending as much time as possible in the open. He is deeply interested in all that pertains to the welfare and progress of his community, county and commonwealth and his close study and unremitting industry have brought him to the front in his chosen work.

ANTONE K. HANSEN.—Living in his attractive home on the San Jose-Saratoga Road, Antone K. Hansen has taken his place among the capable and progressive orchardists of the Cupertino district. A native of Denmark, a land noted for the industry of its people, Mr. Hansen was born there at Langland on September 24, 1872. His parents were James and Carrie Hansen, members of highly-respected old families of that country and there they have always lived, although the mother has now passed away.

Fortunate in a good education in the public schools of Denmark, supplemented by private study, Antone K. Hansen left his native land for the shores of America when he became of age, arriving here in 1893. He soon came on to San Jose, Cal., and here he worked at various occupations for a time. He then removed to Salinas and for the next fifteen years he engaged in farming on the Cooper ranch on his own account, accumulating a goodly fund of savings through his years of industry.

In 1911 Mr. Hansen returned to Santa Clara County and bought a tract of eighteen acres on the San Jose-Saratoga Road. Later he erected his comfortable home there and since 1915, this has been his place of residence. He was married in San Jose to Miss Minnie Christiansen, a native daughter of Santa Clara County, and the daughter of an old-time family here. In his ten years here Mr. Hansen has spared no time and effort to bring his place up to a high state of cultivation and the work of these years has been amply rewarded. In political matters he is a Republican, and while essentially a home man, he keeps up some of the ties of his native country by membership in the Dania. He belongs to the California Prune and Apricot Association.

LELAND HENRY WAKEFIELD.—Among the solid and substantial orchardists of Santa Clara County, Leland Henry Wakefield occupies a prominent position. A native son of California, he was born in East Oakland, September 30, 1881, the son of Leland Howard and Mary R. (Warren) Wakefield, the father a native of New Hampshire, born July 9, 1823, and the mother a native of Oakland, Cal. The father lived with his parents until he was sixteen years of age, and attended the public schools of Cornish, N. H., the New Hampshire Academy, and the Academy at Rudolph Center, one of the oldest academies in Vermont. He then went into business as a traveling salesman for his brother, Charles A., an inventor, and remained with him for two years. He then went to Boston and engaged in the daguerreotype business for himself, and continued there for two years, when he went to Kenosha, Wis. There he remained for three years following the same line of work. In the spring of 1852 he removed to the coast and opened a store in Albany, Ore. During the year 1856 we find him in San Francisco as a buyer of goods for three different houses, his own and two houses in Honolulu. However, he only remained in San Francisco for one year, when he returned to Oregon and opened another commercial house under the firm name of Wilson, Wakefield & Company, at the same time continuing his business in Albany. In 1864 he represented Multnomah County in the Oregon Legislature, which passed the amendment abolishing slavery. He had stores in the mines at Lewiston and Orofino in 1864. He was a director in the First National Bank of Portland; was postmaster of Portland for four years; was instrumental in getting subscriptions for the Portland Mercantile Library, and was its president most of the time before his removal to San Francisco. In 1873 he removed to Oakland, Cal., and maintained an office in San Francisco, doing a commission business, mostly in lumber. In 1883 he purchased 104 acres on Fruitvale Avenue, near Saratoga and planted it to prunes, apricots and grapes and for size and quality it was the banner vineyard of Santa Clara County. In 1872 he married Miss Mary R. Warren of Oakland and they were the parents of two sons and two daughters. The mother passed away in 1908, aged seventy-two, and the father in 1914, at the age of ninety-one.

Leland Henry Wakefield was educated in the grammar and high schools of Oakland, later taking a business course in Oakland Polytechnic. His first business venture was the manufacturing of mattresses under the firm name of the Wakefield Manufacturing Company, and he followed this line for three years. In 1906 he removed to the Wakefield Ranch at Saratoga, where he managed the 104 acres, until after his father's death, when it was divided and he then continued to raise fruit on his portion, a beautiful ranch on Fruitvale and Allendale avenues, devoted to prunes and apricots. The ranch is highly improved and is counted among the most beautiful homes in the Saratoga district.

The marriage of Mr. Wakefield united him with Miss Eva Thompson, a native daughter of Santa

Clara County, born at Saratoga, the daughter of W. J. and Emma Thompson of Saratoga, and they are the parents of two daughters, Harriet and Evelyn. In national politics Mr. Wakefield is a Republican and fraternally is an Odd Fellow. Mr. Wakefield has contributed in large measure to the material, social and moral progress of the community and enjoys the esteem of a large circle of friends.

JOHN W. NELSON.—Of Swedish birth and parentage, John W. Nelson has continuously resided in California since he was nineteen years old. He was born in Southern Sweden, May 10, 1882, a son of Nels and Christine Nelson, both living in their native land. He was educated in the schools of Sweden and upon arrival in California came to the Santa Clara Valley and worked on various ranches throughout the county; then he was employed on the street cars in San Francisco. Later he removed to Santa Clara County and permanently located on a ranch of fifteen acres on Miller Avenue, south of Cupertino, which he had purchased in 1918, and from the time of taking possession, to the present he has been rewarded for his thoroughness and industry and today his ranch is a productive and profitable investment.

The marriage of Mr. Nelson united him with Miss Anna Nelson, bearing the same name, but no relation, and they are the parents of four children: Milton, a student in the Campbell high school; Clarence; Lloyd; and Anna Jane. In his political convictions he supports and votes for the candidate best fitted to serve the community. In Mr. Nelson the community has a broad-minded, earnest, and conscientious citizen, and a man who embodies the safe and reliable characteristics of the Swedish people.

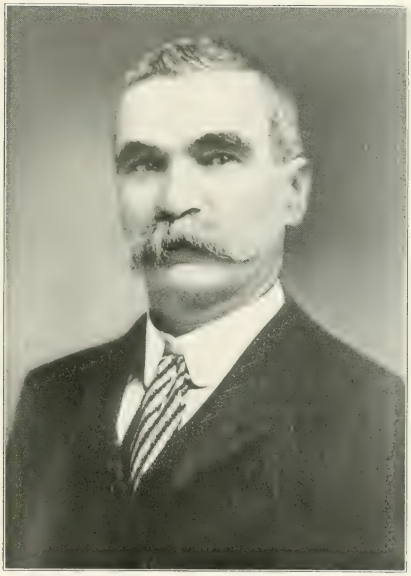
ERNEST O. BILLWILLER.—Of prime importance in any country is the development of an ample supply of pure water, and this is especially true of California, and among those whose constructive work have made possible the fertile valleys and plains in this section is Ernest O. Billwiller, who, in his professional work as a hydraulic engineer, has been identified with Santa Clara County for a number of years in irrigation and reclamation work, and in developing its water supply.

Born on August 29, 1885, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Mr. Billwiller is a son of Charles James and Henrietta (Steinhauser) Billwiller, natives of Switzerland and New York, respectively. Fortunate in receiving a splendid education, he attended the famous St. Paul's school, picturesquely located near one of New England's most attractive old cities, Concord, N. H. He was there from 1899 to 1904, when he entered Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y., and began an engineering course. The first real work along these lines was in Idaho, locating the lines for the Oregon Short Line Railroad. Then he decided to complete his training at Stanford University and accordingly came to California in August, 1907, entered Stanford and completed his engineering studies. In January, 1910, he located in San Jose and became connected with the Bay Cities Water Company in developing the water supply until 1912; then removed to Stockton where he established himself as a consulting engineer and engaged in irrigation and reclamation work. On January 1, 1918, he returned to San Jose, and since that time his time has been occupied as a contracting and consulting engineer.

Mr. Billwiller's marriage, which occurred January 30, 1912, united him with Miss Grace Elinor Fleming, a native daughter of California, having been born in San Jose, and they are the parents of one son, James Lawrence. Mr. and Mrs. Billwiller are very popular in social circles in San Jose and in business circles and fraternal orders. Mr. Billwiller is both active and prominent. He is a member of the Masons, the Rotary Club, the Elks, the Stanford Club of San Jose, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Waterworks Association. He is also an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, having been vice-chairman of the members' forum; he is secretary of the Rotary Club and president of the Stanford Club. In national politics, he is independent in his views, voting on the side of the man with the highest character and supporting the best measures.

CELESTINE J. GRISEZ.—A kind-hearted and interesting Christian gentleman, who numbers his friends by the hundreds will be found in Celestine J. Grisez, who has more than passed the three score years and ten and is the father of the genial Father John C. Grisez, of St. Joseph's Parish, San Jose. Born in Stark County, Ohio, November 12, 1840, he is of French descent. His father was Xavier Grisez, and his mother, whose maiden name was Catherine Kalmalau, died when our subject was a child of four years. Both father and mother were born and reared in France and their families lived neighbors in that far away land. The father was married three times, the mother of our subject being the second wife; she had seven children, Celestine being the fifth child. His school days were very limited, and the time spent in school was three months out of each year for three years. His marriage occurred in Ohio and united him with Miss Mary Maudru, (or Maudraux, as it is spelled in French), also a native of the Buckeye State, and they became the parents of eleven children. Peter died at the age of eleven months and the second son was also named Peter, and is now living in Oregon; Mary, is Sister Don; Ida keeps house for her father and presides graciously over the Grisez household at Santa Clara; Clara died when six years old, while Willie passed away at the age of twenty-nine and a half years; Jennie died at nineteen; Father John C. Grisez, aforementioned priest at San Jose, whose portrait and biography appears elsewhere in this work; Frank C. is the manager of the lumber mill at San Bruno; Charles James is in the real estate business at San Francisco, and is a twin brother of Aloysius, who resides upon subject's ranch at near Campbell in Santa Clara County and is salesman for Normandin-Campen Company, at San Jose.

In 1874 Celestine Grisez made his way to California and settled in Siskiyou County and followed the occupation of farming; also owned and operated a thresher as a business from 1884 until 1915, in which year his wife died in Santa Clara, whither she had preceeded Mr. Grisez a number of years, in order to place her children in school in the University at Santa Clara, and where, since Mrs. Grisez' death Mr. Grisez has resided. While engaged in the threshing business, Mr. Grisez became very efficient in running stationary engines and he is now at the age of eighty-one filling creditably the position of engineer at the University of Santa Clara. He is



Celestino S Grirez

justly proud of the record which his son, Father Grisez, has made, and takes pride in the fact that his whole family of children are respected and honored by the community in which they reside. Mr. Grisez is highly regarded for his efficiency and sterling characteristics and his genial manner has won for him many true and admiring friends.

GEORGE A. NICHOLSON.—Among the worthy representatives of the legal profession in Santa Clara County, George A. Nicholson has taken a place in the front rank. A native of Alviso, Santa Clara County, he was born July 13, 1894, the son of George E. and Minnie (Lorigan) Nicholson. Grandfather George Nicholson came to California in 1856, and soon after he sent for his wife and family; they engaged in farming for a livelihood. George E. Nicholson is still living, but his wife passed away on February 8, 1899. They were the parents of two children, George A. and Edward L.

George A. Nicholson's early education began in the Alviso public schools, later he graduated from the San Jose high school. In 1916 he received his A. B. degree from the Santa Clara College and his LL. B. in 1917 from the same institution. He then took a post graduate course at the University of California. After completing his education, he entered the law offices of the late C. M. Lorigan, and where he had full charge of the large and lucrative practice. At the opening of the great war, he enlisted for service in 1917, saw service in France and was discharged in July, 1919. Now he is practicing law in partnership with his brother, Edward L.

Mr. Nicholson was united in marriage on April 7, 1920, with Miss Marie Irilarry, a resident of San Francisco. Fraternally he is an Elk and a member of the Modern Woodmen of America; the Knights of Columbus and American Legion; also is active in the State and County Bar Association. He is a member of the Catholic Church of San Jose. He has made rapid progress in his professional work and is counted among the prominent and successful lawyers of Santa Clara County.

WILLIAM A. WOLFF.—A native son, William A. Wolff was born in San Francisco, October 10, 1888, a son of Peter and Elizabeth Wolff. The father was among the early settlers of California, coming here in 1870 from Schleswig-Holstein, where he was born under the Danish flag. He was a school teacher for nine years, but after coming to California he engaged in farming and dairying, first in Marin County, and then in San Francisco where he is still active in the dairy business. Mr. and Mrs. Wolff are the parents of four children: Beulah, William A., Fred, deceased, and Helen. The second eldest, William A., attended school in San Francisco and helped his father in the business. Quite early in life he started out for himself, going first to San Mateo County, where he worked for wages on ranches; later he did dredging work on the Sacramento River and inland points for the Olympic Dredging Company of San Francisco. In 1916 he came to Santa Clara County to work for his uncle, Claus Wolff, who owned a ranch on the Homestead Road about one-half mile west of the Cupertino and Mountain View roads. The ranch consisted of thirty-one acres set to prunes, and upon the death of his uncle, which occurred shortly after he began work on the place, he and his two sisters inherited the place and continued to live on it for three years. In 1919 they sold the ranch to J. Svilich, a neighbor, and since that time Mr. Wolff has been living on the ranch and working for Mr. Svilich.

Mr. Wolff's marriage occurred in San Francisco on November 1, 1915, and united him with Miss Debora Jones, a native of San Francisco and a daughter of Patrick and Anna Jones. Her father came to California in the early days and served many years on the San Francisco police force, and for a time he was employed by the Wells Fargo Express Company. Mrs. Wolff is the oldest of a family of six children, namely, Debora, Nellie, James, Morris, Patrick, Jr., and Mary. She attended the convent and also the public schools of San Francisco. Mr. and Mrs. Wolff are the parents of four children: Geraldine, William A., Jr., Harold and Beulah. Enthusiastic over the possibilities of this section, Mr. Wolff expects to invest shortly in an orchard home in the Santa Clara Valley.

REV. RICHARD COLLINS.—The pastor of St. Patrick's Church of San Jose, Rev. Richard Collins, was born in Ireland and educated at St. Brendan's Seminary in Killarney and St. Patrick's College at Carlow where he studied philosophy and theology and on June 9, 1900, he was ordained to the priesthood. He came to San Francisco in 1900 and for seventeen years was assistant at St. Agnes Church, during seven years of which time he was also Chaplain of the League of the Cross Cadets and then was pastor at St. Rose's and St. Brendan's Church. In November, 1919, he came to San Jose and since then he has been pastor of St. Patrick's Church.

CLIFTON D. CAVALLARO.—A delightful inspiration is imparted through the life-stories of such successful men as Clifton D. Cavallaro, one of the esteemed and influential attorneys in San Jose, the city in which he was born on October 26, 1880. His father was Frank Cavallaro, who had married Miss Marie La Cecla; and with their family they came to California in 1877. They had, in time, four children, and among these Clifton was the second. He attended the grammar and high schools of San Jose, and from the latter he was graduated in 1898. Then he went to Stanford University, and for three years specialized in law; and on August 15, 1905, he was admitted to practice at the bar in California. Since that year he has been a practicing attorney in San Jose—and none has been more successful.

Mr. Cavallaro was married on August 23, 1905, the ceremony taking place at San Jose, to Miss Mabel Sutfin, and they have had one child, a daughter named Geraldine Marie. The family attend the Methodist Church, South, and both Mr. and Mrs. Cavallaro participate in every movement making for social or political uplift. A Republican in national politics, Mr. Cavallaro is extremely public-spirited, and he served in Camp Fremont for seven months as a tent secretary for the Y. M. C. A. attached to the Thirteenth California Infantry. He belongs to the Native Sons, the Loyal Italian-American Club, and also the Delta-Chi, the legal fraternity, and the Santa Clara County Bar Association. If Mr. Cavallaro has any hobby, it is music, and he is ever ready to encourage the study and appreciation of the great musical masterpieces. At the first Pro-

gressive Republican campaign, he was chairman of the platform committee, and in that responsible relation to the great movement of the time he had his share in shaping the destiny of the Progressives. Santa Clara County is proud that she is represented at the Bar by such a worthy member of the legal profession.

BENJAMIN F. BARKALOW—Identified with Santa Clara County for the past twenty years or more, Benjamin F. Barkalow, one of San Jose's fine old G. A. R. men, having reached the age of eighty years, is now living a comfortable and retired life in the Golden State, still enjoying good health and having had many adventures; he is an interesting conversationalist, his stock of good stories of war and pioneer days never being exhausted. He is a native of Ohio, having been born in Miami County, on October 5, 1841, and was the son of Derick G. and Maria (Beach) Barkalow. The wife and mother died in about 1848, and D. G. Barkalow migrated to Iowa in 1855, and settled near Muscatine, where he continued farming until he died.

Benjamin Barkalow did not enjoy many educational advantages, as in those days school privileges were few. When the war broke out he enlisted in Company G in the Second Iowa Cavalry in 1861 for three years, and later in 1863 re-enlisted in the same company. He served under General Grant up to the time that he took charge of the Eastern forces, after which he served under General Thomas; he probably took part in twenty-five engagements in all, serving for four years, from September, 1861, to September, 1865. He was stationed in St. Joseph, Mo., and participated in the battle of Fort Pillow, and also took part in the engagements at Franklin and Nashville. At the engagement at Prairie Station he was wounded, being shot in the hip, but not seriously, and was soon able to go back with the regiment. After the war he returned to Iowa and engaged in farming near the old home, and later, in the spring of 1873, he came to Sonoma County, Cal., where he farmed, and also had an orchard at Green Valley, near Sebastopol, remaining here until 1877, when he returned to Iowa, where he purchased an eighty-acre farm devoted to general farming, and here he continued until the death of his wife, who was buried on Decoration Day, in the year 1900. He then sold his holdings and came to California and settled on a ranch at Berryessa, in Santa Clara County, which consisted of twelve acres and was devoted to fruit, but he only remained there for a year when he disposed of his property and moved to San Jose, making his home at 83 Pierce Avenue.

Mr. Barkalow's marriage, which occurred on September 16, 1866, in the city of Atalissa, Iowa, united him with Miss Isabella Heberling, who was born in Ohio and was the daughter of Andrew and Miranda Heberling, and they lived a very happy life, until her death occurred in 1900. Mr. Barkalow chose for his second wife Mrs. Anna Irwin, a native of England, who came to California when a young girl. Their marriage was solemnized in October, 1901, at Oakland, Cal. Having no children of his own, he adopted two, whom they reared as if they had been their own: Cora became the wife of Elmer H. Adams, and now resides in Oakland, Cal.; while D. J. Barkalow is a resident of Los Angeles, Cal. Mr. Barkalow was bereaved of his faithful wife August 25, 1919. He has long been a member of the G. A. R. and at present is officer of the day of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R. He is a stanch adherent of the Republican party.

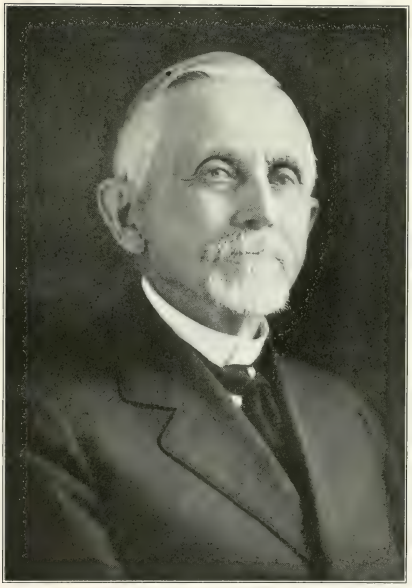
MILO RAY PRIEST.—An enterprising business man of the younger generation is found in Milo Ray Priest, the genial and prosperous proprietor of an electric shop in Saratoga. He was born in Harbor Springs, Mich., August 29, 1899, a son of W. A. and Lydia (Stutsman) Priest. His family removed to California during the year of 1906 and locating at Saratoga, the father engaged in his trade of carpentry and building. Both parents are still living.

Milo Ray began his education in the public schools of his district and then took a commercial course at Heald's Business College in San Jose; later entered Herrold's Electrical School in San Jose, when he was graduated in the spring of 1917, when he immediately enlisted in the U. S. Navy and served throughout the war as a wireless operator, and was honorably discharged in 1919, after a service of twenty-nine months. He then spent one year as wireless operator in the Merchant Marine and made a trip around the world. Soon after his return he opened the present business, his shop being well equipped with a full line of electrical supplies. He travels all over the county doing contracting work in his line. His business is steadily growing and his electrical establishment is patronized and appreciated by the citizens of Saratoga and surrounding country and Mr. Priest is winning a place for himself as a substantial and influential citizen.

In Saratoga, in 1922, Mr. Priest was married to Miss Mary Ruch, born in Nebraska but reared and educated at Saratoga. Mr. Priest is a member of the Saratoga Improvement Association, also the Odd Fellows. He is an enthusiast for the great outdoors and when his business will permit, spends what time he can in the mountains and at the seashore. He is deserving of whatever success has come to him, and it is the wish of all who know him that he may continue to advance in prosperity and usefulness and the good will of his many friends.

FREDERICK C. WILLSON.—A successful orchardist of the Morgan Hill district is Frederick C. Willson, who has given constant attention and unstinted labor to the development of his holdings since locating here. Mr. Willson was born at Buffalo Grove, Iowa, June 21, 1872, the son of John Warner and Lima (Hadsell) Willson, both natives of Burlington, Mich., and members of worthy pioneer families of that state. John Warner Willson had a fine record for service in the Civil War, serving as a non-commissioned officer in Company E, Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry and after the Civil War he married and located in Iowa, where Mrs. Wilson died in 1880.

When Frederick C. Willson was seven years old the father and four children removed from Iowa to Michigan, and in 1885, they located in western Kansas near Oberlin, and here F. C. graduated from the high school in 1892. He then went to Sedalia, Mo., and completed a business course at the Central Business College. Two years later he came on west to California, and was graduated from Heald's Business College in San Francisco. He then entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad ferry service and after a short time became cashier and book-



B. F. Barkalow

keeper for the Brigham-Hoppe Company, continuing until 1905. Mr. Willson then accepted a position with the Goodyear Rubber Company at San Francisco as manager of their office department, continuing with them until 1916. It was in November, 1916, that he and his family arrived at Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, and here he purchased the property known as the Aydellote Rancho, one and one-half miles east of the town. The place is devoted to prunes, grapes and peaches, and under Mr. Willson's care it is becoming a valuable property.

At San Francisco, on December 23, 1901, Mr. Willson was married to Miss Etta May Bennett, who was born at Newton, Iowa, the adopted daughter of her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. George Bennett, esteemed residents and pioneers of Iowa, who came to California in 1898, where Mr. Bennett died. Mrs. Bennett is still living at San Martin. Mr. and Mrs. Willson are the parents of three children: Mildred L., Fred C., Jr., and J. Freeman, all attending school.

C. B. GOODWIN.—A very efficient public official is C. B. Goodwin, city manager of San Jose. A native son, he was born in Santa Clara County on August 6, 1889, the son of William and Clara (Schulte) Goodwin. Both of these parents enjoyed enviable family ties; and on the maternal side, the grandparents, as early settlers, did much in their time and sphere to prepare the way for those coming after them. Our subject attended the grammar and high schools of San Jose, graduating from the latter institution in 1908, and then he went to Stanford University. There he had every advantage in studying civil engineering, and in December, 1912, he was the recipient of the A. B. degree. He also was given his diploma as a civil engineer.

Taking up his professional work in earnest, Mr. Goodwin went to San Francisco and for two and a half years was with H. J. Brunnier, the well-known consulting structural engineer; and after that, for another two and a half years, he was with the Federal Construction Company, general contractors. His return to San Jose marked his entrance into municipal work here as the assistant city engineer; and in September, 1918, he was made city engineer, a responsibility he faithfully discharged until he accepted his present position of city manager, October 4, 1920. Independent in politics, loyal, first, last and all the time to his native state, as to his country as a whole, Mr. Goodwin has never wanted for occasions when he could, and when he also did, display his public spiritedness and his absolute confidence in San Jose and the county.

On New Year's Day, 1915, Mr. Goodwin was married to Miss Alma Robinson, a companion whose varied gifts he has more and more appreciated. Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin attend the Presbyterian Church at San Jose, but they are also interested in, and respond to the appeals of, the uplift work instituted and carried on under other banners.

ROSCOE D. WYATT.—That the widely-influential San Jose Chamber of Commerce owes much of its present efficiency, whereby it has been able to accomplish much for the development of Santa Clara County, to its wide-awake manager, Roscoe D. Wyatt, all who have followed the Chamber's rapid and healthy growth of late will realize. With all due credit to those who did the invaluable pioneer work before him, Mr. Wyatt has certainly carried the flag of conquest beyond where, even under the most favorable circumstances, it had ever been placed.

Mr. Wyatt was born at Salem, Ill., on March 11, 1883, the son of Robert A. and Laura E. Wyatt, and so came to attend the public schools of the Prairie State. In course of time, he became a student at the Southern Illinois State Normal University at Carbondale from which he was graduated in 1903, and then, having matriculated at the University of Illinois, he was graduated in 1909 from the College of Literature and Arts, with the Bachelor of Arts degree, and from the College of Law with the LL. B. degree. He then taught in both the grammar and high schools in Illinois for three years and later, for three and one half years, practiced law in that state.

Deciding to break into a new field, Mr. Wyatt removed to the East and became manager of the Hoboken, N. J., Chamber of Commerce, a post he filled so acceptably that he remained there for four years. His reputation traveled westward, and on December 1, 1919, he was appointed manager of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. While in Illinois, Mr. Wyatt had been mayor of the city of Salem from 1913 to 1915, as he was also secretary and treasurer of the Salem Ice Company, and in both of these fields of endeavor, as well as in his Hoboken office, he had acquired much, including an increased knowledge of human nature, which has been of great service both to San Jose and to Santa Clara County. His general knowledge of Eastern as well as of Western conditions is a valuable asset in itself.

At Carbondale, Ill., on June 11, 1908, Mr. Wyatt was married to Miss Lillian Ethel Toler, the daughter of Capt. John Toler of that city; and this union has been blessed with the birth of one son, Francis D. Wyatt. While in college and the university, Mr. Wyatt belonged to the Acacia College fraternity and the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity, and later he became a Mason, and is a member of the Chapter, the Council and the Consistory. He is also a member of the Rotary Club.

ARTHUR W. VOLKERS.—The identification of the Volkers family with the Pacific Coast section of the Great West, dates back to 1878, when Fred Volkers came to Santa Clara County, Cal., and engaged in agricultural pursuits, later establishing a transfer and storage business in San Jose, one of the first in this line, of which Arthur W. Volkers is manager and owner. A native of California, having been born in San Jose December 14, 1885, he is the son of Fred and Elizabeth (Birnbaum) Volkers; the father came to California in 1878, the mother following four years later, and for the first four years they engaged in farming. Then Mr. Volkers served six years on the San Jose fire department and in the year 1888, established the well-known business of Volkers Transfer and Storage Company and later at the present headquarters, 131 North Market Street, and here he continued until the time of his death in 1914; the mother is still living.

Arthur Volkers received his education in the public schools of his native city and then took a commercial course in the Pacific Coast Business College in San Jose and for three years was in the employ of the Bank of Palo Alto. In 1906, he began working with his father and at his father's death, he took over the active management of the business, which he has built up to a high state of efficiency.

He has the name of giving the best and quickest service in that city and prides himself in having the goods delivered in the very best condition. He uses three motor trucks and employs five men.

Energetic and enthusiastic in all he does, Mr. Volkers takes an active part in all the movements that make for the betterment of the city in which he lives and is an ardent worker in the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the California State Draymen's Association and also a member of the Observatory Parlor No. 177, N. S. G. W., of which he is past president and he is also an enthusiastic member of the San Jose Commercial Club. Mr. Volkers is very fond of outdoor life and enjoying fishing and hunting, he takes great pleasure in spending his leisure moments in this way.

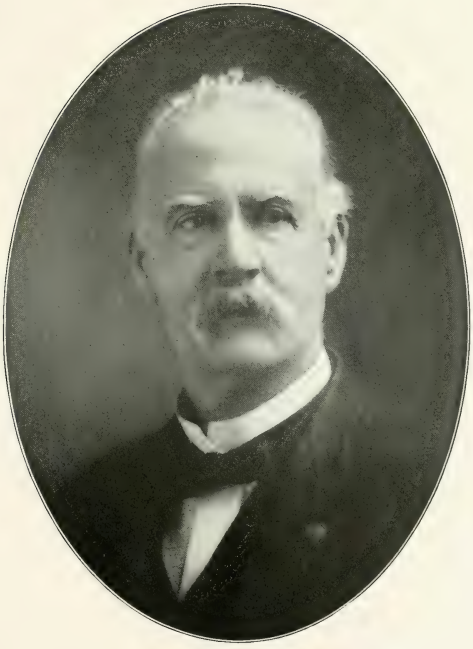
JOHN S. BARNUM—For more than a quarter of a century, John S. Barnum has been identified with the commercial activities of San Jose, and has contributed much to developing the natural resources of Santa Clara County. He was born in Knoxville, Ill., on October 24, 1842, the son of Amond and Catherine Barnum, the former a hatter by trade. Denied the opportunity of an education, and losing both parents when only a small lad, John S. Barnum was forced to earn his own way, and being of a roving disposition, and without restrictions of any kind, he concluded to make the journey across the plains, and finally landed in Denver, Colo., in 1861.

On August 1, 1861, he offered his services to his country, but was refused on account of his youth; however, the enlistment officer agreed to accept him if he would get the consent of his parents. He told them that both of his parents were dead, and that he had no guardian, and upon his word he was accepted and joined the First Colorado Infantry under Col. John P. Slough. The Colorado troops were used to protect the frontier from invasion, and were sent on an expedition into New Mexico under Colonel Slough. General Sibley, the rebel general, had organized a brigade to attack the frontier of New Mexico, but Colonel Slough was so well acquainted with the lay of the land along the frontier of New Mexico that he and his troops overtook General Sibley at Apache Canyon, and a sharp encounter was engaged in, in which the rebel troops were routed; following them up, a second engagement at Peralta, N. M., was fought with disastrous results to General Sibley's forces. Out of 3,800 well equipped men who left Texas, only two squads returned, one of 184, and one of ninety men, all their arms and ammunition having been destroyed. Mr. Barnum was returned to Colorado and discharged, his term of enlistment having expired. He at once reenlisted with his old command, which became the First Colorado Cavalry, and with them he served until the close of the war.

During the year of 1863, Mr. Barnum was on a furlough to join his brother, Col. W. L. Barnum, who was in command of the Eleventh Missouri Volunteer Infantry, had been wounded and was left for dead on the battlefield, was recognized by his wife and sent to a hospital and later recuperated near Springfield, Ill. Arriving at Springfield, he found that his brother had gone to Memphis, Tenn., only the day before his arrival. His first thought was to proceed on his journey to Memphis; but he joined a company of convalescents on their way to St. Louis, Mo.; however, before reaching his destination, his furlough had expired and he was arrested as a deserter. After some time spent in explanation, he finally convinced the commanding officer that he was not a deserter, but that he was endeavoring to join his brother in Memphis, Tenn. The commanding officer gave him orders to return to Colorado to his own regiment. However, after spending several days trying to get transportation back to Colorado, he finally was obliged to purchase a saddle horse, and made the trip across the plains on horseback, which consumed eighteen days, from St. Joseph, Mo., to Denver, Colo., via the Platte River route, a distance of 720 miles. He then remained with his own regiment until he was mustered out at Leavenworth, Kans., on November 18, 1865.

Returning to civil life Mr. Barnum went to Chicago, Ill., and visited his brother for a short time. During military service he succeeded in saving something like $1750 and he made up his mind he would travel and see something of the world. With the true spirit of adventure, he had decided to take the first boat out of Chicago, going whithersoever it was bound, and had decided to end up at the South Sea Islands; but here again he was to be disappointed, for the extreme cold weather prevented him from leaving Chicago, the lake being frozen for three miles out. He then went to Junction City, Kans., where a friend, Mr. Streator, owned and operated a large merchandise house. He was employed by Mr. Streator, and in 1866 was placed in charge of ten four-mule wagons loaded with sutler supplies bound for Fort Lyon, Colo. When 120 miles out from Junction City, at Fort Harker, he was ordered not to go on, because of the activities of the Cheyenne Indians; however, undaunted, he proceeded on his journey across the plains. After being out but one day from Fort Larned, at Owl Creek, the train was overtaken and stopped by Indians; however, his presence of mind served him well; hurriedly making a corral of his wagons, so as to protect his men and supplies in case of necessity, Mr. Barnum, who was the youngest man in the party, boldly went out among the Indians, and when he began speaking to them in their own language, they listened attentively, and an old Indian, whom he had befriended two years previously, recognized him and told his associates what Mr. Barnum had done for him, and the wagon train was allowed to proceed on its way. Many men had attempted this journey, but had met disaster.

Probably few pioneers enjoy such a record of frontier life as Mr. Barnum; it is recorded that he crossed the plains twenty-two times before the railroads were in operation. He has the distinction, together with a Mr. Munger and Mr. Virgus, of naming the city of Wichita, Kans. They met with some opposition, others wishing to have it named Sedgwick, but Mr. Barnum and his companions were determined that the city should bear a distinctive name, so it was finally decided to name it Wichita, after the Wichita Indians, the cleanest of all tribes. Mr. Barnum made a trip in 1909 to Wichita to see the town he had been away from for thirty-one years. In the '70s he served his government as a U. S. deputy marshal; and was also deputy sheriff of Ellsworth County, Kans. After leaving Colorado, he spent ten years in the vicinity of Santa Fe, N. M., and then went to Washington and engaged in the



Jno. A. Barnum

butcher business for a time in Toledo, a town at the foot of Mt. Rainier. In 1892 he came to California and settled in East San Jose, then the border of the settled section of San Jose, establishing the fuel business in which he is engaged at the present time.

The marriage of Mr. Barnum at Topeka, Kans., on December 31, 1867, united him with Miss Anna F. Green, a native of Vermont and a daughter of A. G. and Charlotte Green, whose father was a native of Maine, but who migrated to Kansas in early days, when the daughter was but eight years old. He had the distinction of being a member of the first legislature of Kansas; was a personal friend of the famous John Brown and was a strong abolitionist. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Barnum: Alberta Lou is deceased, and William L. is an attorney practicing in Chicago. Politically, Mr. Barnum is an ardent Republican. Mrs. Barnum served twelve years as treasurer of Dix W. R. C., in San Jose, and was an active worker in church and charitable circles, and she died in San Jose in 1919. He is an active member of Sheridan-Dix Post No. 7, G. A. R., and has the honor of being the colonel of the Union Battlefield Regiment of San Jose, a Republican organization composed of soldiers of the Civil War, who have participated in at least one engagement; also a member of San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M. Mr. Barnum was one of the organizers of the Fuel Dealers Association of San Jose, that has grown to such an extent that it includes the whole state of California. It is to such men as he that the present and future generations in Santa Clara County owe a debt of gratitude, for through his labors the path to future successes in the work of developing the resources of the county has been made clearer and easier. Mr. Barnum is typically western, having been in the west since eighteen years old; he has served on three vigilance committees, witnessed five hangings, none legal; he became acquainted with Kit Carson and Buffalo Bill (William Mathewson) and other noted scouts of pioneer days; also served as scout himself and was known as "Happy Jack."

JOSEPH RUSSO.—A far-seeing, thoroughly progressive merchant who has helped to make San Jose an advantageous center for the building material and fuel trade, is Joseph Russo, of the firm of Williams & Russo, whose well-known establishment is at 79-81-83 South Third Street. He was born in Virginia City, Nev., on November 13, 1889, the son of Peter and Isabella Russo, who had come to Virginia City seventeen years before. In 1896 they moved still further west, to California, and at San Jose embarked in the grocery line. Mr. Russo is still living, in very comfortable circumstances at the age of seventy-six, but his good wife, who labored with him, passed away on March 30, 1921, aged seventy-two. This worthy couple were the parents of five sons and two daughters, of whom Joseph Russo is next to the youngest.

Coming to San Jose with his parents when he was six years of age, he attended the Grant grammar school, and for three years pursued the high school courses in the San Jose high school, after which he entered Heald's Business College, from which he was graduated in 1908. Then he entered the service of H. Hart & Co., the pioneers in building materials and fuel, for whom he worked as a bookkeeper; and when Mr. Hart retired in 1913, Mr. Russo acquired his interest, and from that time the firm was styled, as it is today, Williams & Russo. Alfred S. Williams sold his interest to G. R. Abraria in March, 1919, but they continue business under the old name. They do an extensive business, delivering with auto trucks. Besides the office and salesroom on South Third Street, they have large warehouses on Fourth and Virginia streets with a spur from the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. They supply building materials to local contractors, and are very large dealers in wood and coal, giving particular attention to the retail end of their business, and so have a peculiar relation to the development of both San Jose and the surrounding country. It is pleasant to note that in this matter of assisting to maintain efficiency and the highest standards in both construction and public taste, Williams & Russo discharge their responsibility with credit.

In San Jose, April 15, 1917, Mr. Russo married Miss Rose Abraria, a native of San Jose, and their married life has been made happier by the birth of two children, Dolores Elizabeth and Junior Joseph. The family attend St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and Mr. Russo is a member of San Jose Lodge No. 879, Knights of Columbus, and of San Jose Lodge No. 522 Elks. Mr. Russo is straightforward and honorable, his honesty and integrity of purpose never having been questioned. He believes in treating everyone fair and square; when anyone has a just grievance he rights it, a policy that has, no doubt, been a large factor in his having built up such a large business.

JOHN S. MARTEN.—In the year 1915, the De Luxe-Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works made its appearance and was listed among the business houses of San Jose, John S. Marten, being one of its proprietors. This business has continued to grow until now it is considered the largest and best establishment in this line in San Jose. Mr. Marten is a native of San Jose, and was born on March 27, 1889, the son of J. P. and Helen (Stock) Marten; the father came here about the year 1885 and here it was that he met and was married to Miss Helen Stock. Our subject was born in the old Stock home at 293 South Second Street, in the same room that his mother was born. J. P. Marten was the owner of a novelty store on South First Street, which he conducted until he retired; both parents are living. Granfather Stock was the first plumber of San Jose, having been one of the pioneers of that city.

Mr. Marten received his education in the public schools of this city, graduating from the high school of San Jose with the class of 1910. He then worked in various occupations until 1913 and was then employed in the freight rate department with the Southern Pacific Railway for two years, later engaging in the dyeing and cleaning business at 255 South First Street as one of the proprietors of the De Luxe-Parisian Dyeing and Cleaning Works, and then consolidated with the Imperial Dye Works, the oldest business in this line in San Jose, when the concern became known as the De Luxe Imperial Dyeing and Cleaning Works. This consolidation occurred in 1915 and in March, 1917, they moved to the present location at 224-26 East Santa Clara Street, where they have the most modern and up-to-date equipment, being able to give the very best of service and workmanship. They employ fourteen workmen and have

three wagons covering San Jose and Santa Clara. In 1919 Mr. Marten and Mr. Heyrmann bought out the third partner and Mr. Marten became general manager of the company. Mr. Marten was married to Miss Estelle M. Carson, also a native of California, who was born in Milpitas, Cal. Mr. Marten is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Knights of Columbus. He is a Republican in political preference.

PAUL A. CRIBARI.—In enumerating the men responsible for the business stability of San Jose mention is due Paul A. Cribari, the genial and popular owner of the fuel, feed and oil station located at 990 South First Street. He was born in the province of Cosenza, Italy, April 3, 1886, the son of Thomas and Clementina (Bisceglia) Cribari, also natives of Italy. They came to San Jose in 1900 and engaged in horticulture until they retired. Both are now living in this city. They had five children, all living, of whom Paul is the oldest. Coming to America in 1898, he spent two years in Nelson, B. C., and in 1900 settled in San Jose. He attended the public schools for a while but much of his knowledge was gained from the school of practical experience, which proved of substantial benefit in later years. He first assisted his father on the ranch and then engaged in fruit raising as well as buying and shipping fruit. In 1916 he established his present business which was on a comparatively small scale, but which has steadily increased until, at the present time he employs seven men, with two trucks and two wagons to look after his growing business.

The marriage of Mr. Cribari December 10, 1916, in San Jose, united him with Miss Mary Barone, daughter of Pasquale and Catherine Barone, born in Palermo. Mr. Cribari is a member of the Italian-American Club, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Santa Clara Water Conservation. He is a very enterprising, public-spirited and generous man, priding himself upon the modern equipment of his business, and is constantly promoting practical plans for the upbuilding of his neighborhood. Quiet and unassuming, he has the dignity and assurance of the well balanced and even tempered man, who has expected and deserves success, and has accomplished his ambition.

AMOS OTIS WILLIAMS.—A painstaking, thorough official whose knowledge of human nature and the problems of everyday life, no less than his knowledge of law, has enabled him to give entire satisfaction in matters of peculiar delicacy and responsibility, is Amos Otis Williams, the county coroner and public administrator, with headquarters at San Jose. He was born in that city on September 1, 1876, and his father was Frank E. Williams, who had married Miss Amelia White. They came to Santa Clara County in 1858, and for some time Mr. Williams was a farmer, abandoning the farm only when he became sheriff of the county. He died on December 1, 1907, survived by his good wife, who is now seventy-six years old. They had ten children, and the sixth in the order of birth was the subject of our story.

He attended the public schools, and what he did not learn there he gathered at greater cost, but perhaps more effectively, in the school of experience demanding of the pupil an actual brush with the world. When old enough to do so, he learned to build carriages, and for eighteen years followed that trade. Then, having discovered a talent for music, he went to San Francisco and for six years was the first tenor of the Knickerbocker Quartet.

Returning to San Jose, Mr. Williams on April 1, 1917, took up the undertaking business, the funeral parlors being located at 279 North First Street, the firm known as Hacking & Williams, and in 1918 Mr. Williams was elected coroner and public administrator of Santa Clara County and on January 6, 1919, he entered upon his term of office which was to extend for four years; and as he has always been deeply interested in the administration and development of Santa Clara County, he has more than made good with the public. In national politics Mr. Williams is a Republican.

On January 1, 1898, Mr. Williams was married to Miss Minnie Blewett of California, and to this union has been born three children: Charles, Lucile and Vera. Mr. Williams was made a Mason in San Jose Lodge No. 10 F. & A. M. and is a member of all the bodies of the Scottish Rite Masonry in San Jose, of the Eastern Star and in 1920 he was honored with the degree of knight commander of the Court of Honor. He also belongs to the Odd Fellows, and the encampment, the Woodmen of the World, Druids and Elks; and he is, of course, a live wire in the San Jose Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Williams' close application to his business and official duties has not prevented him from continuing his interest in music, for he is a member of the First M. E. Church choir, besides he frequently favors audiences at concerts, lodges and social gatherings where his singing is greatly enjoyed.

JAMES B. PECKHAM.—The characteristics most responsible for the success of James B. Peckham are perseverance, determination and unswerving integrity, and they have indeed served him well in helping him to attain his present high standing in the community. Born in San Francisco, October 4, 1880, he was a son William H. and Elizabeth (Higgins) Peckham, who was born in San Jose, California, in 1849. His grandfather came to California as early as 1846 and settled in Santa Clara County, suffering the hardships and privations of the pioneers of this valley. For a time the family resided in San Francsico, but later came back to San Jose, where the father passed away November 5, 1918; the mother is also deceased.

James B. Peckham attended the grammar and high schools and graduated from the latter with the class of 1899; later he supplemented his high school education with a course at Stanford University, graduating with the class of 1903. In 1904 he was admitted to the bar and the same year entered the offices of Judge Gosbey and V. A. Scheller, and was employed in the office of the district attorney as assistant district attorney. For the past five years he has maintained offices of his own and is meeting with success in his chosen profession. He has always been an admirer and supporter of Herbert Hoover.

The marriage of Mr. Peckman June 7, 1907 united him with Miss Doona Louise Buttner, and to them have been born two children, James B., Jr., and Donald B. He is a lover of the great outdoors and when the opportunity affords itself, goes to the mountains or seashore for his recreation. The people of his home city and county unite in testifying as to the

H. A. Harris.

business ability, upright character and high principles of honor that form noticeable attributes of this native-born son of California.

HENRY A. HARMS—An enterprising, experienced business man who is making splendid progress is H. A. Harms, who is employed as the representative for the American Biscuit Company in the Santa Clara Valley. He was born August 10, 1863, in San Lorenzo, Cal., the son of August T. and Louise E. (Hauschildt) Harms. His father came to California in 1859, and here he was married and they settled in San Lorenzo, later moving to Pleasanton, where the mother is still living, but the father passed away in 1890, aged sixty years.

Henry A. Harms was born and reared in a farm and attended the public schools of Pleasanton, and when he was nineteen he took charge of the hay and grain department in a general merchandise store at Pleasanton, where he continued for the following fourteen years. On July 21, 1896, he located in San Jose, purchasing a one-half interest in the local agency of the American Biscuit Company, and at the end of a year bought his partner's interest, and here he has resided since that time, making steady progress. He has built up a very good business, and in proportion to the population of his territory his sales rank with the highest.

Mr. Harms' marriage in 1897 united him with Miss Emma Koch, and they are the parents of a daughter, Helen, who is now Mrs. F. M. Braun, of San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Harms are very popular in social circles and are members of the Second Presbyterian Church of San Jose. Mr. Harms is interested in Santa Clara County and San Jose and is always for good measures that will help in the upbuilding of this commonwealth. He is a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason, in which he has attained the K. C. C. H., and a Shriner, holding membership in Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of San Francisco; also is affiliated with the Sciots, the Odd Fellows, and the Woodmen of the World. He is associated with the progressive work of the Chamber of Commerce and the 100% Club, and is likewise a member of the Merchants' Association. A true American, he showed his patriotic spirit in the various war drives, where he was very active as the chairman of the Fourth Ward district. He is on the board of directors of the Masonic Hall Association and the vice-president and secretary-treasurer of the Scottish Rite Hall Association.

JOHN HENRY NICHOLS.—Having crossed the ocean when a mere boy, John Henry Nichols, a native of England, who first came to Massachusetts, later coming to San Jose, was one of California's early settlers and has been identified with Santa Clara County since the year of 1876, when he worked as a carpenter and stair builder. In 1880 he established a factory and shop and started to work for himself, and for many years was located at 68 Orchard Street. He was born at Torrington, Devonshire, August 23, 1855. Mr. Nichols received his education in the public schools of Clinton, Mass., whither he had come in his early youth. He first learned the carpenter trade in Massachusetts, where he worked for a while, then came on to San Jose in the year 1876, taking up the work of a stair builder and following that line up to the present time, having his factory and shop at 68 Orchard Street where he moved in 1900. He uses the most up-to-date and modern machinery, turning out the very best work that can be found. He gives good service and the very best quality and has been very successful.

Mr. Nichols' marriage united him with Miss Annie M. Ford, who is a native of Illinois, having first seen the light of day in the city of Litchfield. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols became the parents of three children: James Frederick, Clinton Elwin, and Viola, who is now the wife of John Lester; they also have one grandchild, Veletta Nichols, the daughter of James F., who has brought additional joy to their home. Mr. Nichols is a great lover of his home but occasionally finds recreation in attending the Odd Fellows Lodge. Politically he votes the Republican ticket.

THOMAS J. RIORDAN.—Among the successful lawyers of the younger generation, Thomas J. Riordan was born in Salinas, Monterey County, April 14, 1892, the son of Thomas J. and Margaret (Sheehy) Riordan. The family located at Salinas in 1901, where the father was engaged in the practice of law, and was also county clerk of Monterey County. He died in 1900, aged about forty-five. He was highly esteemed for his integrity, and his passing was regretted by a host of friends and admirers. After his death, Mrs. Riordan and her family moved to San Jose, where she now resides.

Thomas J. Riordan was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Jose; in 1911 he received the degree of A. B. from Santa Clara College; in 1912 he had mastered and received his A. M. degree; and in 1915 received his LL. B. He was associated with D. M. Burnett and remained with him until the date of his enlistment in the navy, December, 1917; and after he returned from the service he was associated with Senator H. C. Jones during 1919-20, and on April 1 of that year he opened an independent practice.

Mr. Riordan is a firm believer in the principles of the Republican party. He is identified with the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, and the American Legion and the San Jose Country Club, and a member of the Catholic Church. He is prominent in athletic circles, and enjoys all clean sports; he is a man of public spirit and a supporter of those projects that mean the permanent growth of his home city. He was united in marriage in San Jose on August 5, 1920 to Miss Elva Pointer, a native of Stanislaus County, and they have one child, Kathleen Patricia.

JOHN G. REID.—A representative California business man, both in respect to his relation to the Pacific commonwealth by birth and his contribution to the development of important interests which have added to the wealth and glory of the Golden State, is John G. Reid, the superintendent of the American Can Company at San Jose. He was born in Monterey County on July 31, 1877, the son of Robert M. Reid, a native of Indiana, who crossed the plains to California in 1850 and engaged in buying and selling cattle. He had married Miss Annie Gregson, who was born at Sutter's Fort in 1846, the first child of English parents born in the state of California—a very interesting couple of pioneers who were here before the Donner party. Mr. and Mrs. Reid had fourteen children, among whom John G. Reid was the eighth in the order of birth. Mr. Reid died in 1890; Mrs. Reid, who still survives, lived here for sixteen years, but now resides in San Francisco.

John attended the grammar schools of his locality, and then passed a year at the high school and later studied at the Watsonville Commercial School. He worked for four years at the mines in Angels Camp, and two years in Chinese Camp in the reduction works, next applied himself to various jobs for a year, and in 1904 entered the service of the American Can Company. For over four years he was in Honolulu as that company's general foreman in their shops, and having first come to San Jose about twenty-five years ago, he has been superintendent of the San Jose plant since 1915. He belongs to the Rotary Club and may always be relied upon to stand behind any movement making for the commercial development of San Jose and Santa Clara County.

At Thanksgiving, in 1910, Mr. Reid was married to Miss Edith Drew, a native daughter and an accomplished lady, the center of a large circle of friends. Mr. Reid is a Mason and is also an Odd Fellow. In politics he stands above mere party limitations, which fact enables him to pull a long and steady stroke against narrow partisanship and in favor of the best man and the best measures for the community. Fond of hunting and fishing, he is first, last, and all the time for the Golden State which affords him such wonderful opportunities for sport.

WILLIAM SCHUH.—Among those engaged in the marble and granite business in the city of San Jose is to be found William Schuh, one of the partners of Schuh-Vertin & Company, located at 256 West Santa Clara Street where they are taking care of a splendid business. Mr. Schuh is a native of Ohio, having been born in Hancock County, on August 29, 1866, the son of Clement and Mary Magdalene (Kober) Schuh. They removed to Benton County, Ind., in 1875, where they were farmers, the mother passing away in 1888. The father came to San Jose in 1904, and is a successful orchardiest, residing on Stevens Creek Road.

Of their four children, two of whom are living, William is the oldest. He did not get to attend school very regularly, as much of his time was spent working on the farm, helping his father in the many tasks found to do there. He remained on the farm until he had reached his twenty-second year and then, coming to California in 1889 for his health, he not only regained his strength, but became the owner of a good business. For two years he was engaged in various occupations and then began to work for the Western Granite Works and here it was that he learned the trade in which he is now engaged. In the year 1897, he started business on his own account, becoming a partner with Demicheli brothers, under the firm name of Demicheli, Schuh & Company, later Demicheli & Schuh, and continued until October 1, 1916, when Mr. Demicheli died and Mr. Vertin bought his interest and they continued as Schuh & Vertin Company. The establishment has the most complete equipment of any firm in the city of San Jose for the manufacture of large granite and marble work. They also make a specialty of interior finish and their workmanship and the quality of their material may be noted at Stanford University and the Santa Clara town hall, and they also built the Lester monument, one of the finest memorials in Oak Hill. Mr. Schuh employs seven first-class workmen who are all expert in their line of work.

Mr. Schuh's marriage in San Jose, December 31, 1895, united him with Miss Annie Uheman, the daughter of Mathias and Catherine Uheman, who were early settlers of Santa Clara County and were counted among the pioneers of San Jose. Mrs. Schuh is a native daughter of the county and was educated at Notre Dame Convent. Mr. and Mrs. Schuh have had six children: Clement Joseph, who died during the World War, succumbing to a severe attack of the Spanish influenza, while in a training camp at Santa Clara; George A.; William M.; Catherine Marie; Clarence B.; and Edmund Nicholas. Mr. Schuh is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is always ready to sanction any good movement for the furtherance of the welfare of the community.

JACOB M. H. GATTER, JR.—One of the enterprising business men of San Jose is Jacob M. H. Gatter, Jr., who was born at Philadelphia, Pa., January 29, 1885, and was reared and educated in California. He is the son of Jacob and Christina (Schmitt) Gatter, who migrated to California in the year 1887, settling in Oakland; they later removed to Hayward, where they still reside.

Jacob Gatter attended the public schools of Oakland until he was fifteen years of age; was then employed in a bakery and it was here that he learned his trade. He worked in various cities, throughout the state, and in some of the largest bakeries. He came to San Jose August 1, 1918, and in the following year he purchased the business owned by W. J. Temple, known as the Faultless Bakery, a wholesale establishment. Eight people are employed in the business, and three motor trucks take care of the deliveries. The business is steadily increasing, owing to the untiring energy of its owners, J. M. H. Gatter and O. Jordheim, and the high grade of its products.

Mr. Gatter's second marriage was on July 23, 1919, to Miss Gertrude Alice Clunan, a native daughter of the Golden State and of Santa Clara County, and they are the parents of a son, born February 17, 1922. His first marriage united him with Elizabeth A. Gould, born in Boston, Mass., and by whom two children were born: Christian H. C. and Elizabeth S. He is a Republican in political affiliation, and is fraternally associated with the local organization of Moose. Mr. Gatter finds great enjoyment in outdoor life, particularly in photography, in which line he has become very proficient. He is interested in all civic improvements, and is a man of well-directed energy, which has served to bring him success.

JOSEPH SPENCER GREENLEY.—Among the rising young business men of San Jose and of Santa Clara County is J. S. Greenley, of the firm of Bell & Greenley, auto trimmers. Their place of business is at 505 South Market Street, and there they are operating the largest business in this line in Santa Clara County.

Mr. Greenley was born in Knox County, Mo., on June 1, 1891, and was the son of Joseph E. and Virginia (Fort) Greenley. He was educated in the schools of Missouri and California, the family having come to this state, settling first at Los Gatos, when he was very young. Here he worked in a cannery and also spent a great deal of his time in gopher trap manufacturing. In the year of 1914 he, in partnership with Mr. Bell, formed the firm of Bell & Greenley, on October 13. Here they employ ten men and are engaged in the making of auto tops,

W. D. Gordon, D.V.M.

doing trimming and upholstering, and have built up such a growing trade that they take in work from all over Santa Clara County as well as local orders. Both men are expert workmen in their line and as they give every job the benefit of their personal attention and thorough workmanship, they have established a reputation of which they may well be proud.

Mr. Greenley's marriage united him with Miss Emily Pascoe and they are the parents of two children: Virgil Henry and Ruth E. Mr. Greenley is a member of the Masonic lodge, also an interested worker in the Chamber of Commérce and the Auto Trades Association. He is deeply interested in the progress of Santa Clara County and takes a live interest in the happenings in San Jose.

DR. WILLIAM D. GORDON—Enterprising and successful, Dr. William D. Gordon, veterinarian, is named among the representative men of Santa Clara County, where he has been located in San Jose since 1914. Born in Forfarshire, Scotland, on September 9, 1879, the son of James and Wilhelmina (Guthrie) Gordon, he left the old world for the new in 1905. James Gordon, the father, was born in Banffshire and the mother in Montrose, Scotland, and on both sides were among the oldest and most prominent families of the realm. His father, now deceased, was a civil engineer by profession, and his mother, who, after his father's death, came to America, makes her home in Hanford, Cal., nearly eighty years old. Of eight children that grew up, William D. is the seventh. Three brothers and a sister also reside in California. George is a veterinary surgeon with the State Bureau of Animal Industry at Sacramento; Andrew R. M. is a physician and surgeon in Los Angeles; Robert is an attorney in Oakland; Mrs. Mary Grant resides in San Francisco.

After graduating from the common schools of his birthplace William D. entered the Croydon Polytechnic school near London, and after graduation attended a military school at Aberdeen, Scotland, during which time he served in the British army as a member of the Gordon Highlanders. On his discharge he came to Hanford, Cal., in 1905, and assisted his brother, Dr. George Gordon, in his veterinary practice until he entered the San Francisco Veterinary College, graduating from that institution in 1914 with the degree of D. V. M. He practiced for a short time in Hanford and later in the same year removed to San Jose, where he has since made his home and achieved success. In addition to following his profession he was appointed the first chief meat inspector for San Jose and was later chief food inspector, which office he faithfully and efficiently filled for two years. Dr. Gordon established the first meat inspection in San Jose, which system is still in use. Recently he bought out the practice of Dr. Browning and since that time has conducted the veterinary hospital at 66 North San Pedro Street, where he treats all domestic animals.

At Hanford in 1911 he was married to Miss Ella Grace Church, a native of Michigan. They are the parents of two children: William D., Jr., and Jean Ella. Dr. Gordon is a stanch Republican in his political convictions, and fraternally is affiliated with the Masons, Elks, Woodmen of the World, Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the California State Veterinary Medical Association and the American Veterinary Medical Association. During the World War he gave much time to the different Red Cross, Liberty Loan and other drives for raising war funds. Dr. Gordon is very musical and is possessed of a pleasing bass voice and is a member of Richard's Choral Club. The family are members of the First Presbyterian Church. Believing implicitly in the future greatness and prosperity of this favored section, Dr. Gordon takes a keen interest in all matters pertaining to the development and upbuilding of Santa Clara County.

FRANK D. HILL.—Listed among the advertising men of San Jose, we find Frank D. Hill, the commercial artist, whose commercial signs and show cards prove to be a drawing card to firms in almost any kind of business. Frank D. Hill is a native of California, having been born in San Jose, March 1, 1893, the son of George and Charlotte (Cornish) Hill. The father was born in Maine and came with his parents to San Jose when he was a boy and here he was reared on the farm. Later he bought land and improved it, setting it out to fruit trees. He was among the early orchardists of Santa Clara County. His parents are now living in Lassen County.

Frank Hill received his education in the public schools of San Jose and at Hopkins Art School at San Francisco. He learned his profession by practical experience, at first beginning on a small scale, and later, as he began to receive more work, he established his place of business at 39 South First Street and here he is engaged in doing first-class commercial art work, painting attractive signs and making neat, business-getting show cards.

Mr. Hill's marriage united him with Miss Alice Austin, who is also a native of San Jose, and they are the parents of one child, Betty. Mr. Hill is deeply interested in Santa Clara County and is a public spirited and respected man, always for all projects that tend for the upbuilding of his native county. In national politics he is a Democrat, but in local affairs, he is liberal in his views and votes for men and measures instead of adhering to strict party ties. Mr. Hill is an outdoor man, fond of his car and the open-air pleasures it brings, and likes to hunt. He is a very popular member of the Observatory Parlor of the Native Sons.

HARRY A. HOUSER.—Among the rising young men of San Jose will be found Harry A. Houser, attorney-at-law, who was born in Colusa, Colusa County, California, on November 5, 1895, the son of Charles and Philomena (Erisay) Houser. His father died while they were in the East. Harry received his education in Santa Clara University, specializing in law, and he received his LL. B. degree in 1917, and was admitted to the bar on motion. He then went into the county clerk's office and served a year as assistant probate clerk.

After the United States entered the World War to aid the cause of the Allies, Mr. Houser desired to enlist for active service in the defense of his country, but was unable to do so on account of a disability, so entered the legal department of the government and was stationed at Angel Island. He then entered the office of Louis Oneal and was with him for a year and a half, then became associated with R. C. McCornish, where he has continued very successfully.

Mr. Houser is prominent in the social affairs of San Jose's younger set. He is a member of the American Legion, Santa Clara Post No. 233, a

member of the Santa Clara Parlor of the Native Sons of the Golden West, in which he is past president, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Y. M. I. In national politics he is a Republican.

OSCAR M. LANHAM.—Resourcefulness coupled with energy has enabled Oscar M. Lanham to succeed in his chosen line of work. A native of the state of Nebraska, he was born at Plattsmouth, October 13, 1884, the son of David E. and Hannah (Johnson) Lanham. The Lanham family migrated to California in 1896, and the parents resided in San Jose until 1918, when they removed to Lassen County, where they reside. The oldest of three children, Oscar M. Lanham received a common school education in San Jose. Upon leaving school, he was employed by an oil burner company, where he became thoroughly familiar in this line of work, working up from the bottom. Being fully convinced that there comes a time when nothing is to be gained by working for others, he established his own business at 325 West Empire Street in San Jose, where he built his residence and shop, and is now the agent for S. T. Johnson Company of San Francisco and the Rotary Oil Burner Company of Oakland, installing their furnaces in residences, business houses and large buildings, having a variety of different sizes. Owing to his principles of integrity and his capability in this field, his business is steadily growing.

His marriage in San Jose united him with Miss Mary Maderis, a native daughter of San Jose. Three children have blessed the union: Wesley, Jack, and Stanley. In politics he is independent and prefers to vote for the man rather than to be governed entirely by party lines. Fraternally he is a member of the Woodmen of the World. Loyal to the city which has been his home from early boyhood, he labors for the advancement of San Jose, as well as for his individual business interests.

FRED W. LARSON.—To learn one thing thoroughly, and then to spend the active years of life in the industry for which both study and natural inclination have fitted one, is to carry on the world's work to the best of any man's ability. Such a man is Fred W. Larson, one of the successful orchardists of Santa Clara County, and a native of Denmark, where he was born May 9, 1884, a son of Augustus and Metta Larson, the former born in Sweden and the latter in Denmark, and still living there, aged seventy-two.

Fred W. Larson was educated in the schools of Denmark and at the age of eighteen came to the United States, crossed the country to California and stopped for a period in San Francisco. He engaged in farm work and became deeply interested in horticulture. The first place he bought was located at Bakersfield, but he never lived there; later he sold this and removed to Palo Alto and in 1917 located on his present place on Moor Park Avenue, consisting of fifty acres, which had been planted to prunes and walnuts and is among the oldest orchards in this locality. He has lived in the county since 1904.

Mr. Larson's marriage united him with Miss Emma Anderson, a native of Kansas, and they are the parents of three children: Cecil, John, and Thomas. In national politics Mr. Larson is a Republican, but is a supporter of the best obtainable for the local welfare, both in respect to measures and men. He is a firm believer in cooperative methods and is a member of the Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc. Fraternally he is an Odd Fellow and a Knight of Pythias. As a lover of the great outdoors, Mr. Larson thoroughly enjoys looking after his beautiful orchard, which is rewarding him for the care and cultivation which he has given it.

WILLIAM ASHLEY RIGGS.—A native son of California and a member of a pioneer family of the state, William Ashley Riggs is well known throughout Santa Clara County as a horticulturist and the owner of valuable orchards. He was born in the Union district, near Los Gatos, December 5, 1864, and his parents were Zadok A. and Phoebe E. (Cairus) Riggs, born at Columbia, Boone County, Mo., and Enniskillen, Ireland, respectively. Grandfather Zadok A. Riggs was born in Kentucky, of old Southern family and died in Missouri. Mrs. Phoebe (Cairus) Riggs is descended of old Scotch family of Protestants and came to New York State about 1854 and to California in 1857, via Panama.

Zadok A. Riggs, the father of our subject, came to California across the plains in an ox-team train, leaving St. Joseph, Mo., May 1, 1850, and arrived in California September 12 of that year. After mining two years at Mokelumne Hill he came to Santa Clara County, November 30, 1852, and purchased a squatter's title to the old Riggs Ranch.

Later the ranch was thought to be in the Narvaez Grant and Mr. Riggs paid Isaac Branham, owner of part of the grant, and later the Government survey showed it was Uncle Sam's domain, and he then paid the Government for it and obtained his patent to 160 acres. Here he engaged in general farming and at about 1889 began setting out orchards. He passed away May 30, 1892. He was the second white man in Almaden township, the first being James Dwyer.

Mrs. Riggs survived her husband until August 24, 1919, being then 83 years old. This worthy couple had five children only, two of whom grew up: Wm. A. of this sketch, and Zedd S., who resides in Los Gatos. After completing the public school, W. A. Riggs attended the Garden City Business College, from which he was graduated in 1883, and for a time he devoted his attention to general ranching. From 1910 until 1913 he was employed as bookkeeper by a wholesale produce and meat firm of Portland, Ore. On his return to Santa Clara County in 1913 he was associated with his brother in the real estate business as the Riggs Realty Company in Los Gatos, continuing there for five years, when he sold his interest in the business to his brother to accept a position of assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Los Gatos. In 1918 he was elected a member of the board of trustees of Los Gatos, serving finance and fire and water committees. He resigned his position with the bank in July, 1920, and also as city trustee, and removed to Klamath Falls, Ore., to be office manager of the shook manufacturing plant of the Growers' Packing and Warehouse Association of California. He continued there until May, 1921, when he resigned to return to Los Gatos, and soon afterwards he accepted the place as foreman of the Los Gatos Cured Fruit Company, and is rendering excellent service in that connection, his constant aim being to perform his duty according to the best of his ability. Mr. Riggs and his brother still own 100 acres of Z. A. Riggs homestead, which is devoted to raising prunes, grapes and hay.

Mr. Riggs was united in marriage in Los Gatos November 16, 1892, to Miss Flora Thomson, and

O. L. Stebbins

they have a daughter, Mildred. Mrs. Riggs was born near Eugene, Ore., and her parents, John and Bertha Thomson, came from Iowa to Santa Clara County, Cal., and later removed to Oregon; when Mrs. Riggs was eight years of age they returned to Santa Clara County.

Mr. Riggs' political support is given to the platform and candidates of the Republican party, and fraternally he is identified with the Odd Fellows, belonging to the Subordinate Lodge and Encampment, and is a past grand of the order. In all of his business affairs he has displayed keen discernment, and the years have marked his progress along lines which lead to success.

C. L. STEBBINS—The mercantile interests of San Jose are well represented in the person of C. L. Stebbins, one of the city's younger business men, who has proved himself a potent factor in the upbuilding of important enterprises and the development of resources in the Santa Clara Valley. Born in San Jose April 9, 1893, he is the son of C. R. and Bell Walton (Taylor) Stebbins, who were for some time located at Marysville, and they later settled in San Jose, where the father was employed by the Santa Clara Valley Mill and Lumber Company for a number of years. He passed away in 1916, but the mother still resides in San Jose.

C. L. Stebbins was educated in the grammar and high schools of San Jose, graduating with the 1913 class. Immediately upon graduation he was employed by the California Fruit Canners Association and for six years he had charge of the receiving room for the company. When the merger was made and the California Packing Corporation took over the above association's business the new company recognized Mr. Stebbins' ability, and retained his services, and he continued in their employ in the same capacity at plant No. 3 until June, 1919, when he was transferred to plant No. 4 as assistant superintendent. In 1920 he was promoted, being made superintendent of the plant, a position he is filling most capably.

The marriage of Mr. Stebbins in 1915 united him with Miss Etta V. Ludwig. Three children have been born to them: Chartley Irene, Richard Walton and Eunice. Politically Mr. Stebbins is a supporter of the Republican party. He is a member of Fraternity Lodge No. 309, F. & M., and is an active and consistent member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of San Jose. Much of his success is due to his genial, tactful and considerate manner, as well as his business integrity, and unfailing perseverance. He gives unreservedly of his time and means to all progressive movements for the further development of Santa Clara County.

ALEXANDER MATRACIA.—An enterprising fruit and vegetable shipper who has studied the fruit trade of California with such scientific care that he is now rated as one of the experts in his field, is Alexander Matracia, the district manager of the Stewart Fruit Company at San Jose. He was born at Palermo, Sicily, on April 30, 1871, the son of Alexander and his good wife Mary Matracia, who breathed her last at Chicago, to which city she had come to join her son after his locating there in 1886. He began his schooling in Sicily, and attended school for only a short time in Chicago. When he was eleven years old, his father having died about a month before he was born, Alexander came to New Orleans, where he remained about five years. After that, he made his way to Chicago, and there he was engaged in the wholesale fruit business until 1910, when he came west to California. He came direct to San Jose where he engaged in business as fruit and vegetable shipper. He continued successfully, though on a small scale, until he met Mr. Stewart of the Stewart Fruit Company, who had known Mr. Matracia in Chicago. He had closed his San Jose plant a few years before because it was not paying, but Mr. Matracia assured him the business would pay. Mr. Stewart had confidence in the ability of Mr. Matracia, and in 1907 he became the manager of the San Jose branch and has built up a splendid trade. The Stewart Fruit Company employs seventy-five women and fifteen men in the busy season and has headquarters both in Los Angeles and in San Francisco. Mr. Matracia's wide and practical experience enables him to meet and master every emergency such as so often, and suddenly, arises in this trade with perishable stuff. He belongs to the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and to the Italian-American club, and it is needless to say that his counsel there is much appreciated.

At Chicago, in 1906, Mr. Matracia was married to Miss Esther Johnson, who was born in and who passed part of her life in Michigan. She is an accomplished woman able to assist her husband materially and shares with him the social life of the Woodmen of the World and the Modern Woodmen of America. They have a daughter, Marian. Mr. Matracia votes with the Republican party, and with Republicans seeks to improve trade relations and so add to the country's prosperity.

SAM PEDGRIFT.—Although seventy-one years of age, Sam Pedgrift is still the leading plasterer of Palo Alto, Cal. He is of English birth, but an American by choice and adoption, a man of unquestioned integrity, reliable and honorable in all his business affairs. He is of Saxon blood, originally removing from Holland to England, his name being "Von Grift," which in course of time became Pedgrift. It is related that a Saxon ancestor settled in England and was a soldier of the Crown, but left the army and took up the trade of plastering, and for seven generations, including our subject, have all been plasterers, very thorough in their line. He was born in Harleston, County of Norfolk, England, November 17, 1850, and when he was six years old was taken by his parents, James and Jane (Fox) Pedgrift, to London, where his father was a leading plasterer. They were the parents of twelve children of whom our subject is the only one living.

Mr. Pedgrift grew up at Kingston-upon-Thames and began to make his own way in the world when only ten years old; he worked around at various jobs such as a boy could do; then began to work for his father and when seventeen years old was a plasterer, having received practical knowledge during the time he worked with his father. He arrived in New York on June 1, 1872, and lost no time in getting to Chicago, where he got busy at his trade. An older brother, John Pedgrift, had also come to America, and the two brothers went into partnership as plasterers, continuing for two years; then in 1874 Mr. Pedgrift removed to Denver, Colo., and after the first year began contracting. In 1885 he came to the Pacific Coast and settled in Victoria, British Columbia, and there resumed operations as a plas-

terer. He was then chosen chief of the fire department and was there during the great fire which destroyed the entire city with the exception of one house. He spent one year in Victoria and one year in Vancouver, then in 1887 came to Southern California and settled in San Bernardino; he plastered the first house in Redlands. In 1901 he took a trip to the Hawaiian Islands and remained twenty months; returning to California he stopped at Hollister for a short time; then went to Stockton, and while there was foreman for the workmen that plastered the court house. He put in about three years working in Montana, mostly at Butte, and four years in Arizona, then went to Oakland and came for the first time to Palo Alto in 1904; then he returned to Oakland and was there until 1906, when he returned to Palo Alto. He has practically done all the repair work in and about Palo Alto and much of the plaster work at the Stanford University. He is an expert in his line and has done the largest and best jobs in Palo Alto and environs, including the Peninsular Hospital, and many residences and business houses; he does much art work as well as plain plastering.

In August, 1921, Mr. Pedgrift was married the second time to Mrs. Edith Byron, nee Ormsby, a native of Chicago, Ill., reared in California, a daughter of Elon Ormsby, a photographer at Oakland, Cal. Mrs. Pedgrift has one son by her first husband, Clarence B. Byron, who is married and resides in Oakland. Mr. Pedgrift is the parent of four children by his first wife; Florence is the widow of Fred R. Brauer, a general contractor in Los Angeles, Cal.; Jennie is the wife of Al Kastner of Los Angeles; Ethel and Robert reside in Los Angeles. While residing in Colorado and Montana, Mr. Pedgrift was active in politics, being a progressive Republican, and was well acquainted with Senators Walcott and Teller in Colorado, also the governor, Alva Adams, and all the leading political leaders in Montana. Fraternally he is a member of the Odd Fellows, Woodmen and Knights of Pythias.

FERDINAND LUSCHER.—A first-class citizen, generous and enterprising, is found in Ferdinand Luscher, the senior member of the automobile painters Luscher & Huber, pioneers in their line. He was born at Muhen, Canton Argau, Switzerland, August 1, 1874, the only child of his parents, Fritz and Louise Luscher, and he and his mother made their home with his grandmother, Mary Magdaline (Engisch) Luscher. He attended the public schools, and when sixteen years of age went to Aarau to learn the painter's trade. He showed great aptness in his work and was soon selected to do the finest kind of painting. After serving a three years' apprenticeship he became a journeyman painter, working in all the large cities of Switzerland. In his travels he picked up considerable French and Italian, as well as German; he then went to France and worked at Nice, Cannes, Monaco and Marseilles, then returned to Switzerland and spent one year, then went back to France and worked in many of the leading carriage shops in Paris and was head painter in the shop where all the de luxe carriages were made. He then went to London and for three years worked in the leading painting shops there, for Hooper & Company then the coach builders to royalty. Here he met Charles H. Huber, his present partner, and in 1898 the young men decided to try their fortunes in America and landed in New York in April, 1898. Mr. Lusher worked for the Studebaker people at first, but Mr. Huber could not find work there, so the two young men started for Philadelphia afoot and walked all the way. In Philadelphia he worked for the Swartz Wheel Works for one year; then the two young men went back to New York and sailed for Buenos Ayres. He worked for the Parisian Coach building works at Buenos Ayres for nine months; then they went back to London and worked there for one year at their trade. Mr. Huber returned to Switzerland on a visit to his folks, but Mr. Luscher returned to New York City in 1900; there he worked for a year for Healy & Company, coach builders. In the meantime Mr. Huber had joined him and in the fall the two young men took a vessel for Galveston, Texas, reaching there just after the great flood. Arriving in San Francisco about the first of October, 1901, they soon came to Palo Alto and within a week purchased the first carriage painting shop in Palo Alto. Their business grew and prospered until they were forced to build larger and more commodious quarters at 251 High Street. In 1920 Mr. Luscher bought a beautiful bungalow at 258 High Street and there the family reside in comfort.

Mr. Luscher's marriage, which occurred in Palo Alto in 1911, united him with Miss Marie M. Kappeler, born in Canton Zurich in the village of Dielsdorf. They are the parents of two children, Ferdinand and Marie. Mr. Luscher belongs to the Fraternal Aid Union of Palo Alto and is a naturalized citizen of the United States.

ROY I. JACKSON.—An enterprising, likable young business man of Palo Alto who has readily demonstrated his capacity for success in commercial circles is Roy I. Jackson, the cleaner, dyer and hatter located at 452 University Avenue, Palo Alto. He was born near Shelbyville, Ind., on November 18, 1886, where his father S. S. Jackson was engaged in farming pursuits; later his father entered the cleaning and dyeing business at Anderson, Ind., and is now living retired on his farm in that state. Roy grew up on his father's farm and followed the plow, and when he could, attended school in the district; later he was graduated from the Anderson high school with the class of 1906; soon thereafter he entered De Pauw University and completed three years of the liberal arts' course. When he was ready to enter upon his senior year, his services were needed in his father's business at Anderson and so he left school and remained with his father for five years; he then went to St. Louis and was foreman for two years in one of the leading cleaning and dyeing establishments of that city; thence to Louisville, Ky., where he was foreman for the Schoppenhorst company. Mr. Jackson studied the theory as well as the practice of his chosen vocation and became a contributor to the "Cleaning and Dyeing World." Next he went to South Carolina, where he worked as foreman. When the World War broke out he became foreman of a large Government reclamation plant at Memphis, Tenn. While there an explosion occurred in which he was seriously injured and he was confined to the hospital for a month. Later on he held important positions at Muscle Shoals, Ala., and Denver.

Always having in his mind a determination to finish his college course, he got in touch with the

Eli Bariteau

appointment secretary of Stanford University and learned from her that Palo Alto afforded an opening; consequently he arrived in Palo Alto in September, 1920, and bought out an established cleaning and dyeing business. Mr. Jackson's extensive experience makes him one of the most practical men in his line in Santa Clara County. He is building up a good business and is keeping up his studies, and will eventually complete his university course with an A. B. degree. He is an athlete of note and is still very much interested in football. While at De Pauw he played full-back on the University team for four years, during one year of which, in 1908, he was captain. His playing attracted general attention and drew forth much favorable newspaper comment, upon several occasions being accredited with carrying off the honors of the day.

ELI BARITEAU—A brief story of the progress of Eli Bariteau, a prosperous laundryman living in San Jose, is interesting, showing what may be accomplished by steady application and industry. Born in St. Paul, Minn., September 17, 1890, Eli Bariteau received his education in the grammar and high schools there. He is the son of Joseph and Bertha Bariteau, natives of Canada, but who migrated to the United States in early days, settling at St. Paul. Joseph Bariteau followed the occupation of contractor and builder for thirty years, aided materially in the building of St. Paul. When Eli Bariteau was but sixteen years of age, he came with the family to San Jose. Being the eldest of the family, he felt that it was his duty to start life for himself, and he entered the employ of the Tucker Studio in 1906, remaining with them about eight months; then he became driver for the old St. James Laundry; he served them in this capacity for five months, when the union called the laundry workers out on strike; at this time the union established a small hand laundry and Mr. Bariteau became a driver for them; then for seven years he was employed by the Temple Laundry. However, he was not satisfied to remain a mere employee, so at this time he entered into partnership with Reuben Walgren in the laundry business known as the St. James Laundry. Within a short time he sold his interest to his partner and spent one year traveling. Upon his return to San Jose he purchased an interest in the Consolidated Laundry and became a partner with S. M. Saunders in the year 1915. This business is the consolidation of the old St. James Laundry and the United States Laundry. The business has grown to such proportions that at the present time they employ nine drivers and cover the territory as far south as San Juan, Gilroy and Los Gatos, and on the west to Santa Clara, Campbell and Morgan Hill.

Fraternally, Mr. Bariteau was made a Mason in San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M., and is a member of the Sciots; he is also a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Redmen, and the Lions Club of San Jose and the Post of the American Legion at San Jose; the Laundry Owners Club of San Jose, of which he is vice-president, State Laundry Owners Association and the National Laundry Owners Association. Politically, he adheres to the principles advocated in the platform of the Republican party.

Mr. Bariteau entered the service of his country December, 1917, receiving his first training at Camp McArthur as a mechanic in Company 7, First Regiment, Aviation Corps, training at Rich Field, near Camp McArthur; remaining there but a short time, he was transferred to Company 823, just organized, and sent to Camp Mills, N. Y. On April 10, 1918, he started overseas, and landing at Liverpool, Eng., was sent to Winchester with his outfit. While there he visited many places of note, among them the great Hall and Cathedral; and was there at the time that General Liggett and his staff made his visit. From Winchester, Mr. Bariteau was sent to Camp Yates, in the vicinity of Bristol, England, training there for six months; from there to Chipping-Sodbury, and then to Salisbury Plain for training, and it was here that he was transferred to Company 210, Aero Squadron, for active service at the front; the company set sail for France and landed just before the armistice was signed, and his company returned to Camp Knotty, near Liverpool, where they went aboard the Minacada, the first troop ship returning to the United States, but their ship was destined to be the second ship to arrive at New York, the Leviathan being the first to land on the home shore. Mr. Bariteau was sent directly to Camp Kearney, where he was discharged December 23, 1919, and arrived in San Jose on Christmas day, immediately taking up his business life with renewed energy.

WALTER A. GRAEB.—A New Yorker with typical Empire State enterprise who has demonstrated the highest efficiency in one of the widely-patronized industries is Walter A. Graeb, the proprietor of Graeb's Candy Store at 32 West Main Street, one of the real attractions of Los Gatos. He was born in New York City on July 22, 1895, the son of Adolph Graeb who came West to California in 1902. Mr. Graeb was manager of the Stroheimer candy store in San Francisco and then was engaged in the confectionery business in San Jose for five years, when he built the building and established the Graeb candy factory and salesrooms in Los Gatos. In February, 1919, he passed away, mourned by the many who had for years been his appreciative patrons. His devoted wife, who was Miss Ida M. Frank before her marriage, and a native of New York City, continued the business until July, 1921, when our subject took charge of the concern. She also built the Automotive Machine Shop Garage on East Main Street.

Walter A. Graeb had been educated in the schools of Los Gatos and the Montezuma mountain ranch school, finishing his studies with a thorough commercial course, and after that he went to the Oakland Polytechnic Engineers College, where he learned to repair automobiles. He next worked for Carl Rogers in the Gem City Garage, and from there passed to the service of Campbell Collins in the auto supply trade.

In 1917, in the same month that war was declared by the United States, Mr. Graeb enlisted in Company A, 3rd Engineers, U. S. A., and he was sent to the Philippines until March, 1919, when he was discharged, after having performed his patriotic duty in defense of his native land. In April he returned to Los Gatos and for a while joined his mother in the manufacture and sale of candy; and after that he once more undertook work for Mr. Main in automobile repairing and later became his partner, as Main & Graeb until he sold out. In July, 1921, Mrs. Graeb

presented the old-established candy business to her son, and he at once left automobile work to follow in the footsteps of his esteemed father. He maintains a first-class soda fountain, makes his own candies and ice-cream, likes his work and is devoted to the best interests of his increasing list of patrons.

In national politics a Progressive Republican, Mr. Graeb belongs to the American Legion, and he is also a member of the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World. He is deeply interested in Santa Clara County and determined to do what he can to contribute toward this section of the Golden State that is rapidly and permanently coming to its own.

LOUIS JOSEPH BONNET.—A native son of California, Louis Joseph Bonnet was born near Saratoga, February 9, 1885, the son of Adrien Bonnet, a pioneer of Santa Clara, whose interesting life history is on another page in this work. Louis J. was only five years of age when his mother died, and he then went to live with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Corpstein, so grew up on their ranch while he attended the Lincoln School, which was supplemented with a course at the Pacific Coast Business College, San Jose. He then leased the Corpstein ranch for one year. In 1911 he leased Mrs. Elizabeth A. Doidge's orchard on Pierce Road for two years, and in 1913 he purchased his present orchard of seventeen and a tenth acres on Mt. Eden Road, about four miles northwest of Saratoga, which he has given much care and is now a full-bearing orchard of prunes and apricots. He also leases the Campbell orchard of twenty acres and the Kennedy orchard of like amount, where he also grows prunes and apricots. All this keeps Mr. Bonnet very busy, for he gives them the best cultivation and care.

Mr. Bonnet was married in San Jose, August 8, 1913, to Miss Carrie Thompson of Saratoga, a daughter of William J. Thompson, an old settler of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnet have three children, Frank, Caroline and Marie. Mr. Bonnet is liberal and enterprising, aiding and giving his influence to all movements that have for their aim the building up of the community. He is a firm believer in cooperative marketing, so he is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association. In political preference he is a Democrat.

J. P. DE SILVA.—Numbered among the successful young business men of Palo Alto is J. P. DeSilva, the enterprising automobile-top manufacturer, located at 247 High Street. A native Californian, he was born in Sonoma County, December 18, 1898. When he was two and a half years old he was taken by his parents, J. P. and Mary Silva, to Marin County, and located at Waldo, where the father was employed by the Northwestern Pacific Railroad Company. His father passed away six years ago, but the mother still lives at Waldo. They were the parents of six children, all living in California. On finishing the grammar school in Sausalito, Mr. Silva took the electrical engineer's course at Heald's College in San Francisco; then entered the employ of Don Lee, the Cadillac agent, as top-maker, and after an apprenticeship of two and a half years was made assistant foreman in the auto-top department; he then worked six months for J. Mendes, body-builder in San Francisco, and then became foreman for Bowen & Berrios, auto painters and top builders, where he remained for eight months. He then removed to Palo Alto and opened up a shop at 251 High Street, removing in 1920 to 247 High Street.

The marriage of Mr. Silva in 1917 united him with Miss Clara Pabst, of Mill Valley, Marin County, Cal., and they are the parents of two children, Paul V. and Dolores M. Mr. Silva early in life exhibited considerable initiative and ability; when only a lad of twelve years, his father, who had charge of the oil department of the Northwestern Pacific Railroad, became severely ill and the company employed our subject to fill his father's place, which he did creditably and well. Since the organization of his business in 1918, Mr. Silva has built up a good trade and is recognized as a capable business man.

SIMONE CALCAGNO.—Prominent among the business houses of San Jose are the establishments operated by Simone Calcagno, the owner of two meat markets, the Tripoli Market, located at 701 North Thirteenth Street, and the American Meat Market at 40 Post Street, and having learned the butcher's trade thoroughly, he is very capable and has attained splendid success. Simone Calcagno was born in Trabia, Palermo Province, on the Island of Sicily, on August 29, 1891, and is the son of Joseph and Marina Calcagno, who came from their old home to America to spend the rest of their days in the Golden State. The father was a prosperous merchant in his native land, having owned and conducted a retail and wholesale meat shop, where he had the good fortune to become successful.

Simone was the eldest son and from a boy assisted his father in the business as well as attaining a good education in the local schools; and when he was in his seventeenth year he came to the United States. Having worked at the butcher business at home he followed it in Philadelphia for six months, attending night school in the meantime, where he learned to read, write and speak English. Going to Cleveland, Ohio, about six months later, he stopped there a short time, then came to San Jose and entered the employ of an uncle, who was engaged as a meat dealer. Being a very steady lad and willing to work, in April, 1913, he purchased the shop from his uncle and has become very successful.

Mr. Calcagno's marriage in San Jose, on September 15, 1912, united him with Miss Ida Bondi, who came to California with her parents, Thomas and Salvadora Bondi, in 1899, and settled at San Francisco. Both parents passed away in San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Calcagno are the parents of two children, Joseph and Anthony. Mr. Calcagno has a brother who has a very brilliant war record, having served five years in the national army of Italy in the World War. Mr. Calcagno is very much interested in the welfare of San Jose and sanctions all good movements that are for the advancement of this thriving city.

CHARLES O. CARLSON.—The owner and proprietor of the plumbing establishment at 318 High Street, Palo Alto, Charles O. Carlson is a man of real mechanical ability. He comes honestly by his genius, his father and grandfather having been expert machinists, mechanics and inventors of Sweden. He was born in Sweden, April 21, 1882, and his father, C. J. Carlson, is still living, but his mother, whose maiden name was Charlotte Johnson, has passed away. Charles grew up in Sweden and was educated in the excellent public schools of that country and

Louis Joseph Bonnet

was brought up in the Lutheran faith. There were six children in his family, of whom he is the fourth, viz., Gusta, died when twenty years of age; Frank, A., is engaged in the real estate business in Minneapolis, Minn.; Atilia, is the wife of Gust Holmgren, of Duluth, Minn.; Charles Oscar, of this review, was christened Karl Oscar, but changed to Charles Oscar at the time of his application for citizenship at Duluth, Minn., and so recorded upon being admitted to full citizenship at San Jose by Judge Welch. The two youngest were twins: Gerda, at home in Sweden, and William N., who died when six months old. When Charles was twenty years old he came to America. Having learned the blacksmith's business at his father's forge he had little trouble in securing employment in a shop at Duluth, Minn., where his ability was soon recognized, and the local telephone company offered him an excellent position as foreman of their construction department. He came to Palo Alto in 1904 and took up the plumbing trade, having previously been engaged in this trade in Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Carlson's marriage occurred in Palo Alto and united him with Miss Helen Engstrom, a neighbor's daughter and a childhood friend of our subject from his old home, Lidkoping, Sweden. They are the parents of three children, Esther, Agnes and Carl O. Mr. Carlson was associated with James E. Naldret for several years until the partnership was dissolved. In 1917 Mr. Carlson established his own business and is meeting with well-merited success, and is now counted among the best plumbers and business men of Palo Alto. He is a prominent member of the Master Plumbers of Palo Alto and Mountain View, also a member in good standing of the State and National Associations of Master Plumbers. He stands well in the Odd Fellows and Woodmen circles of Palo Alto, is a member of the Swedish Lutheran Church of that city, and in his political views he is a stalwart Republican.

E. E. BARNARD.—Los Gatos is to be congratulated on having within its confines such an excellent establishment as that of E. E. Barnard, the experienced and enterprising jeweler, who is a native of Australia, where he was born at Sydney, March 29, 1895. His parents were I. M. and Edith (Hollander) Barnard; and in 1913 Mrs. Barnard and our subject migrated to California and settled at Eureka, Cal., where Grandfather S. F. Hollander was already engaged in the jewelry trade, and has been active and prominent in that field for the past forty years.

After graduating from the Sydney high school, E. E. Barnard learned the jeweler's trade at Sydney, having been apprenticed there for five years, and having paid $500 to be initiated into one of the oldest and most widely-recognized arts in the world; so when he reached Eureka, Cal., he was able to enter his grandfather's establishment and take hold as an expert journeyman. At the end of five years he came to San Jose and accepted a position at Bothwell's, which he filled to everyone's satisfaction for two years, making many friends and also learning more of the details peculiar to the American and the California trade.

In 1919, Mr. Barnard removed to Los Gatos and bought the jewelry store at the corner of Main and University streets; and since taking hold he has more than doubled the volume of trade, making it of real importance in the local commercial and art worlds, and the trade is constantly increasing, in that respect keeping pace with the interesting growth of the promising town. He carries a complete and costly line, with enough of variety to meet everybody's demands, and he also manufactures for those who wish special, original work. Mr. Barnard is a live wire in the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce, and as an adopted citizen, he is an equally live leader in the local councils of the Democratic party.

At Eureka, in December, 1916, Mr. Barnard was married to Miss Aurea Carlin, a native daughter of enviable accomplishments, who has entered into his ambitious plans and joined him in extending a hospitality worthy of the Californian. They have one child, Harold. Mr. Barnard belongs to the Woodmen of the World, Odd Fellows and Red Men.

AUGUST WILLIAM BARON.—The proprietor of Baron Mineral Springs, one mile above Alma on the Soda Springs Road, Albert William Baron was born at Estenos, Haute-Garonne, France, April 19, 1870, the oldest of seven children born to Francis and Anna Baron. He received a good education in the public schools of his native place after which he learned the cement worker's trade. In 1896 he came to San Francisco, Cal., and soon afterwards located in Los Gatos where he worked at his trade. After the big fire, 1906, he worked for a time in San Francisco and San Jose. His brother, A. J. Baron, was a cement contractor in Los Gatos and he worked for him until his death. Then he continued the trade working for others until he quit to improve his ranch which he had purchased in 1904. Discovering a mineral spring Mr. Baron improved it with a cement basin and he now has a most excellent soda spring, efficacious and pleasant to the taste. In political preferences Mr. Baron is an independent prefering to vote for men and measures rather than party.

WILLIAM E. RIKER.—A native son of California, born at Oakdale in 1873, William E. Riker's father, Dan Riker, had crossed the plains in pioneer days and settled at Oakdale. William E. was reared and educated in the public schools of Oroville. After his school days were over, he became a general mechanic. Coming to San Francisco he followed electrical mechanical lines and later traveled over various portions of the East in that line of work. Returning to San Francisco in 1915 he came to Santa Clara County in 1917. As manager for the P. C. D. W. he purchased seventy-five acres on the State Highway, above Alma, where they built a large, well-equipped garage, as well as a store and dining room, together with a number of cottages. During the coming twelve months they are planning to build an auditorium with a free and open platform, also a motion-picture studio as well as a printing plant. Their store, dining room and garage are a great convenience, located as it is near the Summit, with these accommodations at the same or even less than city prices, and is much appreciated by the traveling public. Mr. Riker was married in St. Paul, Minn., being united with Miss Lucile Jensen, and they have one child, Willis. Mr. Riker stands firmly for Americanism and the upholding of law and order.

CARL A. LARSON—Coming here when a lad of eleven years, Carl A. Larson has been a resident of San Jose for more than thirty years, and his years of connection with the commercial interests of the city give him a place among its substantial business men. Mr. Larson is a native of Colorado, born in Black Hawk, Gilpin County, January 26, 1879, the son of B. A. and Carrie (Bengston) Larson. His father was an experienced foreman in a quartz mill at Black Hawk, Colo., until the family migrated to Templeton, San Luis Obispo County, Cal., in 1890, where they engaged in farming, and there the mother passed away. Afterwards the father removed to Fresno County and improved a farm of fifty acres on Madera Avenue to orchard and vineyard. A few years ago he sold out and retired from active business cares and now makes his home in San Jose. There were seven children born to this worthy couple: Carl Alfred, the subject of this review; Elmer, William, Waller, Mrs. Lillian Palmquist, and Harry. Clarence died in his first year. Of the above, Elmer Walter, Mrs. Palmquist and Harry are ranching in Fresno County, while William is with the California Club in Los Angeles.

Carl Larson was reared in Black Hawk, Colo., until he was eleven years of age, when he came to Templeton, and where he attended school and assisted his parents on the farm until after his mother's death. He was then nineteen years of age and he started out to make his own livelihood, coming to San Jose in the fall of 1898. He assisted in the construction of the electric railway in San Jose and then was in the employ of Renzel & Co., wholesale commission merchants. In 1908 he accepted the position of manager and distributor for the Mutual Biscuit Company and has continued in that capacity ever since. By close application, unceasing energy and hard work, as well as by displaying much native business ability, he has built up a large and satisfactory trade in Santa Clara County, their location being at 127 North Market street, from which point they distribute their high-class goods to the trade. He has built a comfortable residence at 48 Singletary Street, where the family reside.

Mr. Larson's marriage in San Francisco united him with Miss Margaret Malley, born in Canada. Two children have been born to them: Carl A., Jr., and Evylin Margaret. In politics Mr. Larson votes with the Democrats, and fraternally he is a member of the Masons, Modern Woodmen of America, Woodmen of the World, Loyal Order of Moose, and Fraternal Brotherhood and the United Commercial Travelers. His pleasing personality has won him a host of warm friends. He is a popular and substantial man of the community, and has always manifested a lively interest in his adopted city.

JUDGE JAMES ALONZO FORBES.—An eminent and scholarly gentleman who was a prominent lawyer and business man, James Alonzo Forbes was born in the British consulate at San Francisco February 16, 1843, a son of James Alexander Forbes, an Englishman who was among the first foreigners to locate in the Santa Clara Valley who is elsewhere represented in this history. James Alonzo Forbes was educated at the University of Santa Clara, where he was graduated from the department of law and afterward admitted to the practice of law in California. He was married at the old Mission Santa Clara, January 20, 1867, being united with Miss Asencion Valencia, born in Santa Clara, August 15, 1849, a daughter of one of the prominent old Castilian families among the very early settlers of this valley. She was educated at Notre Dame Convent. James Alonzo Forbes was prevailed upon to go to Sacramento to translate the old Spanish laws into English, a task he accomplished, but the confining work connected with its completion broke down his health and he removed to Jolon, Cal., and engaged in the practice of law. In those days it was a wild country, with many lawless people, and he used his refining influence to a moral uplift and higher order of civics. Through his influence and work in this direction a school was started. The public funds available at first not being sufficient he paid the balance out of his own pocket. He practiced law and had a large clientele, and was solicited to accept the position of Justice of the Peace, but resigned before the close of his term on account of his health. With the aid of Joseph K. Knowland, M. C., he reconstructed San Antonio Mission Chapel, six miles from Jolon. He procured the Indians to make the adobe and superintended the work of restoration. He cooperated with the Native Daughters' organization in that county in their work of preserving the pioneer landmarks and was a charter member of the Landmarks League. He was well read on early history and was considered an authority on all topics of early times in California. As such he assisted Bancroft in the preparation of the history of the state, including a narrative regarding the native Indians. He served as translator and interpreter for Dr. Henshaw of Berkeley and J. Alden Mason, Professor of Ornithology of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in his preparation of a work on the Salinian Indians. In 1868 he acted as translator of the state statutes from Spanish to English and, previous to this, during the Civil War he was assistant to the United States' enrolling offices.

Mr. and Mrs. Forbes' family were as follows: Robert Y. of Santa Maria; Frederick E., James A., Jr., and Louis P., all reside in Jolon; Mrs. Amelia Coates of Oakland; Mrs. Anita Hamilton, died September 5, 1921; Mrs. Henrietta Peel of Oakland; Mrs. Martha Sepulveda and Mrs. Phoebe Cooler reside in San Jose. Mr. Forbes passed away and his widow now makes her home in San Jose. He was a scholar and gentleman of culture and refinement and left an influence for good that will always be felt.

JEAN B. BALCOMB.—The manager of the Palo Alto Engineering and Construction Company at Palo Alto, with offices at 548 Emerson Street, Jean B. Balcomb was born at Binghamton, N. Y., on June 26, 1868, being a son of Francis and Lydia E. (Goodno) Balcomb, the former a leading carpenter and builder at Binghamton, N. Y., who later moved out to Kansas where he died in 1888. The mother is still living, making her home at River Forest, near Chicago, Ill. Jean B. was five years of age when the parents moved from New York state to Danville, Ill., and was ten years old when the parents removed to Russell County, Kans. There the father bought a farm, but continued to work as a carpenter and builder. Jean B. started working with his father in Illinois at building when only eight years of age,

E. A. Larson

and grew to young manhood in the state of Kansas, being the third of a family of six children: Clara, Mrs. W. W. Greene, lived in Oregon where she died in 1917; Ernest is a professor at the State Normal at Arcata, Cal.; Jean B. of this review; Emily Lydia, the wife of R. R. Grant, resides at Andrews, Ore.; Francis is a lawyer at Chicago, Ill.; Mary, resides with the mother at River Forest, Ill., and is a noted reformer, being a writer and lecturer, who was in France during the war and after the war, spoke throughout England for the cause of Prohibition.

After the father's death, Jean B. Balcomb helped to support the widowed mother and family and paid for his schooling and education out of his own earnings. He began to work for the American Bridge Company, doing certain lines of carpenter work when but eleven years of age, and when fourteen went with a surveying party in Kansas, being soon promoted to rear chainman. Entering the Colorado Agricultural College at Ft. Collins, Colo., he obtained the C. E. degree in 1895, and became an irrigation engineer, and later became U. S. mineral surveyor, being thus engaged at Cripple Creek, Black Hawk and Telluride. He then came out to California in 1900, doing post-graduate work in civil engineering at Stanford University in 1900-1901. After that he held positions with the Pittsburgh Filter Company one year, Hudson River Concrete Company one year, the Lake Construction Company, Chicago, six years, the Iowa Mausoleum Company, Waterloo, Iowa, and the Buena Vista Power and Irrigation Company in Harney County, Ore., for five or six years until the breaking out of the late war, when he was placed in charge of the Officers' Training classes at Ft. Rosencrans, Ore., and was promoted to major in the Engineering Corps; his commission as major was on the way at the signing of the armistice. He was appointed as a member of the Federal Board in 1920 and served as educational director at San Francisco and later was assigned to the Base Hospital at Palo Alto, serving until the spring of 1922, when he became the manager of the recently organized Palo Alto Engineering and Construction Company. This company has signed up for $80,000 worth of work within the past two months. Among the jobs may be mentioned the remodeling of the City Hall at Palo Alto—a $20,000 job, the Tamplin residence, and the Los Altos grammar school. Mr. Balcomb's engineering work is known to San Francisco, Chicago, Kansas City, New York City and other places. He designed and partly built the new sewer system for Kansas City, Mo., in 1905. He put in the O. K. Sewer at Kansas City, twenty-five feet in diameter, capable of discharging 70,000 gallons per second, at that time—1905—the largest in the world.

Mr. Balcomb was married at San Francisco in 1903 to Miss Rose Gibbs, of Los Angeles, Cal., who is a graduate of the University of Southern California and a post-graduate student at the University of California and Stanford. Mr. and Mrs. Balcomb have become the parents of five children: Violet, a sophomore at Stanford; Jean, a junior in the Palo Alto high school; Leland, Ernest and Rose. The family live at No. 335 Emerson Street, Palo Alto. Besides his work as engineer and builder, Mr. Balcomb rendered valuable services as a member of the graft investigation commission upon which he served for six months. He is a very instructive talker and is the author of a system of classification and charts for employment and promotion purposes. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Palo Alto and enters heartily with the upbuilding spirit of that community where he is recognized as a man of unusual ability. He counts honestly by his ability as a construction engineer. His father, a leading builder, was thrown upon his own resources when only thirteen upon the death of his father, Silas Balcomb, who was a lumber man. The Balcomb family is of prerevolutionary connection, of Welsh and English origin, and have been actively engaged as builders and lumbermen from the earliest times. Great-grandfather Jonathan Balcomb moved from Connecticut and settled in Pennsylvania, and thence the family moved to Broome County, New York, in the early part of the last century. They were active in Colonial days. Fought through the French and Indian and Revolutionary wars. As an heirloom there is in the family an old musket which saw service in the hands of a Balcomb in the French and Indian War.

ALFRED FORBES TOMKIN.—A descendant of one of the oldest and most highly respected families in Santa Clara County, Alfred Forbes Tomkin was born at Santa Clara June 6, 1860, the oldest of seven children born to Alfred Royce and Martha Frances (Forbes) Tomkin, and a grandson of James Alexander Forbes, all represented in this work. When Alfred F. was eight years of age his parents moved to San Jose, where he attended the public schools. After his schooldays were over he followed clerking for a time, but he preferred the great outdoors, so he chose farming and soon drifted into horticulture. In 1896 he purchased twenty acres of the San Martin ranch, five miles north of Gilroy, where he built a large and comfortable residence and set out orchards and vineyard, and there followed fruit raising. In 1908 he sold a part of the ranch and moved to San Jose, where his children could enjoy better educational facilities. He makes his residence at No. 33 Little Delmas Avenue.

Mr. Tomkin was married in San Jose, February 26, 1882, to Miss Lillie Tuck, born in Cambridge, England, her parents being Henry and Susan (Manning) Tuck. In 1871, on account of the father's health, the family moved to San Francisco where Mr. Tuck died the same year. The widow with the children came to San Jose, where the daughter, Lillie, completed her education in Notre Dame Convent. Mr. and Mrs. Tomkin have six children: Frederick Royce, an electrician with the San Jose Gas & Electric Company; William Joseph, proprietor of the machine shop on South First Street; Charles Alexander, a rancher in this county; Martha Frances is the wife of Charles H. Atkins of San Jose; Alfred I. is a farmer at Orland; Madeline Louise is Mrs. Spicer of San Jose. Mr. Tomkin has served as school trustee of San Martin district. He and his wife are students of Christian Science. He is now among the old settlers of the county, as well as a native son, and can be well proud of his ancestors who were among the very first English speaking people to locate in Santa Clara County.

S. N. HEDEGARD.—A pioneer in the growing of rice, both in Texas and California, and an authority on its culture, S. N. Hedegard is also engaged in fruit growing on his ranch near Campbell. Mr. Hedegard was born near Aalborg, Denmark, on May 3, 1874, the son of Ole and Johanna (Larsen) Hedegard, members of old families of that part of Denmark. In 1893 Ole Hedegard came to the United States, where he spent several years, returning to his native land and passing away there. The mother is still living at her old home. S. N. Hedegard was fortunate in receiving a good education in the schools of his Danish home, but when he was seventeen he made up his mind to seek the larger opportunities across the ocean, and came to the United States, locating first at Atlantic, Iowa, working on farms there for two years. He then removed to Southern Texas, settling near Houston, and there entered the rice industry. In 1894 he was employed on the ranch where the first crop of rice was grown in Texas. He then engaged in rice culture in Texas, and in time became one of the large growers there, continuing until he came to Watsonville, Cal., in December, 1905, where he purchased an apple ranch, giving his time to its care for the next seven years. Mr. Hedegard next located in Butte County, where he again pioneered in rice growing, remaining there from 1913 to 1916. He produced the first crop of rice for commercial use in Butte County in 1913, and the first successful crop in Colusa County in 1914, as one had been tried there in 1913, but failed to harvest.

In 1915 Mr. Hedegard raised the pioneer rice crop in Yolo, Tulare and Kern counties, having 640 acres in Kern, 160 acres in Tulare and 640 acres in Yolo County, harvesting a good crop. In 1916 he raised the first successful rice crop in Stanislaus County. The secret of his success is due to investigation of soil, climate and water, and using an earlier maturing variety of rice for seed than had been used in the earlier experiments. He has continued growing rice each season and is now growing rice in Yolo and Glenn counties, having about 950 acres this season. He has two complete farm outfits and some seasons he has raised as much as 4,000 sacks of rice. He is a member of the Pacific Rice Growers' Association. Since 1918 Mr. Hedegard, with his family, has made his home at Campbell, Santa Clara County, where he owns several orchards devoted to raising prunes and apricots. His home place adjoins Campbell on the west, where he has a large, comfortable residence. He is also engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Campbell, his offices being centrally located on Campbell Avenue. Intensely interested in the development of this favored section, he is president of the Campbell Improvement Club and a member of the board of trustees of the Campbell Union grammar school, now erecting a new building at a cost of $180,000. He organized and is president of the Hedegard Fruit Company, fruit buyers and shippers, and they have a dryer on Pine Avenue. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association.

At Watsonville in 1907 Mr. Hedegard was married to Miss Annie M. Petersen, a native daughter of California, born in Watsonville, a daughter of Peter and Esther Petersen, who came from Denmark to the Pajaro Valley, Santa Cruz County, in 1880, and became pioneer apple growers, improving a fine orchard. They now reside in Campbell. Mrs. Hedegard is the eldest of their two children. Mr. and Mrs. Hedegard have been blessed with four children—Leo P., Esther J., Milton S. and Sanford. Mr. Hedegard is a member of Daneskjold Lodge No. 17 of Dania, in San Jose, in which he is past president and ex-representative. He was an organizer of the Danish Brotherhood Lodge No. 303 at Woodland, and was its first president. In 1921, with his wife and two children, he visited Denmark, and also traveled into Germany, France and England, and also visited a number of important cities in the United States and Canada en route.

MAJOR WILLIAM ALEXANDER LORD.—An honored Civil War veteran, Major William Alexander Lord was born in Rochester, N. Y., August 31, 1837. His father, David E. Lord, owned a line of boats on the Erie Canal and also steamers on the lakes, being engaged in the transportation business until 1842, when he sold his interests and removed to Pennsylvania, where he was farming in Erie County until 1852, then he located in Chicago, Ill.; later he purchased a farm in Champaign County, Ill. William A. Lord, after completing the public schools, graduated from Bell's Commercial College and then from the Northwestern University with the degree of A. B. He then assisted his father on the Champaign County farm until the war, when he was authorized by the government to raise a company of men for service, furnishing their own horses and equipment, and he was commissioned a first lieutenant, and as such they campaigned in Missouri until they joined the Fifth Missouri Cavalry. Next they were a part of Col. Seigel's Regiment, the Thirteenth Missouri Cavalry. The officers resigned in a body in order to join their own state forces as well as having their men credited to Illinois. He was then commissioned captain of Company H, Fourteenth Illinois Cavalry, and they took part in the Morgan Raid and afterwards joined Sherman's army at Resaca. He took part in the Georgia and Atlanta campaigns and was commissioned brevet-major by President Lincoln for gallant, meritorious services during these campaigns. Under General Stoneman, he took part in the Sunshine Church Battle. He was appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of General Schofield and took part in the Battles of Franklin and Nashville. He was at the capture of Raleigh and at the taking of Fort Fisher. Major Lord was mustered out with his regiment at Pulaski, Tenn., after a most distinguished service of four and a half years, and the establishment of a warm, personal friendship with General Schofield that lasted until the latter's death. Major Lord then served as a Deputy U. S. Marshal in the Indian Territory for a year, when he took up the practice of law in Nashville, Tenn., until 1870 he located in Chicago, Ill., engaging in the wholesale business. In 1901 he removed to Seattle, Wash., where he built a residence, living there until 1916, when on account of ill health he removed to San Diego, but a year later located in Los Angeles. In 1920 he came to Los Gatos, where he built a comfortable residence and makes his home.

Major Lord was married in Chicago, Ill., August 11, 1871, being united with Miss Nellie Seger, who was born in Adrian, Mich., a daughter of Dr. A. W.

A. N. Hedegard

Annie M. Hedegard.

Seger; she completed her education at Adrian College. Their union resulted in the birth of two children, one of whom grew up, W. D. Lord, a resident of Seattle. Major Lord is a Knights Templar Mason and Shriner and is a member of E. O. C. Ord., Post No. 82, G. A. R., and is also a member of the Loyal Legion. Mrs. Lord is a member of the Eastern Star and the Woman's Relief Corps, and both are members of the Episcopal Church. August 11, 1921, Major and Mrs. Lord celebrated their golden wedding anniversary to the great enjoyment of their many friends.

S. E. GUGLIELMONI.—A resident of California since 1890 who is greatly interested in the development of the favored section of the globe is S. E. Guglielmoni, who was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, October 10, 1875, where he grew to manhood, receiving a good education in the excellent schools of his neighborhood. As soon as his schooldays were over he came to California, arriving in San Francisco in the fall of 1890. His brother was engaged in dairying and S. E. assisted him in the delivery department for a period of twelve years. In 1906 he came to Los Gatos, where he was with Mr. Mariotte in the conducting of the Los Gatos Hotel until 1920, except for four years spent in San Jose and two years in San Francisco. In December, 1920, he leased the Los Gatos Hotel and has since been the proprietor, and being well and favorably known, he is meeting with deserved success. He is also engaged in the cigar, tobacco and confectionery business, having a fine location. His business is augmented by his association with E. J. Calanchini, who is a partner with him in business as proprietors of the Liberty restaurant, which is a popular and well patronized place.

Mr. Guglielmoni is a member of the Druids in San Francisco and also of the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce. He is proud of his American citizenship and exercises his franchise as a Republican.

HERBERT STOCKTON.—The family represented by the subject of this sketch, Herbert Stockton, has been identified with the growth and prosperity of Santa Clara County since 1860. He was born on the old Stockton homestead on the Branham Road, six miles southwest of San Jose, December 23, 1877, the son of Stephenson P. and Susan (Welch) Stockton. The father bought the residence portion of his land in 1860, consisting of seventy-nine acres, and the land being in a wild state, he paid only $8 an acre for it. Year by year he cleared the land and planted it to grapes, and in 1888 the whole tract comprised a fine vineyard. An adjoining 100 acres were purchased and during 1882 thirty-five acres were set to vines. In 1887 the vines produced 300 tons of grapes. Twenty acres were also planted to prune trees, and the remainder of the acreage was used for raising hay and grain. The father, a native of Alabama, was born July 16, 1829; his mother died when he was young and he left home at an early age, drifted westward and in 1850 was in Arkansas. He first located in California in 1852, coming via Panama, and settled at Santa Cruz; in 1854 he went to Monterey and engaged in farming, preempting 160 acres; however, he only remained there for a short time when he went to the mines in Mariposa County; later he engaged in stockraising in San Luis Obispo County. For several years he retained his interest in the business, but in 1859 turned it over to his partner, P. O. McFadden, and devoted his entire time to agriculture. His success as a viticulturist came from twenty-eight years experience. In 1869 he was married to Miss Susie Welch, formerly from Missouri who with her parents came across the plains in 1852. In politics Mr. Stockton was a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Stockton were the parents of three children: Paul, Frankie, and Herbert, the subject of this review. Both parents were active in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Herbert was educated in the grammar and also at the San Jose high school after which he was for a number of years employed as a shoe salesman; then for twelve years was in the taxicab business in San Jose. In 1917 he took charge of the old home place and has been actively identified with horticulture and his care was the means of bringing his orchard to a high state of productivity. He has recently sold forty-two acres of the original Stockton home place. Aside from orcharding Mr. Stockton is intensely interested in floriculture, specializing in the pollenization of flowers, and his exhibits at the fairs have won him many first prizes.

Mr. Stockton's marriage at San Rafael, January 1, 1901, united him with Miss Ida May Malone, a native of California, born in San Francisco, the daughter of Edward and Frances (Dunbar) Malone, born in New York and Stanford, Conn., respectively, and pioneers of San Francisco. They are the parents of three children: Gladys Veda, attending College of the Pacific; Ernest Pernell, attending San Jose high school, and Herbert Donald in Lowell grammar school. Mr. Stockton is a member of the old Garden City Wheelmen. In politics he votes the Republican ticket. Like his parents Mr. Stockton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, while his wife and children are members of Trinity Episcopal Church.

SILVESTRO PANIGHETTI.—Among the very oldest settlers of the Montebello district is Silvestro Panighetti who was born in Novara, Italy, fifty-two years ago, where he grew up on his father's farm until eighteen years of age and then made his way to Santa Clara County. For a while he worked at Villa Marie and then for Vincenzo Picchetti, where he was employed as teamster for sixteen years. Having carefully saved some money he was enabled to purchase eighty-six acres, his present place, adjoining the Picchetti ranch, which he immediately set to work to clear of timber and brush, breaking the soil and preparing it in excellent condition for fruit growing, setting out prune and apricot trees until now forty acres of the ranch is devoted to orchard.

Mr. Panighetti was married in San Jose, being united with Miss Louisa Perasi, also a native of sunny Italy, a union that was happy and blessed with three children, two of whom grew to maturity, Louis and Guido, who are assisting their parents in the operation of the ranch. A stanch Republican, Mr. Panighetti is also a member of the Italian Order of Foresters in San Jose.

RICHARD HENEY.—A prominent factor in the upbuilding of the Monte Vista section of Santa Clara County was the late Richard Heney, who was born at Lima, N. Y., in 1845. His father, also named Richard Heney, was born in Belfast, Ireland, and emigrated to New York, where he became a merchant in Lima, that state. Later he brought his family to San Francisco, where he was one of the early men to engage in the furniture business, in partnership with his two sons, located in the Bancroft Building, on Market Street. Richard Heney, Jr., was educated in the schools of New York state. After coming to San Francisco he was associated with his father and brother in the furniture business, the firm of William Heney & Company being among the largest furniture establishments in the city of that day. His health failed and he came to the Monte Vista section thirty-eight years ago and purchased 100 acres of raw land which he set out to vineyard; but the phyloxera destroyed the vines. He then replanted with French rooted vines and in time had a valuable vineyard and built up a large winery; his wines were noted everywhere and his display at the Paris Exposition brought him a medal and diploma. He was a student and was well read, taking great pride in the industry which he conducted in the most scientific way. He shipped his wines to various countries including England, where its excellent quality netted him seventy-eight cents a gallon. He also set out orchards of prunes. His residence was erected adjoining a group of oak trees, making one of the beauty spots of the country. Mr. Heney was not permitted to enjoy the fruits of his labors for any great length, for he passed away July 13, 1919. He was an active and genial man, never idle but always planning and doing things. Hopeful and optimistic, he was enthusiastic for the future greatness of this wonderfully favored region in soil and climate. He was deeply religious, being a practical Catholic, with a wonderful life record for veracity and honesty of purpose. Mr. Heney was a stanch Republican and his church membership was with St. Joseph de Cupertino.

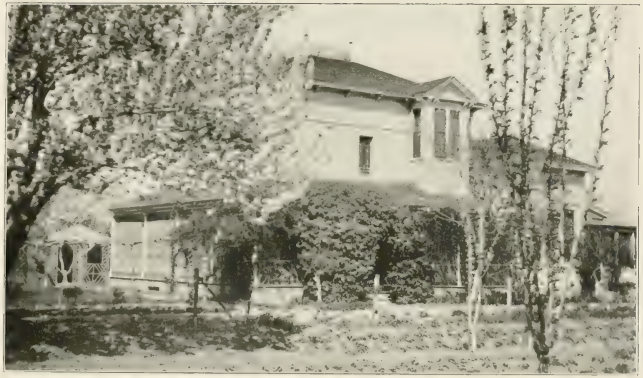
LUIGI POLI.—A hard-working, well-deserving citizen who both merits and enjoys the esteem and good-will of his neighbors is Luigi Poli, a native of the Province of Lucca, Italy, where he was born on April 11, 1867, the son of Francisco Poli and his wife, Miss Delnastia Rovay, before her marriage, and they were blessed with a large family. Both parents, kindly remembered by all who ever knew them, are now deceased. In 1889, after a youth spent in his native land, where he worked at various kinds of industrial labor, and was taught to do whatever he undertook to the best of his ability, Luigi Poli came to America, and soon after arriving in the East, pushed on to California and Gilroy. He worked in vineyards and later began making wine of superior quality, continuing until 1918. Mr. Poli owns a few acres of vineyard and has recently planted an orchard upon his small ranch, and in time is certain to produce fruit of a high order. He also owns a residence in East Gilroy. He has given the most careful study to the agricultural conditions in California, and has become particularly well posted on horticulture.

At Gilroy in 1894, Mr. Poli was married to Miss Sarafina Bolcca, also a native of Lucca, where she first saw the light on September 11, 1871. When twenty-one years of age she came out to America, and good fortune directed her to Gilroy. Mr. and Mrs. Poli have five children, each of whom has done creditably. Edward, now living at home, served in the U. S. Army overseas; and Albert, who is also at home, did his duty by his country in service under the standards of the U. S. Navy. Eva, Nesta and Marguerite are attending school. Mr. Poli was made a citizen at San Jose in 1895, and since then has been a Republican in his political affiliations.

JOHN W. EDWARD HEYDE.—A native of Germany the late John W. Edward Heyde was born in Kassel, December 26, 1842. His grandfather Heyde was a Scotchman who was sent to Germany as a representative of the English government and the family remained in Germany. Mr. Heyde's father was a manufacturer of extracts and perfumes. John W. Edward Heyde was a graduate of the School of Mechanical Engineering, after which he came to the United States and became head draftsman for Fraser & Chalmers in Chicago, Ill., after which he removed to Saginaw, Mich., where he was superintendent of Wicks Bros. Machine and Boiler Shops, continuing with them for a period of thirty-five years. In April, 1902, he removed to Billings, Mont., where he purchased a stock ranch to start his son Oscar in the cattle business, but, unfortunately, his son was accidentally killed in September of that year by the premature discharge of a gun. Soon after his son's death, Mr. Heyde sold the ranch and moved into Billings, where he resided until 1914, when he removed to Boise City, Idaho, and two years later, in 1916, he came to Los Gatos, Cal., with his wife, and they built their beautiful residence on Ellenwood Avenue, and here he passed away, September 20, 1921.

Mr. Heyde was a Mason and had been master of his lodge in Saginaw, Mich. He was also a member of the Eastern Star. He was a member of the San Jose Chess Club and was an excellent chess player, having played and won many games by mail.

Mr. Heyde was twice married; first to Miss Martha Eilen of Chicago. She died soon after the birth of their daughter Martha, who is now the wife of Dr. R. C. McDonald of Alameda. Mr. Heyde was married again in Saginaw, Mich., in 1877, to Miss Emelia Asbeck, born in Stillwater, Minn. Her father, Rudolph Asbeck, who was born in Maine, was a baker and confectioner. He came to Minnesota and saw service in the Civil War in a Minnesota regiment; later he moved to Saginaw, Mich., where he was a baker and confectioner. He died in 1915. Mrs. Heyde's mother was Louise Wightman, a native of Holland, who passed on in 1909. Mrs. Heyde is the oldest of two living children of their union and she was educated in the public schools in Saginaw, and at a private school in Detroit. Mr. and Mrs. Heyde were blessed with two children: Walter is a graduate of the Michigan School of Mines, Houghton, Mich., and is now with the state engineer's office in Boise City, Idaho. Oscar, as before stated, died in his twenty-first year. Mrs. Heyde is a member of the Eastern Star, and in religious circles belongs to the Congregational Church.



INTERURBAN SANITARIUM

INTERURBAN SANITARIUM.—The County of Santa Clara is liberally endowed with institutions calculated to relieve suffering humanity, and one which is filling a long-felt want is the Interurban Sanitarium, owned and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Sobey. This institution was founded by the mother of Mrs. Sobey, Mrs. Clara A. Geer, who is a graduate nurse, and she conducted it until August, 1920, when she turned it over to her daughter and son-in-law. It is exclusively for the care of old people and convalescents, and no contagious or infectious diseases are accepted. The institution can now accommodate fifteen people, and since Mr. and Mrs. Sobey assumed charge they are planning on enlarging it so as to take care of more people. This sanitarium is located on the Meridian Road; and as Mrs. Sobey is a graduate nurse, the old people that are so fortunate as to be at the home are well cared for. It is beautifully located at Fairfield Station on the Peninsular Railroad, and the scenery and country air, with the excellent care that Mrs. Sobey and a corps of helpers give the patients, they are nursed back to health and vigor. An institution of this nature is a great factor in the progress and prosperity of the county, for the general good health of its inhabitants is the best advertisement that a locality can have, and thousands have experienced the beneficent effects of the climate of the famous Santa Clara Valley.

MRS. CLARA A. GEER.—A very interesting and estimable woman is Mrs. Clara A. Geer, who was in maidenhood Clara A. Davison, a native of Fort Atkinson, Iowa, but was reared and educated at New Hampton, Iowa, and there she married C. F. Geer and came to Santa Clara County, Cal., in 1897. Her father, L. B. Davison, was a New Yorker, who moved to Iowa, where he engaged in farming, and there he married Miss Esther Annabel, also a native of New York, and though he had one child, their daughter Clara, when the Civil War came, he responded to his country's call and enlisted in the Thirty-eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, serving three years, and was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant. He migrated to Santa Clara County about thirty years ago and purchased the farm on Meridian Road that Mrs. Geer and Mrs. Sobey now own. He passed away in August, 1918. His widow survives him and resides in San Jose. Mrs. Geer was a graduate nurse, as is her daughter, Mrs. Esther Sobey. They saw the possibilities of establishing an old people's home and purchased the home ranch of Grandfather Davison, with its commodious residence, which they remodeled and opened as the Interurban Sanitarium. This they conducted together until Mrs. Geer, wishing to retire, turned the entire management over to her daughter, Mrs. Sobey. Mrs. Esther Geer Sobey was born in New Hampton, Iowa, and coming to California with her parents, she completed her education at Pacific Union College at Healdsburg, where she was graduated in 1908 with the degree of A. B. After teaching for two years, as she was also a graduate nurse, she took up the profession of nursing. Thus these years of experience qualify her well for the important position as head of the Interurban Sanitarium. She was married in San Jose in 1914 to Edward J. Sobey, who was born in London, England. Coming to California, he engaged in ranching until his marriage, and now gives his attention to looking after the management of the orchards and farm on Meridian Road, as well as their ranch at Morgan Hill.

JOHN RODONI.—A native son of California, John Rodoni was born in Mountain View, Santa Clara County, Cal., in July, 1869. His father, Alexander Rodoni, was born in the Alps region of Switzerland and came to San Francisco when he was a boy of fourteen years, and immediately made his way to the mines, engaging in mining in Eldorado and Placer counties. Some years later he came to Mountain View, where he located a claim on Adobe Creek and improved it. While out hunting deer in the mountains his boy brought home a pretty colored rock they had picked up. He sent it to be assayed and it yielded $5.00. This stirred his enthusiasm to again seek for the elusive gold and he drove two tunnels and lost all he had made. He again mined in Eldorado County but without success. Returning to Mayfield, he dug two tunnels on Stanford University place, then he located at Saratoga where he resided until his death, in 1916. He was one of the organizers and trustees of Booker school district for many years and helped build the first school house in the district. He was a well-educated man and could read and write five different languages. John Rodoni's mother was Sarah Sheridan, a native of New York state, who now resides in Saratoga.

Of their eleven children six are living, John being the oldest; he attended school at Mayfield and in the Booker school district, after which he engaged in teaming for himself eight years, then for Hubbard & Carmichael Brothers for ten years, using seven horses; and it was during this time he hauled the largest load of lumber on two wagons over to San Jose pulled over the mountains with seven horses; the load contained 18,250 feet of lumber. In 1906 he quit teaming and began general contracting, and has made a specialty of building fine residences and business buildings. He built the Hogg Block, Telephone Office, Bank Building, garage and addition to the garage in Saratoga, and many of the finest homes in Saratoga, designing and drawing his own building plans, and also does general contracting, road building and cement and concrete work. Mr. Rodoni is also engaged in agriculture, owning a 120-acre farm five miles north of Santa Cruz, sixteen acres of which is devoted to apple orchard, in the growing of which Mr. and Mrs. Rodoni are greatly interested.

In Los Gatos, April 9, 1898, Mr. Rodoni was married to Miss Estella Nickell, born in Jefferson County, Kans. Her father, William Hayden Nickell, was born in Virginia and came when a young man with his parents to Jefferson County, Kans., and there he married Mary Howard, a native of that county. In 1887 Mr. Nickell brought his family to California. However, he made eight round trips back and forth, one trip overland with mule teams. He finally settled at Saratoga, engaging in teaming. He passed away in San Jose, May 30, 1922, being survived by his widow and four children of whom Mrs. Rodoni is the second oldest and had the advantages of the excellent public schools in Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. Rodoni have been blessed with three children: Willis and Lloyd are assisting their father in his contracting business, while Rita assists her

mother to preside over the home. Mrs. Rodoni is a member of the Rebekahs and Fraternal Aid Union, Saratoga. Mr. Rodoni is a member of Odd Fellows, the American Order of Foresters, of which he is a past officer, and the Saratoga Improvement Club.

JOHN J. BREITWIESER—Into what ever portion of the world the German people have gone they have exemplified in their lives the traits of industry and thrift and in no respect have the members of the Breitwieser family proved themselves exceptions to the traditions of their countrymen. Such an enterprising, loyal and public-spirited man is John J. Breitwieser, proprietor of the Breitwieser Baking Company, one of San Jose's leading and progressive citizens. He was born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, Oct. 25, 1869, a son of John and Elizabeth (Held) Breitweiser, both native Darmstadters, where they made their home until they came to America, locating in Alleghany City, Pa., and there the mother died about thirty years ago. The elder Breitwieser was a carpenter and at first followed the building business, but later was a merchant in Alleghany City.

This worthy couple had one child, John J., the subject of this biographical sketch, who had first the advantages of the excellent schools of his native place until later he accompanied his parents to Alleghany City, where he attended public school, after which he apprenticed to the bakers' trade under his uncle, Martin Breitwieser, continuing with him until he decided to cast in his lot on the Pacific Coast. He had two uncles, George and Ernest Held, who were pioneers of San Francisco, having come hither in 1850, and from their letters to his mother and by reading of the advantages of California, John J. decided to come. He arrived at San Francisco in June, 1887, and immediately went to work, having obtained a place in Whelan's Bakery, where he remained for one year and then made his way to Sacramento, where he was employed in the Pioneer Bakery, becoming foreman of a bakery when twenty-two.

While thus engaged he was married August 14, 1891, the ceremony occuring in Madera County, uniting him with Miss Mary Flynn, a native daughter of San Jose, whose parents came to the Garden City in 1857. Her father, Matt Flynn, was a pioneer of Santa Clara County, owning a farm near Alum Rock Park. Mr. Breitwieser returned to San Francisco, but after several years' stay in the metropolis he again went to Sacramento, where he accepted a position as foreman of O'Brien's Bakery, a place he filled acceptably and well until 1909, when he resigned to locate in Santa Jose. Here he was for nearly three years manager of the San Jose Baking Company, on Vine Street, until Nov. 13, 1912, when he established his present business, which is steadily growing and now requires the services of fourteen men and two girls, his payroll amounting to about $600 a week.

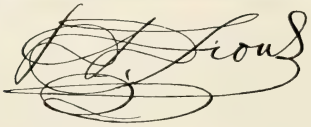
He owns a building 40x90 feet and rents an adjoining building, making him a 60-foot frontage. His equipment is the most modern obtainable, particular attention being paid to sanitation. He has two Peter Glasser ovens and one Peterson oven with a combined capacity of 25,000 loves a day. The machinery, such as sifters, mixers, moulders, rounders and scales, are all automatic and are electrically driven. Besides bread he also makes all kinds of cakes and pastries, and the business is conducted under the name of Breitwieser Baking Company, and is centrally located at 288-90 South Market Street. The rapid growth of the business is shown when one compares his first day's sales, Nov. 13, 1912, of $3.80 with the business for 1920, which amounted to $200,000, and over $35,000 of it paid out for wages. Four motor trucks are required to handle the wholesale and retail business. His earnings have all been put back into the business and property used for the purpose, so he is demonstrating his faith in the future growth of San Jose by investing his profits in building up the city of his adoption.

Mr. and Mrs. Breitwieser are the parents of three children: J. H. assists his father in business; M. H. during the World War was in the aviation section of the U.S. Army, going overseas, serving sixteen months in France, and is now with the San Jose Rubber Works; Mrs. Eleanor Metzger, also of San Jose. Politically Mr. Breitwieser gives his allegiance to the Republican party, and fraternally he is a member of the Eagles and Red Men. He is interested in civic matters and is enthusiastic in his membership with the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association, as well as a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club.

When he can find time from his busy cares of business life, he thoroughly enjoys sports of outdoor life. Mr. Breitwieser has worked hard and applied himself diligently in the upbuilding of his business, and with the aid of his study of applied economics he has been very successful and become a substantial and prosperous man. He is naturally much interested in the growth and development of this favored section of the Land of the Stars and Stripes and all movements for progress and advancement receive his hearty cooperation. Thus he can always be counted upon to give of his time and means to aid the best interests, and he has never regretted that he cast in his lot with Santa Clara County.

CLARK W. HAIGHT.—A native of the Empire State, Clark W. Haight was born in Rochester, N. Y., September 30, 1842. His father, Edward W. Haight, brought his family to Barry County, Mich, in 1854, where Clark W. was educated in the public schools. On September 6, 1861, before Clark had reached his nineteenth year, he volunteered and enlisted in Company F, Eighth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, taking part in thirty different engagements, among them being Second Bull Run, Antietam, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, and Weldon R. R. At Vicksburg, Mr. Haight was taken sick and sent to the hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio; afterward at Camp Dennison, Ohio, until he rejoined his regiment then stationed at Knoxville. On September 23, 1864, he was mustered out at Petersburg, Va., by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment. He returned home and a year later he apprenticed as a blacksmith at Gull Corners, Mich. Completing the trade, he was married to Miss Olive Wood. Owing to his wife's health, he came to Los Gatos, Cal., in 1889, but business was dull so he removed to Eugene, Ore., where he followed carpentering and building, and there he was bereaved of his wife, who left him three children: Edward G. resides in San Francisco; Alice, Mrs. Gibson of Los Gatos; Bertha E., Mrs. Browning of Marshfield, Ore.

Mr. Haight's second marriage occurred at Oakland in 1911, when he was united with Mrs. Mary E.



(Johnston) Flynn, a native of Ontario. She is the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Stewart) Johnston, who were born in County Armagh, Ireland, of Scotch descent, and later came to Canada. By her first marriage to Gilbert Flynn, who passed away in Canada, she had eight children, five of whom are living: Wm. H., Thomas, John, Mrs. Thomas Bullis and Mrs. Ben Hoag. They continued residing in Oregon until 1918, when they came to Los Gatos, purchasing the present residence at 310 Nicholson Avenue, and here they take much pleasure and comfort, Mrs. Haight being engaged in raising beautiful canary songsters, of which she has a fine selection. She is intensely interested in her singers, giving them most excellent care. They are both interested in local civic and social circles, particularly in their membership in E. O. C. Ord. Post No. 82, G. A. R., and the E. O. C. Ord. Post, W. R. C., and Mrs. Haight is a consistent member of the Christian Church.

DOMENICO DI FIORE.—A brief story of the progress and success of Domenico Di Fiore shows what may be done by steady application, industry and well-directed energy. Early in 1874 Salvadore and Emma Di Fiore migrated to California, and there on September 21, 1886, Domenico was born. Salvadore Di Fiore early became interested in ranching, and purchased ten acres on the Stevens Creek road, on which Domenico's cannery is now situated. He developed his place by planting cherry trees, and later he set out peach, prune and walnut trees in his orchard. He still looks after his business affairs, and is part owner in the cannery. Mrs. Di Fiore died in 1911, leaving five children, four of whom are now living—Stefana, Mrs. John Burke; Domenico; Carmelita, Mrs. Ed. Murphy, of Monterey, and Emilio, who is associated in business with his brother. Joseph died in 1916, at the age of twenty-five.

Domenico Di Fiore received his early education in the public schools of San Jose, but it was by actual experience in the world that he gained the most valuable information. At the age of nineteen he became a foreman in the large plant of the California Packing Corporation, where for six years he labored; and having from 1,500 to 2,000 people to look after, he received a valuable training, which served him well when, in 1913, he established his own business, known as the Di Fiore Cannery. When this first venture was undertaken by Mr. Di Fiore and his father, the structure was only 30x60 feet in size; and Domenico assisted in building the plant, and in installing the machinery, and then acted as manager of the plant. In 1915, when the plant was burned down, it was only twenty-one days later that the new cannery was in full operation, built on more modern lines and upon a larger scale. From a force of from fifteen to eighteen employes, when the business was started, to from 200 to 250 in the new plant is something of a jump, and their growth in annual output has increased in proportion, being at present from 80,000 to 100,000 cases annually. As the years pass, improvements are constantly being made to keep pace with the times, and the effect of these advances is apparent in the strengthening of trade and patronage, as well as reputation for the quality of the output. Domenico Di Fiore acts as the general manager of the cannery, and the entire business depends upon his efforts. The new plant covers some 54,000 square feet of space. Mr. Di Fiore packs four standard brands of fruit—the Di Fiore, El Marino, Dominetta, and Cupertino, and he ships his products to all parts of the United States and to England; and since he uses only modern machinery, he accomplishes a vast amount of work.

Mr. Di Fiore's marriage at San Jose in 1917 united him with Miss Maida Cornwell, a native daughter, whose birthplace was Hollister; and in 1920 he erected a modern and up-to-date residence adjacent to his place of business, the dwelling costing about $20,000. He is a member of Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., and San Jose Pyramid No. 9, A. E. O. S., and he is also a member of Garden City Lodge No. 142, I. O. O. F., and Encampment No. 77. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the National Canners' League of San Francisco, and the Commercial Club of San Jose. He is vitally interested in all matters relating to the growth and prosperity of the community in which he resides, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

OSEA PERRONE.—An enterprising and interesting gentleman who is enthusiastic in his admiration of the Montebello section in Santa Clara County is Osea Perrone, who was born in Mattarana, Italy, where he was reared and educated. His father, Joseph Perrone, though he has visited Santa Clara County, still makes his home at Mattarana. An uncle of our subject, also named Osea Perrone, was a physician, coming to San Francisco in 1881, where he was engaged in the practice of medicine. He became interested in viticulture, purchased a large ranch on Black Mountain, Santa Clara County, and here began the improvements which have resulted in the Montebello vineyards.

Osea Perrone grew up in Italy, attending the local school, where he received a good education, which he has supplemented with reading, and being a keen observer, he has become a well informed man. From 1894 to 1898 he served in the Italian army as a sergeant in a regiment of cavalry, and on receiving his honorable discharge, he immediately made preparations to emigrate to California, arriving in San Francisco in 1898. The first three years were spent on his uncle's ranch, when he entered the employ of LaNorman's winery in San Francisco, where he became foreman, remaining with them for a period of twelve years. In 1910 he started in business for himself on Twenty-ninth and Mission streets, but two years later removed to Twenty-fourth and Folsom, where he was in business many years. His uncle, Dr. Perrone, died January 2, 1912, and as he was unmarried, the Montebello vineyards became the property of Joseph Perrone, the father of our subject, who made a trip to Santa Clara County, but not wishing to leave his old home, he returned to Italy, after making his son the manager of the property, a trust Osea has faithfully filled. Since he has discontinued his business in San Francisco he is able to give the ranch more time and has brought it to a high state of cultivation and productivity. When Dr. Perrone first started improving the ranch there was not even a trail, but he built one and sledded supplies in. The lumber was hauled on sleds from the foot of the mountain to a place as near as they could get to the place selected for their first shack and was carried the balance of the way by the men on their shoulders.

Later on the Montebello road was built by the county. Montebello vineyard comprised about 500 acres of vines in a tract of 1,500 acres on the top of Black Mountain, extending down to Stevens Creek at an altitude of 3,000 feet. At this altitude there is a splendid spring with an abundance of pure water that is piped to the house, which is modern and pleasantly located. Along the creek there is an abundance of redwood, madrone and oak, making a most delightful and pleasant place. From the higher elevation of the ranch there is obtained a magnificent view of the Santa Clara Valley and at night can be seen the lights in Palo Alto, Oakland, Alameda, San Francisco, Los Gatos, Gilroy and Mt. Hamilton. Towards the south can be seen the Pacific Ocean, Pescadero and La Honda. Mr. Perrone is delighted with this region and is very optimistic for the future greatness of this wonderful valley, showing a readiness and willingness to aid as far as he is able all movements that have for their aim the upbuilding of the county. Mr. Perrone exercises his citizenship under the banner of the Republican party.

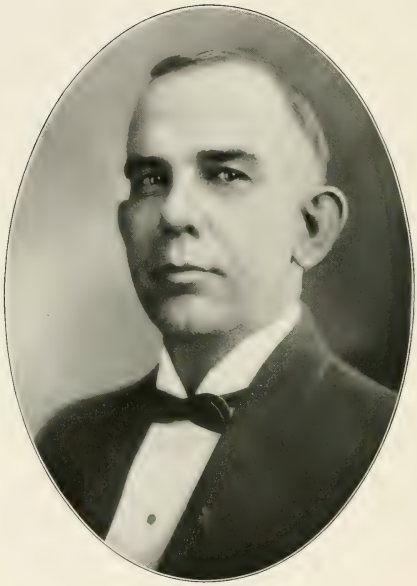
PASQUALE BISCEGLIA.—An Italian-American who has made good in an important field and in such a manner that his success, the results in part of foresight, experience and unremitting industry, have benefitted others besides himself, is Pasquale Bisceglia, who was born in Cosenza, Italy, on February 9, 1871, the son of Gabrielle and Clara Bisceglia, both of whom died in Italy. They were the parents of seven children, and two of the brothers of our subject, Joseph and Bruno, came to America and California in 1894, a year prior to the advent of Pasquale. The names of the children are as follows: Joseph A.; Clementina, now Mrs. Cribari of San Jose; Pasquale, our subject; Filippina, now Mrs. De Rose; Bruno; Maria; and Alfonso. Joseph, Mrs. De Rose, Bruno and Alfonso are interested with our subject in the operation of the great Bisceglia cannery. His schooling was largely obtained through his own efforts, with the result that if he is anything, it is that he is self-made in every way and exceedingly practical. He assisted his father until he came to the United States in 1895, arriving in San Jose in March of that year. He chopped wood for a couple of years, and then the brothers established a fuel yard in East Santa Clara. In 1903 they established a small cannery at Llagas Creek in Morgan Hill, in order to take care of the tomatoes which they had raised that year, and their first pack was 800 cases; two years later they moved the plant to Morgan Hill and built a new cannery and extended their operations to the canning of fruit as well as tomatoes; then in 1907 they built a cannery in Gilroy and operated the two of them until 1913 when both were abandoned, and they purchased nineteen acres on South First Street in San Jose and built a modern cannery, and from time to time have added to it until they now own and operate the largest cannery in the valley. It is built of concrete, iron and brick and is 264x710 feet. They use only the best of everythnig, and apply only the best methods and the most modern apparatus; and it is not surprising that they ship their goods all over the world. Their plant is sanitary in every particular and their employees enjoy the fine rest rooms and dining room and restaurant. The Bisceglia brothers cooperate in every way and own and operate 200 acres of orchards; besides this they own much valuable real estate in San Jose and Oakland; they also operate their fuel business on Santa Clara Street between Fourth and Fifth streets in San Jose. Mr. Bisceglia is a live wire in the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and he endeavors to support all the programs of that excellent institution.

When Mr. Bisceglia was married in Italy in 1906, he took for his wife Miss Amalia De Rose, a clever woman who has proven just the helpmate desired; and they, with their children, Gabriel, Clara, Joseph, Bruno and Clorinda, attend the Holy Family Catholic Church. In national politics a Republican, Mr. Bisceglia abandons party lines in all local campaigns and votes for the best man and the best measures.

F. NED SCOFIELD.—An enterprising business man, a progressive and helpful citizen, F. Ned Scofield has a record which places him among the representative business men of San Jose. A native of California, he was born in Santa Barbara, October 2, 1886, a son of the late Frank K. Scofield, who passed away in San Francisco in January, 1921. He was a member of the Scofield family who came over from England and settled in Connecticut in 1629, near Stamford, and where members of this famous family have continued to reside. His mother was Miss Gertrude Whitney, also of a noted pioneer family of pre-Revolutionary times. The Whitney family came from the North of Ireland, but their early ancestors were English, who migrated to Ireland, and who had an English coat-of-arms. His mother resides in Stockton at the present time.

F. Ned Scofield obtained his early education in the public schools of Phoenix, Ariz., and when his parents removed to California, he attended the public schools of Los Angeles; later he supplemented by terms in the Los Angeles Military College and the Throop Polytechnic School at Pasadena, Cal. When his father established a millinery business on North Spring Street, Los Angeles, he became a clerk in the store. His father was very successful in all his mercantile ventures, but during the great earthquake and fire in San Francisco in 1906, he suffered severe losses and was forced to sell 640 acres of the best land that he owned in Santa Barbara County at a very low price. However, undaunted by his losses, he again engaged in business and prospered. Mr. Scofield inherited his father's determination and will to succeed, and his advancement was accomplished rapidly. He was engaged, for a time, with the Louis Simonsen wholesale tailoring establishment in Los Angeles, Cal. During the year of 1914, in partnership with his father, the Scofield Millinery store was established in San Jose, and at the end of four years, he was sole proprietor. He conducts a thoroughly up-to-date establishment, modern in every particular, handsome showcases, beautiful furnishings, and caters to the most fastidious. He employs competent trimmers, and has special buyers in the Eastern fashion centers. He also employs five saleswomen, besides a window trimmer. Besides his San Jose store, he is the owner and proprietor of a similar store in Stockton.

The marriage of Mr. Scofield occurred in Los Angeles in 1909 and united him with Miss Martha Elizabeth Withers, a native of New Mexico. They are



E. St. Owsley

the parents of two children, John Francis and Granville Owen, and the family reside at 435 South Fourteenth Street, San Jose. Their home is the rendezvous for their host of friends, who find great pleasure in their congenial company. Mr. Scofield has not devoted his time exclusively to his private interests, but has taken a keen interest in municipal affairs, always ready to lend his influence toward the advancement of the community in which he resides. He is a thoughtful, conservative business man, whose greatest happiness is found in his home and in the management of his important and steadily growing business. He is very optimistic for the future greatness of Santa Clara Valley and is enthusiastic in his praise for the beautiful city of San Jose and surrounding country. He is an honored and active member of the Native Sons of the Golden West, also of the Lions Club of San Jose.

EDGAR H. OWSLEY.—A native son of San Jose, Edgar H. Owsley is well known to the residents of the city as a leading exponent of the terpsichorean art in its highest form, being recognized as one of the most successful dancing masters in the state. He was born December 17, 1877, a son of Henry and Abbie (Stoddard) Owsley, both now deceased. After completing the work of the public schools he served seven years' apprenticeship with W. W. Montague, a leading plumber of this city. He acquired a thorough knowledge of the trade, which he has followed from the age of sixteen years, and since his twenty-fifth year has been in business for himself. He has built up a large trade in this connection, limiting his work to residences, and had charge of installing the plumbing in the Hale residence in Alameda, and also in some of the finest homes in San Jose. On examination by the state board Mr. Owsley was given a plumber's certificate of competency.

For a number of years Mr. Owsley has been engaged in teaching scientific dancing to adults, his place of business being located at 138 North Fifteenth Street, and he expects in the near future to devote all of his attention to his professional work. He has made an exhaustive study of the subject and is thus well qualified to instruct his pupils in an art which lends itself to such beauty and grace. His classes are very popular with the better class of people in the city and his school is provided with eight grades: the first grade is novice and preparatory, the second and third grades social, fourth and fifth grades intermediate, the sixth and seventh, assistants, and the eighth for teachers. He maintains high standards in dancing, greatly deploring the tendency of the age toward lowering this beautiful and expressive art. He holds diplomas from the United Professonal Teachers of Dancing of America.

Mr. Owsley is independent in his political views, casting his ballot in favor of the candidate whom he deems best fitted for office without regard to party affiliations. Fraternally he is connected with the Foresters and the Moose, and he finds recreation in fishing and quoits. In his profession he has gained that prominence which follows superior ability and concentrated effort, and his efforts have not only been crowned with individual success, but have also been a source of benefit to his city along both business and artistic lines.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTA CLARA.—Not alone among the citizenry of California, but throughout the world, the name of Santa Clara brings thrills to the hearts of sons who, far from their beloved Alma Mater, cherish her memory and her teaching. The University of Santa Clara is the oldest institution of higher education in Santa Clara County, and is rich in historical value. Starting in the early Mission days, when, on March 19, 1851, Bishop Joseph Sadoc Alemany, who had been newly consecrated for California, placed Father John Nobili in charge of the abandoned Mission of Santa Clara. Eighteen years earlier it had counted 1125 neophytes in its Mission family; at the time Father Nobili assumed charge, the church and furniture were out of repair and the few buildings that were not either sold or stolen, were in a state of ruin. Orchards and vineyards were destroyed or in possession of squatters. The ten thousand cattle, ten thousand sheep and one thousand horses had been stolen or scattered, but the dauntless padre with $150 in his purse and boundless trust in Providence, labored faithfully, nursing the poor natives through a scourge of cholera, and teaching the few children. From this humble school amid many hardships, he laid the foundations of the first beginnings of Santa Clara University.

But the seed that was to grow into a flourishing university was sown long before that time, even though those enterprising pioneers did not anticipate how great the harvest would be. Even in the days when the Jesuit Fathers, Kino and Salvatierra, in 1697, traveled from Mexico to Lower California, and began to fulfill their dream of Christianizing the natives by establishing Missions, the hopes for a glorious enlightenment of that portion of the New World were born and nurtured in the hearts of those courageous priests, and their faith in the ultimate grand results did not fail to be realized. We must here incidentally recall the historical fact that the Jesuit Fathers, Kino and Salvatierra, assisted by numerous recruits of their order from Europe, succeeded in founding more than a hundred Missions in Northern Mexico and Lower California, during the comparatively short period of seventy years, from 1697 to 1767. In this latter year, by an iniquitous decree of Charles III of Spain, all the Missions were suppressed, fifty Jesuits were expelled from the country, and thousands of native Indians cruelly deprived of all spiritual ministration. The Roman authorities soon replaced the exiled Jesuit Missionaries by the zealous Franciscan Fathers, whose untiring and successful labors in that field began in the year 1767.

The hundreds of alumni, whom this university has produced, are now men conspicuously noted in the scientific, professional and political world, and from their places high in national honor they bow with reverence and gratitude to their Alma Mater.

Many brilliant men have graced the staff of officers and faculty, and the list of those who have served as presidents helps to show by whom much of the strength of intellectual and spiritual growth was inspired. The first president of Santa Clara College was the Reverend John Nobili, S. J., a native of Rome, who had spent part of 1850 and 1851 ministering to the spiritual needs of those stricken with cholera, and who opened the first school in the Valley

of Santa Clara on the Feast of St. Joseph, March 12, 1851. At this little day school, the nucleus of Santa Clara College, he continued to preside until his death in 1856.

The Reverend Nicholas Congiato, S. J., a native of Cagliari, Sardinia, was the second president, his term lasting from 1856 to 1858; then, for almost twenty years, he was pastor of St. Joseph's Church in San Jose, where he built the present stately church. He died in 1897.

The Reverend Felix Cicaterri, S. J., was the third president. He first saw the light at Venice, Italy, where he acquired great learning in his study of lapidary inscriptions. His term was from 1857 to 1861, and he died at Woodstock, Md., in 1873. During the next four years the Reverend Burchard Villiger, S. J., who came from Switzerland, was the fourth president, passing away in 1903, at Woodstock, Md., like his predecessor.

Rivarolo, near Genoa, Italy, was the birthplace of the Reverend Aloysius Masnata, S. J., the fifth president, from 1865 to 1868. Cagliari again gave a Sardinian for the office—the Reverend Aloysius Varsi, S. J., who, as sixth president, had charge from 1868 to 1876. He built the magnificent Church of St. Ignatius on Hayes Street, corner of Van Ness Avenue, which was destroyed by the earthquake and fire of April, 1906. He died at the age of seventy-one.

The Reverend Aloysius Brumengo, S. J., who was born in Turin in 1836, became the seventh president in the historic Centennial Year of 1876, continuing four years, and providing the ample outfit of physical apparatus, for which the college became noted. From 1880 to 1883, and from 1888 to 1893, the helm was taken by the Reverend John Pinasco, S. J., the eighth and ninth president, who, like Father Masnata, came from the vicinity of Genoa. The Reverend Joseph W. Riordan, who was born at Quincy, Mass., in 1857, became the tenth president of Santa Clara College, and, having taken charge when the whole country was laboring under a general financial depression, carried the institution safely through the most dangerous crisis, both enlarging and beautifying the library. The Reverend Robert E. Kenna, S. J., a native of Jackson, Miss., who crossed the great plains with his parents in 1849, when only five years old, was the eleventh and twelfth president, serving from 1899 to 1905. During Father Kenna's incumbency the college celebrated its golden jubilee, and the "Redwood" was started. It was at this time too that, aided by the efforts of Father Kenna, the California State Redwood Park became a reality. He died in 1912, mourned throughout the state.

The Reverend Richard A. Gleeson, S. J., a native of Philadelphia, was the thirteenth president of Santa Clara College from 1905 to 1910, and in that latter year he became the president of the Jesuit high school in Los Angeles. Father Gleeson was succeeded by erend Father Zaccheus J. Maher, S. J., the present Santa Cruz, the fourteenth and last president of Santa Clara College and the first president of the University of Santa Clara.

The Reverend Timothy L. Murphy, S. J., ascended to the presidency of the University of Santa Clara in November, 1918. He resigned on account of ill health in July, 1921, and was succeeded by the Reverend Father Zaccheus J. Maher, S. J., the present president, who was installed July 22, 1921, and is a tower of strength to the institution.

There are 300 students in Santa Clara University and many applicants, owing to its lack of buildings and accommodations, had to be turned away. It is fortunate for this venerable institution that one so zealous, capable and enterprising as Father Maher should be at its head during the critical hour in its Million Dollar Drive for its rebuilding. He enters heart and soul into the laudable project of making it a first class modern seat of learning. The alumni association is composed of men in the highest ranks of California's professional, business and financial life, and the necessary funds will no doubt be speedily raised. In April, 1922, the University held the centenary celebration and jubilee festival of the founding of the Santa Clara Mission by the Franciscans, and its children gathered home from many countries to help their Alma Mater rejoice, and with worship, song and drama- vividly portrayed the history of that renowned Mission.

One of the faculty, the Reverend Jerome Sixtus Ricard, S. J., has won almost world-wide renown by his wonderful skill in forecasting weather, and the title of "Padre of the Rains" has been affectionately given him. Father Ricard is an authority on sun spots and has written and lectured much on these strange phenomena. In 1903 he was successful in establishing a fine meteorological observatory, and with the valuable instruments he secured has been able to accomplish fine scientific work, highly appreciated by both national and foreign astronomers. Santa Clara has justly won fame through the brilliant talents of many of her alumni. Too much praise cannot be given Martin Merle for the splendid help he has given during the several years he has been connected with the college. As author and director of the Santa Clara Mission Play, he has added fame to the Alma Mater, and the production of this magnificent play has brought rich financial results.

WALTER G. BERNTHAL.—A young man of exceptional capacity for hard detail work and endowed with executive force, Walter G. Bernthal has already made a place for himself in the business circles of Palo Alto, since coming here in April, 1919, as proprietor of the Ford Agency, in connection with which he operates a first-class garage and machine shop. Mr. Bernthal was born at Detroit, Mich., April 21, 1894, the son of Rev. G. A. and Agnes (Pfeiffer) Bernthal. The father, who is prominent in the clergy of the Lutheran Church, is now the pastor of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church in San Francisco, and there the parents make their home at 969 Eddy Street.

When a lad of eight years, Mr. Bernthal was brought to San Francisco by his parents and he was educated in the public schools and in Concordia College, from which he was graduated. Soon after he left college, he became interested in the automobile business and went to work for the Ford Motor Company at San Francisco, beginning at the lowest round and holding nearly every place in the Ford plant, finally becoming wholesale manager for the Ford Motor Company for Northern California. When the World War broke out, he entered the U. S. service and was in the Three Hundred Sixteenth Ammunition Train for over seventeen months, receiving his

C. E. Phillips

honorable discharge, with the rank of lieutenant, at Gettysburg, Pa., February 4, 1919. Returning to San Francisco, he decided upon Palo Alto as his future location, and in April, 1919, he bought out the garage and machine shop of Thomas N. Fuller, at 525 Alma Street. He handles the entire Ford line and is building up a splendid business, keeping the old patrons and making new friends every day. He devotes all of his energies to his business and is rewarded with its continually increasing volume, and requires the services of from eight to twelve men in his machine shop.

CLARENCE E. PHILLIPS.—A worthy representative of a very interesting old American family, harking back to the stirring days of the American Revolution, is Clarence E. Phillips, the well-borer, a native of Nebraska, where he was born at Shadron, on January 24, 1892, the son of Frank and Jennie (Zuver) Phillips, the former a native of Nebraska, the latter a daughter of Iowa. Frank Phillips was a well-borer and he engaged in the well-drilling business at Shadron, where he had the old-fashioned horse-power drilling rigs. He came to California with his family in 1895, locating in San Jose, where he established himself as a successful well-driller. He was also a stationary and steam engineer and carpenter, and he did general contracting and building. He built the Brown Building, remodeled the St. James Hotel, and tore down and dismantled the old San Jose electric tower, 260 feet high, a great engineering feat, and did it without stopping the street car service for a minute. He was a man of much ability and business acumen. Six children made up the Phillips family, and our subject was the third in the order of birth: Ethel, Mrs. Bert Rodgers of San Jose; Elsie, Mrs. W. A. Lawrence; Clarence E.; Leora, now of Warm Springs; Claude and Ernest live at San Jose. Claude enlisted when eighteen, on June 7, 1918, in the heavy coast artillery, serving overseas, returning in May, 1920, and was honorably discharged at San Francisco, May 21, 1920.

When three years of age, Clarence E. accompanied his parents to California in 1895, and in San Jose he went to the Gardner School. At the age of fourteen he commenced to learn well-boring under his father's instruction; and two years later he entered the service of the Herbert Machine Works of San Jose, to learn the machinist's trade. He remained with that concern eighteen months, and then secured employment with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company as a helper in the round house, where he worked for nearly two years. His next engagement was as a full-fledged machinist in the Oakland railroad shop of the Southern Pacific; but after only four months he left to go to Sparks, Nev., where he worked about seven months in the shops of the same company. On returning to San Jose, he worked with the Morton Machine Works for half a year, and then he entered into partnership with the A. Ries Drilling Company in that city. Withdrawing from this partnership at the end of a year, Mr. Phillips went to the Capay rancho in Glenn County and worked for the Layne & Bowler Corporation, helping them to put 10,000 acres under irrigation. He continued in that engagement for two years, having charge of all the pump work and well-drilling on the place; and coming back to San Jose again, he went to work for the Bean Spray and Pump Company as an expert mechanic. Thence he went to Willows, and there spent two years sinking wells in the rice fields, and then, again pitching his tent in San Jose, he was with Arthur T. Britton's machine shop for a year.

Mr. Phillips and his father once more engaged in well-drilling, when, in June, 1920, to the wide-spread regret of a large circle of friends and acquaintances, his father was killed by an Interurban railroad car on Berryessa Road near San Jose; his widow is still living at sixty-three years of age. Since then Clarence Phillips has continued the business alone, maintaining the same standards long such a source of pride to his father. He has power rigs equipped for drilling wells to a depth of 1,500 feet, if necessary, and it goes without saying that work entrusted to him is carried out with rare conscientiousness, evidencing a recognition of its responsibility, and is always dependable.

At San Jose, on October 7, 1914, Mr. Phillips was married to Miss Louisa Miranda, a native of San Jose, a daughter of Frank and Jennie (Flores) Miranda, of old-time families here, the father being a cattleman. In national politics Mr. Phillips is a Republican; but his broad-mindedness forbids his taking a partisan view of questions purely local, and hence he is an unusually useful member of the community in which he resids.

FREDERICK J. HUXTABLE.—Born in Ottary-St. Mary, Devonshire, England, March 21, 1878, Frederick J. Huxtable belongs to an old Devonshire family. His father, William D. Huxtable, was a butcher, but the grandfather and great-grandfather were master builders. His mother was Mahala Hayward, whose mother was a Drake of the Sir Francis Drake family, and she also traces her family back to Sir Walter Raleigh. Mr. Huxtable's parents are still living in their old home. He is the third oldest of their family of six children and the only one in America. His education was obtained in the national schools. He became a teacher, a profession he followed for three years, after which he served an apprenticeship at the builder's trade for five years, during which time, as was the custom, he received no wages. He continued working at his trade for six years or more in London and then made his way to Manitoba, where he worked at his trade for two years. Then, having become familiar with conditions, he began contracting and building, establishing a large business, employing forty workmen.

His wife and also his daughter's health being impaired, Mr. Huxtable was advised to seek the California climate, and disposing of his holdings he came to Sacramento in 1913, where he built two houses; then came to Santa Cruz, where he tried farming, but a big flood in September, 1918, flooded his ranch and he lost everything. Starting anew, he responded to the call for men in the shipyards and was employed at the Union Iron Works for six months. In November, 1919, he located in San Jose, since which time he has been engaged in contracting and building in the Garden City, having some fine residences to his credit. With his family he resides at 377 South Sixth Street. His marriage occurred in London, England, in 1901, when he was united with Miss Isabelle Gatenby, a native of London, and they have two children, Joseph and Gladys.

ANDREW OLSEN.—Among the successful ranchers in the Cupertino district is Andrew Olsen, whose industry and perseverance have brought him financial independence. He was born in Skane, Sweden, on June 15, 1863, a son of Ole and Johanna (Swansen) Johnson—the former a ship's carpenter, who lived to be eighty years of age. The worthy couple had six children,—Lena, Andrew, John, Sven, Carl and Nels, the latter two now deceased. Andrew attended the public schools of Skane and remained at home until he was a young man; after which he worked on farms until he came to the land of the Stars and Stripes. In 1883 he left the old home to cross the ocean, and after arriving in the United States, he hurried west to Oregon, and settled at Portland. There he was employed for three years as a brick moulder. In 1885, he came to California and settled in Santa Clara County, purchasing two and one-half acres on Prune Ridge Avenue, which he set out to silver prunes. In 1887, he made him way to Bisbee, Ariz., where he was employed in the Bisbee Smelter for two years; and returning to Santa Clara County, he resumed ranching.

On December 6, 1891, Mr. Olsen was married in San Jose, thereby becoming united with Miss Emma Carlson, also a native of Skane, Sweden, and the daughter of Carlle Anderson and his wife, who was in maidenhood Christina Mickelsen, substantial farmer folks. Three of the four children in the family are still living; and Mrs. Olsen is the eldest. She came to California as a young lady of twenty-one years, and made her home in San Jose, and here she met and married Mr. Olsen. In 1892 he purchased ten acres of land from the Barton estate in the Cupertino district, where he built a residence and began setting out an orchard. In 1895, leaving his wife to look after the farm, he again went to Bisbee, Ariz., to earn money to meet the expenses on the home until it could begin to yield an income. He had charge of one of the furnaces in the Bisbee Smelter for a period of twenty-six months, when he resigned and returned to his ranch to resume fruit culture and farming, in which he has since been very successful. In 1899 he bought his present place of twelve and one-half acres from the Barton estate, and here he has made his home. In 1902 he purchased twenty-two and one-half acres in the Truman tract, and in 1905, he secured another ten acres or more, also from the Truman tract, and ten acres of the Barton estate. In 1915, he built a residence costing $10,000, and in 1921 he put up a $5,000 summer home at Seabright, in Santa Cruz County. Mr. Olsen now owns sixty-five acres of the finest orchards in the county,—full-bearing prunes and apricots, his place being sightly and well-improved. He operates his orchards with a tractor, and the most improved implements and methods. In front of his beautiful residence is a magnificent giant live-oak, a splendid symmetrical specimen of these native trees.

The union of Mr. and Mrs. Olsen has been blessed with eight children. Albert Andrew enlisted on May 26, 1917, for service in the World War, and joined Company D, Third U. S. Engineers, after which he was stationed at Fort McDowell, on Angel Island, until July 5, 1917, when he left for Honolulu. There he saw service until December, 1918, when he returned to San Francisco and was honorably discharged. He owns a ranch of 100 acres, in the Cupertino district, partly in prune orchard, a very desirable property. On September 15, 1921, he married Miss Rona Fabling of New Zealand, and he is now visiting that remote corner on his wedding tour. Mabel I. Olsen was graduated from the San Jose high school in 1914; and she then spent a year at the State Teachers College in San Jose. She offered her services to the government, and was sent to Washington, D. C., where she did secretarial work from September 1, 1918, to November, 1920; and she is now engaged in secretarial work in Oakland. Evelyn P. is a graduate of the San Jose high school, and she is now attending Stanford University, with the class of 1922. Anna S. also graduated from the San Jose high school, in 1917, and the State Teachers College in 1919. Then she taught for two years in Merced County, and she is now attending the University of California. A. Amanda is another graduate of the San Jose high school, having belonged to the class of '21; and she is now taking a course as a trained nurse at the O'Connor Sanitarium, in San Jose. Marie Christina was accidentally killed by the discharge of a gun, passing away on June 12, 1909, at the tender age of six years. Hilma C. and Esther Elizabeth are attending the Palo Alto Union high school. From the above it will be seen what a very interesting family are the Olsens, and how the fond parents are placing within the reach of their children all the educational advantages of a high order they may command, believing that the future greatness of the country depends on the education and culture of the American youth. Devoted to her husband and their children, Mrs. Olsen is a splendid example of American womanhood. She has been an able assistant to her husband, by advice and encouragement, in the attainment of his ambitions, and quite naturally Mr. Olsen gives her no small credit for a share in his achievement of success. Independent in politics, he believes in supporting the candidate for office who is best fitted to serve the community. Fraternally, he is an Odd Fellow, affiliated with Mountain View Lodge.

THOMAS CHURNSIDE.—An horticulturist in the Saratoga district, Santa Clara County, Thomas Churnside is a native of Australia, born at Little River, Victoria, of Scotch descent; his father, Robert Churnside, was an extensive sheeprancher in Victoria. Thomas received his education in the schools of Victoria and also Edinburgh, Scotland, and then entered the University of Melbourne, where he was graduated with the degree of LL.B. After some years spent in a law office in Melbourne, he traveled in Europe for several years and then came to the United States, arriving in New York City in 1912, and the same year came on to California. After traveling over the state for some time, seeing considerable of the Pacific coast region, he decided to locate in Santa Clara County and engage in fruit raising. He purchased his present place two miles north of Saratoga, devoting his ranch to the cutlivation of prunes and apricots, and is favorably located in the foothills in a frostless belt. Intensely interested in his chosen calling he is delighted with soil and climate and naturally a booster for this valley of wonderful resources. Mr. Churnside attends the

Andrew Olsen

Emma S. Olsen

Presbyterian Church in San Jose, and he is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association, deeming it an important adjunct to fruit raising.

FRANK L. CAMPS.—No one more than the well-traveled autoist better knows the high quality of the superior service offered and always guaranteed at Camps' Garage in Los Gatos, a well-equipped establishment operated under the personal direction of Frank L. Camps. In March, 1920, he bought this, the oldest garage in Los Gatos, and he has made it a success ever since he has had charge. Prior to coming to Los Gatos, Mr. Camps was active in the garage field in Lodi, and prior to that, for twenty-four years, he had been a photographer at Ashland, Ore., at the same time that he had the Ford agency for a large portion of Jackson County, Ore., and all of Siskiyou County, Cal. He thus had a great deal to do with introducing not merely Ford cars into the North, but to encourage automobiling in general; and when he sold out, in 1916, to come to San Joaquin County, and engaged exclusively in the garage business, his departure was widely regretted.

So successful has he been since establishing himself at Los Gatos that he now employs four men regularly, and often could use more to advantage. He has a complete machine shop and makes a specialty of welding and battery work. A substantial man of affairs in the commercial world, Mr. Camps is equally solid when it comes to performing his civic duties, which he generally discharges in accordance with the leadership of the Republican party.

A native of Germany where he was given the advantages of a sound general education, and inheriting capacity for hard and thorough work, Mr. Camps has become the best of Americans, adapting himself admirably to the life and institutions of the country in which he has so long been a public-spirited dweller and toiler. He has been twice married, and has a son, Max V. Camps, by his first union. His second wife was Mrs. Lillith M. Harrison of Missouri, who had two children by her former marriage. Mr. Camps is an Elk, and also belongs to the Fraternal Aid Union, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association and the Santa Clara County Auto Trade Association.

MARSHAL E. THOMAS.—Coming to Gilroy, Cal., in October, 1918, after a wide experience in farming in several other parts of the country, Marshal E. Thomas now makes his home on Foothill Road, San Martin, and is already closely identified with the affairs of this fine orchard district, one of the thriving sections of the Santa Clara Valley. Mr. Thomas is a native of the Hoosier State, born at Anderson, Ind., the son of A. W. and Kate (Hill) Thomas, the latter also a native of Indiana. A. W. Thomas was a graduate of Harvard College and was admitted to the bar when a young man, and for some years was active as a practicing attorney before coming to Indiana. Both parents trace their family history to the early days of America. The eldest son of the family, Marshal E. Thomas was educated in the public schools of Indiana, removing with his parents to what is now North Dakota in 1883. Here the father engaged in farming and was prominent in the affairs of that early day, being U. S. Government agent and superintendent of the Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, holding this office from 1884 to 1894; he was also active in the political life of the community, being a staunch Republican. He is now living retired at Ashland, Ore.

While living in North Dakota, Marshal E. Thomas was married to Miss Jennie Smart, the daughter of Mrs. Carrie Smart, now deceased. In 1909 they removed to Oregon and in 1911 they took up their residence in Missouri, where Mr. Thomas engaged in farming. They remained there but one year, however, going on to Bartley, Redwillow County, Nebr., where Mr. Thomas became extensively interested in raising fine stock and grain farming on a large scale. They made their home there until 1918, when the lure of the Golden State brought them to the Coast. After a short residence at Gilroy, Mr. Thomas purchased the William Hersman place at San Martin in January, 1919, and removed his family to this fine twenty-acre ranch, with its comfortable home and highly developed prune orchard. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas: Harold, now a rancher at home, was in the S. A. T. C. at the University of Oregon; William assists on the home ranch; Raymond served in the U. S. Army, being stationed in Texas; George and Levi are deceased. Mrs. Thomas, who was born November 13, 1879, passed away at San Martin, October 27, 1921, and her death, while just in the prime of womanhood, came as a severe blow to her family and the many friends she had made during her residence here. For many years a member of the Modern Woodmen of America, Mr. Thomas is a Republican in his political preferences. He is enthusiastic over the possibilities of the Santa Clara Valley and enters heartily into all movements for its development.

A. ANDERSON.—An experienced, enterprising business man whose methods have commended him to a large clientele is A. Anderson, the proprietor of the popular transfer, and the dealer in fuel and feed at 131 Lincoln Avenue, Mayfield. He is a self-made man, possessed of good sense, and a hard, intelligent worker, and as such he has been able to establish himself comfortably in an enviable manner; and being patriotic, public-spirited, generous, he never fails to share with others some of the fruits of his prosperity, and so exemplies the model citizen. He has resided at Mayfield for thirty years and is an ex-chief of the fire department there. He also served four years as trustee of the city of Mayfield.

Mr. Anderson was born near Stockholm, Sweden, on November 12, 1872. His father, Anders Person, died at the age of eighty-nine years on March 7, 1922, but his mother is still living on the old home-place in the Northland. When fifteen years of age Mr. Anderson left his old home and landed in New York City at Castle Garden, coming on to California to join his older brother, Stephen, who was at Mayfield and was working for Governor Stanford on the Palo Alto ranch. He also was engaged by Stanford, and he continued on his celebrated stock-farm for five years. Governor Stanford, as everyone familiar with the history of those days knows, had noted running and trotting horses, for which Mr. Anderson helped to care, and in one season alone he sold five horses for half a million dollars.

Mr. Anderson worked around in different placer mines, spending five years in El Dorado and at Placer, Cal., and in 1906 he engaged in business in Mayfield. He knew what the community needed, and he also knew what the people want—a square dealer;

and he has been successful from the start. He is influential for good citizenship in Republican circles, and is a popular member of the Druids.

MANUEL THEODORE AZEVEDO.—As the president and manager of the American Dairy Company, one of the model institutions of its kind in San Jose, Manuel Theodore Azevedo is counted among the progressive men of the city and county. He was born in Portugal on October 15, 1870, the son of Manuel T. and Marianna Genevieve Azevedo, who were both natives of that country and spent their entire lives within its confines. Manuel Theodore received his schooling in his native land and, at the age of seventeen, in 1887, left home for his journey to America. He arrived in Boston on October 6, and at once began his journey across the continent to California, going direct to San Mateo, where he secured work on a dairy and for three years worked as a ranch hand, at the same time that he was learning the ways of the American folks. He was frugal and saved his money, and in 1890 he leased land and began dairying for himself, spending in all fourteen years in San Mateo County.

He had met with a fair degree of success in his ventures, and his next move was to Napa County, where he continued his business three years. The lure of the alfalfa country about Newman, Stanislaus County, next drew the young man's attention, and he moved down there and conducted a dairy until 1916, when he disposed of his holdings to good advantage and came to San Jose and bought an interest with Manuel Lewis, and they took over the old American Dairy delivery and at once organized the American Dairy Company. As soon as Mr. Azevedo became identified with the concern they purchased the property at the corner of Seventeenth and East Santa Clara streets and erected suitable buildings and equipped them with the most modern and necessary machinery, and on August 1, 1916, they moved from their old location to the new. The actual working time spent in erecting and equipping the plant was forty days. In 1917 their business was incorporated and Mr. Lewis became the president. Eighteen months after they began business Mr. Azevedo disposed of part of his stock in the company and went to San Francisco and engaged in the hotel business for two years. Then he came back to San Jose and bought the controlling interest in his old company and assumed the entire management, and ever since there has been a steady growth. As the business has expanded he has kept adding equipment from time to time and now has one of the most sanitary plants to be found in Santa Clara County. A force of twenty-three people are necessary to carry on the business and there are five delivery wagons and five auto trucks used in delivering their products to their customers. Besides their own products the company handles the Isleton butter. Mr. Azevedo is a stickler for sanitation and cordially invites the public to inspect his model plant.

When Mr. Azevedo married he chose for his wife Mrs. Emily Belcher, and the event was celebrated in Oakland. In politics Mr. Azevedo is a stanch Republican, and fraternally he holds membership in the Woodmen of the World, the United Ancient Order of Druids and the Portuguese Fraternis; he is a live wire in the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and the San Jose Progressive Club; and belongs to the Catholic Church. He is a loyal American and during the World War participated in all the drives for funds. He is honorable in all his dealings and is well deserving of his success.

ANGELO STURLA.—A worthy representative of the younger generation of the Italian-Americans, whose parents were early settlers of Santa Clara County, is Angelo Sturla, an esteemed citizen of Gilroy Township. A native son of California, he was born at San Ysidro (Old Gilroy) on August 24, 1883, the son of John Sturla, Sr., a native of Genoa, Italy; his mother was Louisa Rolari, who came to America when she was fifteen years old. John Sturla came to America when he was seventeen years old and went direct to San Francisco and joined his father and brother in the vegetable business. The first investment in land was near Gilroy, and by good management and economy, John Sturla has become well-to-do and the interest he has taken in the development of the locality in which he resides has made him a prominent citizen of Gilroy.

The eldest of a family of seven children Angelo attended the public schools until about sixteen years old; then for the next eleven years helped his father develop his ranches, and the intelligence and care exercised in the development of their land has added greatly to the prosperity of the community. The marriage of Mr. Sturla united him with Miss Anna Schmitt, a daughter of Frank Schmitt, a pioneer of San Ysidro, where Mrs. Sturla was reared and schooled. They are the parents of three children: Evelyn Barbara, Leland Frank, and Richard John. In national politics Mr. Sturla is a Republican; fraternally he is a member of the Improved Order of Redmen and the Eagles. For twelve consecutive years he has served on the San Ysidro school board and his activities have resulted in many improvements, such as new buildings and improved equipment. He has also served as judge of the election board of the San Ysidro district. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association and he owns a fine twenty-five acre orchard set to French prunes, located on the Holsclaw Road.

ARTHUR J. ROBINSON.—Born in far-off Australia, Arthur J. Robinson came to this country when he was but fourteen years old, so that he has grown up a loyal and patriotic son of his adopted land. Mr. Robinson was born in Queensland on November 20, 1889, the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Winnett) Robinson, the former a native of Ireland. In 1903 he came with his parents to San Martin, Cal., and the family located on a ten-acre ranch there. Of their eleven children three were born in California.

Arthur J. Robinson attended school in the San Martin district, completing the first year of the high school course, and then went to work on the home ranch, helping his father develop it, some of the acreage being planted to orchard. Henry Robinson gradually added to his holdings here until at the time of his death, April 26, 1920, his estate consisted of fifty acres of fine land to which has been added thirty acres of vineyard and ten acres of prunes.

In 1913 our subject went to the great grain districts in Manitoba, Canada, settling near Brandon, and here he became heavily interested in grain farming. It was while here that he was united in marriage with Miss Meryle Callender, a talented young woman, born and reared in Manitoba, the daughter of Mrs.

M. T. Acevedo

Charles Callender, who resides at Brandon. Mr. Robinson's happy married life was of but short duration, however, as his bride passed away in April, 1920, but a short time after their marriage, and it was only a few days later that the bereaved husband was called to California by the news of his father's serious illness. Despite his hurried trip he arrived here just after the father had passed away, survived by his widow and eleven children, the former now making her home at Gilroy, while his brother, George W. Robinson, manages the Robinson estate. Arthur Robinson has an undivided interest in the Robinson holdings. A hard worker, capable and enterprising, he is devoting his time to its development and is meeting with well-deserved success. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association.

JOHN W. RICHMAN.—Among the well-known and public-spirited ranchers of the Gilroy district, John W. Richman has become prominent through progressive and straightforward methods, and his influence for the betterment of the community is felt in many ways. He was born in Barbour County, W. Va., on January 17, 1862, the son of Levi W. Richman, born in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, and the family migrated west in 1873, locating in Red Willow County, Nebr., in July of that year, and were pioneer farmers of that state. Levi W. married Miss Annie Nestor, a native of Barbour County, W. Va., and they were the parents of eleven children, five of whom survive the parents and four of the five reside in Santa Clara County. In 1876, the family removed to Frontier County, the father engaged in farming and stockraising; also bought and sold grain and owned and operated an elevator in Moorfield. The father preceded his family to California in 1893, and acquired a tract of land containing thirty acres, a part of the Catherine Dunne estate east of Old Gilroy, and continued to live on this place until he passed away May 31, 1908. He was a highly esteemed and influential citizen.

John received his education in the schools of Nebraska and came to California in 1908. Before leaving Nebraska, he was married to Miss Clara Craig, who located in Nebraska in 1882. Mr. and Mrs. Richman are the parents of thirteen children, seven living; D. L. served ten months in the U. S. Army overseas, is now an enterprising rancher; Annie, is the wife of Peter Peterson, and they have one child; George H. assists his father with the ranch work; Mary is the wife of Anton Taddei and they reside near Rucker; Minnie is the wife of William N. Buak and they reside at Watsonville; W. Jefferson is at home; Charles R. is also at home. The Richman ranch now contains ninety acres of highly developed orchard, which is due to the industry and good management of Mr. Richman and his sons; he also owns eight and a half acres near Morgan Hill. He has developed a fine irrigating well on his ranch, by means of which he irrigates his orchard during the dry seasons, and has a dehydrator for drying of the immense quantities of prunes from his orchards.

P. J. MARTIN.—One of the more recent organizations of the Santa Clara Valley, that is an important factor to the development of the county is the Walnut Growers Association, and one of the organizers and the first president is P. J. Martin, who has devoted much time and means to walnut growing. A native of Connecticut, he was born at Naugatuck, August 7, 1858, the son of P. J. and Helen (Molloy) Martin. The father, who was born in Kings County, Ireland, learned his trade, that of ship carpenter, in England; later coming to America, he settled in Connecticut, at Naugatuck, continuing until he retired.

The youngest of nine children, P. J. Martin, attended the high school of Naugatuck until he was sixteen; then took up a trade and served an apprenticeship as a moulder with the Tuttle & Whittemore Company, two years later removed to Cleveland, Ohio, and worked for the Eberhard Manufacturing Company, and at the age of twenty he was placed in charge of the foundry of this company, and two years later was made superintendent, having full charge of the plant—the youngest man in charge of a business of this kind in the United States—and he continued in this business for several years. He then removed to Muskegon, Mich., and in association with three other men organized the Standard Malleable Iron Works, Mr. Martin being vice-president and treasurer for five years; then removed to Racine, Wis., and there organized the Lakeside Malleable Iron Works, where as vice-president and general manager he remained for two years; thence to Marion, Ohio, where he reorganized the company and became the vice-president and general manager of the Marion Malleable Iron Works—President Harding was a stockholder in the above company.

The marriage of Mr. Martin occurred in Cleveland, Ohio, October 31, 1893, and united him with Miss Anna Josephine Vouwie, the daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Vouwie. The Vouwie family was of French lineage and the mother was of old Knickerbocker stock. The father was a manufacturer in Cleveland and one of the pioneer and influential business men. Mrs. Martin is next to the youngest child in a family of ten children and attended the public school and the Notre Dame Academy in Cleveland, from which she was graduated. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the parents of three children: Ralph, educated in the University of Santa Clara and Stanford University and now associated with his father in business; Helene, a graduate of the Notre Dame College and the State Normal School majoring in music and now supervisor of music at Pittsburg, Cal.; Anita, who attends the Normal Training School, San Jose.

In 1911, Mr. Martin sold his interests in Marion, Ohio, and after visiting various centers in the East looking for a permanent residence place, he arrived in California in February, 1912, and three months later settled in Santa Clara County and purchased his present place; his ranch contains fourteen acres set to walnuts, interplanted with prune trees. Mr. Martin began the study of walnut culture and marketing and soon saw the necessity of cooperation in marketing. There being some 2,000 acres in walnuts in the county, and this resulted in the Santa Clara County Walnut Growers' Association, affiliated with the California Walnut Growers' Association with headquarters in Los Angeles, and Mr. Martin is a director of the latter organization.

Mrs. Martin had a pleasant experience in social affairs in Marion, Ohio, where Mrs. Warren G. Harding was her first caller and a mutual friendship was formed that has endured ever since. Mr. Martin gives his support to progressive, constructive

legislation, regardless of party lines, and is an active member of San Jose Council No. 879, Knights of Columbus, as is his son, Ralph Martin.

WILLIAM N. ECONOMOU.—The far-off land of Macedonia was the birthplace of William N. Economou, where he first saw the light of Smardese, on November 6, 1892. He is the son of the late Nicholas G. and Ellene (Dinken) Economou, both born, lived and died in Macedonia. The father was a well-to-do tradesman, owned extensive properties both at Athens and Macedonia. He died at the age of forty-five, while the mother passed from this life when thirty-eight, survived by three children; William N., of this review; Apostolos, who served as second lieutenant in the Greek army, and Constantina, now attending school in Greece. Owing to the early death of his parents, William was thrown upon his own resources at a tender age and for two years worked in a plaster and cornice decoration works at Athens, Greece. Hoping to better his condition, in 1907, he came to America and landed in St. Louis, Mo., in November, where he found work for a time. In 1912 he came to San Francisco and soon after opened a cafe, known as the "Old Frisco" at Polk and Broadway. He met with financial reverses and had to go to work for others until 1917, when he opened a fine eating place in Berkeley, with a friend for a partner. This was maintained amicably until he enlisted for service in the World War.

It seems quite proper to make mention of the services rendered the country of his adoption by William N. Economou when the world was rocked by the World War. When the enrollment of men of suitable ages for military service was demanded by our President, he enlisted on May 5, 1917, at Berkeley; on April 26, 1918 he was notified to report for immediate service and was sent to Camp Lewis, Washington, where he was assigned to Company Thirty-seven, Depot Brigade; on May 25, he was transferred to Company D, Three Hundred Sixteenth Engineers, Ninety--first Division, known as the "Wild West Division" as it was made up of men from eight Western States. After months of hard and intensive training at Camp Lewis, orders were at last received to go East and they were transported across the continent and on July 6, 1918, embarked for France. When crossing the Atlantic the boat on which our subject was a passenger, sighted a German submarine and the squadron formed battle formation and had target practice for a few minutes. The Ninety-first arrived at Liverpool on the 18th and four days later were at Cherbourg, France. In order to billet the men they were scattered in half a dozen villages covering about twenty miles of territory. Their intensive training was continued until they were thrown into their first battle, and having gone to France to fight, they were elated when that call came, which was early in September; and on September 6 they started their march toward the front. September 12 they reached St. Mihiel front and were at once ordered in reserve, but they did not take part in that engagement at the front lines. But even under shell-fire for three days, they attempted to dry their clothes under cover of the woods that partly protected them. September 16 they left St. Mihiel and marched toward the Argonne-Meuse front, where they achieved fame and glory. On September 19 they were only three miles from the front line trenches, and when they arrived there they were welcomed by gas alarms. September 24 Company D, Three Hundred and Sixteenth Engineers, built bridges over shell holes in No Man's Land by moonlight. On September 25 orders came to take their places in the front line trenches, which had been held by the French army for the last four years, and at 2:30 in the morning of the 26th they made their first move in front of the enemy. The barrage of the guns from the Germans and the American batteries was so intense that it seemed as if the whole world was rocking and that the entire woods confronting them were on fire with the terrific firing. Needless to say that the Ninety-first did its duty to the last man, accomplished their objective in the face of the heaviest odds, and after eight days of the most severe fighting, in which they had 8,000 casualties, were relieved and permitted to rest. Most of those eight days the men had no warm food, and only such as they carried or could gather as they went along; they had no overcoats nor blankets, and were so worn out with continual fighting that they often slept standing for the few minutes they had. The enemy were so firmly entrenched that it took the most herculanean efforts to destroy his machine gun nests, but the American forces set out to dislodge the Germans and they never gave ground, once they had obtained it, and held every position through the hardest kind of work. It was at this place that our subject distinguished himself by saving many of his comrades who had fallen as they rushed towards the enemy. This is conceded to be the most severe fighting that the Americans participated in during the war.

After resting a few days and filling up their ranks, the Ninety-first was ordered to join the French Corps in Belgium. Traveling via Paris and Ypres in Belgium, they reached their destination and with scarcely any rest were thrown into the battle on the main road to Brussels at the crossing of the Ascout River. Here again the Ninety-first distinguished themselves and had a very important part in dislodging the Germans from their strong fortifications across the Ascout River from Audenarde, where it flowed through the town. Volunteers were called for to make reconnoissance and Economou was among the eight men selected and he was the only man who got through to the German lines, having reached their divisional headquarters, one mile inside their lines. He secured all the information possible as to conditions confronting the advancing Allied armies and made ready to rejoin his comrades. The Germans were evacuating the town and at daybreak the rear guard artillery began shelling Audenarde, trying to get the spy who held many of their secrets. So intense was the fire that our subject hid in tunnels until he heard the last bridge blown up and then came out of hiding, being surrounded by Belgians who wanted to see the first American to reach their town. The crowd drew a German airplane, who dropped three bombs near him, killed some of the civilians, but Economou was safe. As he made his way out of town he was followed by artillery fire and it was hours before he reached his own lines. He took refuge in a building which was shaken down by the fire, in fact the town was partly destroyed; at last they dropped a gas shell and he was overcome for over an hour as he was

Wm Economou

so weak and tired he could not get his mask adjusted in time.

He had his information and delivered same to his officers, and the engineers set out to build bridges over the river with material he had discovered while on his reconnaissance. He was ordered to act as pilot to the ambulances that were ordered into Audenarde that same night as he was the only man who knew the road and it was so dark and stormy he stood on the running board to safely guide them through the dangers, and here again he was gassed, as with his rifle and narrow space he could not get his mask on in time. Arriving in the town he had orders to assemble the wounded and establish a first aid station in the town, which he did at Hotel Le Ville. The Allied armies made twenty-three miles in three days, continuous fighting all the way, but dislodged the Germans after four days' hard fighting. The Ninety-first was ordered to rest and later, the French had taken their places and had lost some of the ground gained by the Americans, they were ordered to make their second offensive on November 10, 1918. They regained lost ground and were pressing the Germans back when the armistice was signed and the war was over. For distinguished services during the two offensives here at Audenarde, Economou received his decorations—the Croix de Guerre and the Gilt Star from the French Government, and the Silver Star and the Victory Medal with three clasps from the United States Government. With the Ninety-first, Economou left France, arriving in San Francisco on April 29, 1919, and was discharged at the Presidio on May 3.

Returning to civilian life, Mr. Economou remained about the Bay district a short time, then came to Gilroy and bought an interest in the Liberty Grill, remaining there until in August, 1921, when he sold out and opened the Victory Cafe at the corner of Martin and Monterey streets. Here he has a very modern establishment and is fast building up a good and profitable business through his square dealing with all with whom he comes in contact and he has already made a place for himself in the community. He takes an active part in the Gilroy Chamber of Commerce and the local post of the American Legion; is a Republican in national politics, but in local matters believes in supporting the best men. In religious faith he adheres to the teachings of the Orthodox Greek Church.

FRENCH W. LAKE.—A booster whose services to Santa Clara County are always highly appreciated is French W. Lake, the orchardist of Bodfish Road, near Gilroy. He was born in Brodhead, Green County, Wis., on August 5, 1888, and since his settling in the Golden State has made good to such an extent that his own success is the best endorsement of things Californian. His parents were Jacob and Lavina (Burdick) Lake, the former a native of Wisconsin, who was reared in Lafayette County, brought up on a farm and there sent to school. He engaged later in lumbering and in milling, and in 1897 he migrated to California and settled in Los Angeles. After a while he conducted a general store at Lamanda Park, and there he also operated a ten-acre ranch. At the end of three years he returned with his family to Wisconsin, and when, in 1906, they again came West, they located at San Jose. Since then, Mr. Lake has been farming near Saratoga on a very desirable ranch he acquired by purchase.

French Lake continued his studies at the Polytechnic College of Engineers at Oakland, from which he received his degree in 1913; he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad and remained in the Department of Construction, Western Division, until 1916, then enlisted in the U. S. Army, at Oakland, and joined the infantry; and two years later he received his commission as second lieutenant.

The following year he was made first lieutenant in the First Engineering Corps, and then he was detailed to service at Washington, D. C. He remained with the War Department nine months, but at the first opportunity for foreign service he volunteered, reaching Antwerp, Belgium, in the fall of 1919.

While at Washington, Mr. Lake was married to Miss Gertrude Smith, a daughter of Norwood Smith, a prominent attorney of Natchitoches, La., representing the Texas, Louisiana & Pacific Railroad, and at Natchitoches she was reared and schooled. On arriving abroad he was assigned to Department B, 1st R. R. Op. Engrs., at Coblenz, and he had a wonderful experience in a foreign land; and his experience was all the more agreeable because he was permitted, with the privilege given concerning wives to other officers, to send for Mrs. Lake. In August, 1920, a baby son was born to them at the romantic spot on the Rhine, and the little fellow was at once named French W. Lake, Jr. In December of the same year, Lieut. Lake asked for his release, and resigned his post; and on returning to America, and California, he came into the Santa Clara Valley and settled here. Wishing to establish interests for himself, he purchased the farm known as the J. P. Sargent ranch, not far from the Lewis place in the foothills near Gilroy, and he at once set about the development of the property, and such has been his success that in the past year alone he has made wonderful strides. He is most optimistic about the future of the Valley and he never loses an opportunity to inspire others with enthusiasm and courage.

W. H. MAIN.—An expert, enterprising and very progressive leader in the automobile world of Santa Clara County who has done his part in affording adequate service to the people of Los Gatos desirous of getting prompt, first-class and moderate-priced machine-shop work at home, is W. H. Main, owner of the "Automotive," one of the best-equipped establishments in this part of the state, at Los Gatos, near which town he was born. On March 8, 1885, he entered the family of J. M. Main, a well-known orchardist who died in 1917, the son of pioneers who came here in very early days; and growing up, he was married to Miss Emma C. Franklin, the daughter of the distinguished Major William H. Franklin. J. M. Main hauled the first quicksilver obtained from the mountains in this locality, and for twenty-two years he teamed over the steep mountain grades and was widely known as one of the ablest of men in his line of activity, thoroughly familiar with routes and knowing every face likely to be encountered on the way.

W. H. Main joined the other boys at the local schools, and when old enough to do so, entered the oil business, working for two and a half years as a driller and a steam engineer for the Watsonville Company, then, for another two and half years, he was outside gas engineer for the Fairbanks Morse concern. In 1905 he went to San Jose, took up automobile repairing and worked with Al Hall, famed

for his association with the Liberty Motor, continuing there for four years. He left San Jose in 1910 and opened the Gem City Garage; but in March, 1914, he sold out and then, for a couple of years, was in the laundry trade. In 1916 he returned to the automobile industry and four years later opened his present place where he employs two men steadily and which has such a full equipment of machinery that he is prepared to take care of any job. Being the pioneer automobile man of Los Gatos, the Main shop remains the mainstay of the town.

At San Jose, 1905, Mr. Main was married to Miss Maude E. Cornell of Los Gatos; and their married life has been rendered happier by four children: Dorothy, Edna, Barbara, and Rettie. Mr. Main is a Mason and a Republican.

ANDRE AZEVEDO.—Dairy interests of Santa Clara County find an enterprising representative in Andre Azevedo, who by his practical, progressive and scientific methods has made the Vendome Ranch one of the show places in Northern California. He keeps abreast of the times in every way and his diligence and determination have brought to him well-deserved success. He was born on the Isle of St. George, in the Azores, January 10, 1874, the son of John Mattos and Izabel (Santos) Azevedo. For many years the father successfully engaged in general farming, but he is now living retired on that island at the age of eighty years, and the mother also survives.

Mr. Azevedo is the fourth in a family of thirteen children and he acquired a fair education in the public schools of his native island, on which he continued to reside until his seventeenth year, when he sought his fortune in the United States, six of the family having already preceded him to this country. Landing at Boston, Mass., he journeyed to San Mateo, Cal., and for a season was employed in driving the horses for a hay press, receiving $1.50 per day. In October, 1891, he went to Point Reyes, in Marin County, where he worked for two years, after which he went to Sausalito, and with his hard-earned savings purchased a one-eighth interest in the White Kitt Ranch, near that place. Owing to the general business depression then existing throughout the country, he made slow progress and at the end of twelve years removed his share of the business, consisting of eighty head of stock, to another ranch, becoming a partner of Manuel S. Casho, and for five years they were associated in dairying. Mr. Azevedo then acquired possession of the dairy, which he later removed to Novato, forming a partnership with M. T. Freitas, now a retired capitalist of San Rafael. This relationship continued successfully for nine years, when the business was sold to Messrs. Hill & Kilpatrick, its present owners, and while a resident of Novato Mr. Azevedo was instrumental in organizing the Novato Bank, of which he remained a director until recently.

In 1919 Mr. Azevedo came to the Santa Clara Valley and became one of the owners of the Vendome Dairy, located on the Brokaw Road, north of San Jose. His business associates are F. S. Soares, M. A. Silveira and Frank Scamas, all of whom are prominent residents of San Francisco, and proprietors of the San Francisco Dairy Company. They lease 420 acres, of which 300 acres are situated near Alviso, while the 120-acre tract is located on the Brokaw Road, where Mr. Azevedo resides, and they are the owners of 300 head of stock. The Vendome Dairy furnishes employment to eleven men, is modern, sanitary and well equipped. Mr. Azevedo possesses that expert knowledge of his occupation which can come only through long practical experience and is ably and intelligently conducting the dairy, which he has made one of the models of its kind in this section of the state.

On September 25, 1899, Mr. Azevedo was married to Miss Anna Bettencourt, who came to California with her brother in 1893, locating at Sausalito. Four children have been born to them: Manuel, a resident of San Rafael, married Miss Rosa Matos, of Novato, by whom he has one child; John, of Sunnyvale, Cal., married Mary Machado, the daughter of F. A. Machado, a sketch of whom appears elsewhere in this volume; Andrew and Eva are attending school. Mr. Azevedo gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and is a member of the Church of Five Wounds at East San Jose. He is a charter member of the Milk Producers Association of San Francisco, and for the first four years following its organization was a member of the board of directors. He is a member of the Ancient Order of Druids and is also identified with the U. P. E. C., the I. D. S. I., of which he is a past officer, and the I. D. E. S., of Oakland, Cal., of which he is the supreme officer.

L. H. SHORE.—One of the prosperous ranchers of the Mountain View district of Santa Clara County is L. H. Shore, a representative of a prominent family of Kings County, Cal., where he still owns an excellent ranch of 160 acres. He was born in the rural district near Hanford, June 24, 1874, a son of John H. and Susan (Hahn) Shore. The father crossed the plains in an early day and became a pioneer of Tulare County. He passed away in 1890 and the mother in 1915. They were the parents of nine children, the subject of this review being the fourth child. His education was obtained in the public schools of Hanford, and then he followed in his father's footsteps, becoming a successful rancher of Kings County.

The marriage of Mr. Shore occurred at Santa Clara and united him with Miss Leora Bubb, the daughter of that worthy pioneer, William Henry Bubb, who was born in Washington County, Mo., December 26, 1836, and with his parents crossed the plains to California in 1850, arriving at Placerville, September 26, going from there to Fremont, on the Sacramento River, where they remained three months; then to Nevada County, afterwards to Downieville, Yuba County, and finally to Santa Clara County, locating at Mountain View in 1851. There in conjunction with his father they followed the stockraising business until 1855, and in 1857 went to Fresno and Tulare Counties, started on his own account and continued there until 1865, when he sold out and returned to the Santa Clara Valley. Mr. Bubb became a very extensive farmer of the district, and besides owning a ranch of 150 acres, he owned a half-interest in the large warehouses at Mountain View. On October 16, 1867, at Mountain View, he was married to Miss Susan Farrar and of their family of children only two are living, Mrs. L. H. Shore and Mrs. Louise Adams, the wife of Charles E. Adams, of San Jose. William Henry Bubb passed away at his home forty years ago, the mother surviving until 1913.

A. Azevedo

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Shore farmed in Kings County for five years; then they moved back to the old Bubb homestead where they have lived ever since. They have improved their place and keep it in a high state of cultivation. Mrs. Shore represents a type of energy no less forceful than that of her father, and through hard work and care the old homeplace has been kept in excellent repair and is one of the most comfortable of the old-time houses in the Santa Clara Valley. The fine drives, well-kept yards, family orchard, family garden, the fine old live oaks, eucalyptus and other kinds of trees, which were planted by her father, and are now gigantic and imposing in their beauty.

GEORGE R. LEWIS.—Among the wide-awake, far-seeing and capable business men, who are responsible for the permanency of the buildings and residences of Los Gatos, is George R. Lewis, the owner of the oldest plumbing and tining establishment in Los Gatos. A native of Burlington, Iowa, he was born August 22, 1869, and is the son of Osmar and Jennie E. (Gibson) Lewis; the father now resides in Oakland. George R. attended the public schools of his native city and then attended Doane College at Crete, Nebr. In 1886 he came to California and located at Los Gatos, and in the following year purchased the business of Perkins & Son. In 1897 Osmar Lewis disposed of his grocery business and joined his son in the plumbing business. The father is now retired, but the business is still known under the firm name of Lewis & Son. Many of the best business blocks, the high school and many of the principal residences attest the splendid character of Mr. Lewis' workmanship.

The marriage of Mr. Lewis united him with Miss Maud Salisbury of Thompson, Pa., and they have two children, Alfred O. and Howard S. Mr. Lewis was a member of the board of trustees of Los Gatos for four years and gave his best efforts to improve the city; during this time the Carnegie Library was provided for and the erection of the building begun. He has served his community as a member of the board of school trustees for thirteen years and during the entire time was secretary of the board He is a member of Ridgely Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F., and served as secretary for four years, and is also a past grand. For twenty-six years Mr. Lewis has served as superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday-school. Keenly interested in all matters that pertain to the progress and prosperity of California, he is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and takes a good citizen's part in all civic matters.

WILL GEORGE LIDLEY.—Los Gatos, now recognized as one of the most progressive and most promising of towns in Santa Clara County, is fortunate in having, among her well-equipped and well-managed business houses, an excellent pharmacy, of which Will George Lidley, one of the popular of professional men in the Valley, is proprietor. He was born at Kansas City, Kans., on January 7, 1891, the son of John Lidley, an expert mechanic, who had married Miss Freda Liapple. The family came to San Francisco in 1907, and there Mrs. Lidley, beloved by a wide circle of appreciating friends, breathed her last, survived by her husband.

Will G. Lidley enjoyed the advantages of both the grammar and the high schools of Kansas, and in that state and in San Francisco obtained his pharmaceutical training. He came to Los Gatos as manager of Wulzen's Drug Store, at that time a branch of a concern with which Mr. Lidley had been associated in San Francisco, and he continued to manage the business for three years. Then, in 1919, he purchased the establishment, and since then he has directed his efforts toward making it the leading drug store in Los Gatos and one of the best stores of the kind and size in Santa Clara County. He has been president of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Gatos for the past three years and also served as president of the Merchants' Association for a year; these responsibilities speak for themselves.

At San Francisco, in 1917, Mr. Lidley was married to Miss Blanche Arnold of San Francisco, a lady of accomplishment deeply interested—as he is—in both the present and the future of Los Gatos. Mr. Lidley belongs to the Elks and the Woodmen of the World.

VINCENT B. STONE.—One of the well-known painting contractors of San Jose and Santa Clara County is Vincent B. Stone, of San Jose. He has been identified in this line of work for many years and is now located at 22 Colfax Street and conducts business under the firm name of Stone & Curry Company. He was born at Topeka, Kan., on July 3, 1886, the son of Alonzo and Mary (Burton) Stone, the latter dying when Vincent was a child. The father reared him, doing the best he could at all times and giving him every advantage possible. He is now residing on a farm near Pittsburg, Kansas.

Vincent attended the public schools of Cherryvale, Kans., and being ambitious, studied at night school, and later in a technical school, where he took up the work of a draftsman. When he was only twelve he had started to learn the painter's trade, and this calling has engaged his entire time and attention ever since, with the exception of two years he spent as a salesman. In 1907 he located in San Francisco and was employed on many of the buildings erected there until he came to San Jose in 1919. Arriving here on April 15, he organized the firm of Stone & Curry Company and has since been doing the leading contracting business in his lines in this county, and has executed contracts for many of the leading residents of both city and country, and the leading business concerns, among them the Carl Horn Dancing Academy; Dreamland Dancing Pavillion; La Molle House; Swedish Lutheran Church; Lewis Building; Congregational Church; Elks Hall. All of the Associated Oil Company's stations from San Mateo to Gilroy; the Cooperative Cannery; the A. J. Hart, Dr. Dorothea Lee, and V. T. McCurdy residences, and the McCoy and Allen apartment houses.

The marriage of Vincent B. Stone united him with Miss Mildren Egan, a native of California and daughter of William and Lena (Mitchell) Egan. The Mitchells, William and Elizabeth (Gray) Mitchell, were pioneers and the latter, still living, is a native daughter. Her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Gray, is also alive and a resident of San Jose, hale and hearty at the age of eighty-six. Mr. and Mrs. Stone have two children, Florence and Herbert. He is a Mason, active on the coaching committee; an Elk and member of the Chamber of Commerce, and is a Repub-

lican and a Methodist. He is always ready to help any movement for building up the city and county, and is a successful man.

CHARLES O. DEAN.—Varied experiences and associations, with diversified occupations, have given to Charles O. Dean a broad knowledge of the great West, and have deepened in his mind a conviction that Santa Clara County offers, to energetic settlers with keen business judgment, opportunities unsurpassed by any other section of the great empire by the sunset sea. He was born in New Salem, Armstrong County, Pa., on December 8, 1877, the son of Calvin W. and Amanda (Lankard) Dean, both natives of Pennsylvania. Calvin Dean was an engineer and is now a resident of Los Angeles.

Charles Dean received a good education, having attended the public schools of Pennsylvania. After his school days were over he took up structural engineering with the American Bridge Company, remaining with them for several years constructing bridges and buildings. He came to California in January, 1907, and located at San Francisco, where he was superintendent of construction of steel buildings for three years; then began his career as a contractor of steel structures, in which he made a splendid record, his building operations extending from San Francisco to Prince Rupert, B. C.; and at the latter place he constructed a 20,000 ton floating dry dock, the largest dry dock in the world. Among some of the Class A buildings in San Francisco of which he was the contractor of steel construction, are the First National Bank, Mills Building, Mechanics Institute, Commercial Building, Richelieu Hotel, the Alcazar, Columbia and California theaters; he rebuilt the steel work for the new Emporium and later did the steel work for the addition to the Emporium. He also did many other buildings, in fact twenty-four Class A buildings in the city, probably having more Class A buildings to his credit than any other contractor on the Pacific Coast.

In 1917 he came to Santa Clara County and bought a sixty-acre ranch east of San Jose and after improving it and building a good, substantial residence on the place, he sold it and purchased a twenty-acre orchard on Williams Road, which he also sold at a profit, and then bought another place near by which he turned at a profit and then purchased his present place of twenty-three acres on the Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road where he resides with his family. This orchard is full bearing and devoted to raising cherries, apricots and prunes. Mr. Dean is the local distributor of the Cletrac tractor with offices and show rooms at 269 West Santa Clara Street, and in connection has a complete service department. His territory includes the best portion of Santa Clara, Alameda and San Mateo counties, and he also carries a line of agricultural implements to go with his tractor, among them the Knapp disk plow, Oliver mold board plow and the McAdam disk harrow.

In Butler, Pa., Mr. Dean was first married to Miss Myrtle Covert, who passed away leaving two children, Raymond and Richard. Mr. Dean's second marriage occurred at San Jose, when he was united with Miss Mattie E. Sheffer, a native daughter of Santa Clara County, born at Lexington, whose parents were pioneers of the county. Mr. Dean is considered among the most enterprising, capable and resourceful men of his county, and he is the type of citizen whose presence in San Jose has been most helpful to the permanent welfare of the county. He is a Mason of the Royal Arch degree, as well as a member of the Sciots and of the Maccabees. In national politics he is a stanch adherent of the Republican party and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, taking an active part in advancing the commercial importance and prestige of the county.

MRS. MADELINE STRALLA.—Born in the province of Cuneo, Italy, Mrs. Madeline Stralla is the daughter of Judge Antonio Pirra, who was born in Nissa, France, of an old French family. He was a prominent attorney-at-law and served as judge at Lequio, Tonaro, for thirty-six years until the time of his death. He was a splendid man and left a most excellent record, his memory being still revered by the citizens of his district. Mrs. Stralla's mother was Catherine Abona, who was also born in the province of Cuneo and comes of an old and distinguished Italian family who were wealthy land owners. Her uncle, Capt. Carl Abona, was captain in the Italian army until his death. In his youth he studied for the priesthood but went to war, serving in the War with Austria in 1848, being twice wounded. Mrs. Stralla's mother was a well educated and cultured woman, loved by all who knew her. She died at the age of forty-two years leaving two children, Madeline and her sister Marina who still resides in Italy.

Madeline Pirra received a good education in the schools of Lequio, residing with her father, her mother having died when she was only eleven years old. In 1894 she was married to Louis Cornero, a native of Italy, but of Spanish descent. He was the owner of a good farm and after their marriage they engaged in agriculture, horticulture and viticulture. They were well situated but came to California the result of a dare which was accepted and carried out. Leasing their lands and residence they came to Santa Clara County. Mr. Cornero was employed at Los Gatos when he was accidently killed by a live electric wire on January 14, 1908. A year later his widow moved to San Francisco and engaged in business. In San Jose, January, 1911, she was married a second time, being united with Giacomo Stralla, who was born in the same part of Italy. They were proprietors of the Monviso Restaurant, 2124 Polk Street, San Francisco, continuing for five years, when they sold out. In 1901 she located in Los Gatos and soon afterwards she bought out Ripkins Bakery and established the American-French Bakery. It was a small affair, but she remodeled and enlarged it and installed up-to-date machinery. By the use of two auto delivery wagons, bread and pastry is delivered all over the adjoining country.

By her union with Mr. Cornero she was the mother of six children: Catherine; Antoniette, Mrs. North of San Francisco; Frank; Antonio; Louis, and Esther. Mrs. Stralla still owns her father's old farm and residence in Lequio, Italy, where he held his court and where she was born and spent her youth. She is a member of the Catholic Church in Los Gatos and is an American citizen, enjoying her franchise as a Republican.

Chas. O. Dean

ANGELO BERTELLI.—One of the most progressive and well-known young business men of San Jose is Angelo Bertelli, who has been a resident of this city for several years. He was born in Milano, Italy, June 4, 1886, the son of Giovanni and Cecilia (Negri) Bertelli, both natives of Italy, the father being a merchant in his native country. Angelo received his education in the schools of Milano, and having early determined on the line of work he wished to follow throughout his life, when but sixteen years old he took up the trade of a mechanic and for about ten years followed this line. In 1913 he decided to leave his native land, and on arriving in America he went on to Evanston, Ill., and later, with the small capital he possessed he opened up a garage, known as the Dempster Street Garage, and in connection therewith he had a large storage and general repair shop, employing twelve men. He was meeting with much success, when the severe cold, which made serious inroads on his health, made it necessary for him to seek a warmer climate. He disposed of his business and came to California in 1916, and for five months was proprietor of a garage in Dixon, Solano County. When the garage was sold, he came to San Jose, arriving here January 1, 1917. He found the wagon shop at Market and Pierce streets for sale, with the rent only twenty-five dollars a month, so he bought it for $750 and took over the lease. Later he sold out the stock and made a profit of $3800, besides retaining some of the tools and machines, and then opened up a garage which he called the San Jose Auto Repair Shop, and also engaged in the buying, selling and exchanging of machines. His business soon assumed large proportions and he took in a partner, Peter Figone, continuing under the same name. Both worked early and late and their patrons soon learned the value of their services, finding that they could always find Mr. Bertelli on hand to attend to their wants immediately. He took over the agency of the Texan and the Loraine automobiles and then bought the property, 186 by 192 feet.

In 1919 Mr. Bertelli took the agency for the Moon automobile and dropped his other agencies to give all of his time to distributing the Moon car over Northern California, changing the name of the business to the Moon Automobile Company of San Jose, Bertelli & Figone, owners. In 1920 he opened a large show room in San Francisco at 1125 Van Ness Avenue, but finding that the two places took too much of his time, he sold the San Francisco agency in 1921, keeping the six counties of San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz, Monterey and San Luis Obispo, having seven sub-dealers in these counties, with service stations for the Moon car. In the meantime business had grown so that it was necessary to have larger quarters, so he rented his place and bought the Locurto Motor Company. Here he has a modern, up-to-date plant, equipped with electric power, completely fitted for service and battery work of all kinds, and with a fine display room for all types of Moon cars. He is also the owner of other valuable property in San Jose.

On September 22, 1914, Mr. Bertelli was married to Miss Naomi Berttolani, a native of Lucca, Italy, and the daughter of Attilio and Ersiglia Berttolani. One daughter has been born to them, Elsie. Mr. Bertelli is a member of the Italian-American Club and of the California Auto Trades Association. In politics he is a Republican.

LUCIAN M. BEALL.—Among those who are contributing to the commercial development of Campbell through the capable management of their business interests is numbered Lucian M. Beall, proprietor of the leading drug store in the town. A native of Michigan, he was born in May, 1859, and his parents, S. N. and Celesta J. (Harrington) Beall, are both deceased. In the acquirement of an education he attended the grammar and high schools of Michigan and in 1896 came to Campbell but did not take up his permanent residence in the town at that time, going to Los Gatos, where he remained for eight years. For thirty-seven years he has been engaged in the drug business, having been connected therewith previous to coming to California in 1895. On July 5, 1900, he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons at San Francisco, receiving the first certificate as a registered pharmacist ever issued by that institution and being offered a chair therein, but did not accept. In May, 1914, he purchased a drug store in Campbell and this he has since successfully conducted, broad experience having given him an expert knowledge of the business, and his reliability in filling prescriptions, combined with his reasonable prices and courteous treatment of patrons, have won for him a large trade.

Mr. Beall was united in marriage to Miss Cora Miner, also a native of Michigan, and they are well and favorably known in Campbell, where they have many friends. In his political views Mr. Beall is a Republican and a Knights Templar Mason. In the management of his business affairs he has been progressive, energetic and capable and in the discharge of his duties as a citizen he has at all times been actuated by a regard for the public welfare.

CARL A. JOHANSON.—A resident of California for over forty years, Carl A. Johanson, who is familiarly called by his many friends Carl Grant, was born near Gothenburg, Sweden, August 12, 1849, where he was reared on his father's farm and received a good education in the public schools of his locality. When twenty years of age he went to sea. After being in the coasting trade for a while he came around Cape Horn to San Francisco in 1874. The vessel was out 144 days and ran out of vegetables and he suffered great hardship. After arriving in California he followed the coasting trade for several years until he quit the sea and went to Gilroy Hot Springs where he was employed for five years, after which he came to San Jose in the employ of Thomas S. Montgomery, manager of the Phelan property in San Jose, having charge of the Martin Block and the Phelan Building for several years. Resigning he located at Wrights, where he was proprietor of Wright's Station Hotel for two years. He then purchased the present ranch of thirty acres where he built his home and has made his residence with his family ever since. He cleared the land and set out a vineyard of Tokays which is well cared for. For years he has been engaged in hauling fruit from the ranches to Wrights and now has a two-ton truck for that purpose. Aside from his farming he has been the roadmaster of his district for over thirty years,

seeing that the roads are kept in good condition, a matter in which he has had much valuable experience.

At Wrights, October 14, 1894, Mr. Johanson was married to Miss Bertha Kuhn, who was born in St. Louis, Mo., coming here with her parents, George and Kate (Faber) Kuhn, when she was in her first year. Her father was a tailor and he died at Wrights, June 24, 1894, fifty-three years old. Her mother now lives in Redwood City, aged seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Johanson have five children: Carl August, Jr., served twenty-one months in the U. S. Army, and fifteen months of the time overseas; he is now at McKittrick; Herman is in Watsonville; Josephine is in San Francisco; Edward is assisting his father; Jack is attending Los Gatos high school. Carl Johanson is a Republican and fraternally is a member of Ridgely Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 294.

GEORGE C. WELTZ.—A native son of Santa Clara County George C. Weltz was born near Alma, July 28, 1891. His father, Xavier, a native of Alsace, France, came to New York, and made his way across the continent to California. After working for some years in San Francisco, he located in Santa Clara County, and since then has been a farmer in the Santa Cruz Mountains. He was married in California to Miss Louise Buron, a native of San Francisco, of whom he was bereaved a few years ago. They were the parents of twelve children. George C., the third oldest, received his education in the public schools of his district. When seventeen years of age he began his apprenticeship under Charles H. Pierce, but later went to San Francisco, where he worked at his trade for fourteen months and then returned to Alma and worked for H. O. Smith as blacksmith; later he worked at his trade in Gilroy for C. H. Pierce, who had moved there from Alma. During the World War he was rejected for service in the army on account of physical disability, so he went to work in the shipyards at Baypoint on the building of transports, continuing until July 20, 1919, when he returned to Alma and purchased the blacksmith shop at that place. In October, 1921, he built the present shop on the State Highway, at Lexington, where he is engaged in general blacksmithing.

Mr. Weltz was married at Alma to Miss Irene Van Loane, who was born at Ukiah; her father, George T. Van Loane, now resides in Alma. Mr. Weltz is a member of the Woodmen of the World, the Los Gatos Lodge of Odd Fellows, and with his wife belongs to the Rebekahs.

BERTEL BERTELSEN.—A native of Denmark Bertel Bertelsen was born in Holstebro, Jutland, February 5, 1883, a son of Jens and Marie (Fulg) Bertelsen, who reside on the farm in Denmark. Bertel was the third oldest of their eight living children and after completing the excellent schools, for which Denmark is famed, he apprenticed as a blacksmith in his native place for three and a half years, after which he followed his trade in different parts of Denmark until twenty-three years of age, when he entered the Third Company, Fourth Regiment, of the Danish Army, serving the required time and received his honorable discharge. After this he engaged in blacksmithing on his own account for a while, until he concluded to locate in California. Selling out his belongings he arrived in the Golden State in March, 1913, and worked at his trade in Davis for four months. Locating in Los Gatos in July, 1913, and in 1915 purchasing an interest in a shop in Los Gatos, he sold out six months later and located in Saratoga on February 9, 1916, buying out Wilson's blacksmith shop. He continues the business of general blacksmithing and horseshoeing, his place being equipped with power drills, lathes, etc.

Mr. Bertelsen was married in San Jose to Miss Laura Jorgensen, who was born in this city, a daughter of P. T. Jorgensen, a pioneer contractor and builder in San Jose. They are the parents of one child, Viola May. Mr. Bertelsen is a member of the American Order of Foresters, the Saratoga Lodge of Odd Fellows, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs. He is also a member of the Saratoga Improvement Club, and is past president of the San Jose Lodge of Dania.

JOAQUIN J. PASHOTE.—A member of the firm of Pashote Bros. of Milpitas, Joaquin J. Pashote is identified with the commercial and social life at Milpitas. Pashote Bros. own several business interests and houses in Milipitas and operate a store, auto truck business, restaurant, ice-cream parlor and meat market. At present the firm is composed of Joseph, Frank and Joaquin J. Pashote and their mother, Mrs. Marian Pashote. Joaquin J. Pashote was born at Irvington, Cal., September 29, 1887, a son of the late Joseph Pashote, who was born on the Island of Fayal, in the Azores, and came as a young man to California, where he became a farmer and orchardist. He was married at San Leandro to Miss Marian Prairie, who was likewise a native of Fayal. Through frugality and industry they prospered, devoting their attention to farming, stockraising and horticulture.

The Pashotes' advent to Milipitas dates back to 1908, when the father came here and bought the property which comprised a store and barber shop, and placed his sons in charge of the various business affairs, while he himself went back to his farm and orchard. In 1909, a disastrous fire burned them out, but their present enlarged premises were soon built. The father located in Milpitas in 1912, but died the year following at the age of fifty-four. To the parents were born eight children: Joseph, who runs the ice-cream parlor and restaurant at Milpitas; Lena, who is the wife of J. R. Carlo, a merchant at Milpitas; Frank, who is in charge of Pashote Bros.' store and auto truck business in Milpitas, also helps run the restaurant; Manuel is a barber in San Jose; Joaquin James has charge of the meat-market interests of said firm at Milpitas; Tony, who was interested in the auto truck and restaurant business and a member of Pashote Bros., died at Milpitas in February, 1922, leaving a widow, whose maiden name was Eva Dingham, and two children, Albert and Clarence; Mary is the wife of Joe S. Nunes, who helps run the meat market; Johnny Edward died in France; he was wounded in the Battle of Argonne Forest and died two weeks later.

Joaquin J. Pashote was married at Milpitas in 1911 to Miss Augusta McNamara, a daughter of Jeremiah McNamara of San Jose. They have three children: Edward Joseph, Dorothy Marie and Gertrude Margaret. Mr. Pashote is a member of the W. O. W. and of the Catholic Church. He is a deputy sheriff of

Joseph A. Langin

Santa Clara County and a member of the board of trustees of the Milpitas schools. Active and popular, he did much to make a splendid success of the Fourth of July celebration at Milpitas in 1922, as head of the barbecue and riding committee, 2100 pounds of choice beef being barbecued.

JOSEPH A. CHARGIN.—A patriotic American whose associations from birth, leading him to look back with fondness toward the Old World and forward with eagerness and faith toward the land of his adoption, have made him much interested in the welfare of foreigners, is Joseph A. Chargin, of San Jose, who was born in Mirca Brac, Dalmatia, Jugo-Slavia, on April 10, 1865, the son of Anthony and Frances (Lebedina) Chargin, vineyardists in Dalmatia. He was educated in part in his native country, and continued his studies in America, at night schools and through private teachers. In 1881, he first came to California, and for a while he was active in Amador County. Then he removed to San Jose, but not until he had tried restaurant management in San Francisco, and somewhat similar work in Hollister. For a quarter of a century he has been in San Jose, and he is probably the oldest merchant in his line here, and Chargin's Grill, through his enterprise and affability became one of the most popular restaurants in the city. However, catering was not the limit of his capabilities, for Mr. Chargin had become interested in horticulture and owned several ranches, which began to take so much of his time that in 1920 he turned the management of Chargin's Grill over to his brother Jeremiah, so as to give all of his time to the management and development of his orchards in which he is ably assisted by his sons. Associated with his sons he owns thirty acres in Evergreen district devoted to raising prunes and apricots and with his son-in-law, another ranch of twenty-four acres in the Quito district, where he grows prunes, and with his brother Jeremiah, he owns still another eleven acres a short distance south of Morgan Hill, devoted to walnuts and prunes. Mr. Chargin is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers Association in which he has taken an active and prominent part, not alone for himself, but particularly on account of the solicitation of his Jugo-Slav friends, who insist on his acting as trustee to look after their interests. This trusteeship is for seven years. Mr. Chargin is also a member of the California Walnut Growers Association as well as the Cherry Growers Association of California. He was one of the organizers and has been a director of the Growers Bank of San Jose since its incorporation, and is also interested in other financial and manufacturing establishments

In 1890 Mr. Chargin was married at Plymouth, Cal., to Miss Josephine Smith of Amador County. A daughter, Frances, is a graduate of both the San Jose Normal and Notre Dame College and is now the wife of Dr. W. H. Lawrence of San Jose; Victor A., a graduate of Santa Clara University is an attorney-at-law practicing in this city; Joseph A., Jr., is also a graduate of Santa Clara University as a civil engineer. He was with the county surveyor and during the World War was commissioned a first lieutenant in the U. S. Army and served overseas for two years. He is now engaged in ranching; Lawrence J., a graduate of Santa Clara University, is now engaged as a horticulturist here; the younger members of the family are Madeline J., Gerald J., Maryon and John M., Maryon passing away at the age of eight years. Mr. Chargin resides with his family at his comfortable residence, 167 Vine Street, and they attend St. Joseph's Catholic Church. He belongs to several fraternal orders and civic organizations and was for several years president of the Slavonian-American Benevolent Society. He is a Democrat in national politics.

HARRY ULYSSES BALL.—Among the old and highly respected residents of Los Gatos is numbered Harry Ulysses Ball, the pioneer blacksmith of the town, who has made his home in Los Gatos for a period of forty-six years. A native of Portsmouth, Ohio, he was born April 10, 1844, a son of Orlando Ball, whose demise occurred in the Buckeye state. His education was acquired in the public schools of Ohio, and on starting out in the business world he served an apprenticeship to the blacksmith's trade in Portsmouth, which he followed in that state for four years. In 1863 he started for the West, drove a mule team across the plains and first located in Salt Lake City, Utah, where he remained for one and a half years in the employ of Ben Holliday on his various stage lines in Utah. Ten years were spent in Idaho as a horseshoer, and he then came to California, arriving in Los Gatos in 1876. For six years he was employed by Mr. Seanor, whose blacksmith shop he purchased at the end of that time, at first having a partner in the enterprise, but is now conducting the business independently, being the pioneer in this line of activity in Los Gatos. He now owns his shop and building on Main Street. He is an expert farrier and blacksmith and the superior quality of his work, combined with his well known reliability in all business transactions, has won for him a large share of public patronage.

Mr. Ball was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Jenkins, a native of Canada, who passed away in 1911. In his political views he is a progressive Republican, supporting the platform of that party where national issues are at stake, but at local elections he votes for the candidate whom he regards as best fitted for office. He has never dissipated his energies over a broad field but has continued in the line of work in which he first engaged, and his present success is largely attributable to this fact. In business circles of Los Gatos his standing is of the highest and as a citizen he is loyal, progressive and public-spirited, his upright life having won for him the unqualified esteem of a large circle of friends.

GEORGE RAGGIO.—A native son of California and a member of one of the old families of San Jose, George Raggio is numbered among the leading business men of the city, being well known as a cement contractor, in which connection he has built up a large business. He was born on Twelfth (now Thirteenth) Street, San Jose, September 15, 1876, a son of Antone and Mary Raggio, who reared a family of seven children, three sons and four daughters. The father was a native of Italy and by his first marriage, which occurred in that country, he had two children. As a young man, in the early '50s, he emigrated to the United States, and making his way to California, he settled in Tuolumne County, where for a few years he was employed in the mines. He then came to San Jose in about 1867 and purchased property on what was then Twelfth Street but has now become Thirteenth Street. He became a successful horticul-

turist, purchasing twenty-one acres of land on the Northern Road, which he devoted to the raising of fruit, developing one of the finest orchards in this section of the state. He passed away when fifty-four years of age, but the mother survives and is now residing at 151 North Thirteenth Street, just across the street from the old family homestead. With the growth of the city the property has increased in value and it has been divided into lots by the Rucker Realty Company, constituting one of the attractive residential sections of San Jose.

George Raggio attended the public schools of his native city till the age of sixteen years. However, during vacations, as early as twelve years, he secured the position of water boy with a cement crew, thus gaining his initial experience in a line of business which he has since continued to follow. When sixteen years old he began working for Brookbanks & Kelley, pioneer cement contractors, and continued with them for many years. His ready adaptability and close application soon won him promotion, and before he had reached the age of eighteen he was made foreman of a crew of men. Through industry and economy he accumulated sufficient capital to establish a business of his own, and he now ranks with the leading cement contractors of San Jose. Owing to the excellence of his work and his straightforward, reliable dealing, he has been awarded many important contracts, among which may be mentioned the cement work on the Montgomery Hotel, the Twohy Building, the Y. M. C. A. Building, the Alum Rock Bath House, the hall for the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Hall of Records Building.

In San Jose, November, 1901, Mr. Raggio was married to Miss Jennie Corotto, who was born near Hollister, Cal. Her parents were pioneers of San Benito County but now reside in San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Raggio have become the parents of a daughter, Genevieve, who is attending the San Jose High School. The family reside in a fine home at 139 North Thirteenth Street. For recreation Mr. Raggio turns to hunting, trapping and fishing, going to the Sierras on hunting and fishing expeditions, both all over California and into Oregon each year and is very successful in securing lots of game and fish. He is a Republican in his political views and for many years he has been a prominent member of the San Jose Builders Exchange. He has thoroughly identified his interests with those of the city in which his entire life has been spent and his progressiveness has been a potent element in its upbuilding.

PICCHETTI BROTHERS.—Ranchers on the Montebello Road, Anton and John Picchetti or Picchetti Bros. are successful horticulturists and viticulturists. They were both born in San Jose, Anton on April 15, 1884, and John on September 12, 1886. Their father, Vincent Picchetti, was born in Novara, Italy, and came to California when a young man in the early days, locating in Santa Clara County, where he followed dairying for a while until he became foreman of the Villa Marie for the Jesuit Fathers, and while there he purchased 160 acres on the Montebello Road, the nucleus of the present Picchetti Ranch. He made a trip back to his old home in Italy and there married Theresa Chicoletti and immediately brought his bride to Santa Clara County. Locating on his ranch he began clearing and improving it, setting out vineyard and orchards and built a winery, adding to it from time to time until it comprises 500 acres; about half of the acreage is in orchard and the balance is vineyard and grain land. He had completed a new residence, with everything well improved when he was called by death in 1904 at the age of fifty-six years; his widow now makes her home in San Jose. She was the mother of five children, four of whom grew to maturity: Anton and John of Picchetti Bros., operating the Picchetti Ranch, and Attillio and Hector, engaged in the automobile business in San Jose.

Anton and John Picchetti, after completing the schools in their home district, entered the San Jose Business College where they were graduated after which they returned to the ranch and actively assisted their father until his death, when they took up the management of the ranch, continuing the improvements, clearing more land and setting out fruit trees, mostly prunes and apricots. Anton was married to Miss Anita Pecchorini, and they have two children, Hector and Virgil. He is a member of the N. S. G. W. John was married first to Emma Grosetti, who died leaving one child, Alda. He was married the second time to Miss Josephine Prattini. Politically they are firm believers in protection for Americans, and are stanch Republicans.

JOSEPH C. PROVENZANO.—Among the many desirable citizens whom Italy has contributed to California is Joseph C. Provenzano, who dates his residence in San Jose from 1907. He has built up a large business as a plasterer contractor during the intervening period of fourteen years, owing to his thorough knowledge of the trade and known reliability. His birth occurred at Corleone, in the province of Palermo, Italy, on December 9, 1880, his parents being Mariano and Frances Pauline (Cortimeglia) Provenzano, the former a contractor.

In the grammar and high schools of Corleone, Joseph C. Provenzano pursued his education, later completing an engineering course, but he has never followed that profession. When seventeen years of age he left his native land, arriving in New York City with one Italian penny in his pocket. He possessed the confidence in the future characteristic of those who are just starting out on life's journey, and, after serving an apprenticeship to the plasterer's trade, had no difficulty in securing work along that line. For five years he remained in New York City and in 1902 made his way to California, first locating at Los Angeles, where he secured work as a plasterer with a prominent building contractor of that city. His employer was much pleased with the work done by Mr. Provenzano, who had received thorough instruction in his trade under Gustave Lucchesi, a leading contractor of New York City. While a resident of Los Angeles he worked on the Bank of Italy Building and many other large structures of that city, but in 1907 he came to San Jose, where he has since made his home. He entered business circles here as a plasterer contractor and has been very successful in the undertaking, having done the work on the Hippodrome Theater, the Catholic Church of East San Jose, and many other large buildings in the city, in addition to a number of homes, and his excellent

J. Hogüello

work and straightforward dealing have won for him the confidence and support of the public. His business has now reached large proportions and he ranks with the leading plasterer contractors of the city.

In Los Angeles, Cal., on July 31, 1905, Mr. Provenzano was united in marriage to Miss Rosa Canzoneri, a native of that city and a daughter of Girolamo and Leoluchina Canzoneri, the former a prominent fruit merchant of Los Angeles. To this union six children have been born: Frances Pauline, Mariano, Bessie, Mary Antoinette, Jennie Lillian and Girolamo. Mr. Provenzano gives his political allegiance to the Republican party and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Lodge at San Jose. His fellow townsmen attest his sterling qualities and personal worth, as well as his business ability, and he has gained a wide circle of friends during the period of his residence in San Jose.

JULIO ARGUELLO.—A member of the famous Arguello family, intimately connected with the early history of San Jose, Santa Clara, Monterey and San Francisco, Julio Arguello was born at the old Arguello home at Santa Clara on December 9, 1870, one of the first mansions built there. It was later sold to Senator James W. Phelan and now it is the property of the University of Santa Clara and one of the college buildings will be erected on its site. It was the center of much of the social life of its day and its razing removes another landmark reminiscent of the past generation. The Arguello home was built by Don Jose Ramon Arguello, for many years the leading citizen of Santa Clara, being the son of Gov. Luis Antonio Arguello, first governor of California under the Mexican regime and now buried at the Mission Dolores, San Francisco. His father was Commandante Jose Arguello, a Castilian soldier, who was in charge of the Presidio at San Francisco and also at Monterey during the days of the Spanish rule. Our subject's mother was Isabel Alviso before her marriage, a member of the famous old Castilian family for whom the town of Alviso was named.

Julio Arguello lived at the Arguello mansion until he was seven years old, when the family removed to the Blake farm of 320 acres on Quito Road at Los Gatos, now the property of P. J. Walker. There he was reared until his fourteenth year, when he entered St. Mary's College at San Francisco, from which he was graduated at the age of eighteen. Don Jose Ramon Arguello died in 1876, when Julio was six years old, the father of fourteen children, and the mother later married again. Of these children only three survive: Isabel, the widow of Nicholas Denne, of Santa Barbara; Quito and Julio. Don Jose Arguello was at one time the most extensive landowner in the Santa Clara Valley, and he was the pioneer who donated the right of way to the Southern Pacific Railroad through his large holdings.

Mr. Arguello's marriage united him with Miss Sarah Maud Jones, who was born in Wisconsin, but was reared in Minneapolis. She came to California about fifteen years ago and her marriage to Mr. Arguello occurred at San Jose in 1911. By his first marriage Mr. Arguello had a daughter, Claire, now the wife of James Cortelyou. For some time Mr. Arguello was successfully engaged as a real estate broker, his specialty being the handling of vineyards in the San Joaquin Valley. He closed some of the important deals in this section, among them being the sale of the American vineyards at Del Rey and Hanford, the two bringing $525,000, the William Neumann vineyard at Belmont Avenue and Del Rey Road, which sold for $210,000, and many others. Mr. Arguello died from pneumonia, after an illness of only eight days, on February 14, 1922, and was buried at Santa Clara.

CHARLES A. PEARSON.—Among the younger generation of business men of Mountain View Charles A. Pearson has won a place for himself in the commercial activities of his native town. Born in Mountain View, February 15, 1888, he is the youngest son of Charles and Hildah (Peterson) Pearson. The father's sketch appears elsewhere in this work. Charles Pearson attended the grammar and high schools of Mountain View. He entered the employ of Rogers and Rogers, in the general merchandise business, and remained with them until his father established his own grocery business in 1905, the members of the firm being the father and son. The business grew to be the largest and most up-to-date grocery establishment in Mountain View, employing fourteen men; and seventeen horses were used in the delivery department. The business was later sold to good advantage and Charles A. bought a half interest in the Junction Garage owned by Charles C. Skinner.

The marriage of Mr. Pearson on April 18, 1911, united him with Miss Bertha J. Etzkorn, a native of Missouri, who came to Mountain View to join her parents, who had already settled here. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are the parents of two children—Edward and Carl Pearson.

The business of the Junction Garage grew to such proportion that the proprietors realized the need of a larger building more centrally located and Mr. Platt agreed to build an adequate garage at the corner of California and Castro streets. It is one of the finest and most modern garages in the Santa Clara Valley, up-to-date in every respect. They deal in Chandler, Packard and Cleveland cars, Cletrac tractors, Kelly-Springfield tires, and auto accessories, and employ as many as twelve men in the machine shop. Mr. Pearson is a capable executive and as such is contributing his full share to the success of the growing business.

CHARLES PEARSON.—A pioneer citizen of Mountain View, who has spent many active years in business and ranching is Charles Pearson. He was born July 15, 1855, at Sylvesborg, Sweden, near the Baltic Sea. His father, Peer Brukson, was a house and ship carpenter, and his mother, before her marriage, was Kjorsti Jenson, and was born in the same place as her husband. Charles Pearson grew up in Sweden and received what education he could in the common schools of his native land. When he was fifteen he began work in a leather store connected with a tannery, thoroughly learned the leather trade, and by the time he was nineteen, he was head man. The best hides for sole leather came from South America and Mr. Pearson's employee had built a new three mast bark for the hide trade with South America. Being of a venturesome disposition, Charles Pearson interviewed the captain and became one of the crew of the new bark bound for South America. They sailed from Sweden via England

taking on a load of coal there, touching again at Montevideo, they took on a load of salt for salting the hides. When they had secured a load of hides they set sail for the home town in Sweden, having been gone eleven months. Mr. Pearson immediately engaged with another Swedish sailing company and for six years was occupied on sailing vessels from Sweden, Norway, England and America and thus acquired a fluent knowledge of the Scandinavian and English languages. In his voyages, he visited Denmark, Germany, Finland, Russia, England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Portugal, Italy and Sicily. For three years he was engaged in the orange shipping trade from Sicily to St. Petersburg. Finally shipping as a sailor on an American sailing vessel, the Big Bonanza, from New York City with a general cargo of merchandise, he came around Cape Horn to San Francisco, arriving May 8, 1881, after a stormy voyage of six months, seven weeks of which was spent in rounding the Horn, where the most terrific storms were encountered. After arrival in San Francisco, he learned that he had a cousin by the name of Andrew Johnson, at Mountain View. He was induced to take a job working in a vineyard, so he gave up his idea of becoming a master navigator or ship captain, which for many years had been his ambition. He continued to work for his cousin until his death in 1883 and then rented a vineyard. The first year proved disastrous, and he took a job as foreman on the Swain ranch.

The marriage of Mr. Pearson occurred in 1883 and united him with Miss Hildah Peterson, a resident of San Francisco, who was born and reared in the same town in Sweden. For fourteen years he was foreman of the Swain ranch, and on the ranch being sold, he removed to Mountain View and engaged in business. While employed as foreman, he purchased a home in Mountain View at the corner of Villa and Bryant streets, and Mrs. Pearson and the two boys resided there in order that the children might have the advantage of the best school facilities. The first ranch which Mr. Pearson owned was in the mountains, which he disposed of and purchased a six-acre piece of the Murphy ranch, which he also sold. In 1909 he purchased his twelve-acre piece on the Alviso Road near Sunnyvale, on which he raises corn, sugar beets and garden truck. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are the parents of two children: Alfred W., a structural engineer, residing at San Mateo, married Miss Isabel Williamson and they have one child, Alfred W., Jr.; Charles A. is in business in Mountain View, the junior member of the firm of Skinner and Pearson. In national politics Mr. Pearson is a Republican.

ED. SCAGLIOTTI.—A highly-esteemed orchardist and vineyardist whose success and prosperity have been attained largely in the vicinity of historic Gilroy, is Ed. Scagliotti, who resides three and a half miles from town on the Bodfish Road. He was born in Italy, in the province of Lisandria, on October 23, 1881, the second son of Peter Scagliotti, a well-to-do farmer and vineyardist, who had married Miss Laura Savio. Both parents were from the same province.

In 1900, Ed. Scagliotto reached California and located at Gilroy; and being willing to work, he soon found employment with Miller & Lux on the Glenn ranch, and was paid from the start fifteen dollars per month. The second year, he was promoted to be foreman of the field men; and during the next four years of his employment by the Miller & Lux estate, he had entire charge of the Lewis Place ranch near Gilroy, then was transferred to the Lomas vineyard, and from there to the Bannister place, where he was superintendent of the dried fruit department of all of the Miller & Lux ranches in the vicinity of Gilroy.

In 1915 he resigned and, in partnership with three brothers, acquired a tract of 120 acres of land known as the Farmer Ranch, and he immediately commenced developing it as a fruit orchard and vineyard, although it required much hard work and expense to clear the land. In 1920, he bought his brothers' interests and assumed sole control, and he has since further improved the farm by a beautiful and comfortable home. For years he has also dealt in fruit and grapes, being an independent buyer in other parts of the state beyond the Santa Clara Valley, and manufactured wine until prohibition was declared.

At Gilroy, on June 9, 1903, Mr. Scagliotti was married to Miss Amelia Reale, a daughter of Joseph and Vina Reale, both of whom are now deceased, and three children have blessed the union: Lillian, William and Peter, all attending the Gilroy high school. Mr. Scagliotti was made a citizen at San Jose in 1915, and since then he has supported the Republican party.

CHAS. H. MUIR.—A popular official whose executive ability is much appreciated is Charles H. Muir, the manager of the San Jose Country Club, who was born in Scotland, a native of Glasgow, where he first saw the light on November 6, 1881, the son of Joseph and Robina (Blake) Muir. His father was a merchant, and he is still alive; the devoted wife and mother, however, passed away in 1905. They had six children, among whom our subject was the youngest, the elders being John, Alexander, Anna, James and Grace. Charles attended the high school at Glasgow, and then was apprenticed to an architect, whom he served for five years at Glasgow. He then left for Durban, in South Africa, and there identified himself with the firm of Greenstreet & Aldwinchal, in whose service he remained for one and a half years. On his return to Europe, he joined his father in conducting hotels and a wine business in various parts of Ireland, but after three years, he decided to come to America. In 1906, therefore, he reached San Francisco, just after that city had been laid low by earthquake and fire, expecting to take up architectural work again in the rebuilding of the town; but, as conditions were not promising, for three years he managed the Menlo Park Country Club. At the end of that period, he came to San Jose and took charge of the newly-organized San Jose Country Club, and this he also conducted with success for three years. He then opened a restaurant in Alum Rock Park, and ran it as a summer concession. He provided accommodations for 500 people, and with an enviable experience, often catered to 1,000 and more people at barbecues. In July, 1921, he again took the management of the San Jose Country Club. He is a member of the Commercial Club of Santa Clara County, and is a Republican.

At San Diego, on January 20, 1909, Mr. Muir was married to Miss Saloma Cedelia Kimberlin, the daughter of James and Estella Kimberlin, and on the maternal side of Scotch-Irish descent. Miss Kimberlin was born in Louisville, Ky., and when yet a girl accompanied her parents to Kansas, where she at-

Earl Reeve

tended the grammar school. In her eighth year, her mother died; but her father was spared to her until 1921. Mrs. Muir is a charter member of the San Jose Y. W. C. A., and Mr. Muir belongs to the San Jose Masons. He is also a life member of the Blythwood Lodge No. 817, S. R., and is a member of the Elks.

EARL REEVE.—A native of California, Earl Reeve was born on the old Martin ranch south of Gilroy, August 9, 1874, the son of Oscar A. Reeve, born in Ohio in 1836, whose father, Henry Reeve, was a pioneer of Santa Clara County. Henry Reeve was a native of Albany County, N. Y., but his parents moved to Lake County, Ohio, and there his education was completed. In the year of 1849 he farmed thirty miles west of Chicago, Ill., remaining there until 1853, when he crossed the plains to California, bringing with him his wife and seven children. On September 15 of the same year he arrived in San Jose, and embarked in farming and dairying until 1854, when he removed to Gilroy township, and settled on his ranch one mile south of town, comprising three hundred acres, and on this old home place the father of our subject was reared. He married Mary Jane Fine, who came around Cape Horn in 1855 with her father, S. P. Fine; they had six children, one being deceased.

Earl Reeve was educated in the schools of Gilroy and spent his spare time working for his father on his ranch west of Gilroy, known as the Fine Estate, where they moved in 1896, and here he laid the foundation for a thorough training in horticulture and agriculture. A number of years ago Mr. Reeve entered the fruit raising industry and developed sixty-six acres of the Fine Estate on the Bodfish Creek Road, bringing them to a high state of productivity and there his mother resides with him. He belongs to the Farmer's Union and is a charter member of the California Prune & Apricot Growers, Inc. He is also a member of the Live Oak school board of trustees, and politically he casts his vote for the Democratic candidates.

OSCAR BENSON.—An orchardist who has prospered during the years of his residence in the Golden State, Oscar Benson has done his share toward the wonderful progress made by Santa Clara County in the past twenty years. Mr. Benson is a native of Sweden and was born there on March 22, 1867, his parents, Ben and Petronella (Ebbeson) Anderson, now both deceased, having lived and died there. The father, who was by trade a ship's carpenter, spent many years as a seafaring man, in the line of his work. After his schooling was completed in the public schools of his home vicinity, Oscar Benson became interested in the meat business and dealt in cattle until he crossed the ocean to the United States, arriving here May 1, 1892. Locating first at Mayfield, Cal., Mr. Benson later came to San Jose, and there he established Benson's Market. He conducted this enterprise with good success for eighteen years, when he sold out and came to the Pioncer school district, where he purchased forty acres on Kooser Road. Here he has an orchard of prunes and apricots and a vineyard, and all of his time is spent in giving his orchard and vineyard careful and scientific attention, with results that amply justify his labor.

Mr. Benson was married in this district to Miss Caroline Malech, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Malech, pioneer settlers here, and three children have been born to them—Elmer, Frederick Oscar, and Olga D. In performing his political duties, Mr. Benson votes the Republican ticket, and he gives intelligent cooperation to all that will help in the community's welfare, serving for twelve years as a school trustee. In fraternal life he is prominent in the ranks of the Woodmen of the World, having been a member for twenty-four years.

EDWARD G. KEEBLE.—Operating on an extensive scale as an orchardist, Edward G. Keeble has become closely identified with the horticultural interests of Santa Clara Valley, since coming here to make his home, nearly twenty years ago. Mr. Keeble's native state was Tennessee, and there he was born at what was known as Miller's Cove, Blount County, on April 4, 1872, his parents being Marion and Jane (Clark) Keeble, both born and reared in Tennessee. Marion Keeble, who was a well-known resident of this part of Tennessee, was postmaster at Miller's Cove, and also served as justice of the peace there; he passed away on May 5, 1890, the mother surviving him only until December of that year.

In 1891 Edward G. Keeble made a trip to California and was so much impressed with what he saw that he determined to some day make this his home. He returned to his old home in 1892 and was married in 1894 to Miss Mary Hatcher, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Hatcher, old residents of Blount County. He again came to California in 1903, returned the following year and in 1905 brought his family to Santa Clara County, with the intention of making this their permanent home. He first entered into partnership with his older brother, R. P. Keeble, but after a short time sold out his interest and acquired the orchard of Judge Lewis at Edenvale, taking up his residence there in 1906. In 1918 he sold this orchard for $95,000, and as an evidence of the rapid increase in values of orchard property in the Santa Clara Valley, in two years it was resold for $150,000. In 1910 Mr. Keeble took a lease on the Fisk orchard on South Monterey Road, this running until 1930, and this fine property of 114 acres of choice fruit requires his entire time in superintending its care, a position for which his long training and thorough experience has eminently qualified him.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeble are the parents of five children: Annie P. married John Lannin of San Jose, and they have one child; Rebecca lives at San Jose; E. G., Jr., is a rancher; Florence and Martin are attending school. Capable and enterprising, Mr. Keeble has taken his place among the progressive men of this district, and has served three years as trustee of the Oak Grove school.

GASPARE GRECO.—Among the Italian-American business men of San Jose, Gaspare Greco occupies a prominent place. He was born in Italy August 16, 1877, the son of Fortunato and Josephine Greco, who immigrated from their native land of Italy and settled first in New Orleans, later at Redwood City, Cal., where the father established the Greco Salt Works, owning and operating it up to the present time. Gaspare Greco was educated in the public schools of New Orleans, where the family located upon their arrival in the United States. His first independent venture in the business world was as a manufacturer of macaroni in New Orleans, where he owned and operated the largest bakery there for ten

years; then for ten years he was engaged in the wholesale and retail grocery business; next he became extensively interested in the brewing business, organizing three companies and being connected with four others, among them being the Dixie Brewing Company. In 1917 he came to California and with his brother, Anthony, organized the Alba Canning Company and served as its president for two years. In 1920 he engaged in the canning business on his own responsibility and organized and erected the plant of the Santa Clara Valley Canning Company, of which he served as president. Owing to his initiative, coupled with unlimited energy, he helped to start the big boom in the canning business which has resulted in a complete reformation of the methods employed

The marriage of Mr. Greco united him with Miss Marie Sparicio, and to them three children have been born: Joseph G., vice-president of the Greco Salt Company, at Redwood City, owned by his grandfather, Fortunato Greco; Josephine, Mrs. Philip Barbaccia, and Fortunato. Capable and industrious, Mr. Greco is well deserving of the prosperity he has enjoyed, and he is a loyal supporter of his adopted city of San Jose.

WEIR C. LOSSE.—An enterprising, experienced and successful business man, who is the worthy representative of one of the most influential, because most progressive men of affairs in the California commercial world in his day is Weir C. Losse, of the well known firm of Losse Bros., of San Jose. He was born at Indianapolis, November 7, 1887, the son of Henry E. Losse, a native of New York City, where he was born in 1853. He migrated West to St. Louis as a young man; there finished his education, and married Miss Caroline Keogh, of St. Louis, but really also a native of New York City; then he returned to New York City, and entered the service of Austin, Nichols & Co., the wholesale grocers; then came back to St. Louis, and going to Indianapolis, he assisted in forming the firm of Losse, Kuhn & Larger, wholesale grocers of that city. This firm sold out in 1890, and all three of the business associates came out to Santa Clara County, Cal. H. E. Losse was the first to visit the Coast, coming here in 1889, to buy prunes and dried fruit for his Indianapolis wholesale establishment. He was so favorably impressed with the Santa Clara Valley that he induced his partners to say good-bye to the Hoosier State, come to San Jose and build the packing house near the Southern Pacific Depot, for which they were famous from 1890, since it was one of the first wholesale dried fruit packing houses in the city.

H. E. Losse soon bought a ranch of 1100 acres at Visalia, and later it was sold to California Packing Corporation. Later Mr. Losse's San Jose packing house was burned in 1911, and he then made his headquarters in his Santa Clara packing house, continuing until he sold it to Rosenburg Bros. Mr. Losse, in 1909, had purchased the great Delmas Ranch of 504 acres, near Sunnyvale, which once belonged to the well known criminal lawyer of that name, and Mr. Losse continued setting out orchards and to manage it until his death, April 11, 1918, at his home in Sunnyvale. Mrs. Losse died at Santa Barbara in the spring of 1921, leaving this valuable ranch to the three children surviving her: A. N. Losse, who was born at Indianapolis and married on June 23, 1881; W. C. Losse, the subject of our story; and a daughter, Vivian Losse, now the wife of Dr. Blair, who also resides in San Jose.

Messrs. Losse Bros. own the largest apricot orchard in the state, consisting of 150 acres, orchards of peaches, pears and prunes. Although plentifully endowed with this world's wealth, Mr. Losse and his brother, after recently selling 164 acres to Mr. C. Schlessinger, continue to visit the Fruitvale district every day, and to do their full share of labor in the orchard. H. E. Losse was president of the old Santa Clara Valley Bank of Santa Clara, which was later sold to the Bank of Italy, and the sons inherit his exceptional business ability.

At Santa Clara, in June, 1917, Mr. Losse was married to Miss Anita Riordan of San Jose, and they reside at 50 Hanchett Avenue, in that city. Mr. Losse is a prominent member of the Country Club. A sister of Mr. Losse, Mrs. Blair, lives at 7 Martin Avenue, and has two children: Beatrice L. and Caroline. Santa Clara County has been developed largely through such men of rare foresight, optimism, courage and aggressive enterprise as the late H. E Losse and his equally public spirited, gifted sons.

JOSEPH MARION BRIMSON.—A native son of the great Golden State, Joseph Marion Brimson has won for himself a prominent place in the commercial life of Los Gatos. He was born at Gilroy, Santa Clara County, February 15, 1872, a son of Thomas H. and Louise (Stayton) Brimson, the father a pioneer of California of 1866. Thomas H. Brimson was born in England and came with his parents to New York City when four years of age. After his father's death his mother married a second time, and he ran away from home when twelve years old, paddling his own canoe until the Civil War. When eighteen years old he volunteered and enlisted in an Illinois regiment and served until the close of the war. Immediately afterward he came to California, crossing the plains in an ox-team train to Gilroy. He was married in Gilroy to Miss Louise Stayton, born in Nevada. Her father, Robert E. Stayton, crossed the plains in 1849 to California and was afterwards a miner in Nevada and then later became an early settler of Gilroy. Of the eleven children of Thomas Brimson, six of whom are living, Joseph Marion is next to the eldest. The father passed away in San Jose in 1919 and the mother in 1900.

Joseph Marion Brimson was educated in the public schools of Gilroy. He helped his father on the ranch until he was nineteen years of age and then worked at various occupations. During the year of 1906 he removed to Dallas, Ore., and was in the butcher and cattle business until 1914, when he disposed of it and removed to Eureka, Cal., engaging in the butcher and cattle business at McKinleyville until 1916; then he sold out and located near Soquel, where he farmed and conducted a hay business in Soquel. In December, 1917, he located in Los Gatos, where he engaged in the dairy business, serving the townspeople with an excellent quality of milk. In November, 1920, he sold out and established his present real estate business on Main Street, Los Gatos.

Mr. Brimson's marriage in Salem, Ore., united him with Miss Nellie Hardy, born at Aromas, Cal., and they are the parents of one child, Edith Jane. Polit-

ically he is a Republican and he belongs to the Odd Fellows, the Yeomen of America and the Chamber of Commerce. Liberal and kind-hearted, this generous spirit, combined with his tireless habits of industry, makes him one of the community's dependable citizens.

JOHN M. ZOLLARS.—Among San Jose's live wires is John M. Zollars, who is now engaged in the business of paints and contractor for paperhanging, painting, etc., his place of business being located at 52 South Second Street, where he carries on a large volume of business. Mr. Zollars was born at Mt. Orab, Ohio, on September 29, 1857, and is the son of Charles and Caroline (McMillan) Zollars; the father is a native of Germany, while the mother was born in Pennsylvania. John M. Zollars received his education in the public schools of Ohio, and at the early age of twelve years he was thrown on his own resources, so he began working at odd jobs and then learned the general carriage trade and later the blacksmith trade. In 1876 he entered the employ of Hall and Locke at Cincinnati, Ohio, remaining there until 1885, when he removed with his family to the Pacific Coast, locating at San Jose, Cal., and here he invested in real estate in the Hyde Park Tract. As it advanced a great deal in value, he disposed of this property to a good advantage and in 1892 established a carriage and wagon business, locating at Third and East San Fernando streets. Disposing of this in 1906, he engaged in the paint business and as a contractor for paperhanging. He built up a very profitable business and continued at 30 West Julian Street until 1918, when the plant where the paint was manufactured was destroyed by fire. He then located at 37 South Second Street, and in 1921 came to the present location, where he has been even more successful. He is now building his own plant and will be able to move into it before long. Mr. Zollars is also the owner of a forty-acre orchard at Livingston, Merced County, Cal., which is also proving a profitable investment, in producing the finest fruits.

LESLIE E. SAMPSON.—Among the younger business men of Palo Alto, Leslie E. Sampson is making a name for himself as the junior partner of the firm of Mathews & Co., enterprising grocers of Palo Alto. A native son of California, he was born in Redwood City, San Mateo County, September 28, 1894, a son of E. H. and Ella (Fisher) Sampson, the former a native of Washington, D. C., and the latter of Ohio. His father was mayor of Redwood City for eight years and is now the chief engineer of the S. H. Frank Tanning Company in Redwood City, where both parents reside. Leslie is the younger of two children; his brother, Eugene, lives in Fresno and is employed by the Standard Oil Company.

Leslie E. grew up in Redwood City, and after finishing the grammar grades, he entered the Cogswell Polytechnic College at San Francisco, from which he was graduated in December, 1914, after pursuing the regular four years' course in mechanical drafting and the general polytechnic work, including surveying, which he followed in 1915; then he was employed by the Pacific Gas & Electric Company at San Mateo, Cal., until the time of his enlistment, April 28, 1917, in the Aviation Corps. He went to Dayton, Ohio, and there learned to fly and had charge of a hangar. At the time of his discharge, March 1, 1919, he was a sergeant, first class. On January 1, 1922, he purchased the interest of Mrs. E. D. Clark in the grocery firm of Mathews & Co. and the partnership has proven both pleasant and profitable. He belongs to the American Legion at Redwood City; is a member of the Masons in Redwood City, of the Scottish Rite bodies in San Jose, and belongs to the Sciots of San Francisco.

WILLIAM A. RICE.—A rancher whose assiduous application to the problems of intensive agriculture and consequent success have entitled him to the satisfaction in retirement, is William A. Rice, now living at Morgan Hill. He came to California to reside about twenty years ago, and since then he has been more and more identified with the development of the Golden State's resources. He was born at Delton, Wis., on August 3, 1857, the son of Jacob and Nellie (Morrison) Rice, both natives of Ohio; and his father served with credit in the War of the Rebellion. He went as a volunteer from Wisconsin, returned home in 1864, but died soon after as the result of the hardships in his lot as a soldier warring in defense of the Union. All who ever knew him testified to his sterling character, and he thus bequeathed to his family the priceless legacy of a good name. Mrs. Rice died at her home in Minnesota in 1918, at the age of eighty-four years.

Handicapped through the necessity of having to work for others when he was a mere boy, William Rice nevertheless acquired a fair public school education; and then he entered the employ of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway and for eight years served as section foreman in Monroe County, Wis., where he had charge of construction and road building. He then removed to Lyon County, Minn., and acquired by purchase 160 acres of railroad land near Marshall, in that state. He farmed there for nineteen years, served as school trustee for many years and was also treasurer of his township. In 1902, he came out to California; and inasmuch as a son-in-law, M. R. Beach, had preceded him four months to Morgan Hill, he too located there with his family. He has since improved several very desirable ranches, and he now owns twenty-five acres of fine prune orchard. He belongs to the California Prune and Apricot Association, and for sixteen years has conducted a neighborhood drying ground and yard, handling as high as 300 tons of fruit in one season.

At Black River Falls, Wis., in 1882, Mr. Rice was married to Miss Minnie Bement, who was born at Madison, Wis., by whom he had one son, Arthur Rice, now married and living with his wife and two children at St. Paul. Mrs. Rice passed away in Wisconsin thirty-eight years ago. Mr. Rice again married in 1888, taking for his wife Miss Mary Johnson, who was born near Marshall, Minn. Five children have been born to this second union: Ella is the wife of E. A. Johnson, the contracting teamster who resides at Morgan Hill, and they have one child. Alice is Mrs. M. R. Beach, of the same locality. William A. Rice, Jr., saw faithful service in the late war, and now, married, has a ranch near Morgan Hill. Earl and Robert are at home.

EMILIO SCAGLIOTTI.—A patriotic Italian-American now residing near Gilroy, is Emilio Scagliotti, major in the National Army of Italy, from 1914 to 1918, and the progressive vineyardist operating near the Adams school on the Watsonville road. He was born in the district of Roncaglia, Casale, Monferato, Italy, on January 29, 1876, the eldest son of Peter Scagliotti, a well-to-do farmer and vineyardist who gave his family such advantages that he was sent to the public school amid delightful surroundings, near the home of his father. Two brothers had already come out to California when Emilio arrived in 1907 with another brother, and since then two more have come here

Seven years later, in 1914, Emilio returned to Italy and entered the army of his native country where he was made an instructor and for forty-two months served with the great armies in the commissary department and doing guard duty. He was promoted to major, and won his spurs in actual warfare. Upon returning to California, full of patriotic fervor for the best things Italian, but more than ever determined to espouse the still better, or broader standards of the Americans, he acquired in 1918 some sixty-five acres of choice land near Gilroy, and since then he has been developing it into a vineyard.

At Fiano Natta, Italy, on November 2, 1901, Mr. Scagliotti was married to Miss Anna Porro, a native of Italy; and their fortunate union has been blessed with the birth of five children. Louis graduated from school in Italy, and August, Edward, Angelo and Laura are still pursuing their studies, August attending Gilroy Union High and the others the Adams school. Louis, August and Laura were born in Italy; Laura, while Mr. and Mrs. Scagliotti were back there during the war. The other two were born in this country. In 1922, Mr. Scagliotti completed a beautiful, modern home on this ranch, and he is settling himself permanently next to the Adams school house, seven miles from Gilroy. Santa Clara County is to be congratulated upon such citizens as Emilio Scagliotti, devoted to his adopted country, loyal to the State, and a great "booster" of the locality in which he lives and thrives. Assisted by his neighbors he worked to get the electric line through this district to supply lights and power. The family belongs to the Catholic Church.

CHARLES THIEL.—A thoroughly progressive and efficient business man of Palo Alto, Charles Thiel is the enterprising proprietor of the Chatterton Bakery, located at 527 Ramona Street. He is a native of Germany and was born December 14, 1861, and when very young learned the baker's trade in Saarbrucken, Lorraine. When seventeen years old he left for the United States and landed in New York City and was occupied with his trade. He lived in several cities and either worked for others or operated bakeries of his own, but all the time he kept working toward the Pacific Coast, being employed in St. Louis, Philadelphia, Fort Smith, Ark., Seattle, Wash., and Portland, Oregon.

Mr. Thiel's marriage occurred in South Manchester, Conn., and united him with Miss Julia Lachat, born in Canton Berne, Switzerland, and they are the parents of three children, Harriet Elizabeth, bookkeeper for the Winchester Arms Company in San Francisco; Frieda Alice, a senior in the Palo Alto high school; William J. died at the age of thirteen years. In March, 1919, Mr. Thiel sold his bakery business in Ferndale, Washington, and the family removed to Palo Alto and purchased the Chatterton Bakery. Mr. Thiel is an expert in his line; and sanitation is strictly adhered to and his bakery is modernly equipped. Mrs. Thiel is a true helpmeet, assisting in the store besides attending to home duties and the care and education of her children. Mr. Thiel has prospered in his adopted country and has ever striven to give back from that which he has thus bountifully received.

GIACOMO MALATESTA.—One of the successful enterprises of Mountain View is the business known as the Ratto Gardens, Inc., and which requires an amount of skilled labor, daily and constant attention, and a business management that would do credit to a more pretentious corporation. One of the three owners is Giacomo Malatesta, popularly known among his friends as "Jack" Malatesta. A native of Italy, he was born at the seaport town of Genoa, on November 6, 1876, the son of Antonio and Teressa (Torre) Malatesta, and the latter was born, lived and died at Genoa. She reared a family of seven children, all living except Maria, who passed away in Italy. Emilio and his sister live in Genoa; Giacomo, of this sketch; Frank is a merchant on Laguna Street, San Francisco; Harry lives on Autumn Street, San Jose, and is the owner of a twenty-four acre orchard near Santa Clara; Luigia is the wife of Bernadette Crovo, a partner with Frank Malatesta in the mercantile business in San Francisco. The father, who was a chef, left his Genoa home many years ago and came to America; for some time he was chef at the Casto and Europe hotels in San Jose and was well known here; later he returned to Genoa and passed away there. After attending the public schools of Italy, Giacomo Malatesta learned the bricklayer's trade and also worked on farms in his native country. He served in the Italian army for twelve months, and when the term of his service expired, he crossed the ocean to New York, coming on to San Jose, reaching here January 1, 1878. Here he met his father and soon he went to work on ranches and orchards in Santa Clara County, and later at Lindsay, in Tulare County; for three years he was employed on the ranch of Charles Swall near Mountain View.

In 1910 Mr. Malatesta, with V. Casalegno and John Gamello, as partners, incorporated the Ratto Gardens, for the raising of all kinds of garden produce. They operate a tract of twenty acres one mile northwest of Mountain View, the land being owned by John Ratto, Mr. Malatesta's father-in-law, who has been a resident here for a third of a century. The company employs from nine to twelve men and supply fresh garden products to Mountain View, Sunnyvale, Los Altos, Stanford, Mayfield, Cupertino, Palo Alto and Menlo Park. Each of the three managing stockholders drives a three-ton truck, and go from place to place until the load is disposed of.

Mr. Malatesta was married on December 26, 1909, at San Jose, to Miss Minnie Ratto, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Ratto and a native daughter, born at San Francisco. They are the parents of one daughter, Irene Anna. Both parents were reared in the Roman Catholic Church and they adhere to the faith of their forbears.

Emilio Scagliotti

LUIGI M. MARIOTTI.—A substantial citizen of Los Gatos who has contributed his full share to its steady upbuilding is Luigi M. Mariotti, who was born in the Province of Massa Carrara, Italy, on December 26, 1862. He was the son of Augustine Mariotti, a man of affairs in the old home place, but both father and mother are now deceased. The fourth of a family of six children, Luigi M. Mariotti was educated in the schools of his native province, and later assisted his father in his business until 1887, when he came to America, arriving at Napa, Cal., with $10.40 in his pocket, where for the next nine years he worked on ranches. He began working at eighteen dollars a month and later started in the fruit business in San Francisco, made some money and went to Los Angeles, where he worked in a soda works two years. Then, after a short time spent in Napa, he went to San Francisco, where he engaged in the grocery and fuel business, and later he was in the liquor and cigar business, remaining there until 1907, when he took up his residence at Los Gatos.

As early as 1904 Mr. Mariotti had purchased the Los Gatos Hotel on East Main Street, that city, and after the fire in 1906, he sold out his bakery and in 1907 came to Los Gatos and took charge of the hotel. About the same time he established the Los Gatos Soda Works, which he built up to a large business. In 1912 he discontinued the hotel business and converted it into a lodging house and restaurant that he rents, also four other stores.

He purchased to the rear of the lot at the corner of Main and Wilcox streets and here he now has an acre of ground, and manufactures all kinds of soft drinks, in which he has built up an excellent patronage. He also owns other valuable residence property in Los Gatos, which he rents.

In 1900 Mr. Mariotti took a trip back to his native Italy and while there was married to Miss Elena Babini, and shortly after their marriage they made the long journey to San Francisco, where Mr. Mariotti again engaged in business. Six children have blessed their marriage: Therese, August M., Frank, Julia, Louis, Eugene, all at home, and are receiving every educational advantage which their parents can bestow upon them. Mr. Mariotti has been favored with good success in his business enterprises and is numbered among Los Gatos' prosperous citizens, a well-earned reward for his years of thrift. He is a member of the Druids in San Jose, and in politics is an independent, favoring every movement that will aid in the progressive development of this beautiful district of California.

GENNARO FILICE.—An enterprising, progressive and successful business man of whom Santa Clara County may well be proud is Gennaro Filice, president and general manager of the Filice & Perrelli Canning Company, Inc., of Gilroy. A native of Italy, he was born at Cosenza, August 7, 1890, the son of Michael and Delfina (Bozzo) Filice, substantial farmer folk and worthy in every way, who had the courage to come out to California in 1906, when they settled in Gilroy. Gennaro received but a limited schooling and at the age of eleven became a wage earner, and at the age of seventeen he struck out for himself and since then has gained a great deal through practical experience, a severe and hard teacher. He left his native country in 1906 and landed in New York, going thence to Montreal, Ontario and Winnipeg, then through British Columbia, working as he went along and becoming familiar with the conditions of the New World. He then came into the United States and to California, arriving at Gilroy in December, 1906, where he met his parents, who had arrived here the month previous from their native Italy. Looking about the town and vicinity, Gennaro entered the employ of the Bisceglia Brothers, proprietors of a cannery and owners of a ranch near Hollister, and he began work on the ranch and after mastering the details he became their foreman in 1912 and held that position until 1914. During those years he saved his money and he and his father bought six acres near Gilroy and there they erected their first cannery, being associated with John Perrelli and his family, who had arrived here in 1907. Mr. Perrelli was born in Italy on October 26, 1895, and was only seventeen when he joined with Mr. Filice in the canning business, and they have since been associated together, working under the firm name of Filice and Perrelli Canning Company. The first year, 1914, they put out a pack of 17,000 cases of tomatoes and this was only accomplished by the hardest kind of work, all those interested in the venture working from sixteen to twenty hours a day during the busy season in the little cannery on the six acres owned by Mr. Filice and his father.

So successful was their enterprise that in 1917 they incorporated for $100,000 capital stock, bought four acres in Gilroy at Lewis and Railroad streets and erected a small, but sanitary plant adjoining the Southern Pacific tracks. From that time their patronage warranted the enlargement of the plant each season and the increasing of their capital stock until in 1922 it is $400,000, and they handle over 350,000 cases of fruit and vegetables each season. Besides their canning and packing plant they own 205 acres of orchard, which they bought as bare land and have set to orchard and now, 1922, is coming into bearing. Their plant in town covers over one and one half acres besides the cottages for their help, the machine shop and boiler plant. During the busy seasons they have in their employ from 400 to 500 persons, and they specialize in packing their especial F. & P. Brand and ship to all parts of the country. To facilitate shipping they have a siding for their own use. The officers of the corporation are: Gennaro Filice, president and general manager; John Perrelli, vice-president and assistant manager; Frank Filice, second vice-president and assistant manager, and these three make up the board of directors of the corporation.

On July 12, 1914, at Gilroy, Gennaro Filice was united in marriage with Miss Angelina Perrelli, who died on November 27, 1917, leaving two children, Delfina and Michael. On November, 1920, Mr. Filice was again married, Miss Clara Bozzo becoming his wife. In politics he is a Republican and he and his family are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Perrelli married Miss Mary Filice and they have a son, Philip Perrelli. Both Mr. Filice and Mr. Perrelli hold membership in the Gilroy Chamber of

Commerce and unite in doing all they can to help build up the community in which they have made their success.

THOMAS MAURICE DOWLING.—Among the early-timers of San Jose, a resident of this city for more than a score of years, is Thomas Maurice Dowling, who was born in Iowa, at Muscatine, on March 4, 1868, and was the son of William Edward and Bridget (Kelly) Dowling. His father died some twenty-two years ago, but the mother passed away only recently.

Thomas Dowling was educated in the public schools of Iowa and was reared on a farm, later occupying the position of manager of a grocery store in Nebraska. He continued there until the year of 1897, when he came to California, and here he has been engaged in various occupations. Then he became employed as a conductor and motorman on the Santa Clara Street line of the San Jose Railroad for sixteen years; then worked for the Peninsular Railroad for a period of two years; he then returned to Nebraska, but after a short time the lure of the Golden State brought him back to San Jose. He farmed for a year at Manteca, and then received a position with Hale's Department Store, taking charge of their stock room, and here he has been employed for more than four years.

Mr. Dowling's marriage united him with Miss Lula M. Kevan, and they are the parents of William Edward, who was with the marines for two years; Frances Thomas; Elizabeth Wayne is a teacher at Mt. Pleasant, Cal.; and John Kevan. Mr. Dowling is well known in the circles of the Pastime Club and his popularity is attested by his election to the presidency of this social organization. Mr. Dowling is also affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, having been a member for the past twenty-four years. In religious faith, he is a member of the Catholic Church, and in national politics he is a Democrat, but in local affairs he puts party ties aside and votes for the best men and measures.

EMIL A. JOHNSON.—For the past twenty years Emil A. Johnson has resided in Morgan Hill, Santa Clara County, and has conducted a teaming contracting business up to the present time. He was born in Chicago, Ill., July 26, 1878, a son of August and Emma (Erickson) Johnson, both of whom are natives of Sweden. Both the Johnson and Erickson families emigrated to America in the early '50s and settled in the vicinity of Chicago, and followed farming pursuits. His father learned the shoemaker's trade and followed it in Chicago, Ill., for many years, having his own shop. The home place of the Johnsons was located on Lawrence and Kedzie avenues, and what was the Johnson farm is now cut through by some of the main thoroughfares.

Emil A. grew up on the farm and received what education he could in the schools of Chicago, but on account of his delicate health, his schooling was limited. During the early part of 1901, he removed to California and settled in Morgan Hill, and for the first three years of his residence was employed by the Gorham estate in ranch work. By hard work and economy he saved enough to buy a team and wagon and engaged in teaming and hauling between Morgan Hill, Gilroy and San Jose. Since 1904, Mr. Johnson has conducted his teaming business and has met with success. He has also had considerable experience in the orchard business and has just recently sold his ranch on Dunne Avenue.

Mr. Johnson's marriage occurred October 14, 1908, and united him with Miss Ella Rice, a daughter of William A. Rice, whose sketch also appears in this work, and she was born and reared in Marshall, Minn. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson are the parents of one son, Clarence Robert. Mr. Johnson owns a fine residence in Morgan Hill and the family are highly respected citizens of that city. In his political affiliations he adheres to the principles of the Republican party, and he is a member of the Foresters.

FRED J. ARNBERG.—The proprietor of a thriving dairy business at Gilroy, Fred J. Arnberg has made an excellent showing in this line of work in the short time he has been so engaged. He was born at Portland, Ore., on August 12, 1885, the son of Andrew and Clara (Magnussen) Arnberg, both natives of Sweden. He learned the coppersmith's trade in the shop of his father at Portland, and on coming to California, in 1903, he located at Gilroy, and for ten years was with the Thomas Mercantile Company, the following five years being identified with the plumbing department of the Robinson Hardware Company.

In 1916 Mr. Arnberg purchased twenty-five acres of land on the Bodfish Road, a part of the Los Animas Rancho, and in 1920 he added seventeen acres, fifteen acres of his holdings being in a fine orchard, while seventeen acres are devoted to alfalfa. In 1921 Mr. Arnberg started in the dairy business in a small way, with a herd of choice Holstein cattle, and he has now increased the number to seventeen. In an open competition he was awarded the blue ribbon and gold medal at the State Fair in September, 1921, the test of milk of his dairy showing 98.6 per cent, a record to be proud of.

Mr. Arnberg's marriage united him with Miss Ruby Ross, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Ross of Gilroy, and they have become the parents of four children: Fred, Jr., Jane, Ross and Thomas. In politics Mr. Arnberg votes the Republican ticket, and he gives his support to the commercial progress of the community through membership in the Chamber of Commerce of Gilroy.

GEORGE E. WALKER.—Coming of old New England stock, George E. Walker spent his early years amid the environment of the Green Mountain State. He was born at Rutland, Vt., on March 17, 1862, the son of worthy parents, farmers there for many years. He attended school at Rutland, and when he had reached man's esate, he went on the road as a salesman, representing the W. R. Kinsman Monumental Works, and after five successful years of traveling for this firm, he returned to the home farm. In 1892 he removed with his family to Worcester, and there they made their home until 1900, when the desire for a milder climate and the lure of California brought them to the Pacific Coast.

Soon after arriving here, Mr. Walker purchased thirteen acres at Morgan Hill, where the family took up their home, and in 1919 he added ninety-seven acres to his holdings, part of which he expects to plant to prunes. Progressive and enterprising, Mr. Walker has developed his property along the most

T. M. Dowling

modern lines, and has installed a gravity flow irrigation system at a great expense, in order that he might use the water on his land to the best advantage. He has made a close study of the best horticultural methods, and consequently has made a success.

While a resident of Rutland, Vt., on May 19, 1886, Mr. Walker was married to Miss Nancy S. Holden, descended from a sturdy old family of Scotch-English ancestry. Two children have been born to them: Janet J. is the wife of Ronald H. Coates and the mother of four children, and Louis M., who served in the U. S. Army during the World War, is ranching on the home place, on Llagas Road. Finding this an ideal climate to live in, Mr. Walker is more and more enthusiastic over the opportunities afforded in the Santa Clara Valley. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association. In fraternal circles, he is affiliated with the Modern Woodmen of America, having belonged to this order for twenty-two years.

OTTO F. JEMM.—For many years engaged in the mercantile business in the Middle West, in which he made a splendid success, and with an interesting career in the military service of his adopted country, Otto F. Jemm has been engaged principally as an orchardist and vineyardist since taking up his residence at San Martin in 1912. Mr. Jemm was born at Danzig, Germany, on May 27, 1863, the son of Herman and Teresa (Schulz) Jemm. Even while attending school, he spent his spare time in learning the general merchandise business, receiving a thorough training in this branch of business that was of great help to him in later years. Prior to coming to America, he served three years in the German Army.

In 1885 Mr. Jemm came to America, and for two years made his home in New York City. On May 6, 1887, he enlisted in Company I, Eighth U. S. Infantry, stationed at Fort Robinson, Nebr., and served for five years in the army. He went through the Indian troubles of 1890-91, experiencing all the dangers, hardships and suffering entailed in that conflict. He was among the captors of the notorious Indian chief, Sitting Bull, in September, 1890, and was also in the bloody encounter at Pine Ridge on January 2, 1891. He received his honorable discharge at Fort McKinney, Wyo., May 5, 1892, after which he located in Chicago, where he conducted a store at La Salle and Monroe streets, in the heart of the business district of that great metropolis. From there he went to Kenosha, Wis., where he established a large mercantile business, in which he was very successful, conducting it for about fifteen years. In August, 1912, Mr. Jemm came to California and settled at San Martin, where he has since made his home. He had bought his property in 1910, while on a visit to California. As an orchardist and vineyardist he has been most successful, so that he is now able to retire from active ranch life and enjoy the means he has accumulated through his years of successful activity.

At Chicago, in October, 1892, Mr. Jemm was married to Miss Pauline Ochsmen, born on November 7, 1863, in Silesia, Prussia, the daughter of Wilhelm and Caroline (Peitsch) Ochsmen. Mrs. Jemm came to this country with her sister, now Mrs. Caroline Barnickel of Allegan, Mich., arriving at New York City in 1889. Mr. and Mrs. Jemm are the parents of two children, Otto H., who had one year at University of California, is a Mason and served in the U. S. forces during the World War, having graduated as master gunner at Fortress Monroe, but did not get overseas on account of a bad knee, but was in service eighteen months and is now in the garage business at Gilroy; Alice is still attending school. A loyal citizen of his adopted country, Mr. Jemm is a Republican in politics and one of San Martin's dependable citizens. He has been a member of the Masons since 1910, holding membership in Keith Lodge, Gilroy, and belongs to the M. W. A.

F. L. RATHBUN.—A business establishment that has grown to be a leader of its kind in the county is that of F. L. Rathbun & Son, well drillers and dealers in pumps and well supplies, plumbing and plumbing supplies, in Los Altos, Cal. Mr. Rathbun was born on January 12, 1851, in Allegany County, N. Y., the son of Valentine and Myra (Geary) Rathbun. His father passed away when he was only six years old, and one year later his mother died. After the death of his parents, he went to live with an uncle, and then at the age of nine he went to Pennsylvania and began to earn his own way in life. His father's people originally came from Scotland to the United States and settled in Connecticut, the Scotch spelling of the name being "Rathbone." The paternal grandfather was a captain in the War of 1812. The only one living of a family of nine children, F. L. Rathbun worked on farms at Erie, Pa., and grew to manhood there.

His marriage occurred in Erie City, Pa., and united him with Miss Sarah Stoll, born in that city, the daughter of George Stoll, among the first settlers of Erie City, where he engaged in the brickmason's trade. In 1875 Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun left Pennsylvania for California and settled in San Francisco, spending two and a half years there; then removed to Placer County where Mr. Rathbun worked in a sawmill as foreman, and continued in that capacity for ten years; in 1888 the family removed to Truckee, thence to San Bernardino, remaining there for two and a half years. They then removed to Oakland, and Mr. Rathbun worked in a planing mill there and in San Francisco. In 1902 the family removed to Los Altos and bought a farm, and Mr. Rathbun was occupied with farming for nineteen years. In connection with his farming, he did contracting and building, and in 1911 established the well drilling business. Mr. and Mrs. Rathbun are the parents of two children: George Clayton, an engineer in San Francisco for the New Process Laundry; for nineteen years he was an acrobat, traveling with circuses; he resides in San Francisco; Frank William was born in San Francisco, learned the plumbing trade and worked for ten years for George Dollarmore; he was first married to Miss Minie Fistini of San Francisco, and they had two children, Lottie, now the wife of Ben E. Elkins, a radio operator residing in San Francisco, who was in the government service during the recent war; Juanita, married Walter Colbath, an employee of the Southern Pacific at Burlingame, and they have one child, Ethel B. Mrs.

Rathbun passed away and he was married to Miss Francis Nicholas. His third marriage united him with Mrs. Agnes Meeker. F. L. Rathbun and his sons are members of the Masonic order and all belong to the Sciots.

GEORGE EBER TARLETON.—A young business man who is gaining a foothold in the business world and who is well on the road to success is George Eber Tarleton, one of the owners of Russell's Garage at Saratoga, Mr. Russell being the former owner. A native of Santa Clara County, Mr. Tarleton was born at San Jose, December 13, 1891, the son of George L. and Ada (Munn) Tarleton. The father is also a native of California, his parents coming here in 1851. The paternal grandfather, Geo. W. Tarleton, planted his orchard in the Santa Clara Valley, some of the trees coming from France. George L. Tarleton is a buyer for the Pratt-Lowe Company and he and his wife reside in San Jose.

George E. received his education in the excellent schools of San Jose and after graduating from the San Jose high school he went into the transport service between San Francisco and Manila for one year. At the end of this time he took up his residence in Honolulu and followed electrical work there for about one and one-half years. Returning to San Jose he entered the shops of the Bean Spray Company and was with them for nine months, when he accepted the position of teller with the Bank of San Jose, and was with them for six years, or until his enlistment for service in the navy, July, 1917. He was in the service of his country for two years, nineteen months of which was spent aboard a submarine chaser in foreign waters in the war zone as chief engineer of Subchaser No. 148, doing duty there until August, 1919, when he brought the submarine to New York City, coming to Mare Island, where he was honorably discharged October 4, 1919. He then returned to his place in the Bank of San Jose, until July 1, 1921, when with a partner, George Wadey, he bought Russell's Garage at Saratoga, where the partners are doing a thriving business. They carry a full line of supplies, accessories, tires, and have the Ford agency.

The marriage of Mr. Tarleton united him with Miss Anne Anderson and they are parents of one child, Janet. He votes the Republican ticket and throws his influence on the side of all good measures. Fraternally he is a Woodman of the World and was made a Mason in the San Jose Lodge No. 10 F. & A. M. and is also a member of the Sciots and belongs to the Saratoga Improvement Association and San Jose Post 89, American Legion.

CLARENCE F. BRONNER.—A successful rancher of Morgan Hill, who has also been a trusted employee of the U. S. mail service since 1907, is Clarence F. Bronner, a native of Michigan, who was born at Pokagon, Cass County, on November 2, 1866. His parents were Solomon M. and Katherine (Armstrong) Bronner, both natives of New York, and the father is now making his home with his son at Morgan Hill. Mr. Bronner spent his boyhood in Indiana and Illinois, for a time attending the University at Valparaiso, Ind., later going to Montana, where he was located at Madison Valley, on the frontier, fifty miles from the nearest railroad station, working as an electrical and steam engineer in the copper mines in the Big Indian mine district.

At Freeport, Ill., March 25, 1903, Mr. Bronner was married to Miss Anna J. Stebbins, who was born in Lancaster Township, Stephenson County, May 18, 1880. She is the daughter of Warren Wayne and Mary Ellen (Schreiber) Stebbins, both born in Stephenson County and now residents of Freeport. In the fall of 1905 Mr. Bronner came to California, and in February, 1906, Mrs. Bronner joined her husband; they purchased a ten-acre tract on San Pedro Avenue, near Morgan Hill, and here they have developed a fine orchard. In December, 1907, Mr. Bronner started to conduct the rural free delivery, route 24, out of Morgan Hill, and for five years he covered this territory. When route 23 was formed he took charge of it and now is handling route 1, having been connected with the Post Office Department for nearly fifteen consecutive years. Mr. Bronner is a hearty booster for Santa Clara Valley and its possibilities. Politically he is an independent, supporting the best men and measures. Mr. and Mrs. Bronner are enthusiastic over California, and Mrs. Bronner takes an active interest in community affairs and is secretary of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist Church at Morgan Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Bronner have three sons, Warren M., Ralph W. and W. Blatchford, all in school.

SYDNEY CASSADY AND MILO J. NORTH.—Conducting their business as the Truck and Tractor Service Company, Sydney Cassady and Milo J. North have established a unique enterprise that bids fair to open up a new field for the expert machinist. They have devised a fully equipped portable garage and work shop, completely fitted out for any sort of work on automobiles, tractors, trucks or pumps. They specialize on overhauling all kinds of farm machinery, putting it in perfect order for the season's work, so that no time need be lost in the midst of a job, but it is easily seen what a convenience their service may be in an emergency or an accidental breakdown, when a telephone call will speedily bring their portable outfit to the scene. Both partners are expert machinists and they have already handled a number of important jobs.

The headquarters of the shop are on the North ranch, Springer and Berry roads, Mountain View, Cal., which has been the home of Milo J. North for a number of years. He was born in San Francisco, January 7, 1899, the son of John G. and Josephine (Hansen) North, natives, respectively, of San Francisco and Virginia, their marriage taking place in the Bay City. The father is the proprietor of the North Machine Company at 324 Main Street, San Francisco. Milo J. North was reared in San Francisco until 1908, when he came with his parents to their twenty-acre ranch at Mountain View, and this has since been the family home. His only brother, John G., Jr., is an engineer in the Matson service and was in the U. S. Navy during the late war.

Milo J. North attended the grammar school at San Francisco and Mountain View and also the high school at the latter place, and then learned the machinist's trade in his father's shop. In 1920 he was married to Miss Lillian Cassady, and since their marriage they have resided on the North ranch.

Sydney Cassady, who is a brother of Mrs. Milo J. North, is the son of Robert and Catherine (Wei-

land) Cassady. The father, a native of Toronto, Canada, operates a garage at Mohawk, Plumas County, while the mother is a native daughter, born at Gilroy, Cal. Of their five children, Sydney Cassady, of this review, was born in San Francisco, November 23, 1899, and there he was reared, attending the grammar schools and taking a three years' course in the Humboldt high school. After his school days were over he started in to learn the machinist's trade and he, too, gained his experience at the shop of the North Machine Company in San Francisco. Thus well equipped by training and experience, both of these young men have shown a laudable spirit in pioneering in a new field.

JOHN E. McCARTY.—As a member of a well-known family, John E. McCarty is fast making his way to the fore as a prominent surveyor and civil engineer and is now serving as city engineer of Mountain View where his excellent work has put him in the line of preferment for positions of even greater public trust. A native of Mountain View, he was born May 1, 1887, the son of Luke and Bridget (Clark) McCarty. Both parents were born and reared in Ireland, the father in County Roscommon and the mother in County Cavan. The father came to America at the age of seventeen and settled in South Carolina, but soon joined the ranks of the Argonauts and for several years was actively engaged in gold mining. He went on several prospecting trips, one being to the Kootenay, B. C., country. Later in life, however, he became a prominent contractor and builder. The mother came to New York City and thence to San Francisco, sailing with the family of General Conley, a retired Union general, who was appointed consul to Honolulu under President Arthur. In Honolulu she met Luke McCarty, who was engaged in the contracting and building business for the Hawaiian government and was engaged by King Kalakua to build his palace. They were married in Honolulu in 1882 and remained there until 1884, when they returned to San Francisco and the following year located at Mountain View. He worked at Jack Wright's Mills for a time and then purchased seven acres of the Castro-Calderon Subdivision of Mountain View, later acquiring thirteen acres more. He passed away at the age of sixty-four in July, 1901, and seven months later the mother died at the age of forty-eight. They were the parents of three children: Thomas, born in Honolulu; John E., of this sketch; and Clara M., deceased.

John E. McCarty attended the public schools of Mountain View, later took a course in the commercial high school of San Francisco, graduating with the class of 1905. He became associated with a civil engineering firm in San Francisco and was there during the great earthquake and fire and was active in the rebuilding of greater San Francisco, resurveying streets, etc. In 1910 he successfully passed the civil service examination and was assigned to the board of public works under Marsden Manson, city engineer, and served under him and his successor, M. M. O'Shaughnessy, continuing in the city engineer's office until 1919, when he resigned. Among the notable surveys he helped to make the preliminary survey for the Hetch Hetchy and Lake Eleanor water supply.

In October, 1918, Mr. McCarty was married to Miss Eldora L. Freeman, a daughter of George and Emma (Perrins) Freeman, both living in Palo Alto, retired farmer, well known and esteemed in the community. The father came to California in 1852, locating at Tomales, Marin County, later removing to San Luis Obispo County and in 1900 settled in Mountain View. Mr. McCarthy is an active member of Mountain View Parlor, N. S. G. W., and formerly was a member of Twin Peaks Parlor of San Francisco. Mrs. McCarty is past president of the El Monte Parlor, N. D. G. W., at Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. McCarty are the parents of two children, John E., Jr. and Robert Clarke.

CHARLES C. SKINNER.—Through perseverance that knows no discouragement, Charles C. Skinner is winning his way to the front as an excellent mechanic and business man, and as the senior partner in the firm of Skinner and Pearson, garage owners, has built up the business until they operate the leading automobile repair shop in Mountain View. A native of Illinois, he was born August 21, 1881, at Rockford, the son of George R. and Eva (Watson) Skinner, the former a native of Indiana, and the mother a native of New Melford, Ill. Before removing to California the family were prominent farmers at New Melford, Ill., and they now own and operate a ranch in the Santa Clara Valley. The paternal grandfather, John Skinner, was a native of Indiana, who settled in Illinois after the Civil War. He enlisted in the Indiana Light Artillery and served throughout the war. Charles C. Skinner was educated in the district schools of New Melford, Ill., and grew up on the farm. Being of a mechanical turn of mind, as he grew into young manhood, he sought employment and worked in some of the leading factories and machine shops at Rockford and was later employed as chauffeur by Dr. Green, one of the leading physicians of Rockford.

The marriage of Mr. Skinner occurred at New Melford, Ill., and united him with Miss Ferena Holden, a resident of that place. They removed to Mountain View in 1912 and purchased a home on the corner of Mountain View Avenue and Mercy Street. They are the parents of two children, Florence and Harold. Mr. Skinner started in business in a small way in the Junction Garage on the State Highway, and as his business grew and prospered, he sold a half-interest to his present partner, Charles A. Pearson. These farsighted business men soon realized the need of a bigger, better equipped and more centrally located garage and they soon entered into an agreement with Mr. Platt to build the present up-to-date building for them which they have occupied since 1919. They deal in the Chandler, Cleveland and Packard cars, are fully equipped for repairing all makes of automobiles, trucks and tractors, and employ from six to twelve men. Mr. Skinner is justly popular and his agreeable manner has won for him a host of patrons and friends, and the commercial life of Mountain View has been greatly benefitted by his industry and uprightness.

MICHAEL McKENZIE.—Born in the state of Vermont, of Irish parents, Michael McKenzie possesses those characteristics which have won him popularity, and his success as a rancher has been won by hard and honest toil. He has witnessed the marvelous growth and prosperity of his locality and has, at all times, taken an active interest in neighborhood affairs. He was born January 27, 1864, at Shelburne, Vt., a son of John and Bridget (Hart) McKenzie, both natives of Ireland, but born and reared in different counties in the western part of Ireland. They were the parents of a large family and passed away in Vermont. Michael made good use of his limited educational advantages, but most of his boyhood days were occupied with hard work, working out by the month on Vermont farms. He gradually worked his way to California and after arrival here worked on different ranches.

Mr. McKenzie's marriage united him with Miss Mary Byrne, a daughter of Patrick and Ellen (O'Brien) Byrne, born in County Tipperary, Ireland. Her parents were farmers and passed away in their native land. She grew to womanhood in Ireland and when she was twenty-five came to the United States and settled in San Francisco. The marriage of Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie was solemnized at San Rafael in 1896 and their wedding trip was made to Vermont, where they remained for two months. Upon returning to California, they settled in Santa Clara County and they first purchased ten acres near Lyola Station. This place was sold to the University of Santa Clara. In 1904 they bought fifteen acres of the present place and have added to it by four subsequent purchases until they now own thirty-six acres. It is a part of the Emerson and Bubb tracts, both owned by early pioneers. It is in a beautiful location on Permanente Creek with never failing water supply, with an orchard of full-bearing prune and apricot trees. Mr. McKenzie has his own drying yards and his products are famed for quality. Their home is one-half mile from Lyola Station on the electric line and two and a half miles from Mountain View. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie are the parents of four children: John looks after Frank Bacon's ranch; Bridget, a sister at Notre Dame, is a teacher in that institution; Ellen is a student at Notre Dame College; Robert is a student in St. Joseph's High School. Mr. and Mrs. McKenzie have by hard and constant work, and good management, built up and paid for one of the finest fruit ranches in Santa Clara County. They and their children are highly respected and adhere to the Catholic faith in which they were born and reared.

JOHN TAYLOR.—A successful and prosperous tailor, in whom may be found a satisfactory representative of the English expert designer and maker of high-grade clothing, is John Taylor, now so well known throughout San Jose and much of Santa Clara County, especially as the proprietor of the Crown Tailors, 35 East Santa Clara Street. He was born at Leeds, England, in 1884, the son of A. and Lea Taylor, devoted and worthy parents who are still living at Blackpool, the famous summer bathing resort.

John was educated in the excellent public schools of England, and when he was through with schoolmasters and books, he learned the tailoring trade. While he sat at the bench, the lure of the New World seized hold of him; and in 1907 he crossed the ocean to the United States. He recognized the attractions of New York and the East; but he was far-sighted enough to see in San Francisco much greater opportunity, and hither he came. It was soon after the earthquake, and John Taylor, fresh from the land acknowledged to lead in tailoring, was one of the few then in San Francisco who could cater to the elite; and so he had no difficulty in establishing there a successful business which he continued to conduct until 1920, to the satisfaction of everybody.

On May 22 of that year, Mr. Taylor came to San Jose and opened one of the best tailor shops the city has ever seen, which soon brought him into pleasant relations with the San Jose Chamber of Commerce and kindred organizations; and as his patronage rapidly increased, he became still more interested in the country round about. He had joined the Republican party years before, and he continued to do what he could to raise the standard of citizenship. About the same time that he set himself up in business here he married Miss Betty Niman, a woman of accomplishments who shares his love of music. Mr. Taylor belongs to the B'nai B'rith.

WILLIAM J. SANOR.—As a native son of California and a representative of a pioneer family, W. J. Sanor has proved himself a worthy descendant of one of the most respected pioneers of California. Born September 8, 1888, in San Jose, he is a son of J. E. and Sarah (Higgins) Sanor, both natives of California, and reared in Santa Clara County. The grandfather, Michael Sanor, was an Ohioan by birth, his father and mother being among the early settlers of Columbiana County. He came of a family of farmers, and when they left Ohio in the spring of 1839 and journeyed to Ray County, Mo., they settled on a farm, but Michael was not content with farming, so learned wool-carding and the cabinet-maker's trade. He was employed at these occupations until the gold excitement of 1849, when with his father and two of his brothers he crossed the plains with ox teams, reaching Carson Valley early in September, 1849, after a little more than four months. Only a short time was spent in the mines, when Mr. Sanor settled on a farm in Santa Clara County, commencing the improvement of a farm of 148 acres in the vicinity of Santa Clara. There the family lived until 1887, when he disposed of his ranch and purchased a home on Delmas Avenue, and while residing there, the mother passed away. The father of our subject, J. E. Sanor, was for many years a business man of Santa Clara, but he is now living a retired life.

W. J. Sanor was educated in the schools of Santa Clara. After graduating from the high school, he went on the road as a wholesale cigar salesman and followed it for ten years; later he entered business for himself, and this has steadily increased in volume from year to year. Mr. Sanor's marriage united him with Miss Janie Murray and they are the parents of five children: William J., Jr., George H., Sadie Mae, Frances, and Janie. Mr. Sanor is a member of the Observatory Parlor, N. S. G. W., San Jose.

Chas Stevens

CHARLES STEVENS.—A well-known and enterprising rancher of Santa Clara County, who is also a native son, is Charles Stevens, born near Coyote, Santa Clara County, March 3, 1868. His father, Orvis Stevens, was born in Chittenden County, Vermont, on November 11, 1830. In 1852, at the age of twenty-one, he came to California via Panama, and proceeded at once to the mines on the Yuba River, remaining there for one year; then he went to Camptonville, and from there to Sacramento, then to the mines in Sierra County; two years later he removed to Nevada County and conducted a dairy for one year, then he engaged in stockraising in Solano County; he then returned to Sierra County and resided there for a year and a half, when he made a visit to the eastern states, returning in three months to Sierra County, where for several years he conducted a meat business. In 1868 he came to Burnett township, Santa Clara County, and engaged in farming until 1875, when he rented the "Twelve-Mile House," where he had a store, blacksmith's shop and hotel, and he served as postmaster and school trustee. On December 7, 1866, he married Miss Louisa Leonard and they had ten children: The first child died in infancy; Charles, the subject of this review; Lee died when he was three years old; Orvis died when two years old; Frank is an orchardist at Coyote; Bert is a rancher at Coyote; Jim is a rancher and resides at Coyote; Warren resides in Alaska; Patti is an artist in San Jose; and Sam, an auto-machinist living in Cleveland, Ohio. The mother was a native of Illinois and was born in 1842. She crossed the plains with her parents in 1852 and her father mined in Sierra County, after which he came to Santa Clara County and bought a farm at Coyote. Orvis Stevens passed away in 1916 and Mrs. Stevens in 1920.

Charles grew up in Santa Clara County and obtained what education he could in the district schools; and has been intimately connected with orcharding from its very beginning in Santa Clara County, as forty years ago he helped his father plant and cultivate a large family and commercial orchard.

Mr. Stevens' marriage occurred in 1892 and united him with Miss Fannie Fisher, who was born on the old Fisher ranch at Coyote, being a daughter of Thomas and Anna (Hanks) Fisher, pioneer farmers and stockraisers of this county. After his marriage Mr. Stevens engaged in farming and orcharding on his wife's twenty-acre ranch at Coyote. In 1919 they sold it and bought the present place of ten acres, on Pastoria Avenue, near Sunnyvale. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are the parents of one son, Lawrence O., who assists his father on the ranch. At the outbreak of the World War, Lawrence volunteered in the service of his country and served for two years in France as a mechanic in the aviation corps, being among the first to go to France. He married Miss Ceda Evans of San Francisco. Mr. Stevens is a member of the Woodmen of the World, and of the Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., and cooperates in every measure for the good of the community.

NICHOLAS H. RUSSO.—In studying the record of the life of Nicholas H. Russo, one cannot but be convinced that there is no such word as failure to the man who is determined to succeed. Mr. Russo is the sole owner of the Russo Sheet Metal Works, the successor to C. L. Meisterheim, the oldest sheet-metal works in the county, located at 370 South Market Street. Born in Virginia City, Nev., in 1883, he is the son of Peter and Isabella Russo, who settled in Virginia City during the year of 1872. In 1896 they removed to California, settling in San Jose, where they engaged in the grocery business. The father is still living and in comfortable circumstances. Mrs. Russo died March 31, 1921.

Nicholas attended school in San Jose, and after leaving school learned the sheet metal trade and for twenty years was engaged in this line of work, being employed by his predecessor, Mr. Meisterheim, the entire period. He purchased the business in 1919, and it has steadily increased until he employs six men doing all kinds of sheet metal and well pipe work, and using only the most modern machinery and equipment to take care of their growing patronage.

The marriage of Mr. Russo on August 14, 1910, united him with Miss Annie Gogga, a daughter of Steve and Pauline Gogga, a pioneer family. Mrs. Russo is a native daughter of California. They are the parents of one son, Clarence. In his political views, Mr. Russo is a Republican, the principles of which party he warmly advocates, and in all matters intended to advance the public welfare he is generally found lending a helping hand.

HARRY SILVER.—It may be said that to adverse conditions Harry Silver owes all that his years have brought him, for they have served to bring out the strong and salient points in his character and have imbued him with the energy and determination which grows from opposition, so in the truest sense of the word he is a self-made man. Born in the city of New York, January 15, 1881 the son of Julius and Caroline Silver, Harry was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at an early age, he began working for himself. His first position was in a department store; then for three years he did farm work; then was employed by a shoe house, all of which experience served as a practical education which was of great benefit in after years. In 1913 he migrated to California and remained in Oakland until in June, 1918, when he went to San Jose. With a well-directed intelligence and a determination to succeed, he established a business of his own at 38 South Market Street known as the Cut Price Shoe Store and his efforts are being richly rewarded.

Politically, Mr. Silver is a stanch Republican, and in fraternal circles, a member of the Odd Fellows, the Moose and Woodmen of the World. He enjoys hunting and fishing for a recreation from the busy cares of life. He is, at all times, interested in the welfare of his community and always ready to lend a helping hand to all worthy objects, and rightly enjoys the respect and esteem of his business associates. His untiring energy and integrity have won him a prominent place in San Jose business life.

JAMES BROWN.—A native of Greece, James Brown was born in Xanges, October 20, 1881. He is the son of N. and Margaret Buzas, both natives of Greece, and he too was christened N. Buzas at his birth. On coming to the United States, however, he decided to complete his Americanization by changing his name to James Brown. His father's occupation was that of a farmer and the son spent his boyhood and early manhood on the farm with his parents, and was educated in the common schools of Xanges. Upon reaching his twenty-first birthday, James concluded to sail for America. He only remained in

New York one week, coming on to St. Louis, Mo., where he worked for two years for the Wabash Railroad Company. Being attracted by the wonderful climate of California, he came on to Oakland and was employed by the Southern Pacific Company for four years. Having accumulated a sufficient sum of money, Mr. Brown removed to San Jose and in 1910, he opened the Superior Restaurant at 60 North First Street, where he is now located. For four years he owned a place on South First Street which he ran in connection with the Superior.

Mr. Brown was married in San Jose, Cal., July 16, 1918 to Mrs. Margaret Locoto, a native of New York. Mrs. Brown is the daughter of John Locoto, who removed here from New York, and is in the grocery and butcher business on West San Carlos Street. One child, Nicholas, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Brown. With a true, progressive spirit, Mr. Brown has made extensive improvements in his restaurant, building a new front and redecorating the interior, and now has one of the best equipped restaurants in San Jose. He is a member of the Moose Lodge and the Chamber of Commerce.

JOSEPH V. SIMON.—Well known in business circles of San Jose, Joseph V. Simon, for many years has been foreman of the distillery operated by the Western Industries Company at Agnew, and his capable work in this connection has made his services very valuable to his employers. He is a native of Texas, his birth having occurred at San Antonio on April 14, 1884. His father, Louis Alipe Simon, was born in France in 1854 and when twenty-eight years of age he arrived in America and became an American citizen, settling at San Antonio, Texas, where he married Miss Teressa Mary Waltz. In 1885 the family came to California, locating in San Jose, where the father won prominence as a builder and contractor. They continued to reside in this city until September, 1901, when they removed to Healdsburg, Sonoma County, Cal., where the father conducted a distillery for a time. His next removal took him to Berkeley, in Alameda County, where he continued his activities along that line, distilling alcohol for commercial and medical purposes. His plant was known as the "Golden Gate," and he was very successful in the conduct of the business. He is now living retired in Berkeley, Mrs. Simon having died on October 18, 1920. Mr. and Mrs. Simon became the parents of five sons, of whom the subject of this review is the eldest; then came Louis, now deceased; Leo, in Berkeley; Eugene, of San Raphael; and Harry, of San Jose.

In the public schools of San Jose J. V. Simon acquired his education, accompanying his parents on their removal to Sonoma County and later becoming a resident of Berkeley. In 1905 he returned to San Jose to assume the position of foreman of the distillery operated by the Western Industries Company at Agnew for the manufacture of commercial and medical alcohol. He is well qualified to discharge the duties of this responsible position, for long experience has made him thoroughly familiar with every phase of the business, and he is proving most capable and trustworthy in promoting the interests of the company.

On May 11, 1907, Mr. Simon was united in marriage with Miss Helene V. Prudhomme, a daughter of Phillip and Marie Helen (Pellier) Prudhomme, the latter of whom passed away on August 6, 1905. The father was formerly the owner of a large vineyard and is now numbered among the leading citizens of San Jose. Her grandfather, Pierre Pellier, brought the first French prune trees from France and was a brother of Louis Pellier, who had the first nursery, establishing the business in 1856 at San Jose. Mrs. Simon acquired her education in the schools of San Jose, and by her marriage she has become the mother of three children: Fernande T., Estelle Marie, and Bernice Eleanor, who are attending the Horace Mann school. The family residence is at 295 North Tenth Street, and Mr. Simon also owns some very desirable real estate at Carmel. In the management of his business affairs he has been progressive, energetic, and capable and in the discharge of his duties as a citizen he has at all times been actuated by a regard for the public welfare.

EDSON H. WILLIAMS—ROBERT D. WILLIAMS.—Proprietors of a fast-growing and up-to-date business, Robert D. and Edson H. Williams have taken their places among San Jose's progressive business men. A native son of California, Edson H. Williams was born at Fairfield, Cal., November 20, 1898, a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Harkness) Williams. His father was born near Sacramento and came of an old pioneer family. Both father and mother have passed away, the former in Santa Rosa and the latter in Sacramento.

Edson H. Williams attended the grammar and high schools of Sacramento and San Jose, after which he engaged in clerical work for two years; then was employed by a laundry company. In 1913 the business known as Rider and Williams Wet Wash Company was established, which included Edward Rider, Mrs. Elizabeth Williams and her two sons, Edson and Robert. During the year 1919, the sons purchased the interest of Mr. Rider. By their perseverance and energy, they succeeded in establishing a very lucrative business, employing at the present time seven people, with three autos taking care of the deliveries. They are constantly adding modern machinery and employing new plans and methods to increase the business.

Robert D. Williams was born September 1, 1891, in Solano County, attended school in Solano and Napa Counties, and came to San Jose in the year 1913. Both brothers are advocates of the principles of the Republican party and are active members of the Chamber of Commerce. They are fond of all kinds of clean sport, and are keenly interested in everything that pertains to the general welfare and their aid and co-operation can be counted upon to further any measures for the public good.

JOSEPH LOPROTO.—In the city of Palermo, Italy, Joseph Loproto was born on September 20, 1890, the son of Frank and Englema Loproto. For twenty-three years, the father served on the police force of Palermo, and here Joseph attended the grammar school, but during his school days, at the early age of seven, he was required to take up a trade, that of blacksmithing, which he plied for ten years. At the end of this time, he came to America, coming direct to San Jose, Cal. He was employed for a short time by the California Fruit Canners Association as mechanic and blacksmith; then for five years he was with the Pratt-Low Company in the same capacity; then for five years he was with Mr.

F. O. Balistreri

Flickinger, working at his trade. Realizing the necessity of advancement, he entered into partnership with Nicholas Belardi, who conducted a grocery and meat business. Owing to his industry and thrift, within a year he was owner and sole proprietor of the business.

On the 26th day of September, 1916, Mr. Loproto was united in marriage to Miss Amelia Belardi, daughter of Salvadore and Thersa Belardi, and they have one daughter, Isabel. Mrs. Loproto's parents were born in Trecarico, Italy, but she is a native daughter of California. Fraternally, Mr. Loproto is a member of the Eagles and Macabees of San Jose; also a member of the Pastime Club of that city. In all relations of life he commands the respect, confidence, and goodwill of his fellowmen.

FRANK OLIVER BALISTRERI.—Although one of the younger business men of San Jose, Frank Oliver Balistreri is rapidly forging to the front in commercial circles, being one of the proprietors of an up-to-date and well patronized garage at 633 North Thirteenth Street. He was born in Syracuse, N. Y., on February 1, 1897, a son of Vincenzio and Josephine Balistreri, the former a native of St. Elia, Italy. After emigrating to the United States the father became a resident of Syracuse, N. Y., where he engaged in contracting in produce, making agreements with factories and packing houses to furnish them their season's supplies of beets and beans, which he obtained from the farmers. He built up a good business in that connection, employing a number of assistants. In 1899 he removed to Geneva, N. Y., and in 1904 came with his family to California, establishing his home in San Jose. Here he has since resided and is now the owner of a small ranch on Thirteenth Street.

In the grammar schools of Geneva, N. Y., and San Jose, Frank Balistreri acquired his education and his initial business experience was obtained as an employe of the American Can Company in San Jose. After a short time he gave up that position and secured work with the Consolidated Garage, in the same city, where he learned the trade of auto mechanic. He afterward spent a year in working in the orchards near San Jose and then became a mechanic with the Anderson-Barngrover Company. In 1917 he started a garage in partnership with Charles Baxter, but soon afterward the latter joined the navy and Mr. Balistreri disposed of his interest in the business and entered the service of the Three Leaf Cot Manufacturing Company of Sunnyvale, with which he remained for about a year. He then secured a situation in the Oakland shipyards, where he was employed on construction work until the close of the World War, after which he returned to San Jose and reentered the employ of the Anderson-Barngrover Company. He remained with that firm until he decided to again embark in business on his own account and in association with his cousin, Joe Balistreri, he opened a garage in this city, with which he has since been connected. He thoroughly understands this line of work, being an expert automobile mechanic, and is devoting every energy to the development of the business, which is enjoying a continuous and healthful growth. Mr. Balistreri is a Republican in his political views and is much interested in the welfare and success of the party. He has already made for himself a creditable place in business circles and his ambition and energy will undoubtedly carry him steadily forward.

CHARLES D. CUTTING.—An influential citizen of his community, Charles D. Cutting is living retired in Campbell, still owning his five-acre place on Hamilton Avenue. He was born in Haverill, N. H., on July 10, 1834, the son of Abijah and Permelia (Engles) Cutting. Both parents were pioneers of Iowa and were occupied with farming pursuits in that state and there they both passed away.

Charles D. received his education in the schools of New Hampshire, and after finishing his education assisted his father with the farm work until he was seventeen years old, when he undertook farming on his own account. In 1855 he removed to Riceville, Howard County, Iowa, improved raw land and farmed there for thirty-nine years; then he sold out and came to California in 1893, and located in the Santa Clara Valley, purchasing his home place of five acres near Campbell. The family removed to Palo Alto and resided there for six years while his sons were students in Stanford University; then spent the next five years in Pacific Grove; and for the past two years have lived in Campbell. His orchard is devoted to raising cherries, prunes, and apples, and is operated by his son.

The marriage of Mr. Cutting in Iowa united him with Miss Anna Bourne, born at East Fallmouth, Mass., and they are the parents of five sons: William, a rancher at Campbell; Francis H., landscape painter at Campbell; Charles B., orchardist on Hamilton Avenue; Theodore A., a graduate of Stanford, teaching in Los Gatos high school; and James A., a graduate of Stanford, is a physician at the Agnew State Hospital. There are eight grandchildren.

Before removing to California, Mr. Cutting served as a member of the state legislature of Iowa. In his political affiliations he is a steadfast Republican. He has ever been an earnest and enterprising citizen, intent on making the interests of his adopted state lie parallel with those of his own personal efforts. The family are active in the social, religious, and political circles of their locality. The success which he enjoys is merited by his long and industrious career, his close devotion to personal interests, and the wise judgment he has exercised in his investments.

ROMEO F. VATUONE.—Among the progressive young business men who are contributing to the building up of San Jose is Romeo F. Vatuone, a native son of that city, who was born on June 4, 1895, the son of an old pioneer family. His parents, Anthony and Presciosa Vatuone, came to San Francisco in 1875 and then in 1888 came on to San Jose, where they made their home until their demise. While living in San Francisco, Anthony Vatuone had the good fortune to win the capital prize of $75,000 in the Louisiana lottery at one of its drawings. It was then that he came to San Jose and built the Vatuone Block, on North Market Street, about 1887, which is still in the possession of the family. He was a man of affairs and held a prominent place in his adopted city.

Romeo F. Vatuone took advantage of the educational privileges offered in the public schools and St. Joseph's Academy at San Jose, and then spent two years in the University of Santa Clara. Taking up the study of pharmacy with D. M. Denegri in his drug store, Mr. Vatuone continued there for the next two years, when he resigned to enlist in the service of his country. He had been for some years a mem-

ber of Company B, C. N. G., and about three months before Congress declared war on Germany, Mr. Vatuone enlisted in Company B for service in the World War, first doing guard duty in California and Nevada, and then was in training at Camp Kearney until sent overseas in June, 1918. Arriving at Havre, he took part in engagements in the Argonne sector until the armistice, and on his return home he was honorably discharged at the Presidio in June, 1919, coming back to San Jose after two years and ten months service in the war. In March, 1920, with his brother Anthony, he began the sale of Denby trucks, and as their business enlarged they moved to 270 West Santa Clara Street, where they had a garage and repair shop and engaged in the sale of Columbia automobiles and auto accessories. In 1921 they disposed of this business and under the name of Vatuone Brothers, they are now engaged in the grocery business on Alum Rock Avenue.

On February 5, 1921, at San Jose, Mr. Vatuone was married to Miss Minnie Zattera, a native daughter of Santa Clara. Mr. Vatuone is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Woodmen of the World, and the Veterans of Foreign Wars. Being athletic in his tastes, he is very fond of outdoor life and sports and spends much of his leisure time in that way.

WALTER IRVING MERRILL, M. D.—The vicinity of Campbell and the surrounding country are fortunate indeed to have as able and conscientious a physician to care for the physical welfare of its citizens as is found in Dr. Walter Irving Merrill, an eminent and experienced practitioner. He was born at Mechanic Falls, Maine, August 26, 1886, and is the son of Franklin A. and Amelia (Gatley) Merrill, who were born in Portland, Maine, and Cornwall, England, respectively. Franklin Merrill traces his ancestry back to 1687, his forebears being French Huguenots, who settled first in New York, later removing to Maine. The original spelling was Mueril, but it was finally changed to Merrill. Grandfather Edmund T. Merrill was a shipbuilder and helped lay the steel plates in the Monitor, that later bested the Merrimac in Chesapeake Bay. Franklin A. Merrill was a sanitary engineer, attaining success in his profession, and he now lives in comfortable retirement at Campbell.

Walter Irving Merrill was educated in the public schools of Portland, Maine, graduating from the high schools in 1905, and then entered Bowdoin Medical College at Brunswick, Maine, receiving his M. D. degree there on July 10, 1909. He then spent one year at the Maine General Hospital at Portland, and later took a post-graduate course in the New York Lying-In Hospital. Returning to his native state, Dr. Merrill engaged in practice at South Paris, where he continued until October, 1911. On November 4 he established himself in his profession at Campbell, Cal., and there he has attained an enviable reputation for his medical skill.

Dr. Merrill's mariage, which occurred in Portland, Maine, united him with Miss Augusta C. Cookson, who was born at Bayside, New Brunswick, the daughter of Edward and Annie (Stuart) Cookson, both of Scotch parentage, the father being a shipbuilder. Mrs. Merrill is a graduate of the State Normal School at Gorham, Maine, in 1905, and was engaged in educational work until her marriage. She is the mother of two children, Stephen F. and Annette. Dr. Merrill has contributed much to the permanent development of the community and is president of the Campbell Improvement Club. He was made a Mason in Ancient Landmark Lodge No. 17, at Portland, Maine, and now is a past master of Charity Lodge No. 362, F. & A. M., at Campbell. He is also a member of the Scottish Rite bodies of San Jose, and with his wife is a member of San Jose Chapter, O. E. S. He belongs to the Odd Fellows, the American Medical Association, and the state and county societies, and is local health officer. During the World War he served as a lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the U. S. Navy in 1918-1920.

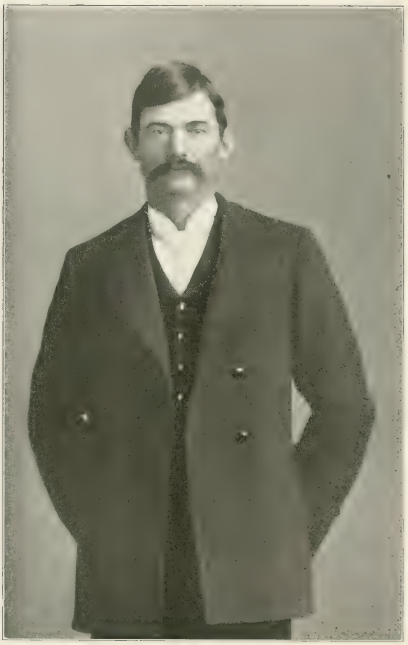
GLENN A. DEVENPECK.—A progressive young business man of San Jose is Glenn A. Devenpeck, junior partner of the firm of Empey and Devenpeck, automobile trimmers and upholsterers. Mr. Devenpeck was born in Glen, N. Y., February 22, 1896, the son of Fred and Alice Devenpeck. His father was engaged in the general merchandise business at Glen, and here the son first attended school. During the year of 1903 the family came to California and settled in San Jose, where they have since resided. At the present time the father is connected with the California Packing Company.

Upon graduation from the San Jose high school, Mr. Devenpeck accepted a position in charge of the shipping end of the San Jose section of the California Packing Corporation, remaining with them for five years. During the World War, he entered the U. S. Navy, and in March, 1918, he trained at San Pedro for a short time, was then sent to Brooklyn, N. Y., for one week. He was assigned to the U. S. S. Seattle doing convoy service, and he was aboard this vessel for four months; then going aboard a Standard Oil tanker. This ship was known among the sailors on board as the "suicide ship," and did guard duty in the Mediterranean Sea and along the western coast of Italy from Genoa to Naples. In February, 1919, Mr. Devenpeck was discharged from the service at Camp May, N. J., and returned to San Jose.

On the twentieth day of April, 1919, Mr. Devenpeck was married to Miss Edyth Empey, a daughter of C. W. and Olga Empey, both natives of Santa Clara County. As Mr. Empey was an expert harness maker, it was very easy for him to become efficient in auto upholstering and auto trimming, and they formed a partnership in this line which has proved successful and profitable. Mr. Devenpeck is a member of the American Legion.

EMORY E. POSTON.—The son of pioneer settlers of California, Emory E. Poston, like many another native son, has been content to pass his entire life within the confines of the Golden State. He was born at the Great Western Mine near Middletown, Lake County, on September 26, 1878, his parents being Dallas and Mary (Funk) Poston, born in Kirksville, Mo. Dallas Poston served in the Civil War, and in 1866 brought his wife to California and settled in Lake County, where he was for many years engaged in the butcher business at the Great Western Mine, later in the hotel business in Middletown. He was admitted to the bar and served as justice of the peace in Middletown, where he still practises law.

Emory E. Poston spent his boyhood days in Lake County, gaining his education in the public schools



Robert Wilson

there, and when the time came for him to set out upon his own responsibility, he followed mining in Shasta County and then at the Kennett Smelter, where he was foreman in the boiler shop for two years. In June, 1910, he came to Santa Clara County, and for the next nine years he was in charge of the yards of the Ainsley Packing Company at Campbell. He next was employed for a short time in San Jose, and on October 1, 1920, he accepted the responsible position of foreman of the Bella Vista Ranch at Saratoga, which comprises a fine tract of 100 acres devoted principally to orchard.

In Shasta County, in 1900, Mr. Poston was married to Miss Ollie Farrell, like himself a native of Lake County, the daughter of Frank and Cora Farrell. While his political preference is given to the Democrat party, Mr. Poston is broadminded in his views where local matters are concerned, and in fraternal circles he belongs to the Fraternal Brotherhood. A natural mechanic, with considerable inventive genius, Mr. Poston is the inventor of the two-in-one dust cap for automobiles, which he has patented, which is being introduced and well received, and the prospects are bright for its large sale.

ROBERT WILSON.—A native son of Santa Clara County, Robert Wilson was born at the Almaden mines, April 2, 1864, a son of William and Mary (Scott) Wilson, natives of Yorkshire, England, who came to California in 1862. William Wilson had been a miner in Yorkshire and on coming to Santa Clara County he went to work in the Almaden mines, and there he was killed by the caving-in of the mine which crushed him to death in December, 1865. His widow contiued to reside in the town until her death in 1868. Robert was the youngest of four children and made his home with William Yeager, a carpenter at the Almaden mines and an old friend of his father, remaining with him until 1878. During these years he had attended the public schools at Almaden, his first teacher being A. J. Sontheimer.

In 1878 Mr. Wilson began working for Isaac Branham and while there attended the Pioneer School taught by Prof. Bateman. Mr. Branham had a grain and stock farm and Robert learned to drive the big teams in the grain fields, and here his natural love for horses found full vent, and he became an expert judge as well as master of them, and also studied their ailments, so to this day he can give them expert care when they are sick. Next he engaged in teaming, hauling between Almaden and San Jose. His team of six fine horses, their harness shining with ornaments, and last but not least the splendid "bow of bells" was a daily sight on the Almaden Road. After fifteen years of teaming he quit to engage in farming in the Cupertino district. He owns a small orchard ranch in Monte Vista, that he has subdivided into building lots and is selling to prospective home builders. Mr. Wilson is also engaged in the confectionery business and has a wagon for the purpose, thus serving the people of this section in his line, but makes a specialty of serving at picnic grounds. His entire life has been spent in Santa Clara County, a region he enjoys, and is well content that he was born in this favored section of the globe. Enjoying his franchise he casts his vote for the candidates of the Republican party.

ANTONIO TERESI.—It is interesting to note the success of one of Santa Clara County's ambitious young men, Antonio Teresi, who has become a successful orchardist and an enterprising realtor. A native of Sicily, he was born at Palermo, August 12, 1896, but he has been a resident of California since he was a child, so he has very little recollection of any other home than the sunny skies of the Golden State. His parents were Salvadore and Mary (Labarba) Teresi, who came to the United States about 1902, settling at San Jose, and the father is now the owner of the Sorosis Fruit Ranch at Saratoga.

The fifth in a family of nine children, all living, Antonia Teresi was educated in the public schools of San Jose, and supplemented this with a course at Heald's Business College, where he was graduated in 1914, and following this he spent the next ten years in various lines of work, principally as an orchardist. As soon as he had the means he bought an orchard at Berryessa, which he sold in 1919 at a good profit, and immediately purchased an orchard on Prospect Road, which he disposed of successfully fourteen months later. His next purchase was a beautiful ten-acre orchard on the Santa Clara-Los Gatos Road, where he and his wife now make their home. Already he has made many improvements on the place, particularly in beautifying the grounds, and his prospects are bright for an increased yield and income from year to year from his orchard, which is considered one of the prettiest in this section of the valley. For the past three years Mr. Teresi has been engaged in the realty business in San Jose with Paul L. Cavala, having offices on East Santa Clara Street and handling all kinds of property.

At San Francisco, on July 1, 1920, Mr. Teresi was married to Miss Katherine Elizabeth Semas, a native of Salinas, Cal., and the daughter of Antonio and Agnes Semas. Her father passed away on April 6, 1907, and the mother now makes her home on Williams Road, Santa Clara County. Mrs. Teresi was educated in the public schools and in Notre Dame Business College at Salinas. While numbered among the younger orchardists of the district, Mr. Teresi is already counted among the successful horticulturists, a recognition he well deserves. Politically he casts his vote for the Republican party.

F. G. WILDHAGEN.—Among the men of resourcefulness and executive ability who have chosen San Jose, Cal. as the center of their activities, is F. G. Wildhagen, superintendent of the automobile department of the Campbell and Budlong Machine Works. Great responsibilities rest upon him as the overseer of a large number of men and in whose well-being and progress he takes great interest. He was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 17, 1892, and was the son of F. A. and Katheryn Wildhagen, the father being a wholesale grape dealer in Philadelphia.

Mr. Wildhagen attended the grammar and high schools of Philadelphia, spending the last two years of high school in the mechanical department, then serving four years apprenticeship as a machinist with the firm of Winterbottom and Carter Company at Philadelphia, Pa., he became skilled in mechanical work. He then became identified with the same firm at Egg Harbor City, N. J., where they were engaged in the manufacture of knife handles. In October, 1909, he came to San Jose, Cal., and spent about

a year with Clarence Letcher, serving as a mechanic in the automobile repair business. The next fourteen months were spent with the San Jose Garage and the following six years with Harrison P. Smith Company. In September, 1920, he became manager of the Co-operative Auto Works, Inc., which was organized for the primary purpose of giving young men interested in learning the trade of a mechanic, a practical schooling, having them work with experienced men who were to give them instructions which would be put to practice right in their own garage, and it might well be called an apprentice system college of the automotive industry. On April 11, 1921, the local establishment was discontinued and Mr. Wildhagen accepted the position as superintendent of automobile department of Campbell and Budlong, manufacturing machinists, on South First Street, San Jose, where his experience and ability are appreciated by his being placed in charge of the automobile end of the business.

Mr. Wildhagen's marriage, which occurred August 23, 1916, united him with Miss Freda Baumgartner, who is a native of California, having been born in San Jose. She took advantage of the educational privileges presented by the public school systems of San Jose, where she was reared. Mr. and Mrs. Wildhagen are the parents of two daughters, Irene Frances and Eleanor Marie, and the family have many friends in San Jose. Mr. Wildhagen is a member of the Loyal Order of Moose and was a charter member of No. 401, San Jose.

T. S. BURNS.—A prosperous, influential business man of San Jose is T. S. Burns, who has established a splendid growing mattress manufacturing business. He was born in Derma, Miss., on March 4, 1883, the son of T. M. and Jennie (McQuire) Burns, his father being a native of Mississippi and a well known planter in his home district.

Mr. Burns attended the grammar and high schools of Pittsboro, Miss., and when sixteen years old, he started out to make his own way, and, going to Texas, took up work in the mattress making business at Italy, that state. He then worked for the Patterson Feather Company for the next five years, covering Texas, Kansas, and Oklahoma. This company had six crews of nine men each, who covered these three states. Later, Mr. Mulkey, a member of this firm, and Mr. Burns, left the Patterson Feather Company and Mr. Mulkey began business for himself under the name of the Mulkey Mattress Company, Mr. Burns going as his assistant. They spent several years together, covering the states of Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah, making repairs and renovating mattresses. Later Mr. Burns spent one year by himself working in Wyoming, South Dakota, and Colorado.

Joining forces again with Mr. Mulkey, they came to Sacramento, Cal., in 1914, remained a short time, then went to Oakland where they were in business for about nine months. Afterwards they were in Santa Rosa and Napa for a short stay before coming to San Jose, Cal., where Mr. Burns went into business with Mr. Mulkey, under the name of Mulkey Mattress Company. They continued together until 1919, when Mr. Burns bought Mr. Mulkey's interest and changed the name to the Burns Mattress Company. Here Mr. Burns has continued, giving his time and attention to developing the business that today is the largest factory of its kind in Santa Clara County and employs eight people. The services that were rendered in other states by Mr. Burns have aided a great deal in giving this concern a reputation for good work, for the best advertising a firm can receive is satisfied customers. He receives much business from other states, and because he has the equipment to handle a large volume of business he receives many orders from hotels and institutions.

Mr. Burns' marriage occurred on January 19, 1920, in San Jose, Cal., and united him with Miss Fonnie Enoches, also born near Derma, Miss. She is the daughter of William E. and Sue Elizabeth (Maxey) Enoches, and her father, a planter and stockman, also had a cotton gin. Mrs. Burns graduated from the Derma high school and later attended the Industrial Institute and College at Columbus, Miss., from which she graduated in 1915. Mr. Burns is a loyal supporter of all interests which make for the development and the upbuilding of the community, giving his aid and influence at all times on the side of progress, and San Jose is glad to have men of his caliber in their midst. He is a member of the Odd Fellows of San Jose, and in national politics, both he and Mrs. Burns are Democrats, but in local affairs cast their vote for the best men and measures.

THOMAS J. CALLAHAN.—The name of Thomas J. Callahan figures prominently in connection with commercial enterprise in San Jose, as junior partner in the firm of Farnsworth and Callahan, dealers in automobile supplies. A native of Ohio, his birth occurred in the city of Cleveland, January 23, 1883, his parents being Thomas and Bridget (Kavanaugh) Callahan. The father, Thomas Callahan, was a native of County Cork, Ireland, migrating to America when but sixteen years of age; while the mother was born in Cleveland, Ohio.

Thomas J. was educated in the public schools of Cleveland, and upon graduation entered the employ of the Erie Railroad as brakeman. During the year of 1902 he came to the Pacific Coast and was located for a short time in Los Angeles. He then went to San Francisco, where he entered the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, remaining with them until the year 1913. During the time he was in the employ of the Southern Pacific, he rendered valuable and efficient service in the operating department as train conductor.

Having determined upon the selection of the occupation for his life's work, he became a valued employe of a large automobile accessory house in San Jose, where he remained five years. This period served to give him broad and practical knowledge concerning the business and when, in July, 1918, he entered into partnership with Mr. Farnsworth, he established a wholesale and retail automobile supply house, located at 150 West Santa Clara Street. He has brought a broad experience and a thorough training to the business, which has served to make this firm the largest of its kind in the Santa Clara Valley.

Mr. Callahan's marriage united him with Miss Edna Maxwell of San Luis Obispo County, a native daughter of the Golden State, and they are the parents of one son, Maxwell, a student in the grammar school at San Jose. Fraternally, Mr. Callahan is an honored member of the Odd Fellows and the Woodmen of the World, and active in the Chamber of Commerce of San Jose, and the Auto Trades Association.

Anselmo Conrotto

ANSELMO CONROTTO.—A young man of ability, who by his energy and hard work is making a success, is Anselmo Conrotto, who is farming the old Doyle ranch on Stevens Creek at Monte Vista. He was born under the sunny skies of Italy at Coconato, Piedmont, on March 6, 1890. His father, Baptiste Conrotto, was a farmer in that interesting section of Northern Italy, and there Anselmo grew to young manhood, obtaining a good education in the local schools while he also learned the rudiments of farming. He had heard and read of the great opportunities in California, and his ambition was stirred to cast in his lot with this favored section. Arriving in Gilroy, Santa Clara County, in 1906, he was employed at farming and orcharding until 1911, when he returned to his native place to fulfill his duties according to the military laws of Italy. Entering Company Thirty-three of the Alpine Regiment he served for two years, thirteen months of the period being spent serving at the front in the Tripoli War. After his discharge, in 1913, he remained for a time in his native heath, where he was married to Miss Rosa Conti in the spring of 1914, and soon afterwards he brought his bride to California, returning to Gilroy about two months before the great World War broke out.

Mr. Conrotto engaged in orcharding and farming in the vicinity of Gilroy until 1919, when he came to Cupertino and secured the lease of the Doyle ranch, embracing about 500 acres, 200 acres of the ranch being devoted to orchard and vineyard and the balance to hay and grain. From a lad he learned to care for trees and vines and since coming to Santa Clara County he has had valuable experience and made a study of horticulture and viticulture. He is producing a fine quality of prunes, apricots, peaches and grapes, enabling him to make a success of his venture. Mr. Conrotto's marriage has been blessed with two children, Giachinta and Louisa. He is a Republican in his political preference and shows his readiness at all times to aid in the upbuilding of his adopted country.

HARRY E. BROWNE.—Although a young man, Harry E. Browne is the manager of one of the largest moving picture houses in San Jose, Cal., a high class theater that caters only to the highest types of motion pictures. He was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on November 19, 1888, and was the son of Herbert and Mabel (McKee) Browne. His father was in the employ of the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul Railroad Company, and passed away in 1912; his mother surviving her husband only one year.

Mr. Browne was the eldest of a family of three brothers and received his education in the schools of Milwaukee, and ever since he was twelve years old he has been making his own way. He gradually worked into vaudeville and traveled over the Central States, and as far east as Toledo, Ohio, and then through the South. He was for some time on the Pantages circuit and then went on the Marcus Loew circuit, in the latter employ going north as far as Winnipeg, Canada, and made most of the Canadian towns, thence to Butte, Mont., and British Columbia, coming south through Oregon, Washington, and California, as far as San Deigo, Cal.

Here Mr. Browne quit the stage and came to San Jose, in 1920, where he took a position with the Herbert Packing Company and after a short time he took a position with the T. & D. Theater as assistant manager. When Mr. Miller left, Mr. Browne was promoted to the position of manager. He entered the U. S. service October, 1917, enlisting in the Illinois Engineers, Thirty-third Division, and was for six months at Camp Logan, Texas, where he received training. He became the manager of a large entertainment troupe at Camp Logan, Texas, and had charge of the camp entertainment. He was honorably discharged in 1918, and went back to his old work on the vaudeville stage, continuing there until he located in San Jose, where he has rapidly taken his place as a live wire in business circles.

ALLEN RUDOLPH.—San Jose's enviable status as a city of ideal homes owes much to the wonderful success of the San Jose Building & Loan Association, whose secretary is Allen Rudolph, a native of San Benito County, where he was born on July 23, 1888. His father was C. L. Rudolph, and he married Miss Ellen M. Schmidt; and they enjoyed, wherever they lived, the esteem and good will due them as industrious and progressive citizens.

Allen attended the common schools of his neighborhood, and then for a year pursued the courses of the high school; and as a youngster he took charge of his father's ranch. He also attended the Heald's Business College at San Jose, and after leaving there he joined the staff of the First National Bank of San Jose, but illness caused him to seek other lines of occupation and he became special agent for the Western States Life Insurance Company, where he made an enviable record for himself. Finding a good business opening in King City, Mr. Rudolph went there and became a member of the board of directors of the H. A. F. Company and also was office manager. Then he served in the World War in the subsistence branch, keeping a record of food supplies that went through the Western department. After his discharge he was with Earl C. Anthony at San Jose for a short time.

In June, 1919, Mr. Rudolph became secretary of the San Jose Building & Loan Association, the pioneer of the county, which has its headquarters at 81 West Santa Clara Street. It was incorporated under the laws of California in 1885 and was founded by its first president, C. W. Breyfogle, and first secretary, H. W. Wright. Its present officers are Valentine Koch, president, and Allen Rudolph, secretary, while The First National Bank is depository and acts as treasurer.

The growth of the association has been so rapid that this fact alone speaks of both its soundness and its popularity. Two years ago its resources were $540,000, while today it may boast of about $1,500,000. Its principal purpose is to encourage industry, frugality, home-building and savings among its shareholders and members, and in that ambition has met with unqualified success, and is still growing very fast under its present management. It has made possible the easy building of homes by small monthly payments, and it has also for years afforded a safe place for the investment of money at six per cent.

Mr. Rudolph belongs to the American Legion, the Commercial Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Lions Club, and is a Mason.

ROMOLO L. PUCCINELLI.—Prominent among the younger generation of inventors and manufacturers who have brought to bear upon their work intelligence and well-directed enthusiasm, is Romolo L. Puccinelli, a native son of the state and county, born in Campbell, November 20, 1895, a son of Ezio and Elena Puccinelli, the father removing to California in 1879 and the mother in 1882, her name before her marriage being Serighelli. Her father was a jeweler in San Francisco, but had his residence near Campbell. Ezio Puccinelli was an orchardist near Los Gatos until his demise in 1905. His widow still survives and makes her home on their old orchard place. Of the six children born to this worthy couple, Romolo L. is the second oldest. After completing the grammar schools he entered the Los Gatos high school. On finishing the high school he took a special course at the University of California until the World War broke out. He then enlisted in the aviation corps of the U. S. Navy and was sent out on special work, being placed in charge of the production at the Foster Engineering Company at Newark, N. J., where he served for a period of a year, until he received his honorable discharge.

On his return from the service he became interested in the process of the drying of fruits by artificial heat, and he immediately set about erecting a dryer at Los Gatos, with the advice and assistance of Prof. A. W. Christie of the University of California. The first year the output of his plant was the greatest of any in the state, and representatives from every nation have inspected his methods of dehydration and are satisfied that a way has been discovered whereby fruits can be successfully cured without the aid of the sun. By the experience gained at this plant the method of dehydrating was further improved upon by Mr. Puccinelli and a new system inaugurated and patented. He is now building dehydrating plants in different parts of the state and is planning an early trip East in the interests of his business. At present he is building the two largest dehydrating plants in California. He has established offices in San Jose and also in San Francisco. The business has grown very rapidly and is not confined to the United States, but is established in different foreign countries as well. Now in the prime of life, with many years of activity before him, one may safely predict for him an increased influence and usefulness in his chosen pursuit and the prestige which accompanies success. In his political relations Mr. Puccinelli has always taken an intelligent interest in public matters and is a Republican. He is a member of the local American Legion and of the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce, and is a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club.

FRED BIAGGI.—A native of the Golden State, Fred Biaggi was born in Santa Clara County, Cal., on a ranch known as the Pala Olive Grove, May 31, 1888, his father being the foreman of this ranch. The latter, Alfred F. Biaggi, was a native of Lucca, Italy, born April 27, 1862; while his mother, Mary (Bradley) Biaggi, was a native of Scotland, but early in life migrated to California and was, at the time of her marriage, employed on the Pala Olive Grove Ranch. Fred Biaggi's grandparents, Bartholomew and Venizani Biaggi, were both natives of Italy, the grandfather being a successful gardener in his native land. He brought his family to this country when Alfred F. was but eleven years old. His opportunity for attending school in his native land had been very limited, but upon his arrival in California, while he was employed by George Miller on his ranch in the Santa Cruz Mountains, he there improved his opportunities and attended the public school. For ten years, the lad labored for Mr. Miller on his ranch "Skyland."

After Mr. Biaggi's marriage to Miss Mary Bradley in the summer of 1883, they removed to San Jose, where he worked and accumulated sufficient money to purchase about ten acres some seven miles east of San Jose. He successfully farmed this for a period of five years, then selling out, he removed to San Jose and resided there for a number of years. During the year 1911 he purchased nine and one-half acres on South Twenty-fourth Street and planted this to cherries and prunes. About 1913 a brother arrived from Italy bringing with him a quantity of Italian cherry cuttings from the vicinity of Lucca, Italy. These he budded, but only succeeded in growing one, but from this, he was able to propagate a great many trees. They are a superior cherry and Mr. Biaggi possesses the only trees of this variety in the Valley. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Biagga, four of whom are living, Frank having died in infancy; William is an attorney-at-law living in San Jose; Fred, the subject of this sketch, is a mechanic and operates an auto repair shop at 19 Twenty-fifth Street, San Jose; Mamie married Mr. Roderick, who is employed with the Standard Oil Company; George, the youngest son, makes his home in San Jose. During the World War he served in the aviation department and was a mechanic in the aeroplane motor department at the field near Sacramento. While thus engaged, he contracted the "flu," which developed into double pneumonia. He was critically ill for a long period of time; was taken to a sanatorium near Saratoga; then removed to the Government Hospital at Palo Alto, later taken to the Presidio, and when he began to improve, was sent to Tucson, Ariz., and later to San Diego. Five grandchildren have come to gladden the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred F. Biaggi. Their son William has one daughter; Mrs. Roderick two sons, William and Lester; Fred has two children, Frances and Fred, Jr.

Fred Biaggi was educated in the public schools of Santa Clara County, but at the early age of nine he started out to earn his own living. He worked as a mechanic for a number of years; spent one year with the Standard Oil Company; was driver for the Associated Oil Company for a short time; was employed by the Norman Camping Company of San Jose for a year; then with the Osen-McFarland Company, working as a mechanic on the Dodge cars. About this time he invested his savings in the garage business, having three establishments, one on Santa Clara Street, one on South First Street, and another one on West Santa Clara Street, near the bridge. The opportunity came to dispose of his garage business, and he then entered the employ of Scripps-Booth and Cole 8 as head mechanic until he again engaged in the repair business. For a short time Mr. Biaggi was engaged in the plumbing business, in the employ of Mr. Ferguson as a journeyman plumber in Bakersfield, and doing the plumbing work for the Greek Theater and the City Hall.

R. L. Purnell

During the year 1924, Mr. Biaggi married Miss Myrtle McCarthy, a native daughter of California, and the daughter of William McCarthy. Mr. Biaggi is a member of the Mechanic Association No. 1095, and in national politics he is a stanch Republican.

LEM BROUGHTON.—One of the many interesting residents of San Jose is Lem Broughton, who was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, October 8, 1868. His father, James I. Broughton, a merchant, was a native of Yorkshire, England, and came to Utah in the early days. In 1882 he moved to Walkerville, Mont., following the same business as in Utah. Lem's mother, Catherine (Senior) Broughton, also born in Yorkshire, passed away when he was but eight years old and he lived with his Grandmother Senior in Payson, Utah, until fifteen, attending the grammar and high schools. He then took responsibility on his own young shoulders and started out in the world for himself, ending up in southeastern Utah with 175 head of cattle. In 1890 he went to Uray, Colo., and became interested in mining. Seven years later he left Colorado and started overland for Alaska, attracted by the glowing tales of the gold being found there, but only got as far as the northern part of British Columbia. He spent sixteen years at Aldermere, Canada, in the hotel business, and in buying and selling cattle there. He was also postmaster there eight years. In the year 1913, he came to California and settled near San Jacinto, in Riverside County, buying twenty-five acres of land, which he set out in apricots. He stayed there for five years, sold out and went to Modesto and various other towns in California, and thence to Reno, Nev. After running the Hotel Elm there for one year he went back to Salt Lake City, and engaged in the automobile repairing business, then back to San Jacinto, and from there to San Jose, purchasing the Hotel Lennox, keeping it but six months, removing to Stockton, where he took over Hotel Ray for a period of six months. He then came to San Jose, buying the Hotel Alton, containing sixty rooms, on South First Street, and here has since continued as its proprietor, having built up an excellent patronage.

On July 14, 1913, in Prince Rupert, B. C., Mr. Broughton was married to Mrs. Myrtle (Storay) Hudson, who was born in Kansas, but came to California when a child, receiving her education in Los Angeles and residing there in her youth. She is the daughter of I. T. and Melvina Story of Modesto, where they both passed away. By her former marriage she has one daughter, Velma.

FOREST B. GEROW.—Among the attractive business establishments of San Jose is the Wardrobe Cleaning and Dyeing Shop of Forest B. Gerow, a progressive and alert business man who, wisely using his time, talents, and opportunities, has proceeded far toward the goal of success. He was born at Detroit, Mich., April 3, 1885, and is a son of Benjamin F. and Phoebe Ann (Belknap) Gerow. His father is a native of Oswego, N. Y., born in the year 1849. He was the seventh son of a family of twelve children born to Peter and Mary (Beckwith) Gerow; Peter Gerow, a native of London, England, came with his parents to the United States when four years old, but afterwards settled in Canada, where he was a ship carpenter for many years.

The father of Forest B. Gerow was a graduate of Fulton Seminary; afterwards taking up the trade of mechanic at Oswego, N. Y. He was married to Miss Phoebe Ann Belknap, the daughter of Julius K. and Lydia (Place) Belknap, who were Michigan farmers. They are the parents of three children: Florence, the wife of Mr. Betts of San Jose; Forest B.; Millard, a mechanic employed by the Bettinger Auto Works. In 1905 Benjamin Gerow and his family came to San Jose, and here he engaged in the contracting and building business until recently. He is a member of the Masons and Knights of Pythias.

Forest B. Gerow attended the common schools of Ann Arbor, Mich. Leaving school at the age of thirteen, he started to look out for himself. In 1901 he came to San Jose and engaged in the cleaning and dyeing business. He was thoroughly experienced in this work, having engaged in the same line in Ann Arbor, Mich., for years. Some five years were spent in Stockton in the cleaning business and upon his return to San Jose, he again opened up a similar business. Some seven months ago, he secured a location at 293 South First Street, where he established the Wardrobe Cleaning and Dyeing Shop and is succeeding even beyond his expectations. His family have always been stanch Republicans and Mr. Gerow is a stalwart supporter of the principles of this party. He has never had occasion to regret his determination to come to the West, and, utilizing the opportunities here offered, has made a creditable name and place for himself.

CHARLES L. BEATTY.—A representative citizen of California, Charles L. Beatty has spent the major part of his life in this state, and now occupies a noteworthy position among the esteemed and valued residents of San Jose. A man of enterprise and ability, he has been actively associated with the development of the agricultural interests of his adopted home, and takes great pride in the advancement and growing prosperity of city and county. A son of James N. and Rebecca (Davis) Beatty, he was born in Seward, Nebraska, March 9, 1869, and spent the first sixteen years of his life there, attending the public schools of that city; from there he went to Lawrence, Kansas, where he completed a business course.

A native of Ohio, James N. Beatty, when a young man migrated to Nebraska with his wife, whom he married in Council Bluffs, Iowa. With his brother, they crossed the plains from Ohio to Nebraska with the customary ox team with a load of merchandise and provisions. From Omaha they came to Seward and it was here that they built a sod house and opened a provision center, being among the first settlers of Seward, this being in the early '60s. Both parents died in the Middle West.

It was in the spring of 1885 that Charles L. Beatty came to California, working his way from his home town. With the true pioneer spirit, he did not hesitate to carry his roll of blankets upon his back and work wherever he could obtain sufficient funds to carry him forward to the mecca of his ambitions. Fourteen years were spent in the southern part of the state, principally on the Newhall Ranch in Los Angeles County. He thought to better his condition and in 1899 he sold out his holdings and came to Saratoga, Santa Clara County, where he leased land. In 1906 he bought land in Stanislaus County, near Modesto, and this he developed and operated for

thirteen years. In 1919 he sold out and came to San Jose for his health.

Mr. Beatty married Miss Ellen Johnson, a native daughter of California, May 23, 1901. Her parents August and Caroline Johnson, are natives of Sweden, but migrated to California in 1865, spending five years in the mines. In 1870 Mr. Johnson purchased a home near Saratoga and there he resides at the present time; he also owns a ranch near Morgan Hill. After their marriage, the Beattys lived near Saratoga until they removed to Modesto, where they purchased thirty acres on California Street. He raised peaches, grapes, and alfalfa, besides running a dairy. Disposing of this ranch in 1918, they removed to San Jose, purchasing property on Lincoln Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. Beatty are the parents of four children: Edith, James, Robert and Eleanor, all attending the public schools. Edith graduated from the San Jose high school in 1922. Mr. Beatty's word and opinion have a high value with all who appreciate integrity and honor in a man, and his kindliness, good nature, and loyalty have made him many friends.

IRVING E. HARRUB.—Among the successful business men and valued citizens of Los Gatos is numbered Irving E. Harrub, who is well known as the proprietor of the Dashaway Stable, which he has conducted for over a decade. He was born at Scituate, Mass., on May 31, 1881, his parents being William and Mary (Randall) Harrub. They came to California in about 1887 and the father was with the firm of Miller & Lux at Gilroy. An uncle, Walter B. Harrub, purchased the Hernandez place on the Quito Road, in Santa Clara County, residing thereon for sixteen years, while subsequently he established his home in San Jose. He has passed away and his widow resides in San Francisco. Wm. B. Harrub is now in business in Honolulu.

In the acquirement of an education, Irving E. Harrub attended the public schools in San Tomas district while residing on the Hernandez ranch and afterward completed a course in the Garden City Business College, paying for his tuition by trading a promising standard bred colt to Mr. Webber, one of the proprietors. He became a member of the National Guard, enlisting at the breaking out of the Spanish-American War and being mustered out at the Presidio at San Francisco in 1898. Following his discharge he secured employment on a fruit ranch in this county and went went to Honolulu, Hawaii, in 1899, being for five and a half years in charge of the stable of one of the leading clubs of that city. He returned to California at the time of the St. Louis Exposition and about 1910 opened the Dashaway stable at Los Gatos, which he has since successfully managed. He specializes in fine saddle, livery and draft horses, of which he has thirty head, and has built up a large business, the Dashaway Stable being known throughout a wide section of the state. Owing to the many beautiful trails leading from Los Gatos to the Santa Cruz Mountains, Mr. Harrub has a large demand for his saddle horses, drawing his patronage from residents of all parts of California, who are attracted here by the exceptionally fine opportunities presented for horseback riding.

Mr. Harrub was united in marriage to Miss Florence Carrel, born at Victoria, B. C., but reared in Santa Clara County, and they have become the parents of a son, Carrel. Mr. Harrub's political allegiance is given to the Republican party. He has attained success by strict integrity, the conscientious discharge of all obligations and unremitting attention to a business in which he takes a great interest and which he thoroughly understands.

CHESTER E. HERSHEY.—Commercial activity of San Jose finds a worthy representative in Chester E. Hershey, engaged in electrical engineering in San Jose. Born at Hanover, York County, Pa., August 12, 1897, he is a son of Edward B. and May Hershey. The Hershey family originally came from Holland and are represented by three brothers who settled in Pennsylvania. The father, Edward B., was a farmer in Pennsylvania, but removed to California in 1907 and settled in San Jose. Later the parents moved to Live Oaks, Cal., and engaged in ranching.

Chester E. Hershey took a University of California extension course in electrical engineering and on completion of the course, was employed by the Guilbert Electrical Company, first as a shop boy and gradually working up until he became foreman. He has been with them continuously since 1914, with the exception of a period of six months when he worked in the shipyard of the G. M. Staniford Company. He holds a responsible position with the Guilbert Electrical Company, doing all the estimating for the company.

The marriage of Mr. Hershey occurred in Live Oaks, August 4, 1918, uniting him with Miss Edith Flash, a native of Red Bluff, Cal., and a daughter of Theodore and Delia Flash. Mrs. Hershey received her education in the schools of San Jose. Her father passed away in 1908, but her mother is still living, a resident of San Jose. Fraternally, Mr. Hershey is a Mason, and politically is a a Republican.

In 1919 Mr. Hershey purchased the Laton apartments in San Jose, which he has since sold. Although a young man, he is a trustworthy and highly respected citizen, and can be counted on to aid all movements for advancement in the city and county he has chosen for his home.

CHARLES L. BURRIGHT.—The opportunities which Santa Clara County offers to men of energy are many, and Charles L. Burright, numbered among San Jose's dependable citizens, has been far-sighted enough to take advantage of them. Born in Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa, October 4, 1880, he is the son of Cornelius and Alice Burright, owners of a large farm at Harlan, where he was born. The father was a locomotive engineer and was with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, covering the central west division of this system. When Charles was six years old, his father was killed, and the family moved to Sioux City, Iowa, where they lived for four years, Charles attending the grammar schools but a short time, as his services were required to help support the family. At the age of ten, he accompanied the family to Washington; there his mother took up a homestead, but the development work was so arduous that she could not make a living off of it, so she engaged in the hotel business at Oakville, Wash., while Charles worked as a pressman at a printing establishment there.

When he was nineteen years old, Mr. Burright left Washington and went to Butte, Mont., and worked in the quartz mines there; he was a natural mechanic, and through his practical experience, steady application and observation, he rose to the post of mining engineer. On his return to Washington he became

J. C. Harrub

master mechanic for the Evans Creek mine at Montezuma, Wash., working there for a year and a half, later taking a similar position with the Whatcom Coal & Coke Company at Bellingham, Wash. In 1906 he and his brother took a contract to produce 100 tons of coal per day at Chehalis, Wash., and engaged in mining there for over two years, but at the end of this time misfortune stared them in the face and they were compelled to discontinue this business. With his brother-in-law, he next engaged in the building and contracting business at Richmond and Oakland, Cal., being there for four years, from 1913 to 1917.

On May 5, 1904, at Butte, Mont, Mr. Burright was married to Miss Jennie Barnaman, born in Sedalia, Henry County, Mo., the daughter of J. L. and Lizzie Barnaman. They have four children: Melvin, Stanton, Genevieve, and Robert. Mrs. Burright's parents removed from Sedalia to Butte, Mont., a number of years ago, and there her father engaged in the furniture business, later moving to Richmond, Cal., where he followed the same line for twelve years.

When the recent war broke out, Mr. Burright could not leave home to enlist on account of his family, so aided in backing up the government's program by working in the Hercules Powder Mill at Pinole, Cal., during the war. At the termination of hostilities, Mr. Burright and his brother-in-law, Melvin J. Snyder, came to San Jose and embarked in the furniture business, in which they have been most successful, their trade extending as far south as Gilroy and Salinas, and covering the entire Santa Clara Valley. In 1913, Mr. Burright purchased a small tract of land in San Jose, and here he and his family now make their home. Mr. Burright adheres to Republican principles in his views and takes a lively interest in the affairs of his party.

EUGENE I. BENOIT.—Among the rising young men of San Jose is Eugene I. Benoit, who has been identified with the Century Electric Company for the past twenty years. Mr. Benoit is a native of California, having been born on September 20, 1889, a son of Charles H. and Clarinda (Pellot) Benoit. The father and mother, who came to this state many years ago, were married in California; both parents are living, and enjoying the sunshine of the Golden West.

Eugene was educated in the St. Joseph's school, where he completed the regular high school course, being fortunate in receiving a good training. His first entrance into business life was in the capacity of office boy in the Century Electric Company, and he continued with this company, filling various offices, in due time being promoted to assistant manager and at the time of the death of Frank J. Somers, he became manager, in which position he is serving with the same steadfast efficiency as he has shown in the other positions he filled. This company does work all over the county, thirteen people being employed to carry on their extensive installation business. Some of the work that has been done is found in the T. & D. Theater, the Hippodrome, the Prune and Apricot Growers' plant, the Pacific Manufacturing Company, many of the packing houses and some of the fine residences of San Jose and near-by towns.

Mr. Benoit is very popular in the fraternal organizations of San Jose, being a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Young Men's Institute, and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and in national politics is a stanch adherent of the Republican party.

D. RUTLEDGE SPOONER—Having been a resident of California almost three score years, and a resident of San Jose since 1902, D. Rutledge Spooner, specializes in the building of first-class houses and bungalows, a line of work for which he is exceptionally fitted. He is a native of Oregon, born in Oregon City on January 30, 1860, and was the son of Rev. A. B. and Roxana (Gilmore) Spooner. His mother's people were from Ohio and they migrated from the Buckeye State in the early days to Oregon while his father's family came here from Maine in the late fifties and settled in Oregon. A. B. Spooner was a Methodist minister and D. Rutledge Spooner lived the life of a frontier minister's son. In the year 1864, the father came to Chico, Cal., and took a charge for a short time and then was located in Humboldt County at Eureka. During the year 1868, the family moved to Morro, San Luis Obispo County, and here the father was the pastor until he passed away eight years later, leaving a widow and six children.

At the time of his father's death, D. Rutledge Spooner was only sixteen years old and thrown upon his own resources, he began making his own livelihood. He but little opportunity for schooling and at the age of sixteen he went to sea and spent three years on the ocean and after many thrilling experiences he became the pilot of a steamboat at Morro, and in this capacity he served for the following ten years. In 1883, having saved his earnings, he had enough to go into business for himself and so purchased the general merchandise business at Morro and conducted this store for a period of about nineteen years, from 1883 to 1902. He also held the office of postmaster at Morro, from 1883 to 1892. In 1902 he disposed of this business and came to San Jose and entered the building contracting business in partnership with P. L. Huntley, who later removed to Stockton, Cal., so that Mr. Spooner is now operating the business alone. He has specialized in the building of first-class cottages and homes and has been exceedingly successful. When he first came to San Jose he made his home on a six-acre ranch which he had purchased just east of San Jose and here he lived for four years. During the year 1906, he disposed of the ranch and moved to San Jose, where he built a home on South Seventeenth Street, the second house erected on that street, and here he has resided since, although now the street is considerably built up.

On May 8, 1889, Mr. Spooner was married to Miss Emma K. Halstead, the ceremony having been performed in Morro, Cal. Mrs. Spooner was a native of Indiana, having been born in Clinton, Vermillion County, and was the daughter of W. H. and Sabra J. (Lee) Halstead. When but a child, Mrs. Spooner came with her parents to Marin County, Cal., thence to Sonoma County and in 1877 they moved to San Luis Obispo County, Cal., where her father was a stock and dairyman. Mr. and Mrs. Spooner are the parents of two daughters: Nadien, who became the wife of P. F. Pettigrew, and since his death has been teaching the Hester School, San Jose; Roxana is also a school teacher at Priest Valley, in Monterey County, both being graduates of San Jose Normal. Mr. Spooner is very popular as a member of the Garden City

Lodge No. 142, I. O. O. F., San Jose, where he has made many friends. In national politics, he is Republican. He is very talented musically and plays the cornet, violin and the bass viol, having since the age of fourteen played the cornet. He has been the director of the East San Jose Band, an organization of twenty-two men, for a number of years. This band is very popular and during the summer months it has many engagements to furnish music throughout this part of the country.

VICTOR V. GRECO.—One of the prosperous business establishments of Santa Clara County was that organized in 1913 by Victor V. Greco, when he formed the Greco Canning Company, Inc., of which he is the president. The company does a general canning business, their plant being on Howard and Autumn streets in San Jose. Victor V. Greco is a native of Louisiana, having been born at New Orleans on November 25, 1875, and is the son of Fortunate and Josephine Greco, natives of Italy, who settled in New Orleans, but who came to California in 1897, locating in Redwood City. Here the father started a salt plant, in which business he is still engaged, now being the owner and president of the Greco Salt Plant. The mother passed away in 1917.

Victor received his education in the schools of Louisiana and in the Soule College, and in all obtained a good training. When he began making his own livelihood, he engaged in the pastry and bakery manufacturing business in New Orleans until coming to California in the year 1905. He went to Redwood City, where he had charge of the Greco Salt Plant until 1913, when he came to San Jose and organized the company of which he is now the president and manager. He was chosen president of this company upon its organization and has been the guiding hand in the rapid development of the business. During the canning season employment is given to 450 people and the business is growing larger and larger each year. This establishment now occupies one whole block and is still growing, and it is needless to say that they have been very successful, for when they began they occupied only a small building, and they have expanded until they cover several acres of floor space. They installed the most up-to-date and modern machinery, also all the latest and most sanitary methods are to be found in the putting up of the high grades of canned goods that find a ready market, as they believe sanitation means everything in this line of work. In 1920 the Greco Canning Company branched out into agricultural lines, buying seventy acres of land off the Brokaw Road, near Santa Clara, and set out the tract to Bartlett pears. While these are maturing they grow vegetables, etc., between the trees, to use in their establishment, the policy of the company being to grow all of the material to meet the requirements of their plant.

Mr. Greco's marriage in June, 1897, united him with Miss Margaret Giacomarro, a native of Italy, and they are the parents of ten children: Josephine, Catherine, Fortunate, Gaspare, Laura, Edward, Marie, Vincent, Margaret, and Robert.

Mr. Greco is very popular in both social and business circles. He is an active member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce; the San Jose Commercial Club; the San Jose Traffic Bureau; the Loyal Italo-American Club of San Jose, of which he is the president (1922); the Italian Chamber of Commerce of New York City; the Italian Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco; the Canners' League of California; the National Canners' Association, and the Old Colony Club. Mr. Greco is a live wire in these organizations and always favors those movements that elevate the standards of social and commercial activity that make for a better city. In national politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES A. LARSON.—Prominent among the representatives of the younger generation of business men of San Jose is Charles A. Larson, one of the proprietors of the De Luxe Restaurant, the only all-American restaurant in San Jose, located at 266 South First Street. A son of John L. and Sophia Larson, he was born in Kansas City, Mo., June 10, 1887. He comes of good old American stock, his father, also a native of Kansas City, was a thrifty merchant there for many years, and resided there until his death.

Charles A. Larson received his education in the public schools of Kansas City, but the practical education gained through experience was the most valuable to him. At the age of seventeen, he began to earn his own way, and his first employment was in a restaurant. With a determination, backed by energy and industry, he worked in every department, in the kitchen, as a waiter, and in time became thoroughly conversant with the restaurant business. In 1906 he came to California, and coming direct to San Jose was employed in various restaurants and learned the advantages of various parts of the city for business, and in 1914 he, with M. F. Bader, established the business known as the De Luxe Restaurant. They were pioneers in this part of the city, but had implicit faith in the future of South First Street and located one of the first eating houses south of Santa Clara Street.

At the outbreak of the World War, Charles A. Larson offered his service to his country, entering the army in February, 1918, and training at Camp Fremont in Company D of the Three Hundred Nineteenth Engineers, under Capt. D. W. Smith. When this company left Camp Fremont there was something like $3,000 in the mess fund, and Mr. Larson was custodian for this money. This company was fortunate in securing cooks who had had at least seven years experience, and the outfit was noted for the fine meals served. Mr. Larson's regiment sailed for England, landing at Liverpool, thence to Morn Hall, Winchester, then on to Southampton, thence to Havre, France. His regiment of engineers was employed in the erection of the barracks for the American soldiers at Brest, France. Returning from France in September, 1919, he was honorably discharged at the Presidio in San Francisco the same year. The experiences and hardships of the World War served to increase his patriotism to such an extent that he employs only Americans. His business requires the services of eighteen men, sixteen of whom served in the World War, and six of them are overseas men. He has purchased five acres adjacent to San Jose, and intends to raise produce to supply his needs.

He prides himself on serving his patrons with only the best and freshest of everything, and the appreciation of the general public is demonstrated by the fact that his business is steadily increasing. Mr. Larson is a member of the American Legion of San

Victor V. Grecco

Jose and is affiliated with the Masons and Odd Fellows. As a citizen, Mr. Larson is interested in all measures that tend to promote the welfare of this section of Santa Clara County and his example of industry and sobriety may well be followed by the seekers of success.

On February 25, 1922, Mr. Larson was united in marriage with Miss Grace V. Larson, of the same name but no relation, born in Oakland, Neb., whose father was a pioneer in Oakland, Neb. She came to San Jose and here met and married our subject.

NICHOLAS LOCICERO—An enterprising factor in the solution of the problems of local transportation, Nicholas, better known as "Nick," Locicero, the proprietor of the Pacific Auto Stage running out of the union auto stage depot on North First Street, has rendered signal service to the public and proven his capacity as both a citizen and a leader among progressive men. He has done much to strengthen the ties between San Jose and the metropolis on the Bay, and how well the travelling public has appreciated these successful efforts, with what exceptional prosperity his various ventures have been rewarded, may be seen in the handsome war-tax paid by his company—$1000 and over for the month of April, 1921—for tickets sold the passengers between San Jose and San Francisco, the fare being one dollar and the tax eight cents.

Mr. Locicero was born in Palermo, Italy, on July 5, 1883, the son of Bartolo Locicero, a farmer, who had married Miss Lucia Mimeo, and he attended the grammar school at Palermo. When sixteen years old, he started to make his own way in the world, and for several years he worked at odd jobs. When he was twenty-three years old, he crossed the ocean to America, pushed on toward the West, and having chosen San Jose as his camping ground, he worked for nine years for wages; and after that, wishing something more definite as a goal, he learned the barber's trade and as soon as possible, opened a shop for himself in San Jose.

In 1916, just after the Panama-Pacific fair, Mr. Locicero embarked in automobile staging; and he was one of the first to attempt an auto-stage between San Francisco and San Jose, calling the enterprise the Pacific Auto Stage, and the proposition was well received from the beginning; nevertheless, he suffered a loss of $6,000 the first season. He leased a garage, afterwards located at 199 North Market Street, San Jose, for his repair work and he has since maintained this well-equipped shop. He commenced with one car, an Overland of the old type; as the business increased, Mr. Locicero saw an opportunity to enlarge his operations and in 1917 formed a partnership with Floyd W. Hanchett, and they purchased twenty cars of the Pierce and Packard makes, with a capacity of fourteen passengers each. Mr. Hanchett attends to the San Francisco end of the business, with offices at 33 Fifth Street, and Mr. Locicero is the manager of the San Jose department; however, they each own, as individuals, ten stages. He used to maintain an hourly service between San Francisco and San Jose, and later he cut this to a half-hour schedule. In April, 1922, the business was incorporated under the name of the Pacific Auto Stage, Inc., with Mr. Hanchett as president and Mr. Locicero as vice-president, both managing their individual ends of the business. The stage station occupied by Mr. Locicero's business is in almost the same location as was the stage station in the early '50s, when horse stages left daily for San Francisco. A Republican and a strong advocate of protective doctrines, Mr. Locicero has sought to support legislation favorable to the combined interests of capital and labor.

At San Jose, on February 4, 1913, Mr. Locicero was married to Miss Elsie Christina, a native of San Jose where she was born into the family of Joseph and Angelina Christina. Her father came from Palermo to New Orleans when he was fourteen years old, and there, establishing himself in business,, he lived until 1890, when he came to California. He embarked in the fruit trade in San Jose, where he still lives, and in this city Mrs. Locicero went to the city schools. Two children have blessed this union of Mr. and Mrs. Locicero; Richard and Lucille.

ADOLPH HEYMANN.—A skillful, progressive and capable young business man, who emigrated from his native country in France in 1903, Adolph Heymann is worthy of the regard in which he is universally held, and who has been actively associated with the mercantile prosperity of San Jose since 1911. He was born in Beauvais, France, on July 31, 1884, the city made famous because of its connection with the trial and sentence of Joan of Arc. His parents were Andre Luis and Flore (Duporque) Heymann, also natives of France, and the father, who was an expert in the use of dyes, was employed in the woolen mills of Paris until he passed away at the age of forty-eight years.

Adolph Heymann removed to Paris with the family when he was two years of age, and his early education was obtained in the common schools of Paris. At the age of thirteen, he entered as an apprentice to a dyeing firm, and was thus engaged until 1903, when he felt the lure of America. Upon arrival in San Francisco, he entered the employ of F. Thomas, dyers and cleaners, whose manager was a friend of Mr. Heymann, and remained there until the year 1906; then for a time he was a resident of Los Angeles, but returned to San Francisco and entered the employ of the Parisian Dye Works. In 1911 Mr. Heymann removed to San Jose and worked for Mr. Moody, who had established the firm in 1890 known as the Parisian Dyers and Cleaners located at Ninth and Santa Clara Streets. Desiring to own his own business he invested his savings in the De Luxe Imperial Dyeing and Cleaning Works, until he is at the present time a half owner and in charge of the dyeing and chemical end of the business, and his partner, Mr. Marten, is general business manager. In March, 1917, the company removed to the present location at 224-226 East Santa Clara Street, where a commodious and modern dyeing and cleaning plant, 42 by 137½, has been erected. They are members of the National Association of Dyers and Cleaners, and by their strict honesty, have established an enviable position among the master dyers and cleaners of San Jose. They employ a force of fourteen people, with three autos for deliveries, their territory extending as far south as Bakersfield and north to Redding, and covered by mail orders.

The marriage of Mr. Heymann united him with Miss Jeanne Eche, a resident of San Francisco, who has lived in California since 1903. Her mother, Mrs. J. Morcel, is now a resident of St. Helena, Cal. Three children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hey-

mann: Andre, Armand H., and Flore Albertine. Mr. Heymann is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce; also of the French Club of San Jose since 1915. The success which he enjoys is merited by his long and industrious career, his close devotion to his enterprises, and the wise judgment he has exercised in investments.

ALOYSIUS W. NUTTMAN.—The science and art of Twentieth Century undertaking, with its wise provisions for all that is sanitary, and its thoughtful consideration for the deep sentiments of those most immediately concerned, could hardly find a better exposition than in the painstaking and faithful work of "Al" W. Nuttman, as he is popularly known, a Santa Clara boy of excellent family and good education, who has more than made good in the home field. He was born here on Christmas Day, 1891, and attended the Santa Clara College, after which he went to the State of Washington, and studied at St. Martin's College at Lacy, where he pursued a business course. His father is J. H. Nuttman, an extensive casket manufacturer in San Francisco; and this fact doubtless conditioned the future of the ambitious young man.

He was married in 1913 to Miss Lillian Reineger, a native of San Francisco, and five years later he built the new and elegant two-story stucco building, 40x80 feet in size, at 807 Washington Street, in Santa Clara. The entire first floor is devoted to the undertaking business. The chapel, a double room connected by sliding doors, is so arranged as to accommodate either large or small funeral parties. There is also an office, a stockroom, an operating room and a morgue, and in every possible detail necessary, there is provision for the proper care of the dead and the equally proper reception of the living. Mr. Nuttman is a professional embalmer regularly licensed under the state laws, and known for his thoroughness; and some of the qualities which have made him eminently qualified for the responsibilities entrusted to him, he probably inherited, from his father, a wealthy gentleman and a successful manufacturer, who was superintendent of the local cemetery while he lived in Santa Clara. On leaving Santa Clara he began to manufacture on a small scale in San Francisco and his establishment at 321 Valencia Street, San Francisco, is now the second largest of its kind in that city. In 1919 he put up a four-story steel and concrete building at a cost of $100,000. Mr. Nuttman's brothers, who were in the Aviation Corps during the late war, are also undertakers and manage first-class establishments at Redding and Pittsburg, California.

Mr. Nuttman is a member of the National Funeral Directors' Association at San Francisco and his undertaking establishment is one of the finest in Santa Clara County; only two others, both in San Jose, are superior to his. He has a first-class auto-hearse and a limousine ambulance, and a new Essex closed car for office use, all of which are operated in connection with his business. Mr. Nuttman was a director of the Chamber of Commerce for a year, and has just been reelected for another year. He has also served as deputy marshal.

Mr. and Mrs. Nuttman have one child, Ruth, and Mrs. Nuttman acts as lady attendant and embalmer. They reside in up-to-date apartments on the second story of his building at 807 Washingon Street, where they hospitably receive their friends, especially the fellow-members of the Sodality Club of Santa Clara. Mr. Nuttman belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, and the Elks at San Jose; and also to the Woodmen of the World and the Knights of Columbus.

WILLIAN HINSDALE, A. B.— A young woman of high intellectual attainments, Willian Hinsdale is well known in educational circles of California as director of the School of Expression and the head of the Public Speaking department of the College of the Pacific at San Jose and is meeting with splendid success in the conduct of this department. She was born near Onawa, Iowa, a daughter of William P. and Elizabeth (Barnett) Hinsdale, also natives of that state. In 1905 the family came to California and the father purchased land near Los Angeles, on which he engaged in growing grain. Mr. and Mrs. Hinsdale are now living in Santa Barbara County.

Willian Hinsdale, the eldest of three daughters, has been accorded liberal educational advantages, having been a pupil of Mrs. Hunnewell, of the Los Angeles State Normal School, Miss Neely Dickson, director of the Hollywood Community Theater, and of Miss Elizabeth Yoder, dean of the College of Oratory of the University of Southern California, which conferred upon her the A. B. degree in 1916, while in the following year she won high school credentials and a member of the Summer Art Colony of Pasadena, working under Frayne Williams, formerly director of the Literary Theatre of London. From September, 1917, until February, 1918, she was teacher of reading at the Hawthorne grade school, teacher of oral expression and debating at the Calexico Union high school from February, 1918, until June, 1919, since which time she has been director of the School of Expression of the College of the Pacific. She is exceptionally well qualified for the work in which she is engaged through broad training and experience and as an instructor she has been very successful, imparting clearly and readily as others the knowledge that she has acquired. She is a member of the Kappa Delta, the American Association of University Women, formerly the Association of Collegiate Alumni, and the National Drama League. Her innate talent and acquired ability have brought her to a prominent position in her profession, and she is recognized as a young woman of strong mentality, while her attractive personality has won for her a host of warm and admiring friends.

HOMER EON FLINDT.—Born in Albany, Oregon, on September 9, 1888, the anniversary of California's admission day, and a resident of the Golden State ever since he was old enough to walk, the subject of this sketch can fairly claim to be at least a foster brother of a Native Son. Also, as his career indicates, he possesses all the mental earmarks of the typical Californian. His mother was Emma L. Burkhart before her marriage to Henry Flindt, and she was the daughter of a pioneer family that crossed the plains by ox team in 1850. From her, Homer inherited a stout constitution, an abiding practicality and a sound sense of moral values. His father was a shoemaker, himself the son of a pounder of the last. Like most shoemakers he was a philosopher, but he was a self-educated man to boot, and a highly original one. From him, Homer inherited a thoughful disposition and highly developed power of creation (Flindt, Sr., is an inventor in his spare moments).

A. W. Nuttman

Homer's early education consisted of a term in kindergarten, in the old Peabody school in San Jose, followed by a few months in the Horace Mann primary school. The family then moved to Porterville for four years. Upon the return, Homer reentered Horace Mann, completing his secondary grade education at the McKinley grammar school where the high school now stands. Afterwards he became delivery boy for a dry goods store. He says that he was fired from this place; whereupon he became office boy for an insurance agent. Here he became interested in architecture and took up a course in a correspondence school. Presently he was occupying a draftsman's stool in the office of William Klinkert, later changing to that of Theodore Lenzen. When the great earthquake and fire of 1906 gave occupation to so many workers in his line, Homer found employment in San Francisco with Bliss and Faville and two or three other firms. He "commuted it" daily from San Jose during this time.

It was then that Homer developed the power of intensive study. He has always been an omniverous reader of romantic fiction, such as the works of Rider Haggard, H. G. Wells (early books), Jules Verne and Conan Doyle. Finding that he was not cut out to be an architect, he decided to try journalism. For a year he reported on the now defunct San Jose Morning Times, spending a few months of his spare time at the local high school. His formal education came to an end at that point. He says that he was discharged from the paper. He had no idea, as yet, that he was to become a writer. He began to learn shoemaking in the shop on Second Street, owned by his brother Charles.

In 1907 he met and wooed and won Mabel E. Williams of Nevada City, a native of Nevada. She was educated in the Nevada City grammar and high schools, and in the San Jose Normal. She taught three years in Truckee before their marriage, on July 30, 1911. She saw the latent originality in her husband and urged him to attempt fiction. The beginning was in motion picture scenarios, of which nine were sold in 1914 and 1915. During the early years of the war the market for scenarios went to pieces, and Mr. Flindt turned to straight fiction. His first piece of work was "The Planeteer," a short romance of the future. It was printed in the All Story Weekly as a complete novelette in March, 1918.

Like all writers he had a great amount of unaccepted material. However, "The Planeteer" was followed by a sequel, "The King of Conserve Island," in the same magazine, the next October. After this there came a rapid succession of stories, some short, but mostly novelettes and serials; about twenty, up to the present writing, with a total of nearly a million words. Among them was one collaboration, "The Blind Spot," a serial that was partly the work of Austin Hall. Except for his more recent work, these stories are all highly imaginative, "their style a blend of Wells, Haggard, and Doyle," as one critic put it. The later stories come closer to earth, approaching nearer and nearer the true novel type. Probably the best known are "Sugar Coated," "Automatic Adventure," and "The Three Riskyteers," and "On the Stroke of 71," all of which are serials.

Mr. and Mrs. Flindt have three children: Max Hugh, Bonnie Mabel, and Vella Francis. Mr. Flindt is still employed in his brother's shoe shop on Second Street, part of the working day; the rest of the time is spent at the desk. He has already been elected the first president of "The Plotwrights," an organization of fiction writers and playwrights. He is a member of Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Local No. 493.

His church relations are with the Congregational Church, but, as may be supposed, his religion is highly eclectic, insisting upon no one creed above all others. Similarly his politics, while essentially progressive, are opportunistic and flexible. He calls himself just as much of a Socialist as a Republican, sometimes registering as one and sometimes as the other. He believes in the universal brotherhood of man and in the ultimate co-operation of mankind to solve the economic problems of the world. His chief ambition is to add what he can to the world's preparation for the future. His idea, in his fiction writing, is always to educate; sometimes it is only a very little point that can be brought out, but "it all helps," he says, "to make folks willing to change their minds, and in that way pave the way for the new order of things. Meanwhile, however, we must not fail to hold fast to that which is good."

LEROY H. KAMMERER.—An expert machinist whose experience and untiring industry are much appreciated in the local automobile world, is LeRoy H. Kammerer, superintendent of the machine repair department of Siefert's Garage on South Market Street, San Jose, where he has been in charge since October, 1920. He was born December 24, 1893, at San Jose, the son of Alexander Kammerer, also a native of Santa Clara County, born in San Jose township on August 12, 1861, the son of Peter and Marian (Hoffman) Kammerer. Peter Kammerer, who was a native of Germany, emigrated to the United States and came out to California in 1851. After trying his luck at mining he located in Santa Clara County in 1855; and soon after arriving here, he took up his residence upon 200 acres of land situated upon what is now the King Road, about two and a half miles from San Jose. He kept cultivating and improving the place until his death in 1865, a year after he had lost his devoted wife, and when Alexander was only four years of age.

Alexander Kammerer was taken into the home of his guardian, J. D. White, a next-door farmer, and brought up with the same affection and regard for the educational and other interests of the child as were Mr. White's own family. He attended the public schools in San Jose, and he became a graduate of the Garden City Commercial College, while he was also trained to ranch work. On attaining his majority, Mr. Kammerer came into possession of one-half of the estate left by his parents, and this he developed to a still higher degree, having a fine artesian well, and raising thoroughbred horses. The other half of the estate went to a sister, Lena, who married George C. Hunt of Oakland. Alexander Kammerer was united in marriage on October 17, 1883, with Miss May Catherine Holland, the daughter of Simeon and Hannah (Broadbent) Holland, natives of England, but residents of Santa Clara County.

Reared on the home ranch, LeRoy Kammerer attended the Jackson district school and remained at home until he was sixteen years of age. Then, under instruction from his father, he took up the training of horses and became an expert rider, so much so that at a competitive horse-riding show held at Salinas

in 1911, he came into prominence when he scored third prize for skill and mount. He next signed up with the Dick Stanley Western Show Company, and for three years toured the Pacific and Central Western States. Three years later, he joined Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show for one season, and made a success riding bucking horses in the ring. This proved to be Buffalo Bill's last tour.

At Salinas, in 1917, Mr. Kammerer was married to Miss Agnes Joiner, a native daughter, who was born at San Francisco, and they have one child, Virginia May. They make their home at 234 West Ninteenth Street, San Jose. In national political affairs, Mr. Kammerer is an independent Republican, and in local movements he is nonpartisan, supporting the best men and the best measures.

MILTON G. MOENNING.—Among the promising business men of San Jose who has attained and is still climbing further toward great success is Milton G. Moenning, who, in partnership with Douglas Howard, is owner and proprietor of the firm known as Moenning and Howard, dealers in pumps, engines, electric motors, and all allied apparatus for transmission and control of water, steam, gas, air and electricity. They are successors to C. L. Meisterheim, whose business they purchased in 1919.

Mr. Moenning was born on May 2, 1885, and is a native son of California, having been born in San Francisco, a son of Emil and Minnie S. (Harms) Moenning, the latter a native of San Francisco. The father came to California in 1857, Grandfather Moenning having come to California in 1851, traveling by way of the Horn and his maternal grandfather came the same route, but made the trip a year earlier. Mrs. Emil Moenning now resides in San Jose.

Mr. Moenning received his education in the public schools of San Francisco and later, having to make his own livelihood at a very early age, he attended night school where he took a practical business course in one of the business colleges of the Metropolis of the Bay. At the age of thirteen years he joined the ranks of the Crane Company of San Francisco and was employed with them for a period of twenty years, working in the capacity of salesman. He came to San Jose in the interests of the Crane Company in the year of 1907.

Their place of business is at 365-69 South First Street and 369 South Market Street, the building extending from First to Market streets, and here they employ as many as thirty expert workmen, giving at all times the very best of service, materials and workmanship.

Mr. Moenning's marriage united him with Miss Mabel Ball, a native of Chicago, Ill., and they are the parents of two daughters, Winifred May and Glenna Bell. Mr. Moenning is very active in business circles and fraternities. He is a Knights Templar Mason and also a member of Islam Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., San Francisco, and is also affiliated with the San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. Elks. His good citizenship is attested by the interest he takes in public affairs and his devotion to the public weal. He is a Republican in politics.

ANTHONY SCHUTTE.—A recent addition to the field of electrical supplies in San Jose is Schutte Bros. Electrical Supply House, one of the founders and partners being Anthony Schutte, the place of business being at 19 South Second Street. Mr. Schutte is a native son of California, having been born in San Jose, on December 12, 1883, a son of John and Isabell Schutte. The parents were among the early settlers, having settled in California in the early sixties; the father passed away some years ago. They were the parents of twelve children, all are living except Max, who passed away in 1919, at the age of fifty.

Anthony Schutte received his education in the public schools of San Jose and early in life went to work. He learned the trade of an electrician and worked for the Peninsular Railroad for a period of seventeen years, then was with Henry Guilbert in his electrical business for about two years. In December, 1919, in partnership with his brother, Joseph, he established the concern in which they are now doing such a splendid business. They have done the electrical installations on many buildings here, among them the Murison Label Company, the John Christian Manufacturing Company, Dr. Edward's house, and have contracted all of the new houses in the Naglee Terrace, and they are also contractors for the Cole Realty Company, and do all of their work. They not only do installation work, but have a full line of electrical supplies and fixtures.

Mr. Schutte's marriage united him with Ethel Roelling, who is also a native of California, having been born in San Jose. Mr. Schutte is a member of Observatory Parlor No. 22 N. S. G. W. He is fond of outdoor life and spends much of his leisure time in the open, fishing, hunting, or tramping.

WAGNER BROTHERS.—Among the most prosperous and successful establishments of San Jose is to be counted the firm of Wagner Brothers, who have one of the finest electrical fixture houses between San Francisco and Los Angeles. This firm is composed of two brothers, A. C. and L. L. Wagner, both natives of Ohio, who have spent the last ten years in San Jose, Cal. A. C. Wagner was previously connected with the Consolidated Garage, while L. L. Wagner was the local representative of the Willard battery, until he disposed of those interests to George Parkinson. Their place of business is located at 161-5 South Second Street. Wagner Brothers company was formed in the month of August, 1919, when they became successors to Blake Brothers, and since that time they have greatly enlarged the scope of their business. They have ten employees in the various departments and they specialize in electrical appliances and fixtures, carrying a very complete line. They both manufacture and install these fixtures and their excellent service has made them in demand.

A. C. Wagner's marriage united him with Miss Flora M. Clark, and L. L. Wagner married Miss Jeannette Bookmyer. Both of the brothers and their wives are favorites in San Jose's social circles. Being very much interested in Santa Clara County, both Wagner brothers belong to the Chamber of Commerce. L. L. Wagner is also a member of the Rotary Club and the B. P. O. Elks, and each belongs to the Commercial Club.

M. G. Moenning.

CLARENCE HENRY WATERMAN.—Conspicuous among the prominent business men of San Jose is Clarence Henry Waterman, who has been actively engaged in the real estate and insurance business since 1911. He was born on a farm near Vandalia, Ill., April 18, 1865, the son of Henry C. and Margaret (Llewelyn) Waterman, who removed to Payette, Idaho, in 1882. His father was prominent in the affairs of the county in which he resided; both parents have passed away.

Clarence Henry Waterman was educated in the public schools of his native state; later graduated from Gem City Business College, at Quincy, Ill. Not being content with farming as an occupation, he migrated to Missouri in 1882 and engaged in the mercantile business for ten years; thence to Cincinnati, Ohio, and was employed as the manager of the Cincinnati branch house of the Buckeye Reaper and Mower Company, remaining in this capacity until the business was sold to the International Harvester Company in 1896. He then entered the employ of a life insurance company in Columbus, Ohio, and was thus employed until the fall of 1898, when he journeyed to Portland, Ore., where he remained for eight years as state supervisor of agents for the Mutual Life Insurance Company. Realizing his capabilities, this company sent him to San Jose, December 25, 1905, as their district manager, and in 1910 he spent one year in the Hawaiian Islands in the interests of the company. In 1911 he established his present real estate and insurance business and is succeeding beyond his expectations. He is a member of the San Jose Realty Board and has served his community as county probation officer for two years; is also a member of the board of directors of the San Jose Y. M. C. A.

Mr. Waterman's marriage, September 13, 1887, united him with Miss Sara Harrison, a native of Kentucky, where she was married at Carrollton, and to them have been born two children: Gladys, now Mrs. Charles Parsons, has a daughter, Helen M., and they reside in San Jose; Frank L. teaches in the Oakland schools and has four children, Hazel R., Jeanne C., Frances A., and Virginia V. Mr. Waterman is a very active member of the Christian Church of San Jose. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order and the Pomona Grange. He is a broad-minded, public-spirited man and citizen, and lends his cooperation to all movements for the betterment of the community.

FRED H. HORSTMANN.—Early recognizing the fact that determination and energy are salient factors in the attainment of success, Fred H. Horstmann, has so directed his labors that he is now classed with the leading business men of Santa Clara County. Born in Talmadge, Nebr., May 2, 1887, he is a son of J. William and C. Henrietta (Pahde) Hortsmann, both born and reared in Missouri. The father has always been engaged in farming pursuits and was also a successful merchant, now living retired from active business cares in Talmage, Nebr.

Mr. Horstmann acquired his early education in the grammar and high schools of Talmage, graduating with the class of 1905 from the high school. The years of his boyhood and young manhood were spent in South Dakota and early in 1909, he removed to Portland, Ore., remaining there but a short time, when he removed to Texas, settling in Buena Vista., He became connected with a cotton raising project, but on account of not being able to secure water for irrigation, crops were a failure, reverses of fortune came and Mr. Horstmann was forced to dispose of his holdings. He removed to Salinas, Cal., where he engaged in searching records and making abstracts, being affiliated with the Salinas Abstract Company. At the outbreak of the war, he entered the service of his country, and after the armistice was declared he received his honorable discharge at Fort McDowell, December 12, 1918. He then returned to Salinas; later removing to San Jose and purchased an interest in the San Jose Abstract Company, where he has proven his worth and counts his friends by the score. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks; also of the Country Club. In politics he votes with the Republican party. His activities are concentrated upon his business affairs, which have been wisely and intelligently directed and have brought to him a substantial measure of prosperity.

STEVE PATTERSON.—Since 1917 a resident of San Jose, Steve Patterson is a well known restaurateur of the city and a successful orchardist of Santa Clara County. He was born in Constantinople, Turkey, in September, 1876, a son of F. and Carnation Thimus, but since coming to this country has adopted an American name. His father was connected with the priesthood in Turkey, and the family numbered two children, a son and a daughter. He was accorded good educational advantages, attending the graded schools and later completing a course in the National College of Constantinople. After laying aside his textbooks he learned the trade of a jeweler, becoming an expert craftsman in gold and silver. He continued to follow his trade in Turkey until 1903, when he came to the United States, arriving at Philadelphia, Pa., in August, 1903. He was unable to obtain work at his trade and was variously employed until his removal to New York City, where he secured a position as cook in a restaurant. At the end of a year he left the eastern metropolis and went to Nashville, Tenn., where for two years he was similarly engaged. From that city he journeyed to New Orleans, La., but remained there for only six months and then went on to Texas, opening a restaurant in Dallas, that state, and later establishing a second eating establishment in that city. Subsequently he disposed of his interests there and made his way to Denver, Colo., where he was employed in a hotel for a year.

His next removal took him to Salt Lake City, Utah, where he was engaged in hotel work for two years, and in 1913 he came to California, first locating at San Francisco. After a short time, however, he left that city and went to Del Monte, working in the leading hotel of that place for about three months. He then purchased a ranch near Monterey, which he devoted to the raising of poultry, and for two years conducted that business, after which he took up a government claim, on which he engaged in breeding cattle, but was not successful in this venture and at the end of two years relinquished his claim and worked for a neighbor for three years. In 1917 he arrived in San Jose and in association with James Markelos opened a restaurant. That relationship was maintained until 1919, when Mr. Patterson purchased his partner's intrest and has since been sole proprietor of the business. His restaurant is situated at No. 18 West San Fernando Street and is a first

class establishment in every particular, conducted along the most modern and progressive lines. Long experience has made him thoroughly familiar with the business and his cafe is one of the most popular in the city. He also has other interests, being the owner of a valuable fruit farm of twenty acres, situated on the Trimble Road, near Milpitas, and is specializing in the growing of pears.

In San Jose, on the 26th of August, 1920, Mr. Patterson was married to Mrs. Anna (Sousa) White, who was born, reared and educated in Monterey, Cal., her parents being John and Mary Sousa. Mr. Patterson is a Democrat in his political views and fraternally he is connected with the Independent Order of Foresters at San Jose.

JOHN P. LACERDA.—A public-spirited citizen whose charitable disposition has made him highly esteemed among his fellow-citizens, is John P. Lacerda, a native of the Isle of St. George, in the Azores, where he was born in the village of Ribeira Secca on May 10, 1868. His father, Joseph A. Lacerda, was a well-to-do farmer who also conducted a large merchandise business, and he also enjoyed the reputation of being rather an accomplished musician; he had married Miss Marie Augusta, also a native of St. George.

Anxious to share the greater advantages of America, John P. Lacerda left home in 1882, at the age of fourteen, coming directly to San Francisco, Cal. A stranger in a strange land, he sought out a friend, Antone Amaral, who then resided in Marin County, and who later became a wealthy dairy farmer. Mr. Lacerda found employment on a dairy farm near Pt. Reyes, at ten dollars a month. He was ambitious, however, to enter some other line of work, so studied at night, learning to read and write in English. At the end of six years he removed to Humboldt County to work for Manuel D. Mello, a dairyman at Ferndale, but soon entered the employ of Joe Russ at one of his dairies at Bear River Ridge. Here he spent three years, meanwhile continuing to study. He was ambitious to attend school, so obtained a place in the Revere House at Eureka, and while attending to his duties there he attended night school at Phelps Academy, taking a business course. The proprietor of the hotel, Mr. Cramer, appreciated his services and perceiving his ambition, made him manager of the Revere House dining room, a position he held for four years. Then, in partnership with a friend, he undertook a cook camp at Camp Vance, on the Mad River, but after five months the partners abandoned the project.

During 1894-95 Mr. Lacerda was employed in the Western Hotel at Eureka, and learning of the Coffee Creek mine excitement in Shasta County, he went on a prospecting trip for gold. He did not succeed, and six months later he was back at the Hotel Paragon in Eureka. For the next two years Mr. Lacerda and a Mr. Grober conducted a restaurant at Redding in Shasta County, where each saved $4,000, and in 1900 Mr. Lacerda sold out in order to take a trip back to his old home. He made a tour of five months, during which time he also visited the Paris Exposition.

On returning to California Mr. Lacerda located at Redding and there opened a grill called the Olympia Grotto, and at the end of five years, in which he conducted the resort, he had become independent in finances. Once again he sold out and took another trip back to Portugal, visiting also in the nine months both Switzerland and Italy, and on his return to America in 1906 he located at San Jose. He leased the property known as Ivy Green, at the junction of Capitol and Alum Rock avenues. He remodeled the building and started a retail grocery and liquor store and then he set up a large business. In addition he also established a wholesale commission market on his property, known as the East Side Foothill Vegetable Growers' Association, where the early vegetables were brought by the growers, and commission merchants from Bay Cities and San Jose came to purchase their produce. It was a success from the start and has grown to be an important business. In 1919 he purchased the property and the three acres of land with the building for $8,000 in cash. He changed the name from Ivy Green to East Side Park and laid out the park into beautiful grounds and erected a pavilion and necessary buildings for an amusement park, including a merry-go-round and a large auditorium which is popularly used for a boxing arena. He has equipped the grounds with seats, tables and a barbecue pit and during the summer months it is rarely idle, for it is engaged ahead for the use of lodges and public parties. Mr. Lacerda has also acquired four acres across the road, some of which is set out to orchard, and erected a large garage, which he leases to others.

At Antioch, in Contra Costa County, Mr. Lacerda was married in 1912 to Miss Mary Texira, daughter of A. J. Texira, and they have one child, a daughter named Margaret. Mr. Lacerda has donated hundreds of dollars to charity, particularly to the churches, and he has been especially generous toward the Church of the Five Wounds in East San Jose. He is a member of the Exempt Firemen of Redding.

ATTILIO PICCHETTI.—Among the representatives of old pioneer families of San Jose who are carrying on, under more promising conditions, the work undertaken by their forebears, mention is due Attilio Picchetti, owner of the Plaza Garage, located at 222-230 South Market Street. He was born at San Jose, August 9, 1889, the son of Vincento and Teresa Picchetti, farmers of that district. The father settled in San Jose in 1874 and saw it grow from a small town to the thriving, prosperous city of today.

Attilio Picchetti grew to manhood in San Jose, received his education in the public schools and Santa Clara College, and later took a commercial course in the old San Jose Business College. For the first nine years on entering the business world he was engaged in the livery business and then answered the call of his country by giving his services in the World War, training at Camp Fremont, Camp Mills, N. Y., where he was made sergeant, and at Camp Stuart, Va. He was engaged in drilling recruits part of the time and was also supply sergeant and was two days on the ocean when the armistice was signed. After the armistice was signed and he returned home he established the business he is now engaged in, namely, the Plaza Garage; he employs eight men besides his office force. He has the exclusive agency for Hood tires in Santa Clara County and also is agent for the De Martini trucks and Reliance trailers in Santa Clara, San Benito, Monterey

SCIENCE HALL, NOTRE DAME COLLEGE

and Santa Cruz counties. Mr. Picchetti makes his home with his mother, his father having passed away in 1905. He belongs to the Native Sons of the Golden West, San Jose Parlor No. 22, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Chamber of Commerce, the Commercial Club, and the American Legion of San Jose. For recreation he enjoys automobiling and out-of-door life and all clean sports.

NOTRE DAME COLLEGE.—Nothing could be more appropriate considering the history of the early missionary work of enlightenment in California than that the great Roman Catholic Church should today be so well represented by the Notre Dame College at San Jose, unquestionably one of the best-planned, best-equipped and best-conducted educational institutions of the Catholic Church, amply justifying its mottoes "Ora et labora" and "Ah! qu'il est bon le bon Dieu!"

Notre Dame, which aims to afford special facilities for the study of music, and has among its features a fine library and a valuable museum, is a monument to the energy and courage of the devout Sisters of Notre Dame at San Jose, who, by their intelligent work have built up this great institution during the past seventy years. It was founded about the time of the creation of the California commonwealth, and the story of its inception is of interest. In 1851, Sister Loyola and Sister Mary Catherine came to San Francisco to conduct a new colony of Sisters who were coming from Ohio to Oregon City; but on their arriving there, they found that a long wait of three months was before them. Rev. Father Langlois, who was familiar with conditions in Oregon, had discussed with Archbishop Alemany the advisability of inviting the Sisters of Notre Dame to the growing section of Central California. The Archbishop had already placed a community in San Francisco, but urged the Sisters to visit San Jose, then the state capital. At Santa Clara, the Rev. Father Nobili, S. J., was laying the foundations of the present Santa Clara University. Martin Murphy, already so interesting historically as one of the first white persons to settle permanently in California, conducted the visitors to their destination, and they journeyed by wagon along the historic Camino Real, and their hearts and eyes were delighted by the vision of the beautiful valley, as Bayard Taylor, the poet, who had been over the highway only a season or two before, pictures it in his Eldorado. The diary of Sister Mary records her delight over our lovely mountains, as she first saw them on that glorious spring day, their full capital in her wallet, "two bits" or twenty-five cents, in nowise interfering with her ardor. The people of San Jose were pressing in their demands to retain the Sisters, and both the Archbishop and Father Nobili were deeply concerned. At length, Sister Loyola decided to open a house in San Jose, while preserving the Oregon City foundation; and a spot outside the city limits, on the old road that ran from the Alameda, was secured. A single house was standing on the premises; Jack Townsend, aged three, was the first boarder, (with his nurse,) as he was the first and sole alumnus of the college; and the fees paid by Jack's guardian furnished the larder and provided the few indispensable articles of furniture. After three months, the colony from Cincinnati arrived, quite astonished to learn, at San Francisco, that San Jose and not Oregon City, was their destination.

These Sisters were Catherine, Mary Alenie, Aloysius and Donatil, and they came by way of the Isthmus of Panama, then a nigh impenetrable wilderness, apart from the trails. Drenched to the skin, with no opportunity of drying their garments, fearing the Indians, who, armed with long knives, infested the jungle; camping by night on the dizzy trails, or along the uneven banks; riding all day on mule back, or fording the river in the frail canoes of the natives, they made the trip for five days, often at risk to their lives, always at risk to their garments, loose calico gowns and immense sunbonnets, as they did not dare to travel in religious garb. In the same party, was the Rev. Eugene O'Connell, later the venerated Bishop of Grass Valley. Another caravan, crossing at the same time, was that of Bernard Murphy, who met with Sister Aloysius in a very opportune manner. Her refractory mule balked at a puddle of water on the trail, struck off into the undergrowth and left her clinging for dear life to a bough, her azure gown and white sunbonnet looking like a magnified blue-bell, till Mr. Murphy plucked her from the bough, and someone recaptured the mule. Reaching San Francisco at length, they were entertained by the Archbishop, the French Consul and Judge Barry until Sister Loyola could reach them by slow travel over the rough roads.

Very different was the Notre Dame of San Jose that opened its doors to the little company from the present institution. The first building was an old adobe, fronting directly on the road, and between that and their next-door neighbor was an alley, the rendezvous of revelling rats. The Sisters raised potatoes and cabbages, then very valuable, as the Valley was scarcely under cultivation, and meat was a rarity. Potatoes, cabbages, the leg of a bear, these were the features of a feast-day dinner. The early frame buildings let in both sun and rain, and when something better was provided, the carpenter worked late, hammering the rude boards, while Sister Mary held the flickering candle. The 1851 building is yet standing, in which Sister Catherine had her millinery and dressmaking department. When Sister Loyola erected the present west wing, the first brick building in the town, the French Consul, visiting on "Exhibition Day," asked how she ever dared to undertake such a work. "God is rich," answered the dauntless Sister Loyola. In those days, Exhibition or Commencement exercises lasted a week, and from all over California, as well as from Oregon and Nevada, and even further, guests came by wagon, requiring the erection of a court-yard tent, and dependence upon rather unsatisfactory Indian help. "Don Juan" was the man of all work, and it is chronicled that a crony of his, somewhat in his cups, one evening proved rather obstreperous in his demands to see the old Indian. The intrepid Sister Mary, issuing forth, pursued the invader as far as the river, and the firewater feaster was not again heard from. From Father Nobili and his Jesuit colleagues the Sisters received continual marks of kindness; and these traditions of good will are perpetuated today in the worthy successors at Santa Clara and San Jose.

In January, 1854, the first Holy Communion of the pupils was received in the new chapel in the west wing; and the body of the present chapel is made up

of this primitive structure. Since that date, the development of Notre Dame at San Jose has been the record of unwearied, unselfish service by the noble women who have come and gone, each adding a brick or a stone, as it were, to the superstructure. A red-letter day occurred in 1885, when the beautiful Lourdes grotto was constructed, and immediately became a place of pious pilgrimage. In October, 1910, was another red or golden-letter day, for then was celebrated the coming of the Rev. Mother Marie Aloyse, Superior General of the Institute, the first visit to this country of a Superior General. A beautiful memorial of this visit is the heroic-sized statue of the Sacred Heart, modeled after the famous Montmartre, which stands on the knoll behind Notre Dame Villa, surrounded by the ampitheater of the wooded hills. "Occulos levavi in montes unde veniet auxilium mihi." Within the reception room of the college hangs the certificate of incorporation dated San Jose, June 20, 1868, signed by H. H. Haight and a majority of the State Board of Education, and attested to by H. L. Nichols, secretary of state.

The Museum also contains many exhibits of interest. There is the old melodeon or harmonium, with its two silver candlesticks, brought around the Horn in 1843, and there are most exquisite silk needle-work tapestries, the art of the pioneer Sisters, whose successors, each in her way, still continues as indefatigible in their labors. There is also a collection of beautiful butterflies and another of mounted birds.

Notre Dame gives spiritual and intellectual hospitality to 160 boarding-school pupils, and 180 day high school pupils; and it also exercises supervision over the Notre Dame Academy, which is preparatory to Notre Dame College, and is located in Santa Clara. It was founded in 1864, and has four acres of grounds, in a beautiful grove, so that, with extensive buildings, well ventilated and otherwise judiciously adapted to their various purposes, amusement and outdoor exercise of the pupils are provided. The musical department is complete and every advantage is afforded to those desirous of giving special attention to its culture. Like Notre Dame College, this important stepping-stone, the academy, takes rank among the first of its class—a fact apparently appreciated by its large number of patrons, increasing with each year.

BENJAMIN SCORSUR.—For many years Benjamin Scorsur has been prominently and successfully identified with the fruit industry in Santa Clara County and long experience has made him an authority on this line of work. He also ranks with the pioneer residents of this part of the state, having taken up his residence here in 1871. A native of Austria, he was born in Dalmatia, in the village of Aregosse, April 11, 1855, the fourth in the family of John and Cathrinia Scorsur, the father a well-to-do farmer of Dalmatia.

Although it was his parents' desire that he devote his time to his studies, Benjamin Scorsur preferred hard manual labor to the routine of the schoolroom, and hearing many favorable reports concerning California, he decided to locate there. When fourteen years old he went to sea, receiving five dollars a month as pay; however, he followed the sea for five years, when he quit the sea to come to California, arriving in September, 1871. His elder brother, James Scorsur, had preceded him to the United States, arriving in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1866. In 1871 the two brothers started for California, but first made their way to the mines of Virginia City, Nev. Not meeting with success there, they packed all of their belongings, consisting of a few blankets and tools, and struck out for the Guadalupe mines in the Santa Clara Valley. They divided their time between mining and farming, preempting 163 acres of land adjoining the mines, which were at that time owned by an English company, and at this period Benjamin Scorsur became a citizen of the United States. For eight years the two brothers devoted their attention to mining, farming and stock raising, working laboriously to gain a start in life, but their efforts were fruitless, for through a dispute in the title the land once more became the property of the English company by decision of the Santa Clara County courts. Possessing the dauntless spirit of youth, Mr. Scorsur courageously faced the future, and removing to San Jose, he entered business circles as a fruit buyer, dryer and shipper. From a modest beginning the enterprise grew to one of large proportions and for thirty-five years he continued active along those lines. He also became a prosperous horticulturist, purchasing a good ranch of twenty-three acres on the Doyle Road and a valuable cherry orchard on the San Francisco highway. During the World War, however, he sold both places as he was unable to operate them without the assistance of his sons, who were in the service of their country. In 1918, following the close of the war, Mr. Scorsur bought a sixty-acre pear and prune orchard on King Road, where he now resides, having erected a beautiful home here. He also owns an apricot ranch on the Mount Pleasant Road and with the aid of his two sons, John and Nick Scorsur, conducts two large drying plants, which are also proving a profitable scource of income. He carries on his labors scientifically and keeps well informed on all modern developments pertaining to his line of work, in which he is an acknowledged expert.

In San Jose, Mr. Scorsur married Miss Kathrina Buak, a native of Dalmatia, and they have become the parents of six children: John, the eldest, who resides in a fine bungalow on the sixty-acre home ranch, is married, and has one child. He is a veteran of the World War, serving for eleven months overseas as a member of the Ninety-first Division. He is a member of the American Legion and is also prominently identified with the Jugo-Slavian-American Society of San Jose. Nick is also engaged in ranching, acting as assistant manager. Ben is married and resides in San Jose, being proprietor of one of the leading butcher shops in the city. He is also a member of the American Legion, was sent overseas and for three months was confined in a hospital. Dominic is successfully engaged in business as a stock dealer. Kathrina married Mr. Scamperria, a wealthy merchant of Watsonville, Cal. Pauline, who completes the family, is the wife of Paul Lostellisto, of San Jose.

Mr. Scorsur attributes much of his success to the cooperation and able assistance of his wife, who is the possessor of many admirable traits of character and has ever been a faithful and sympathetic helpmate and a devoted mother, rearing her children to become useful members of society. He is a member

Ned B. Morgan

of the Austrian-American Society of San Jose and in politics is a Democrat, being broad and liberal in his views. He has worked diligently and persistently, and success in substantial measure has crowned his labors, while at the same time his efforts have been an important factor in the development and improvement of Santa Clara County along horticultural lines.

NED B. MORGIN.—A highly respected and successful orchardist is Ned B. Morgin, who came to the Santa Clara Valley May 18, 1902, and has succeeded even beyond his expectations. He was born at Smokovljane, near Ragusa, Dalmatia, November 12, 1877, a son of Ned and Nellie Morgin. Both parents passed away in the old country. When Ned B. was twenty-five years of age, he concluded to try his fortunes in the New World, so embarked for the United States coming direct to Santa Clara County, Cal., first settling in Cupertino, but was compelled to leave there within six months to find work. He went to Stanford University and worked as gardener for six years; and while there he studied evenings and learned to read and speak English, which has since become so valuable to him in his business. In 1908 he purchased an orchard of two and a half acres on Stevens Creek Road at Cupertino, which he still owns. Here he made his headquarters for twelve years, being engaged in buying, curing and selling fruit, in which he met with deserving success. In 1919 he purchased fifty acres on Mountain View and Saratoga avenues, which is devoted to prunes and apricots. He has continued to improve this property from the time he took possession, has a complete and modern drying and packing plant, and is well equipped to care for all the fruit raised on his ranch. He also engages in buying and selling green and dry fruit. He counts his success not only from a monetary standpoint, but he has also used his best efforts to advance his community.

The marriage of Mr. Morgin at Cupertino, January 4, 1912, united him with Miss Annie Kalafatovich, who was also born in Dalmatia and came to San Jose in 1911, and they are the parents of four children: Ned B., Jr., Martin B., Nellie, and Mary. Mr. Morgan is proud of being an American citizen and exercises his franchise as a Republican. He finds his recreation in auto trips throughout the beautiful Santa Clara Valley and at all times he freely gives his support to all progressive measures and is counted a worthy citizen of the county.

F. A. LINQUIST.—A thoroughly experienced miller whose success speaks well for the exceptional opportunities afforded by the Golden State is F. A. Linquist, the efficient and popular manager of the Alber Bros. Milling Company at San Jose. He was born at Chelsea, Wis., on August 23, 1885, the son of Charles A. Linquist, the well-known contractor who came to California in 1887, and who had married Miss Lena Larson.

Our subject enjoyed all the advantages of both the grammar and high schools of San Jose, and he particularly profited from a first-class business course. Then, for eleven years, he was with the Garden City Bank and also the Bank of Italy, in San Francisco, and after that he organized the Farmers' Grain & Poultry Supply Company, in San Jose, a partnership concern, in which he was active for a year. On January 1, 1920, he assumed his present responsibility. He threw himself enthusiastically into the undertaking, mastered the details, and so built up an enviable trade that the company now operates within a radius of twenty miles and does an ever-increasing business. All America knows the excellence of any Alber's output, and the Alber Bros. Milling Company, under Mr. Linquist's expert and energetic management, bids fair to enjoy more and more popular favor and to increase each year, with the natural and healthy expansion and growth of Santa Clara County, in sound prosperity.

At San Jose, in 1911, Mr. Linquist was married to Miss Elsie C. Keffel, a native of San Jose and the daughter of George Keffel, and their union has been blessed with one son, F. A. Linquist, Jr. Mr. Linquist is a Mason, and belongs to the Chapter, the Council and Commandery, and he is also an Elk and a Druid. He is fond of hunting and fishing, and so naturally has some very good stories to tell. Politically, he votes with the Republicans.

CHARLES E. LAURA.—A newcomer in San Jose who has brought to California a record of steady successes as a contractor in Detroit, is Charles E. Laura, of 580 South Eleventh Street. He was born about thirty miles from Detroit, in Michigan, on February 11, 1869, and his father was Joseph Laura, the well-known market gardener. He had married Miss Mary Warner, but her death, when Charles was beginning his teens, broke up the family life, and the lad made his way in the world ever since. It so happened, therefore, that he had only four years of common schooling in the country districts. The Warner family belongs to the circle of Michigan pioneers, and Mrs. Laura was the sixth child in a family of eleven. The father was in the Michigan Volunteer Infantry and served in the Army of the Potomac. He was wounded in the leg but recovered and is still living in San Jose. In 1910 Mr. and Mrs. Laura, Sr., came to San Jose, and here Mr. Laura still lives, aged seventy-six.

Commencing with odd jobs from the start, Charles Laura served an apprenticeship at basket-making and coopering, and then he took up the carpenter's trade and continued at it until he became a building contractor. He has put up many of the finest homes in the best residential districts of Detroit, where he continued as a leader in his field until 1919.

In October of that year he came to California and settled at San Jose, where he bought a home in the 400 block on South Eleventh Street. He soon sold it, however, and bought another residence at 580 South Eleventh Street, and there he is living today. He has been busy carpentering, and intends soon to launch out as a contractor able to erect the finest kind of homes. It is only a question of time, therefore, and Mr. Laura may be counted upon to contribute his full share toward the elevation of the public taste in dignified, practical architecture.

At Detroit, Mich., on April 20, 1894, Mr. Laura was married to Miss Anna Deemer, a native of Yale, Mich., and the daughter of George and Sarah Jane (McGinty) Deemer, worthy farmer folks. Mr. Laura is a Republican in his political affiliations.

WENDELL C. THOMAS.—A thoroughly enterprising, efficient and successful representative of the widely-developed truck industry is Wendell C. Thomas, the manager of the Mack Truck Company at 173 South Market Street, and the agent of the

popular Mack trucks. He was born in Pennsylvania on March 20, 1880, the son of Mark A. and Margaret (Eberhart) Thomas, and he came with his folks to Oakland in 1883. His parents, having completed years of hard and honest labor, are still living, in comfortable retirement. Wendell attended the common and high schools of Oakland, and for three years he had a manufacturers' agency, selling west of the Mississippi and maintaining a home office at San Francisco. He went on the road as a commercial traveler for eight years, and he was president of the Vacations Homes Company, a real estate concern of Oakland, for four years.

In 1918 Mr. Thomas entered the service of the Mack Truck Company, and the following year he removed to San Jose, where he has since been more than successful and is more and more prosperous. The company handles only the Mack truck, and such is their steady trade that they employ two service men. Mr. Thomas has great faith in the future of Santa Clara County, and that means, of course, that he has increasing faith in the Mack truck in this part of the Golden State.

At Oakland, in 1901, Mr. Thomas married Miss Edythe A. Corwin, a native of Oakland and the daughter of Everett and Fredericka Corwin. He belongs to the Chamber of Commerce, of course, and also to the One Hundred Per Cent Club, the Commercial Club, Auto Trades Association, the Elks, the Woodmen of the World, and the Odd Fellows, and he endorses the platforms of the Republican party. One son, Mark E. Thomas, has inherited his father's love for motoring and for ranch life—Mr. Thomas owning fifteen choice acres in Los Gatos section.

A. M. WEAVER.—Born in San Jose on September 1, 1880, Arthur M. Weaver, proprietor of the California Cleaners, located at 10 South Morrison Street, is mentioned among the younger generation of men who are rapidly coming to the front in Santa Clara County. When he was a lad his mother moved to Fresno County and here he was reared and received his early education in the public schools and later took a course in the business college at San Jose. His first employment, after completing his business course, was with the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at San Francisco and then he spent the next three years with his foster father at Selma. He then returned to Santa Clara County, selecting San Jose as a place of location and soon engaged in the insurance business, continuing in this line for seven years. He then disposed of the insurance business and on October 1, 1917, purchased his present establishment and he has spared neither time nor money in its improvement and upbuilding until the business has grown to such proportions that it is necessary for him to employ five men and two delivery wagons to handle the trade. The plant was built by Mr. Weaver for the accommodation of his business, and he has his home at the corner of Morrison and Alameda.

On February 25, 1906, he was married to Miss Charlotte E. Roese, the daughter of a well known family of San Jose, both parents having been born there. Two children have blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. Weaver, Armand and William. Mr. Weaver joined the ranks of the Redmen and Moose lodges and the Chamber of Commerce and religiously is a member of the Catholic Church. He is fond of out-of-door life and sports and is held in high esteem in his community for his public spirit and the vital interest he takes in the welfare and development of San Jose.

L. W. WINKLESS, JR.—A representative of an old Eastern family who is meeting with success in San Jose is L. W. Winkless, Jr., president of the Model Extract Company, Inc., among the largest, best-equipped and most progressive enterprises of its kind in Santa Clara County. He is a native of Newport, Ky., where he was born on September 5, 1879, the son of L. W. and Rebecca (Ross) Winkless, the father surviving the mother, who passed away October 19, 1915. The grammar school education of our subject was supplemented by two years in the high school at Cold Springs, Ky., and after leaving school he followed the grocery line at first and then worked for a time in jewelry stores at Newport and Cincinnati.

On August 16, 1901, Mr. Winkless arrived in San Francisco, Cal., but soon went to Prescott, Ariz., where he engaged in the grocery business, and while living there was married on December 21, 1903, to Miss Meta Ralston, a native of Bentonsport, Iowa. She was the daughter of Dr. Joseph and Lida B. (Keck) Ralston, born in Springfield, Ill., and Greensburg, Pa., respectively. They located in Iowa and later came to San Jose, Cal., where Mrs. Winkless was educated, graduating from the San Jose high school in 1896 and from the San Jose State Normal in 1898. She taught school in Nevada a year and in Montana for a like period, then in Heald's Business College in San Francisco until her marriage.

In July, 1905, Mr. Winkless located in San Jose and followed the grocery business until the earthquake, when he bought an interest in the Model Extract Company, Inc., and has gradually acquired the entire capital stock. In the management of the company he is assisted by his wife, who has charge of the office. The up-to-date plant is located at Delmas and San Carlos streets and is equipped with automatic machinery for the manufacture of soft drinks. Fraternally Mr. Winkless is prominent in Masonic and Maccabee circles and takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his home city.

AL COMPTON.—Among the foremost contractors and builders in San Jose is Al Compton, who has been identified with the larger concerns in this city for more than eighteen years and he has contributed much to the development of the city. Mr. Compton was born in Burlington, near Cincinnati, Hamilton County, Ohio on November 29, 1877, and was the son of Spencer P. and Ruth E. (Immal) Compton, born in Burlington and Mount Healy, Ohio, respectively. The father was a contractor and builder in Ohio. At Jacksonville, Ill., he enlisted for the Civil War in an Illinois regiment, serving from the start until the close of the war. He was wounded in battle and held a commissioned office. He returned to Ohio, married, and there engaged in farming at Burlington, Ohio, and later sold and located in Hamilton and followed the building trade till he retired.

Al Compton's young manhood was spent at the old Ohio home in Hamilton, there he received his education in the public schools, where he gained a good training, then learned the carpenter trade under his father, for which he had a decided bent. He worked at his trade in Ohio, coming to San Jose in

A. Zarevich

1902. Here he began to build houses to sell and soon his services were sought and he began contracting and in that line he has been occupied for the past eighteen years. He has just finished the high school at Cupertino, a structure of which he may well be proud. He has done work at the County Hospital, also at the Isolation Hospital, and the Morgan Hill high school and has built some very fine residences throughout the city and county. He keeps a good force of men, and as he supervises practically all details of his building operations, he has built up a reputation for artistic and dependable workmanship.

Mr. Compton's marriage in San Jose, February 26, 1906, united him with Miss Katherine Davis, who is a native of Dubois County, Indiana, and came to San Jose in 1906, and they have made many friends since taking up their residence in San Jose. Mr. Compton is a member of the Observatory Lodge No. 23, Odd Fellows, and with his wife is a member of the Rebekahs.

ANTONE ZAREVICH.—A very successful horticulturist, who has been a resident of Santa Clara County since June, 1886, and has established a reputation for industry and square dealing, is Antone Zarevich. He was born near Ragusa, Dalmatia, September 18, 1867, and is one of six children, four living, born to the parents, Antone and Mary (Kilunak) Zarevich. Both parents are now deceased. Antone as a lad had the advantages of the public schools and was brought up on the home farm. In 1886, when he was eighteen years old, he came to the United States and immediately came across the continent to San Jose, Cal. He had no funds, so he immediately went to work in orchards and on farms, and in time became foreman on the same ranches where he had worked as a farm hand. For five years he was foreman for Simowich, then foreman for Blake for three years, after which he worked on the Kraker ranch, first as foreman, then as manager of the ranch until 1916. Meantime, as early as 1892, he had purchased land on Homestead Road, where he had fifteen acres planted to orchard, and when it reached full bearing he sold it at a good profit. He had also bought land on Stevens Creek Road and Saratoga Avenue, adding to this adjoining land until he now owns forty acres, the entire corner, which is mostly in prunes, the balance being in peaches, now in full bearing and very valuable. He has built a garage on the corner, making a splendid improvement as well as a source of income. He owns a home orchard of ten acres on Stevens Creek Road, all in prunes, and there he has built a large, comfortable residence.

In 1916 he resigned as manager of the Kraker ranch to devote all of his time to the management of his own properties. He was first married in San Jose, in 1892, to Miss Micholetta Miglias, who died six years later, leaving two children, Antone, now deceased, and Mrs. Mary Klichin, who resides on a ranch near San Jose. His second marriage occurred in San Francisco and united him with Miss Annie Josich, also born in Dalmatia, and they are the parents of one child, Annie. Mr. Zarevich has been a member of the Austrian Benevolent Society since 1887, and of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, and the Goodfellows Lodge of San Jose. He is an active member of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association and is an example of what industry can accomplish. Starting only with his two hands, with no friends to back him, he has become independent and well-to-do, as well as influential.

CHARLES S. ALLEN.—A retired lawyer, was born in Michigan June 14, 1864. He graduated from the University of Nebraska in 1886 with the degree of A. B. Subsequently he received the degree of A. M. from the same institution. From 1903 to 1914 he was a member of its board of regents. He practised law in Lincoln, Nebr., from 1889 until he removed to San Jose in January, 1914. In his adopted home he has shown an interest in civic affairs and has served as a member of the Board of Education, the Good Cheer Club, The Welfare Federation, and other public service organizations.

HENRY C. ARTANA.—An enterprising business man, a progressive and helpful citizen, Henry C. Artana is making a record for himself which places him among the successful business men of San Jose. A native son, he was born at San Francisco, September 15, 1881, a son of Louis and Louise (Lavotti) Artana. His father was an early settler of San Francisco, where he was established as a blacksmith and carriage maker. In 1902 the family removed to San Jose, and associated with his son he opened up a blacksmith and carriage shop, and soon they branched out into automobile repairs at the present location. In 1919 Louis Artana retired from the business, and with his wife makes his home at Delmas and San Salvador streets.

The eldest of six children, Henry C. Artana, attended the public schools of San Francisco, later taking a course at St. Ignatius College. On finishing his education he learned the machinist's trade at the Risden Iron Works and when the family removed to San Jose he started in with his father as Artana & Son, a business which has grown to large proportions. In 1915 a modern structure was erected at Santa Clara and River streets, on a lot 130x190, fully equipped as a modern machine shop and woodworking plant. The firm is now Artana & Geoffrey, and they are agents for Haynes automobiles, Fageol trucks and tractors, and Vim trucks in Santa Clara, San Benito and Santa Cruz counties, besides a full line of tires and accessories, being the largest distributor of Goodrich tires in the county. It requires the services of twenty-five people to care for their profitable and growing business, the reward for constant application and first-class service. Mr. Artana is also interested in horticulture and with his partner owns a 100-acre pear orchard north of Santa Clara.

On January 27, 1910, Mr. Artana was married to Miss Aurelia Guinasso and they have two children, Velda and Leo. During the World War Mr. Artana was actively engaged in war work, enthusiastically supporting all Government programs. Politically he is a Republican, and fraternally a third degree Knight of Columbus; he is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the San Jose Progressive Club and a charter member of the Commercial Club, the Santa Clara County Auto Trade Association, and belongs to the State Automobile Association. Fond of outdoor sports, he takes his recreation in hunting and fishing, and is keenly interested in all that pertains to the development of the community.

NICKOLAS ZAREVICH.—A successful and progressive rancher who has been a resident of Santa Clara County since June 2, 1889, is Nickolas Zarevich, who was born in the village of Majkovi, near Ragusa, Dalmatia, February 18, 1871, a son of Anton and Mary (Klunak) Zarevich, farmers who were representatives of very old farmers in that country, their lives having been devoted to husbandry. Nickolas was the youngest of their five children and he and his brother Anton, also of Santa Clara County, are the only ones in the United States. He was brought up on the home farm, having the advantages of public schools of his section. Having decided to cast his lot with California, of which he had heard as well as read favorable reports, he started for New York when eighteen years of age, arriving in San Jose June 2, 1889. He immediately found employment in orchards and began studying horticulture, thus obtaining the knowledge and experience in this branch of agriculture that has been so valuable to him in later years. During this time he was six and one-half years in the employ of Capt. Blake of Cupertino. Having accumulated some means, he invested his money in a ranch which he was fortunate to sell at a profit and in this way owned four different places before he purchased twenty-five acres, the nucleus of his present place.

At St. Mary's Church, San Jose, April 24, 1898, the ceremony uniting Mr. Zarevich and Miss Annie Simonitsch, was performed by Rev. Joseph Miller. Mrs. Zarevich was born at Richmond, Minn. Her father, Jacob Simonitsch, was a native of Kranska, Austria, and came to Minnesota when a young man, becoming a prosperous merchant in Richmond. There he married Gertrude Stockard, of German descent. On account of his wife's health, Mr. Simonitsch removed to Oregon, where his wife died in 1889. In 1891 he came to Santa Clara County and began fruit raising, becoming a large orchardist. He passed away September 11, 1897, leaving two daughters, Mrs. Mary A. Ladner of Cupertino and Annie, now Mrs. Zarevich, who was educated in Notre Dame Academy, Santa Clara.

After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Zarevich engaged in fruit raising on their orchard place, which they have given great care. Meeting with success, from time to time have purchased additional acreage until they now own 112 acres, all in a body and conveniently located on Stevens Creek Road; ninety-five acres of the place is devoted to a prune orchard and the balance is in apricots, the place being operated with the most modern machinery. Mr. and Mrs. Zarevich have two children: Teresa is a graduate of Notre Dame high school, San Jose, class of 1919, now attends the State Teacher's College in San Jose. Ivan was educated at Santa Clara College and Heald's Business College, San Jose, and is now assisting his father. Mr. Zarevich is a member of the Knights of Columbus, St. Joseph's Benevolent Society, the Austrian Benevolent Society, the Slavonian-American Benevolent Society of San Jose and with his family is a member of St. Joseph de Cupertino Catholic Church. Mrs. Zarevich is an active member of the Altar Society of the above church and of the Catholic Daughters of San Jose. Mr. Zarevich is a believer in and supporter of Republican principles, and is a member of the California Prune & Apricot Association.

JOSEPH A. ABREO.—A native son of Santa Clara who is now residing in San Jose and the owner of a business establishment, is Joseph A. Abreo, who is the owner of a motorcycle and bicycle repair shop known as Joe's Repair Shop and is located at 236 West Santa Clara Street, and here he has had a splendid business and is making good. Joseph A. Abreo was born in Santa Clara, on October 11, 1889, the son of Manuel and Anna Abreo, who were early settlers of California, having come to this country in the year of 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Abreo became the parents of ten children of whom Joseph was the fourth. The father, who was a railroad man, passed away on December 23, 1900, but Mrs. Abreo is still living in Santa Clara.

Joseph received his education in the St. Joseph's school and the Santa Clara University, where he received a good education and upon becoming a young man and making his own livelihood, he was employed in various occupations, first in the Pacific Manufacturing Company for two years, then in the employ of the Agnew distillery for eight years. Becoming interested in the motorcycle business, he worked for four years in this line and on August 1, 1917, he established his own business, taking the agency for the Columbia bicycle, and he has since been engaged in general repairing of motorcycles and bicycles, carrying a full line of supplies. He has been very successful in all of his undertakings, giving the best of service.

Mr. Abreo's marriage united him with Miss Laura Limas, who is also a native of Santa Clara, and they are the parents of one child, Pearl Anna. Mrs. Abreo conducts the Milady Shop at 41 South Second Street, exclusively devoted to accessories for women; and she also makes frocks for little children and so attractive are they, that they find a ready sale. She employs five people in her establishment. Mr. Abreo is a popular member of the Foresters of America, being past chief ranger, and also the Druids, in which he is past arch druid, and the Woodmen of the World. In politics, he is liberal, giving his vote to the best men and the most progressive measures, and in religious faith he is a member of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH DAFT.—Among the thriving industries of Santa Clara County, the automobile has had a leading part in helping in the development of many other lines of business in San Jose and vicinity and one of the early-timers who have aided in this new industry is Joseph Daft, who is vice-president of the Nash Sales Company, Inc., on South Market Street, San Jose. Mr. Daft was born in Butte, Mont., on May 15, 1889, and is the son of Joseph and Emma Frances (Butcher) Daft. He was educated in the public schools and the high school of Salt Lake City, and after graduating he engaged in automobile shop work for several years.

In 1911 Mr. Daft came to San Jose and was for a time driver for Congressman Hayes, then, becoming a partner of H. C. Hayes in the Hayes Motor Car Company located at 393 South First Street; continuing in this line until the year 1919, when he sold his interest, and four months later the Singleton, Daft Company was organized, with Mr. Daft as vice-president, and were located at 270 West Santa Clara Street, handling the Marmon and Nash lines and they met with splendid success from the start. When Mr. Singleton sold his interest in December, 1920,

Nick Zarevich

Annie M. Zarevich.

Mr. Daft formed a new company, taking over Singleton's stock, and organized the Nash Sales Company, Inc., handling the Nash and La Fayette lines. Inasmuch as the La Fayette, a very high-grade car, is a production of the Nash Motor Company, they replaced the Marmon with the La Fayette. Their territory consists of Santa Clara County.

Mr. Daft's marriage, which occurred in Salt Lake City, Utah, united him with Miss Hazel Clare Grose, of that city. Mr. Daft is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and also belongs to the Merchants' Association and the Automobile Association. He is a lover of such sports as hunting and fishing and is very active in athletic work, being instructor at the Y. M. C. A. in wrestling, in which sport he takes great interest. In national politics he is a Republican.

LUTHER A. BATES.—Since coming to the Santa Clara Valley with his parents who located here in the early '80s, L. A. Bates has been actively interested in the agricultural development of the county. A native of Blue Earth County, Minn., he was born on July 14, 1877, the son of Cary B. and Calista (Ackerman) Bates, who arrived in Santa Clara County in December, 1884. The father was at first engaged in the grocery business in San Jose and later purchased a considerable acreage, and became a rancher, continuing until his deth.

L. A. Bates received his education in the grammar and high schools of Santa Clara and received a good training, one which has qualified him to meet the problems of the world. He remained on the ranch until he was twenty-two years old, then learned the carpenter trade and followed it for the next five years as a journeyman and then engaged in contracting for another six years. After spending two years in the real estate business, he became an employe of the American Dairy for two years, and since then he has been engaged in the carpenter business.

The marriage of Mr. Bates occurred in San Jose in 1900, and united him with Miss Annie J. Sutherland, a representative of an old family of pioneers who settled in this state in 1852. Her father, James Sutherland, was well-known to all early settlers as a man of sterling worth. Mr. and Mrs. Bates are the parents of three children, Francis, James and Lucille. Fraternally Mr. Bates is an Odd Fellow, and is a past noble grand of the Garden City Lodge No. 142. In national politics he is a stanch Republican.

THOMAS CLEMENS BARNETT.—Among the dealers in real estate that have insured the prosperity of San Jose, by the constant opening up of new tracts and the improvements which they have made possible, is Thomas Clemens Barnett, of the well-known firm of Barnett and Phelps. Mr. Barnett was born in Bates County, Mo., on January 18, 1864, the son of David M. and Ellen (Bartlett) Barnett, who were both descended of old Virginia stock. His mother died when he was only two years old, his father surviving her about ten years, passed away when Thomas was twelve years of age.

Thomas Barnett received his education in the public schools of Bates County, Mo. At the age of twenty, he came to California and for nine years worked in the fruit business in the Cupertino district, then in the year 1893, he began his career as a realtor in partnership with Mr. W. G. Hawley. In 1899, he bought Mr. Hawley's interest in the business and continued alone until January 1, 1914, when J. R. Phelps became his partner, and in the years that have passed they handled many important deals and the volume of their business is continually increasing.

Mr. Barnett is a charter member of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, having been a member of the managing board of directors of this association for twelve years, and for fifteen years he has been one of the directors of the Anderson-Barngrover Manufacturing Company. He has always been identified as very active in all movements that have for their aim the building up and improving and enhancing the importance of the city of San Jose. In national politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Barnett's marriage, which occurred in San Benito County, in 1895, united him with Miss Lillian F. Williams and they are the parents of two children, Helen Frances and Thomas Clifford. The former is a graduate of San Jose State Normal School and is engaged in teaching in the Campbell schools, while the latter is attending San Jose high school. Mr. Barnett was a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club, serving as a member of the organization committee, assisting materially in the successful formation of this club of San Jose men.

JACK E. BRITSCHGI.—Prominent among the business men of affairs whose diligent perseverance and frugality have put him on the way to success is Jack E. Britschgi, formerly one of the members of the firm known as Britschgi and Chardavoine, of The Stutz Shop, but now in the employ of the Service Garage on North Second Street. Mr. Britschgi was born in Switzerland, on February 1, 1894, and is the son of John and Marie Britschgi, who moved with their family to Redwood City in the year of 1907. Both parents are now living there.

Mr. Britschgi attended the schools of Switzerland, also the public schools of Santa Cruz, and all in all received a very good training. In 1909 he took up mechanical training at the Holt Manufacturing Company, Stockton, becoming a machinist and in 1911 he accepted a position in Stockton in the Sheriff's office as a driver and later with the Bean Spray Pump Company in San Jose as machinist, and in 1913 was employed at the old Consolidated Garage. The following year he was with the San Jose Electro Plating Works, where he continued for a year and a half, then spent another year and a half at the Garden City Garage. In 1917 he went to work for the Stutz people and here worked another year and a half. Having had much experience, he established a business for himself in 1919, taking Mr. Chardavoine as his partner. He specialized in Stutz cars repairs, although he did a great deal of work on all makes of cars. On February 1, 1922, he accepted a position as shop foreman at the Service Garage.

Mr. Britschgi's marriage united him with Miss Claire Dougherty, and they are the parents of three children, Clair, Byron, and Bonnie Jean. Mr. Britschgi is a very public spirited man and has won the respect of all who know him. In national politics he is a Republican. He is very fond of outdoor life anr being quite a genius at mechanics, he is thoroughly interested in everything that pertains to automobiles and is always ready to talk about some new appliance or improvement, that might add to the comfort of car owners.

ORVIS HUMPHREDUS SPECIALE.—An able representative of the bar in Santa Clara County, and a citizen who is attaining prominence and influence is Orvis Humphredus Speciale, who has been identified with the legal profession since 1917. He was born in Palermo, on the island of Sicily, Italy, February 13, 1892, a son of Gioacchino and Rosalie (Barbagallo) Speciale. His father migrated to California in 1892, settling in San Jose, where he established a grocery business at Fourth and Santa Clara streets. The family, consisting of his wife and four children, came here in January, 1898. Mr. Speciale died in San Jose on February 8, 1922.

Orvis Humphredus Speciale received his preliminarly education in the local public schools, graduating from high school in 1912; then entered Santa Clara College from which he was graduated in 1917 with the degree of L.L.B., and was admitted to practice that same year; the following year he took a post-graduate course and received his J. D. degree. During the year of 1916 he read law in the office of Robert R. Syer, and in 1917 he opened an independent practice soon after his graduation. Success has crowned his efforts and he is well versed in the technique of the law and considered one of the most promising lawyers of the Garden City and has a growing clientele. He is Republican in political affiliation, and is a member of the Knights of Columbus, San Jose Council No. 879, having attained to the Fourth degree and is serving as advocate; also a member of the Italo-American Club of San Jose. He was a charter member of the Boy Scouts of San Jose. He has served as secretary and as vice-president of the local bar association. During the World War he was ready to give his services to his country, but was not called before the armistice was signed; however, he gave freely of his time in assisting in all the local drives, the Red Cross, Liberty Loans and other Government activities. He is treasurer of the Children's Aid of Santa Clara County.

Mr. Speciale's marriage on October 4, 1917, united him with Miss Anita Barsuglia and to them have been born three children: Joachim Joseph, Rosalie and Anita; and the family are members of the Catholic church. He is a hard worker, a generous contributor to worthy causes and a friend on whom one can invariably rely. A stanch supporter of any measures for the advancement of the community, he is a most promising, public-spirited and worthy citizen.

EMIL V. FUCHS.—A man that stands for progress and improvement in all that has to do with the public life of San Jose and Santa Clara County is Emil V. Fuchs of the firm of Herschbach and Fuchs, Real Estate and Insurance, with offices in the Bank of San Jose building. He was born in Maxville, Jefferson County, Mo., on August 15, 1893, is the son of Frank X. and Mary Josephine (Schuetz) Fuchs. The father makes his home at Belleville, Ill., but the mother passed away July, 1914.

Mr. Fuchs was educated in the public and parochial schools of Jefferson County, Mo., and had four years in the high school department of St. Louis University and two years in the arts and science department of the university, coming to California on July 12, 1913; one year was spent in Santa Clara University in architectural engineering. In the month of April, 1918, Mr. Herschbach and Mr. Fuchs formed the partnership to conduct a general real estate and insurance business, in which they are still continuing with success. Mr. Fuchs saw service overseas in the One Hundred Forty-fifth Machine Gun Brigade, Fortieth Division, U. S. Army, during the World War, and was stationed in France for ten months. He received his honorable discharge at the Presidio on May 23, 1919.

Mr. Fuchs is popular in the social affairs of San Jose, and he is an active member of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars. He belongs to the Knights of Columbus and the Young Men's Institute, the Elks, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In religious faith he is a member of the Catholic Church.

MICHAEL SCHMITT.—A highly respected citizen of Santa Clara County and one who was loyal to the country of his adoption was the late Michael Schmitt, who passed away at his home on Roberts Road, esteemed by all who knew him. He was a native of Germany, born in Alsace on November 17, 1852, and was educated in the schools of his native land. He left home and came to the United States when only sixteen years old and located in Pennsylvania, where he remained for several years, then removing to California, he located in the Sonoma Valley and was occupied with farming, until he made a trip to his old home, his visit occupying a year. Upon his return to America and California he was employed by the Mt. Hamilton Vineyard Company and remained with them for five years; then in 1895, he purchased a tract of land containing something over twelve acres, on Roberts Road, and planted it mostly to prunes and apricots, and through industry and perseverance his orchard has become a profitable investment.

Mr. Schmitt was united in marriage in San Francisco, October 12, 1900, to Miss Marie Thelen, a native of San Francisco, and the daughter of Joseph Thelen, a pioneer of San Francisco. To them were born two daughters, Dorothea, a student in the University of California, class of 1924, and Clarice, a student in the high school of Los Gatos, class of 1922. Mr. Schmitt was a devoted husband and father, of a cheery disposition and a man who is greatly missed in his home and community. Mrs. Schmitt is active in civic affairs of the localty and continues the operation of the ranch as well, and is showing much aptitude in its management.

C. T. BOLFING.—A much-appreciated "booster" for Gilroy, who has also been exceptionally successful in attracting the attention of the people to the diversified farming interests of Santa Clara Valley, is C. T. Bolfing, a native of Marshall, Mich., where he was born on January 20, 1867. He was reared at Marshall, and began his schooling in that place; and he was also fortunate in pursuing the courses of study at the Battle Creek high school. When only twelve years of age, he started out into the world for himself, and his first job was that of "devil" in a printer's shop. He proved resourceful, and in 1884 he left Michigan for California. On arriving at San Jose, a stranger, so to speak, in a strange land, he entered the employ, in April, of the Farmers' Union, and there he remained steadily engaged until January, 1899. He then went to Hanford and in April, 1901, Mr. Bolfing became interested in the hardware business at Porterville, with a partner, A. J. Delaney,

O. H. Speciale

and for eight years they pulled together, building up a fine business. While a resident at Porterville, Mr. Bolfing served on both the Board of Trade and the County Health Board.

In 1909 he removed to Gilroy, and two years later he shifted again to Fresno, where he became interested in the Barret-Hicks Hardware Company, of which he was manager for eight years. At the same time, he became a member of the Fresno Commercial Club and the Chamber of Commerce of that city. In April, 1921, he moved back to Gilroy, and here acquired some very desirable orchard property, soon after also taking up the raising of poultry, at the family home place, one and one-half miles north of Gilroy. He also has a mountain ranch in the Uvas district. On August 1, 1921, he was elected the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Gilroy, and he is recognized as a very able business man and leader. In national politics, he is a Republican.

At San Jose, in 1888, Mr. Bolfing was married to Miss Harriet H. Needham, a native of Illinois, although she was reared and schooled in San Jose. Two children have been born to this union. Carl N. is married, and he and his good wife and their three children reside on a poultry farm near Gilroy, having one of the veritable show places of the county. Byron B. graduated from the Gilroy high school, and is now an employe in the Gilroy branch of the Garden City Bank. Mr. Bolfing is both a Mason, belonging to the Porterville lodge, and a Woodman of the World.

JOHN B. ZELLER.—Perseverance, thrift and industry have been the underlying qualities that have aided John B. Zeller to attain the position he now occupies in the business circles of San Jose, and as the proprietor of the Montgomery Hotel he has become well known throughout the state among the traveling public. He was born in New Orleans, La., September 11, 1875, a son of Frank and Annie (Weber) Zeller, the latter still living.

John B. Zeller received his education in the parochial schools of his native city, and after leaving school he began working in a hotel, and from the bottom of the ladder he gradually worked his way through the various positions until he left New Orleans and went to Beaumont, Texas, where he became the manager of Fields Hotel. His success was easily demonstrated, and after the completion of the new Crosby House in that city he was prevailed upon to take charge, and he continued there until coming to California at a later date. Arriving in Los Angeles, he entered the ranks of the theatrical profession and continued that until 1920, when he came to San Jose and once more entered the line of work that his many years of experience had so thoroughly fitted him for. He purchased the lease and furnishings of the Montgomery Hotel, and since becoming "mine host" at this modern hostelry has built up a steadily growing patronage. His personal attention is given to the comfort of the guests of the hotel, and the popularity of both manager and hotel is becoming more widely known as the years pass. The location of the hotel is in the center of the business district at the corner of South First and San Antonio streets.

The marriage of Mr. Zeller on November 4, 1912, at Oakland, Cal., united him with Miss Shirley Emanuel, a native of Texas, and they are the parents of two children, Francis E. and Robert G. Mr. Zeller belongs to several fraternal organizations and is a member of the vestry of Trinity Episcopal Church in San Jose. He is public spirited and ready to lend his aid to all movements for advancing the best interests of San Jose.

CHARLES HENRY CALDWELL.—A man with unlimited resources and with a spirit of progression that knows no defeat is Charles Henry Caldwell, who figures prominently in the affairs of his local community. A native of Maine, he was born in Oxford, March 21, 1850, the son of Frederick and Harriette Kilgore (Eastman) Caldwell, who were farmers in the New England countryside. Both parents passed away in Maine. They were the parents of five sons and one daughter: Mrs. Harriette Kimball, deceased; John of Andover, Maine; Charles Henry, our subject; Edwin E. of Leeds, Maine; Albert died at twelve years of age, and Sidney, also deceased.

Charles Henry Caldwell began his education in the public schools of Andover, Maine, then attended the high school at Dicksfield. He assisted his father on the farm until he was twenty years old, then went to Lynn, Mass., and learned the carpenter's trade, working there for three and a half years and then in Providence, R. I., for six months. On December 2, 1874, he came to California locating first in San Francisco, working at his trade until May, 1881. He then removed to Chicago, Ill., and again took up his trade, but worked only one year, when he engaged in the real estate business and began the erection of houses for himself. He purchased land and subdivided it and became very prominent as a subdivider, building over 200 houses for himself; however, he disposed of his holdings in Chicago and returned to California in 1903 and located two and a half miles south of Los Gatos, trading his largest holding in Chicago for a ranch at Lexington, Cal. His prune orchard produced an average of 100 tons of prunes a year, besides large quantities of hay. In 1912, he sold this ranch and moved into Los Gatos and put the C. H. Caldwell Subdivision to Los Gatos, on the market; there he planned and built thirteen residences, two of which he sold. Meantime, he has designed and built six houses in Oakland and nine in Alameda, all of which he has sold.

By his first marriage to Miss Sarah A. Stewart of Saco, Maine, Mr. Caldwell had two children, Mrs. Blanch B. Jensen and Fred S. Caldwell. His first wife died in Chicago in 1902 and subsequently Mr. Caldwell was married at San Francisco to Miss Helen A. Ashler, a native of Tuscola, Ill., a daughter of Fred and Johanna (Pundt) Ashler, early settlers of Douglas County, Ill., where her father was a builder. Her mother died in Chicago, while her father is living in that city, ninety-two years of age. She is the second oldest of seven children and the only one on the coast. Mr. Caldwell attributes no small degree of his success in the building up of his subdivsions to his estimable wife, who has assisted him in every way and encouraged him in his ambition to have the finest subdivision and residence section in the foothill city. Mr. Caldwell is affiliated politically with the Republican party; fraternally he is a Mason, being a member of the Blue Lodge Chapter and Council. He was a director in the First National Bank of Englewood, Ill., and was instrumental in the

organization of the First National Bank of Los Gatos, and was on the first board of directors. Capable of handling and directing important interests, he has made his way steadily upward in business connections, and takes pride in advancing the general interests of his town and county.

JOHN PAVLICEVICH.—An orchardist, who from a small beginning, is now enjoying the reward of his hard labor, is John Pavlicevich, a native of Dalmatia, born on December 23, 1888, a son of Vincent and Mary Pavlicevich, both natives of Dalmatia. The father came to California during the year of 1894, settled in San Jose, worked for others for about three years, then began for himself. His family followed in 1902; then he settled on a little place and engaged in buying fruit and operated a dryer. He is now retired from active business life, living on Lincoln Avenue with his wife and daughter Annie. The youngest daughter Draga, Mrs. Givich, lives on Prune Ridge.

John began his education in the schools of Dalmatia and after coming to California finished the grammar school course in Santa Clara County. He worked for his father until 1913, then purchased a tract of twenty-six acres on the Foxworthy Road, and in 1919 another twenty acres on Union Avenue, and in 1922 he bought eight acres just opposite his home place. By the purchase of these properties he assumed a considerable indebtedness, but with courage and determination to succeed, he set to work and at this time his property is bringing him a substantial income each year. He has kept adding improvements from time to time and bringing the orchards up to a high state of productivity.

The marriage of Mr. Pavlicevich in April, 1916, united him with Miss Mary Kavaleto, born in Dalmatia, and they are the parents of two children, Mary and Vincent. In 1911 Mr. Pavlicevich became a citizen of the United States, and selected as his politics the platform of the Republican party, and is a loyal and faithful citizen of his adopted country. He is a member of the Austrian Benevolent Society. He has a very thorough knowledge of the fruit business in every branch, from preparing the land for planting to marketing the product. His is the practical information, bringing to bear his personal experience in the carrying out of his business and giving his personal attention to overseeing his business. At all times he is interested in the welfare of the county and state, and endorses all measures looking toward the progress and prosperity of the community in which he lives.

THEODORE M. MANCUSO.—An industrious and enterprising orchardist who has spent the past fifteen years in the development of his well-kept ranch, seven miles south of San Jose on the Almaden Road, is Theodore M. Mancuso, who has been a loyal citizen of his adopted land for nearly thirty years. He was born in Santa Christina, Palermo, Sicily, December 20, 1877, his parents being Ciro and Mary Argenta Mancuso. The father was a farmer, who first came to the United States in 1889, settling in New Orleans; then to Richmond, Ill., where he followed farming and there his family joined him in 1892. In 1894 they located in San Jose, and here he has been engaged in horticulture and now resides in San Jose. The mother of our subject died at the old home in Italy, in 1885 at the age of thirty-three years. Theodore M., the second oldest of their three children, was fourteen years old when his family went to Illinois and he attended public school there, and two years later, when the family removed to San Jose, he continued his studies in the public schools. He then worked for a time on ranches in Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, saving his money, so that in 1907 he was able to purchase his ranch of about sixteen acres, situated on Almaden Road and Redman Avenue, where he built his residence and is engaged in raising prunes.

Mrs Mancuso, before her marriage, was Miss Catherine Palermo, a native of New Orleans, La., born November 11, 1889, and her marriage to Mr. Mancuso took place at San Jose, on October 14, 1906. She is a daughter of Fortunato and Laura (Shambor) Palermo, natives of Italy, and they were married in New Orleans, La. In 1901 the father brought his family to San Jose where both parents still reside. They have six children, of whom Mrs. Mancuso is the second oldest; and she was educated in the public schools of New Orleans and the Washington School in San Jose. Mr. and Mrs. Mancuso are the parents of seven children, six of whom are living: Ciro, Mary, Fortunato, Joseph, Anthony, deceased, Laura and Albert. The care of his thriving orchard engages the greater portion of Mr. Mancuso's time and energy, but he can be counted upon to do his full share in any progressive measure that will benefit the community. Politically he is a Republican, and he is one of the original members of the California Prune & Apricot Association.

H. CHRIS. MADSEN.—California is interesting as a state to which many nationalities have made substantial contributions in its development and prominent among the settlers from distant parts, on account of their progressiveness and industry have been the sturdy Danes. Among the esteemed residents of Santa Clara County hailing from this northern corner of old Europe who may properly be mentioned is H. Chris Madsen, the rancher of Oak Farm, on the Day Road about four miles northwest of Gilroy. Mr. Madsen was born in the small village of Perstrup, Jutland, on September 9, 1874, the son of Mads and Marian (Peterson), the parents of nine children. Chris. went to school until he was fourteen, then was confirmed and worked at home until nineteen when he was employed in a creamery, and thus in one of the greatest dairying countries in the world, he learned the making of butter and cheese.

In 1903, Mr. Madsen left his native country with a ticket direct to Fresno, Cal. Arriving in New York the great eastern metropolis interested him, of course; but in company with Rasmus Hansen he came direct to California, reaching here on December 7, 1903, and he settled for a while at Fresno. In 1905, he went to Humboldt County, and was employed there as a butter maker in a large creamery at Ferndale and also worked in a notion store. In the fall of 1906 he came to San Francisco, and worked in a creamery for about six months. Having heard favorably of Gilroy, he came here in May, 1907, and entered the employ of the Live Oak Creamery, and for fifteen months he was their expert buttermaker. In August, 1908, Mr. Madsen erected the first house in the Phelps tract, on twenty acres he had acquired by purchase in 1907; land barren and unattractive when he

John Pavlicevich

took possession of it, but which his intelligence and labor have transformed and made the beautiful orchard widely known as the "Oak Farm." He has added to this, and now owns twenty-four acres. He put out the first orchard in this district, since then the valley has become dotted with prune orchards. He is a member of the California Prune and Apricot Association, and prides himself on being something of a live wire. In November, 1920, Mr. Madsen set out for his native Denmark spending five months on a visit to his mother and going to various parts of Europe before returning to his Gilroy home.

WILLIAM LIONEL HARES.—Among the successful orchardists of the Santa Clara Valley is numbered William Lionel Hares, who is thoroughly conversant with the details of modern horticulture and viticulture and in the management of his business interests displays foresight and enterprise. A native of West Virginia, he was born in Greenbrier County, February 24, 1874, his parents being Chas. H. and Sarah (Proby) Hares, both of whom were born in England. On his maternal side, Mr. Hares is a descendant of the English nobility and traces his lineage back to William Proby, the first Earl of Carysfort, the family being represented in Foster's English Peerage. Chas. H. Hares and Sarah Proby were married in Seaton, Devon, where they were also born. In 1871 they came to the United States, settling in Greenbrier County, W. Va., where they were engaged in stockraising until 1880. He removed to Le Mars, Iowa, and in 1884 they made their way to California. The father purchased a ranch in Paradise Valley, Santa Clara County, devoting his energies to its cultivation and improvement and in time came to have a splendid orchard. Here he was bereaved of his faithful wife in 1902, and in 1910 the father sold his holdings and returned to his old home in England where he resided until his death in December, 1920. This worthy couple had five children, two of whom are living: Chas. H., Jr., of San Jose, and Wm. L. of this review.

In the acquirement of an education William L. Hares attended the public schools and the San Jose State Normal, after which he assisted his father in the operation of the home farm. For seventeen years he has conducted his interests independently and is now the owner of a well-improved orchard and vineyard tract of twenty-five acres situated just off Union Avenue, near the school of that name, in Santa Clara County. He has made a careful study of soil and climatic conditions here in relation to the production of fruit and his operations are conducted along the most progressive lines, resulting in excellent returns.

In San Jose in 1903, Mr. Hares was married to Miss Mary Frances Machado, the daughter of B. S. and Mary (Murphy) Machado; the latter was the daughter of James Murphy who crossed the plains with his family in an ox-train as a member of the Murphy party in 1846. B. S. Machado was born in San Diego and both parents were pioneers of Santa Clara County. Mr. and Mrs. Hares have five children: Louisa, Gladys, Lionel, Alma and Leo. Mr. Hares is a Republican and fraternally he is identified with the Independent Order of Foresters. He has led an active and useful life, and the years have chronicled his growing success; at the same time he has labored for the upbuilding of his community, whose welfare and progress have ever been to him matters of earnest consideration.

HENRY A. MINEO.—A native son of California who was born and reared in Santa Clara County, and who is prominent in the commercial life of Los Gatos is Henry A. Mineo, owner of a successful trucking, hay and wood business. He was born in East San Jose, May 13, 1885, the son of Joseph and Josephine Mineo. About fifty years ago Joseph Mineo came to California and settled in the Santa Clara Valley and has been engaged in the fruit business for many years. Both parents now reside in Los Gatos. Henry A. was educated in the public schools, but at the early age of thirteen left home to make his own way. For a number of years he worked in the Almaden Mines; then he worked at farm work and teaming. In 1912 he engaged in teaming in the Santa Cruz mountains and advanced until he now owns two five-ton trucks and during the busy season employs about twenty-five men to take care of the business. The men cut posts, pickets and ties in the mountains and they are transported on pack mules to the roads, where he can load his trucks to take them to market.

The marriage of Mr. Mineo, in San Jose, October 7, 1903, united him with Miss Rose Lancaster, born in Los Gatos, the daughter of Henry and Mary Lancaster, who came from England to Santa Clara County where her father engaged in sawmilling. They are the parents of one child, Mervyn. Mr. Mineo is a Republican and fraternally he belongs to the Red Men. He spends his leisure time in hunting, being fond of the great outdoors, and is enthusiastic over the growth and development of Los Gatos and the surrounding territory.

CONRAD JESSEN.—A retired resident of Gilroy who enjoys the esteem of all familiar with his excellent record for industry and useful, successful life, is Conrad Jessen, who was born on the Isle of Alsen, Denmark, on February 4, 1846, and was reared at home until his fourteenth year. His father was Jess Jessen, a tailor by trade, and he came to America in 1874. Conrad went to sea in 1860 entering the service of the Danish national merchant marine on a vessel called "Concordia." Next he was on the "George" for a year, then he was on several German ships and on November 16, 1869, he left Hamburg for the last time on a Norwegian ship, Frederick Peterson. He put in at San Francisco on May, 1870, 159 days out from Hamburg; and once in the Bay city, he decided to abandon the sea and to make a new start in life.

He had an uncle in Watsonville, and this led him to locate there in 1870. In May, 1873 he opened a boarding house, and from 1876 to 1882 he ran the "Scandinavian House," then he built the "Watsonville House." In 1900 he made a profitable exchange of this property for a ranch near Gilroy, known as the Anson place, a stock and grain farm of 288½ acres. Sixty-five acres he set out to vines, and the balance are farmed to hay and grain, while 135 acres have been subdivided and sold. In national politics a Democrat, Mr. Jessen has always favored that legislation which best guaranteed the development and protection of the industries and resources of the state.

At Watsonville, in 1873, Mr. Jessen was married to Miss Elene Toft, a native of Denmark who came out to America and California in 1871; and four children blessed the union. Christina, who married Mr. Ryder, died in 1913 and their two children, a daughter and son, live at Oakland, and this granddaughter has one

child. George married Miss Hazel Van Vorkees at Sacramento, and they have one daughter. He died in 1911, aged thirty-six. Cecelia is the wife of George Driever, of Seattle; and they have one daughter. James has a wife and two daughters; and they reside at San Francisco. In 1874, Mr. Jessen sent for his father and mother and a brother, and they came from Denmark to California; his father died at Watsonville at the age of eighty-one, and his mother died there at the age of seventy-six. In the spring of 1912, Mr. Jessen set out for Denmark and other parts of Europe, and made a most delightful tour of four months, luckily before the war-clouds darkened the Old World. He erected a fine home on Bodfish Road, and there he and his wife live in comfortable retirement, enjoying in particular his fraternal friendships, having been a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge at Watsonville for nearly forty years.

BARBACCIA BROTHERS.—Among the live, energetic and persevering young business men of San Jose are Philip and Nicholas Barbaccia. They are the sons of Ciro and Josephine (Spatafora) Barbaccia, both parents being natives of Italy. The father was an extensive farmer and stock breeder in his native country. In 1900, leaving his family in comfortable circumstances, Ciro Barbaccia came to California and engaged in horticulture; he purchased raw land and set out different varieties of fruit, his family joining him later. He resided on his twenty-acre orchard until his death, February 21, 1921, his wife having preceded him July 17, 1919. Philip was born in Marineo, Sicily, November 29, 1894; six years later, on May 29, Nicholas was born. Their early boyhood was spent with their father on the farm, the family consisting of the two brothers and their sisters, Lea and Rosa.

Philip attended the common schools in Sicily, receiving an education equivalent to our high school course. In 1907 he embarked for America, coming directly to San Jose, and here he was employed by the California Packing Corporation for eight years. During this period he became a trustworthy and efficient employee and learned the ins and outs of canning all kinds of fruits and vegetables. At the time of leaving this company, he was warehouse foreman. The brothers interested local capital in starting a new cannery, and on January 15, 1920, the Santa Clara Valley Canning Company was organized, Philip being elected vice-president of the company. In 1920 the present building, 200x300 feet, was built and equipped with the latest and most modern cannery machinery for packing fruits and vegetables, most sanitary and complete. Shipments are not only made in carload lots all over the United States, but into different parts of the world in both the Occident and Orient.

During the year of 1910, Nicholas, then a boy of ten, came to America with his mother and two sisters, coming directly to San Jose. Here he received his education in the grammar and high schools of San Jose. Upon his graduation from the high school in 1917, he was with the California Packing Corporation for three years as time clerk. Instrumental in organizing the company, he became cashier of the Santa Clara Valley Canning Company from its organization in 1920. This company has a capacity of 150,000 cases, but pride themselves on the quality rather than the quantity of fruit which they produce.

Exercising the lessons of thrift and industry which their father had instilled into them during the early years of their lives, in 1914, the two brothers, jointly, purchased a fifty-acre ranch three miles southwest of San Jose on the Dry Creek Road, planting orchards of prunes, apricots, cherries and peaches. In their various business transactions, the Barbaccia brothers have met with excellent success and are now enjoying the reward of their earlier years of struggle and toil. Both brothers are members of the Italo-American Club of San Jose and St. Joseph's Church. Strong believers in protection, they are stanch Republicans.

ELVERT ERNEST PLACE.—Leading among those whose successful management of worthy and important enterprises has contributed much to Santa Clara County is Elvert Ernest Place, the experienced undertaker and proprietor of an ambulance service. He was born at Burns, Mich., on November 5, 1863, the son of Alexander F. and Sarah M. (Blood) Place, natives of New York who migrated to Shiawassee County, Mich., and there pioneered where the old homestead, still standing, was the center of life to many. Mr. Place took up flour milling and followed it all through his busy life; and when he passed away, on January 7, 1891, he left behind an excellent record of accomplishment. Mrs. Place is also among the great silent majority, and she will be pleasantly remembered by many a pioneer appreciating her true and neighborly character.

Elvert went to the local grammar schools, and then was graduated from the high school at Laingsburg, Mich., and he remained with his father, active in the latter's enterprises, until he came out to California in 1884, when he established this business under the firm name of A. F. Place & Son, dealers in furniture and undertakers. At the end of three years, however, the elder Mr. Place again took up milling, this time in San Benito County; but in 1891 he met with an accident which cost him his life. Elvert had bought his father's interest in the firm when Alexander Place went South, and he has continued the business ever since. In the fall of 1887, he commenced for himself; in 1884, the business was established on East Main Street; and they remained there until the development was such that in 1887 he found it necessary to remove to the Willey Block, where he remained until July 27, 1891; when he was burned out with a complete loss. Not discouraged, Mr. Place immediately opened a new establishment at 13-15 Santa Cruz Street, with modern undertaking parlors and a furniture store. In 1920 he purchased the old Curtis Cogshall home at 115 Santa Cruz Street, which he remodelled, redecorated and furnished for a modern funeral home. On January 1, 1922, he disposed of his furniture interests and retired from that line to give all his attention to funeral and ambulance service. Associated with him is his son, Geo. B., also a licensed embalmer. They have modern, up-to-date equipment, and render the most satisfactory service in undertaking and ambulance such as those sensitive about scientific methods and artistic standards could desire.

At Laingsburg, Mich., on March 10, 1887, Mr. Place was married to Miss Emma Beardslee, of his home town, and they have one child, George B. Place. Mr. Place's grandfather Blood was a noted missionary among the Indians, and the old Blood homestead in

Philip Barbaccia

Michigan, on the Clinton-Shiawassee line, is still in the Blood family. Mr. Place is a Republican and he belongs to the Odd Fellows in which, as one of the oldest members, he has progressed through all the chairs, and he is a member of the Rebekahs, the Knights of Pythias, where he is a past officer, and the Druids. He was one of the organizers of the Central Coast Counties Funeral Directors' Association and has been its treasurer since; and active in bringing about harmony and good will among the members of the association. He is also a member of the State and National Funeral Directors' Associations. He is a member Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce, Merchant's Association, and the Men's Club of the Presbyterian Church.

A. J. TEIXEIRA.—Through industry and capability, A. J. Teixeira has won a substantial measure of success as a building contractor and he is now living retired in San Jose, where for the past thirty-seven years he has made his home. He was born on the Isle of Pico, in the Azores, May 20, 1863, a son of Manuel Bernardo and Mary (Constancia) Teixeira. There the father successfully followed the occupation of farming until his demise and the mother passed away at Flagstaff, Ariz., while en route to San Jose. When a lad of eight years A. J. Teixeira became a sailor and until his twenty-third year he continued to follow a seafaring life, being accorded few educational opportunities. At length he tired of that life and in search of a suitable locality in which to take up his permanent residence, at first went to Boston, Mass., afterward to New York City, and at length came to San Jose, arriving in the city, January 15, 1884. Conditions here pleased him so well that he decided to remain and he has never had occasion to regret his choice, for here he has found the opportunities for advancement which he sought. Taking up the carpenter's trade, he soon became well known in that connection and built up a large business as a designer and contractor, owing to the excellence of his work and his promptness and reliability in the execution of contracts. For twenty years he continued in active business, during which period his labors were an important factor in the upbuilding and improvement of San Jose. He is still the owner of an estate on the Isle of Pico, in the Azores, and is accounted one of the substantial citizens of his community.

At Millboro, Mass., Mr. Teixeira was married to Miss Mary D. Dutra, also a native of the Isle of Pico. In 1882 she came to Boston, Mass. Her parents were Manuel and Mary Dutra, of Pico, where the father was well-known as a shoemaker. Mr. and Mrs. Teixeira have become the parents of seven children: Mary, the wife of George La Selta, a prominent merchant of East San Jose; Manuel, who is married and is an engineer in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Mariana, Mrs. Price, resides at Cody, Cal.; Tony, a graduate of Columbia University and now a well-known architect and teacher of drawing in the San Jose high school while during the World War served as an officer in the U. S. Navy; Emmeline; Joseph; and George. All of the children were born in California with the exception of Mary. Mr. Teixeira is an artist of no mean ability. He has done much fine decorating, such as altars and panelings in Catholic churches. He did the painting and decorating in the Church of the Five Wounds in San Jose, the Portuguese chapel in Turlock and his many paintings in his home as well as in those of relatives and friends. He is a member of the U. P. E. C. and the Independent Order of Foresters. Starting out in the world when but eight years of age, he has steadily worked his way upward through persistency of purpose, energy and determination, and none can grudge him his success, so worthily has it been won.

GEORGE A. WOOD.—Born in the foothills of the Green Mountains, George A. Wood, at the age of twelve, went with his father's family to Wisconsin, later removing to Minnesota, where he continued his studies and taught school. He took his college course at the University of Minnesota, graduating in 1878. That same year he went into business in partnership with his brother. They chose for the location of their enterprise the new town of Ortonville in the western part of the state, in territory which was being rapidly settled, and carried the three staple commodities for a new country—lumber, hardware and farm machinery, the partnership continuing for thirty years. When the railroad was extended westward into South Dakota they moved their headquarters to the growing railroad town of Milbank, South Dakota.

The time and place were both advantageous for their lines of goods, and by diligent effort and close attention to business, they built up one of the largest and most successful retail businesses in the state. Having his business career successfully started, his next move looked to the establishment of his home. In 1879 he married Miss Caroline Rollit of Minneapolis, a daughter of the Rev. Charles Rollit, an Episcopal clergyman. Mrs. Wood is also a graduate of the University of Minnesota of the class of 1879. They have seven children, six of whom have college degrees, and all of them in California.

During his residence in the Middle West Mr. Wood visited California for several successive winters, and in 1908 he removed to Santa Cruz, where he and his brother had bought a mill and lumber company of which he is now president. In 1911 he took up his residence in the beautiful foothill village of Saratoga, a place which he considers the most beautiful in the state, if not in the world, for an all-the-year-round home. He still has interests in South Dakota. While Mr. Wood generally votes the Republican ticket, he reserves the right to vote for the man best fitted for the office. He is an active member of the Congregational Church.

JOSEPH F. NOYER.—A rancher whose enterprise has resulted in his setting a pace for some of his fellow-farmers is Joseph F. Noyer, of Hamilton Avenue, Campbell. He was born in Flores, among the beautiful Azores, on February 15, 1866, the son of Frank and Frances Noyer, who first came to California many years ago. They remained only a short time, however, and then they returned to their island home. When Joseph was fourteen years of age, his father crossed the ocean to New York, going on to New Bedford, Mass., and at the end of three years there, he came on to California, and worked on ranches in Alameda County.

In 1884 Joseph Noyer came to Santa Clara County and took up ranch work, and for ten years farmed on the Piedmont Road, growing hay and market-gardening vegetables. On December 15, 1921, he bought his present place of five acres devoted to raising

prunes and apricots. At San Francisco, on April 8, 1893, he was married to Miss Mary Rogers, a native of Boston and the daughter of Antone and Rosalie (Ferreira) Rogers, the father a fisherman off the coast of Massachusetts, who in 1886 moved to San Francisco, and for many years he worked for the Sterling Furniture Company there. Twelve children have blessed this union of Mr. and Mrs. Noyer. Mary died in 1896; Rose is Mrs. Dutra; Clara passed away in October, 1918; Frank, Rita, Nellie, Joseph, John, Anna, Manuel, Henry and William are attending the Campbell school. Mr. Noyer is a member of the U. P. E. C. of Milpitas, and Mrs. Noyer belong to the S. P. R. S. I. of Milpitas. Santa Clara County owes much of her present enviable prosperity to such sturdy, progressive settlers as Mr. and Mrs. Noyer, whose steady advancement is well deserved.

GEORGE C. PAYNE.—One of Santa Clara's prominent horticulturists is George C. Payne who, with his brothers and sisters, owns and operates a 100-acre ranch on Payne Avenue, about two miles northwest of Campbell, Cal., where he was born November 28, 1874, on the old home place. He is the son of James F. Payne now deceased, who was born at Hudson, N. Y. on March 26, 1833, and who married Phoebe McClellan, a native of Missouri, and the daughter of William McClellan, who was born in Tennessee. Grandfather William Payne, a native of England, came to the United States when only a boy. James F. Payne left New York at the age of eighteen and came to California by way of the Isthmus in 1852, and landed in San Francisco. He first went to Sonoma, Tuolumne County, and there mined for some time, then coming to Santa Clara County in 1854, he engaged in farming. His wife, who was born in 1848, crossed the plains when she was only one and a half years old; she is still living at the age of seventy-two years.

James F. Payne first took up government land at Cupertino, then sold it and bought 222 acres one mile from Los Gatos and also bought the place at Campbell where George Payne and his family now live, in 1875. He had 126 acres here, and fifty-nine acres were planted to fruit during his lifetime. He was a very successful man, and was always a stanch adherent of the Republican party. He passed away in January, 1915. Mr. and Mrs. James F. Payne's children were George C., of this sketch; Perley B., married Myra Hoag; Gertrude lives on the home place; Frederick, deceased; and Louise and J. Howard, who are twins.

George C. Payne's marriage united him with Helene Schultz who was born in San Jose, a daughter of Professor Charles Schultz of San Jose. They live on the ranch that the children inherited when their father passed away. It now consists of 100 acres and is operated by Mr. Payne and his brother, J. Howard Payne. They are all worthy representatives of their pioneer parents and are striving to put into their work the same good qualities of kindness and goodwill that made their father and grandfather so successful. Mr. Payne is a Republican in politics. He has been a close student of horticulture and has done much experimenting in that line. He spent one year with Luther Burbank on his famous ranch at Santa Rosa and did most of his hybridizing. For nearly a year he was in Valparaiso, Chile, for W. R. Grace, importers and exporters, looking up the walnut industry of that country and arranging for machinery for grading, bleaching, and packing walnuts. He thoroughly understands grafting, and not only does it on his own place, but for others in the vicinity, and his advice is often sought, for it is well recognized that he is an authority in horticultural matters. He was the first to graft walnuts successfully in a commercial way and his system of walnut grafting has been adopted and is being taught at the Oregon Agricultural College at Corvallis.

ALMANDA BAIOCCHI.—Born in Lucca, Italy, August 9, 1894, Almanda Baiocchi migrated with his parents to America in the year 1900, coming directly to California, settling near Allenton, on the Sacramento River. He is the son of Natale and Dosolina (Gini) Baiocchi. Upon arrival in California, his father leased a ranch of some 350 acres on the Sacramento River, raising grain and general produce. As a lad, Almanda attended the public schools of Allenton , and since the age of fourteen he has depended upon his own resources. His family had removed to Santa Clara, and he was employed as waiter at the Santa Clara College, where he remained for five years. About this time the family removed to San Jose, where they have since resided. Almanda is the eldest of a family of five children: Paul, Masueto, Bepeno, and Jessie, all living in San Jose. During the year 1911, his father opened business on Santa Clara Street near Vine, from there going to West Santa Clara Street. In 1915 Almanda Baiocchi purchased property at 695 West San Carlos Street and erected a store building in connection with a residence, and there he engaged in general merchandising, his father managing the store. During the fruit packing season Almanda Baiocchi is foreman for the Pacific Fruit Product Company plant on West San Carlos, making it very convenient, as it is only a few steps from his home.

At the beginning of the World War, Mr. Baiocchi offered his services to his adopted country, and on June 30, 1918, he entered training at Camp Kearney, remaining there for only twenty-five days, when he was sent overseas to France, serving in Company G, One Hundred Fifty-seventh Infantry, Fortieth Division; remaining with this Division but three weeks, he was transferred to Company I, Three Hundred Twenty-third Infantry, Eighty-first Division. His first service at the front was at the Vosges, after which he took part in the Meuse-Argonne drive, where he with others went over the top again and again and kept going for three days without stopping, and he was very fortunate in not being wounded. After the armistice he remained overseas until early in June, 1919, when he set sail from St. Nazaire for America, arriving at Newport News, Va., and thence to Ft. Russell, Wyo., and on to the Presidio, San Francisco, where he was honorably discharged June 28, 1919, after which he returned to his home in San Jose and resumed his old position, which had been kept open for him. Fraternally he is a member of the Independent Foresters of America, and is a past officer; also member of the Yeomen. He is an active member of the Italo-American Club of San Jose and politically he is a Republican.

A. Baiocchi

John Scorsur.

JOHN SCORSUR.—A man who was highly esteemed for his splendid traits of character and the warm friendships he made was the late John Scorsur, who was born in Dalmatia, Austria, in 1873, a son of James and Thomasine Scorsur. The father was a pioneer fruit man and a prominent and successful horticulturist, having an orchard on the Homestead Road. He died July 6, 1915, his wife surviving him until August 16, 1916. Of the union of this worthy couple, two children were born, namely, Kate, Mrs. Felicich of San Jose, and John, the subject of this sketch, who came to the United States with his mother, joining his father, who was then residing at Guadalupe. Some years later the family moved to San Jose and here John attended the public schools, as well as the business college. He excelled in penmanship and received a diploma for penmanship from the American Pen Art Hall. After his school days were over he assisted his father in the care of the orchard as well as the fruit business.

In the fall of 1900 Mr. Scorsur made a trip back to his old home in Dalmatia, and there on February 9, 1901, he was married to Miss Annie Genovich, also a native of Dalmatia, the daughter of Peter and Mary Genovich, farmer-folk in that far-off country. He immediately returned to his home in San Jose with his bride, arriving in March, 1901, and they began housekeeping in the residence at 1398 East San Fernando Street, where Mrs. Scorsur still lives. John Scorsur was engaged in the fruit business with his father, looking after the orchards on the old homstead, and became a well-posted and progressive orchardist. He was in ill health several years before his death, which occured April 6, 1915. He was a man of pleasing personality and had a host of friends, being a member of the Austrian Benevolent Society and St. Joseph's Benevolent Society. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Scorsur was blessed with five children, Thomasine, Marie, Anna, James and Jennie, who all reside at home. They are members of St. Patrick's Catholic Church.

H. IRVING LEE.—Few departments of activity pertaining to the financial world are of greater importance than that represented by H. Irving Lee, the well-known investment broker, with offices in the Tuahy Building at San Jose. He has made a careful study both of past and present conditions, and in his extensive operations ably demonstrates the value of thorough scientific treatment and the highest of ethics. His work has long contributed to stabilize that which has so much to do with giving stability to other things, and also to protect the inexperienced. More than that, he has done much to encourage the public to invest where and how they should. Frank H. Lee, the father of our subject, was a native of Portland, Maine, and came to Portland, Ore., with his parents and later south to Santa Clara County in 1865 and here he married Miss Elizabeth Kidder, a native daughter of the county, whose parents were Charles S. and Sarah F. (Owens) Kidder. Sarah F. Owens was a native of Indiana. Her father, Rev. Isaac Owens, came from Indiana across the plains at the head of an immigrant train drawn by oxen in 1849. He was the first superintendent of missions sent out by the Methodist Episcopal Church. After his arrival he gave his time to Christian work and was one of the founders of the University of the Pacific, of which he was a trustee for many years and he was also a presiding elder. He owned a farm at the corner of Stevens Creek and the Los Gatos-Santa Clara roads where he resided at the time of his death, a much loved and highly esteemed man well known over all of Northern California, after devoting his life to the spreading of the Gospel and moral uplift of the people. He had five children, four of whom grew up, but now all are deceased. Frank H. Lee was engaged in farming and stockraising in this vicinity for many years. The mother passed away January 18, 1921, while the father is still living.

H. Irving Lee having finished the courses of both the grammar and high schools, graduated from the Pacific Coast Business College and in 1913 organized the National Cleaning & Dyeing Company, which, in 1915, was consolidated with the Golden West when he became president of the new organization and in that responsible position he remained until December, 1919, when he disposed of his interest and became associated with the General Securities Company of San Jose, of which he is the manager, having offices in the Tuohy Building. Mr. Lee is devoting much of his time to the study of automobile financing and to plans that will make it easier for automobile men to obtain financial assistance, at the same time making it safer for bankers to do business with automobile men. Mr. Lee is much interested in civic and social affairs, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a charter member of the 100 Per Cent Club and is an active member of the Progressive Business Men's Club and charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club. In national politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the San Jose Lodge No. 522 of Elks, the Native Sons of the Golden West, was made a Mason in Fraternity Lodge No. 399, F. & A. M., San Jose, and is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of Islam Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., in San Francisco. He has two married sisters, Mrs. Myra D. Ingram of San Jose, and Mrs. Daisy V. Watson.

GEORGE M. COSTA.—A very successful dairy farmer who owns one of the best ranches of 123 acres in Santa Clara County, the old George Small place, is George M. Costa, of Charleston Road, about three and one-half miles northwest of Mountain View. He was born on the Island of Pico, in the Azores, on June 22, 1873, and grew up on a fair-sized farm owned by his parents, who were among the moderately well-to-do people of that country. He learned dairying; and he also followed, to some extent, the life and hard work of the seafarer. Growing to young manhood, he was married while at home to Miss Monna Joseph, also a native of that section in which she had been reared; and with his devoted companion he came out to America in 1900. They have resided in California ever since, working with intelligent and unremitting industry.

For some time Mr. Costa was engaged on the Leland Stanford stock farm at Palo Alto, and he become a good teamster and could handle two, four, six, eight, or even sixteen horses at one time under the rein. He next engaged to work for Tom Cordoza, and at the same period Mrs. Costa served as cook for the company. They saved their earnings and were thus enabled to rent the George Small dairy farm, where he has succeeded beyond his expecta-

tions. This is in the pear section of the country, and in ten to twelve years, if this farm be planted to Bartlett pears, it will be worth $1,500 per acre. As it is, he considers that he has a property worth $100,000, and even at a somewhat lower estimate, it will be seen that he is enviably situated. After having rented the land for three years, he purchased it in 1918 from Mr. Small and thus obtained one of the most beautiful farms, with good buildings, drives, etc., affording him and his family an excellent home. He is a member of the California Milk Producers' Association, and inasmuch as he is conservative and doing well as a dairyman, he will continue in that field. Mr. and Mrs. Costa have three children. Manuel and Joe, who render valuable assistance on the farm, and Mary, all are favorites with those who know them.

JOE JOAQUIN.—A successful rancher who has accomplished much since he was fifteen years of age is Joe Joaquin, the owner of the famous Frank Huff Place, one mile to the north of Mountain View, on the Charleston Road. He was born on the Island of St. George, in the Azores, on July 31, 1892, being the son of a carpenter who died in the Azores at an age of forty-seven years, when Joe was only one and one-half years of age. When he was four years old the widowed mother and her two children came to California, where she married Joe Joaquin and settled down to farm life in San Mateo County. The two children by the first husband took the stepfather's name and there they grew up on the extensive Joaquin dairy ranch. A daughter, a full sister to Joe Joaquin, named Mrs. Mary Azevedo, and a brother, Manuel B. Joaquin, a gardener, also residing in San Mateo County, make up the rest of the surviving family.

Ambitious and a hard worker, Joe Joaquin began business operations for himself when he was fifteen years old, by renting a dairy farm and engaging in the dairying business. He was married at San Gregorio to Miss Eva Terra and they have two children, Joseph and Helen. They belong to the Roman Catholic Church, and Mr. Joaquin does his duty as a citizen under the banners of the Republican party. When he first began to rent, Joe leased the great 1,200-acre farm known as the Old Garn ranch, and until the past year he has usually had at least ninety milch cows. He has recently bought his present ranch of 140 acres, and has continued to run the ranch he rented until the past year, when he sold all his stock to the Silva Bros., who are renting his place and will hereafter run the dairy.

Mr. and Mrs. Joaquin will be more and more an asset to Mountain View, and will find in that delightful corner of Santa Clara County the largest returns for any investment of industry and optimism they may there care to make.

J. W. CHAMBERS.—The manager of the Peterson-Kartschoke Brick Company of San Jose, a native son of California, is J. W. Chambers, born at Oakland, October 2, 1898, a son of G. R. and Adeline H. (Hood) Chambers, the former born in Chicago, Ill., and the latter in San Francisco. His paternal grandparents came from England to Illinois, while Grandfather Hood was a native of Scotland and an early settler of San Francisco. G. R. Chambers is a member of the firm of Gladding McBean & Company of San Francisco, manufacturers of clay products, being vice-president of the company. J. W. is the youngest of three children born to the above marriage and was reared in Oakland, being graduated from White's School at Berkeley, after which he went to sea as a junior officer on one of the Standard Oil Company's sailing vessels for a period of ten months. His father, having become owner of the Peterson-Kartschoke Brick Company at San Jose, J. W. left the sea August, 1919, and came to San Jose, where he began at the bottom as truck driver, working his way up until February, 1922, when he was made manager of the company. The plant dates back many years to a time when the elder Dreischmeyer ran a brick plant on this site; he was succeeded by Mr. Peterson who made bricks for the building of Lick Observatory. Later Gust Kartschoke joined him and they incorporated the Peterson-Kartschoke Brick Company, the present owner being G. R. Chambers, who is president, while J. W. Chambers is manager. They manufacture machine-made brick by the stiff mud wire-cut process and all the product is handled on electric trucks. The capacity of the machine is 50,000 bricks a day, while there is a 30,000 a day kiln capacity. The yards and factory are located at Third and Keys streets, while their clay bank or mines are on Coyote Creek, three-fourths of a mile away, carrying a deposit of loam clay which makes an excellent brick, their product being shipped to different cities on the coast between San Francisco and San Luis Obispo. Mr. Chambers is a very enterprising young man and is a member of the San Jose Builders' Exchange and Chamber of Commerce, and is also a charter member of the San Jose Commercial Club.

WILLIAM R. BIAGGI.—The family to which William R. Biaggi belongs has been identified in a substantial way with California's early history, his parents being Anibale F. and Mary (Bradley) Biaggi. Mrs. Biaggi was a member of the Bradley family of Mendocino County, while the father was a passenger on the first train over the Union Pacific Railroad, and has the distinction of helping to lay the last rail, on that memorable occasion when East and West were linked. He planted the famous olive orchard known as the Palo Alto Grove on Julian Street and built the first modern olive oil mill on that property. He is now a well-to-do orchardist of Santa Clara County, and with his wife is now enjoying the fruits of their early toil.

William R. Biaggi was born at San Jose and attended the public schools of his native county. Upon leaving school he accepted a position as third steward at the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, remaining there but one year, however, as he had always been anxious to engage in the practice of law. With this goal in view he went into the office of William A. Bowden, a prominent attorney of San Jose, and on October 28, 1910, he was admitted to the practice of law, in which profession he has since continued. His practice has grown to such proportions that he is considered one of the most successful lawyers of San Jose; he is an authority on tax title laws, and has prepared a book on this subject.

His marriage in March, 1919, united him with Miss Rebecca J. Johnson, a native daughter resid-

Joseph Caspsa

ing at Gilroy, Cal., and they have one child, Nyla Jane. In political views Mr. Biaggi is independent and believes in the fitness of the man for the office rather than party affiliation. At the beginning of the recent war, he entered the service of his country, but on account of physical disability, was discharged. He is a trustee of the Italo-American Club of Santa Clara County and is an active member of the County Bar Association, taking an active part in all civic reforms, and is ever ready with plans for the advancement of his community. An up-to-date and enterprising lawyer, Mr. Biaggi is to be congratulated upon the success he has made of his life.

JOSEPH CAPPA.—A self-made man in the best sense implied by the term, Joseph Cappa is justly entitled to the success which he has achieved in the past thirty years. In the year 1890 he came to this state with nothing but his own ability to presage the success which should one day be his, and through the intervening years has worked with a patience, energy and perseverance unsurpassed, and today is the prosperous owner of many acres of the finest orchard lands in Santa Clara County. Born at Castellamonte, Italy, July 16, 1870, he is the son of Dominic and Mary Cappa, both natives of the same province. His early education was obtained in the public schools of his native province, but the family having only the meager earnings of his father as a common laborer, Joseph Cappa became dependent upon his own resources, and with the spirit of independence and thrift, characteristic of his race, sought to make his own way in the world. Realizing the opportunities offered by America, he sailed from his native land August 9, 1890, and reaching San Francisco September 20, with fifty cents in his pockets he went to work as a dishwasher at the meager wage of eight dollars per month; a year later he entered the employ of Louis Caffero, proprietor of the Roma Hotel in Sacramento, and was with him for three and a half years. While thus employed, he was attacked by malarial fever, and his doctor ordered him to go to Santa Clara Valley, and he came hither, his resources having diminished to a last two-bit piece; here he so fully recovered that he has since enjoyed perfect health.

Having learned the trade of potter in the old country, Mr. Cappa was employed by the Steigger Pottery Works of San Jose for two years; then he began working for J. C. Merithew, the owner of the Santa Clara Wine Depot. With the practice of economy and thrift he was able to save considerable money, and in 1899 he bought out Mr. Merithew. In 1919 this business was discontinued, and his resources have been invested in orchard and vineyard lands, and he now owns a fine property of 160 acres sixteen miles from San Jose in the Cupertino district, one of the finest orchard districts of Santa Clara County; Mr. Cappa also owns a fine residence property on East St. John Street, besides the business block formerly occupied by the Santa Clara Wine Depot, on the corner of Third and San Fernando Streets, but now leased to the Orlando Meat Packing Company.

Mr. Cappa was married in San Jose in 1900, being united with Miss Mary Baduini, also born in Italy, and they have been blessed with two sons, Victor E., a graduate of San Jose high school and now a student in the Department of Law, University of California, class of 1923, and Joseph D., a graduate of the San Jose high school, who is assisting Mr. Cappa on the ranch. Politically a stanch supporter of the Republican party, Mr. Cappa is an active member of the Druids, having passed through all the chairs; also a member of the Italian Benevolent Society of San Jose. He has been a firm believer in the prosperity and development of Santa Clara County and with the interest of a loyal citizen has watched its advancement and growth until it has reached its present high standard of civilization. He has always been a good friend, a generous neighbor, and bears modestly and confidently a success which might well be the inspiration of the toilers of today.

MIGUEL H. NARVAEZ.—The family of which Miguel H. Narvaez is a member has been connected with the history of Santa Clara County for the past century. A native son he was born April 13, 1879, in San Jose, where his parents, Joseph and Maria (Alviso) Narvaez, were born and reared. Grandfather Narvaez came from Spain to California over one hundred years ago and acquired vast holdings by Spanish grants. The courage which prompted the grandfather to leave the parental roof in old Spain and seek a home in a new country, is the kind that is the foundation of the civilization of the West, and makes the pioneer and upbuilder of the West a man of more than historical moment. In history we find that a Narvaez was the chief lieutenant with Columbus on his discovery of America. Grandfather Joseph Alviso was born in this valley as was his forefathers for several generations, and all were prominent in their respective times. Joseph Alviso was the local judge as well as a trader. He traded tallow and hides for English cloth and silks which were brought hither around Cape Horn. His was one of the most prominent and aristocratic families here.

Miguel H. Narvaez received his early education in the public schools of San Jose, later taking a course in St. Joseph's College and was, for a short time, a student at Santa Clara College. Imbued with a roving spirit, inherited from his grandfather, he spent many years traveling extensively throughout the country. After satisfying his wanderlust, he took charge of a laundry in Santa Cruz; then was a member of the San Jose Fire Department for fourteen years, serving as captain for twelve years. In July, 1918, he became district manager of the National Ice Cream Company at San Jose and is capably filling this position. As such he opened the business for the National Ice Cream Company in San Jose. He personally went into the field, extending along the Coast from San Mateo to San Luis Obispo County, and has succeeded in working up a business that has grown to such proportions it is conceded to be the best paying of any of the branches of the company whose headquarters are in San Francisco. The local branch has grown to be a plant with a value of $150,000 in three years with a capacity of 6000 gallon storage and the National Ice Cream Company has grown to be one of the largest in California. Mr. Narvaez is a stockholder in the company and naturally takes pride in the part he has taken to make it a success.

The marriage of Mr. Narvaez, November 20, 1907, united him with Miss Mabel G. Cox, also a native of California and a resident of Saratoga. To them have been born three children, Creelman, Wilma, and Marie. Politically, Mr. Narvaez is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Independent Order of Foresters and also of the Loyal Order of Moose. Whenever possible, he finds recreation in outdoor life, and is an ardent admirer of our national game of baseball. Mr. Narvaez is a highly respected member of the community, and is ever ready to cooperate in progressive measures.

W. C. McCOMBS.—Occasionally one meets a young man who, while pursuing his college course has the courage and determination to establish and operate a business of his own, as has W. C. McCombs, who conducts the Stanford Cafe and the California Restaurant located on Emerson Street, Palo Alto, and is making good in both undertakings. He was born in Texas, February 25, 1895, and came with his parents, Henry and Mary Gertrude (Windsor) McCombs, to California and settled in Orange County, where they still reside.

W. C. McCombs grew up at Fullerton and was educated in the grammar and high schools, graduating from the Fullerton high school in 1915; he then entered Stanford University and is taking a course in mechanical engineering. The Stanford Cafe, of which he is the proprietor, caters to a good trade, a first class quality is maintained throughout and he is making a good profit year by year. Mr. McCombs is a football player of note; he is large, muscular, active and powerful, weighing 215 pounds. He is possessed of a fine intellect and an optimistic spirit, and is likely to succeed in all that he undertakes. He is not afraid of hard work and his intelligently directed efforts in his business affairs are bringing him merited reward. A young man of strong and forceful character, he is enterprising and public spirited, and worthily enjoys the respect and esteem of the residents of Palo Alto and vicinity.

ERMENEGILDO CALANCHINI.—A resident of California since 1905, Ermenegildo Calanchini, now an enterprising business man of Los Gatos, was born in Linescio, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, November 25, 1891. His father, Baptiste Calanchini, married Miss Albina Bolli and was a farmer in the Alps region, where the mother died in 1893. The father came to California while our subject was still a little child, and became a dairyman near Petaluma, where he now lives retired. Of the two children born of this union, Ermenegildo is the youngest and the only one to grow to maturity and was carefully reared by his Grandmother Bolli, receiving a good education in the local schools. When he reached the age of fourteen he determined to try his luck in California, and although he regretted leaving his grandmother he responded to the desire to join his father, arriving in Petaluma November 4, 1905. For a while he assisted his father in his ranching and also attended one term of public school. He spent some years in San Francisco and Petaluma, being employed in resaturants and hotels. In 1913 he came to Santa Clara County, locating in San Jose, where he was in the employ of the Swiss-American Hotel for a period of four years, until he enlisted in the United States Army November 4, 1917. He trained at Camp Lewis, then at Camp Kearny, and later at Camp Hancock, Georgia, until he was ordered overseas. Leaving New York April 1, 1918, he duly arrived in France, having stopped in Liverpool enroute. After training for three weeks they were sent to the front and he was at Chateau Thierry, July 15 to 20, when he went over the top with others of his comrades; and afterwards in the Battle of the Marne, on July 26, he was gassed and wounded, being carried from the field, necessitating his remaining in the hospital for more than thirty days. Rejoining his regiment he was in active service until the Armistice. He was among the first of the troops ordered home, and returning to New York he received his honorable discharge in December, 1918, when he immediately returned to San Jose.

Two weeks later he was married to Miss Edith Bonzani, born at Pescadero, California, who has proven to be his able assistant. Mr. Calanchini then spent a little more than two years as a boiler maker with the Southern Pacific Railroad, resigning October 20, 1921, to engage in business in Los Gatos. He purchased the Italian Star Restaurant on East Main Street and changed the name to the Liberty Restaurant. He also bought a half-interest with S. E. Guiglielmoni in the Liberty Cigar Store, at the same time selling a half-interest in his restaurant to Mr. Guiglielmoni, continuing the business together, and they are meeting with deserving success. Mr. Calanchini understands the restaurant business and leaves nothing undone to make it a popular as well as a profitable business place, dispensing the best of foods and giving excellent service. He has a host of friends in the county that go out of their way to patronize him and wish him well. He is a member of the Druids and the Los Gatos Camp of the American Legion.

LEWIS DAN BOHNETT.—A San Jose attorney enjoying wide esteem, whose scholarly knowledge and strictly ethical practice of the law has conferred additional distinction on the California Bar, is Lewis Dan Bohnett, of the well-known firm of Bohnett & Hill, whose offices are in the Bank of San Jose Building. He was born in Santa Clara County on March 1, 1880, the son of Joseph Bohnett, a native of Michigan who came West to California in 1871 and settled as a farmer in Santa Clara County. He married Miss Tamer I. Barker, a native of this county, and their happy union was blessed with eleven children, among whom Lewis was the third. He was able to go through both the primary and the secondary schools, and was graduated from the high school at Campbell in 1902, although he was compelled for six years to drop out of school. In 1906, he was also graduated from the law school of the University of California, when he received the degree of Bachelor of Letters.

Thus well-equipped for actual work, Mr. Bohnett was admitted to practice at the Bar in California in 1907, and on March 1 of the following year he opened on office for himself, at San Jose. From the start, his services were in demand, and as each year went by, he enjoyed more and more patronage of the kind that every young lawyer likes to see coming his way; and in the fall of 1916 he and Henry G. Hill formed the partnership noted above in which Mr. Bohnett is the senior member. Before practicing, he had been deputy county clerk, and in that

Carl Bladh

responsible position he had added much to his experience. In 1908 he was elected to the State Legislature from Santa Clara County, and from 1909 until 1915 he discharged that considerable responsibility with credit to himself and the entire satisfaction of all who had official relations with him.

At San Jose, on November 9, 1910, Mr. Bohnett was married to Miss Ivadelle Bevens, a native of Michigan, and the daughter of Edgar A. Bevens; and their union has been blessed with two sons, John Bevens and Lewis Dan, Jr. In national politics a live-wire Republican, but in local affairs a good nonpartisan "booster," Mr. Bohnett lends a hand in the work of the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, and the Commercial Club, and takes a healthy interest in public affairs generally. He is a 32d degree Scottish Rite Mason, and a Shriner, and belongs to the Odd Fellows, Native Sons of the Golden West, and Woodmen of the World—an interesting list of social, political and civic commercial activities.

CARL BLADH.—A good education and practical experience have enabled Carl Bladh to make a striking success of his life's work. A recent acquisition to Palo Alto business circles, he is thoroughly versed in all branches of the creamery business. Born in Holmsjo, Sweden, April 3, 1880, he is the son of Carl and Hildah Bladh, who were born, reared and married in Sweden. His father was a farmer, and here the son had his first lessons in agricultural pursuits. The family consisted of one son and seven daughters. The daughters are all married and live in Sweden.

Carl Bladh obtained his preliminary education in the public schools of his native town; when he was fourteen years of age, he went to Denmark to attend the dairy school at Bogebjerg. Here he received theoretical as well as practical training in cheese and butter making, remaining there for a three year course. After finishing school, he was employed as manager for various dairies and creameries throughout Denmark, covering a period of ten years. Enthused by the stories of the wonderful land across the seas, after a short visit with his parents in Sweden, he set sail for America on the steamship Oscar the Second, landing at Ellis Island April 30, 1907. Coming direct to California, he went to Humboldt County, where he obtained employment with the Sunset Creamery Company of Loleta. He was later employed by different creameries in Humboldt County for several years. Going to Fresno, he became local manager and later sales agent for the California Central Creameries. He next removed to San Luis Obispo County and was engaged in the same line of work. Later still he removed to San Francisco, where he continued in the employ of the California Creameries and later assumed the management of the Russell Creamery Company, in San Francisco, for two years, after which for the next two years, he handled the products of the Marin County Milk Producers Association as manager. His next move was to Stockton, where he became manager for A. B. Stowe of the Stockton Creamery; a short time later he purchased an interest in the Valley Creamery Company, and a little later in 1915, he became the proprietor of the Royal Ice Cream Company at Stockton, which he successfully operated until he sold it. He also purchased a creamery at Lodi, which he afterwards disposed of at a fair profit. During the year of 1919, he spent three months on a visit with his parents in Sweden; returning to America in 1920 he settled in San Jose. On May 1, 1921, he purchased the half interest of Geo. Gulmon in the Royal Ice Cream Company, at 54 South Second Street. Disposing of his interests in San Jose February 1, 1922, he came to Palo Alto and bought out the Palo Alto Dairy, located at 314 University Avenue, which he has remodeled and refurnished at an expense of $6,000, paying particular attention to sanitation, in which respect it is the foremost plant of its kind in the Santa Clara Valley. He also purchased the beautiful new bungalow at 151 Waverly Street, Palo Alto, where with his wife and three children he is happily domiciled. The marriage of Mr. Bladh occurred in Fresno and united him with Miss Constance Gardini, a native daughter of Oregon, whose father, Joe Gardini, is a retired business man of Fresno. Mrs. Bladh was reared and educated in the schools of Fresno. Mr. and Mrs. Bladh are the parents of three children; P. Leonard; Dorothy Ann and Selma Maxine. The optimistic spirit which he possesses, coupled with natural resourcefulness, has brought him to the present era of prosperity and progress. He has taken out his first papers, and gives his loyal support to his adopted country.

MRS. ELMYRA T. PURVIANCE.—Prominent in the social and civic life of Los Gatos, Mrs. Elmyra T. Purviance is a native of Peru, Nebr., a daughter of John C. and Margaret Wyne, who moved from Wabash, Ind., by teams and wagons in 1856 and were among the first settlers of Peru, Nebr., where the father opened the first blacksmith shop. He served in the Civil War as a member of the Nebraska regiment and was an honored member of the G. A. R. He retired from the pioneer business he had established when he was seventy years of age, and lived to be eighty-four, his wife having preceded him many years before at the age of forty-seven, leaving him nine children, eight of whom are living: Dora, Mrs. Hazeltine, lives in Colorado; Elmyra, Mrs. Purviance; Mary, Mrs. Craig, died in Canada; Isabell, is Mrs. Adams of Peru; Mrs. Annie Hawley of Brock, Nebr.; Mrs. May Jones of Clarkson, Nebr.; Mrs. Lena Huston of Neligh, the same state; John V. Wyne of Kenesaw, Nebr., and Lola, Mrs. Bishop of Kearney, Nebr.

Elmyra Wyne, after completing the public schools, attended the State Normal at Peru, Nebr. She was married in that city in 1879 to Warren C. Purviance, a native of Eaton, O., a graduate of Notre Dame College, Chicago. He engaged in teaching and came to Peru, Nebr., in 1875, where he engaged in the mercantile business. Later he was appointed postmaster at Peru and held the position to the satisfaction of all concerned for seventeen years. During these years he was also interested in farming in that vicinity. Resigning as postmaster in 1892 he removed to Los Gatos, Cal., with his family, purchasing a ranch on Santa Cruz Avenue and engaging in horticulture. He died in Los Gatos in 1910, having made many friends, who with his family mourned his loss. Besides his widow he left four children: George A., of Lemon Cove; John Marshall, a rancher at Los Gatos; Mrs. Sarah L. Alford of Watsonville; and Warren Dorsey of Los Gatos, an electrician who served in the World War. Mrs. Purviance continues

to make her home in Los Gatos, looking after her interests which includes an apartment house on University Avenue. She is an active member of the Christian Church and is ex-president of the Ladies' Aid Society, as well as a member of the W. C. T. U. Fraternally she is a member of the Rebekahs, Royal Neighbors, Fraternal Aid, the Order of Pocahontas, the Woman's Relief Corps, and Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

JONATHAN PIKE.—An interesting couple who are happy in helping others and particularly those who have not been fortunate in obtaining a start are Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Pike of Los Gatos. Mr. Pike was born in Delaware County, Pa., August 30, 1850, a son of Jonathan and Louise (Umble) Pike. The father was born in New York state and migrated to Ohio, where he was a farmer, later removing to Paris, Iowa, where he also followed farming. The mother passed away in 1857, and the father some years later. Jonathan was next to the youngest of their four children, having removed with his parents to Iowa in 1854, making the journey by team and wagons, and there he was reared on a pioneer farm. After his mother died, though only seven years of age, he started out to paddle his own canoe, and from then on made his own way. He naturally had a hard time of it, for the pathway of the orphan boy was not strewn with roses. He worked for his living on farms as best he could and attended the local schools when opportunity afforded, which was usually limited to winters. When fifteen years of age he began working at ten dollars a month, continuing for the same man for three years; afterwards his industry and willingness to work brought him raises of wages to eighteen dollars, twenty dollars, twenty-one dollars, the highest wages paid in that section for farm work.

On January 8, 1872, Mr. Pike was married to Sarah Lauder, a native of Iowa. In 1873 he removed to Hamilton County, Nebr., where he took a homestead twelve miles from Aurora, which he improved and proved up on; later he purchased an eighty-acre tract adjoining and had a splendid farm with a good residence. This he sold and purchased another farm nearer Aurora, and there his wife died, leaving him seven children: Charles Edward resides in Fresno; Hattie B. and Zelma both deceased; Arthur William resides in Hanford; Robert E. lives in San Jose; Mrs. Edith Ellen Foster of Spreckels, Cal.; Fred of Arlight, Cal., served four years in the U. S. Navy.

In 1895 Mr. Pike came to California and superintended a ranch for Mr. Jamison at Los Banos for eight years, then he purchased a ranch at Dos Palos, and while living there he married Mrs. Jennie Luenhouse, who later passed away. Next he removed to Pacific Grove where he had a wood yard for twelve years. At Salinas in 1917, he was married the third time to Mrs. Carrie A. (Van Wart) Maynard, who was born in New York, a daughter of William Van Wart, who was with the side-wheel steamer, New World, that came through the Straits of Magellan, with 900 passengers to San Francisco in 1851. Her mother was Sarah Mongeir, born in New York of French descent. She passed away in 1858. In December of that year, Mrs. Pike came with her father to San Francisco where she was married to Harry Maynard, who was born in London, England, and was a prize fighter in his younger days and an engineer by trade. Coming to California, he was employed at his trade in San Francisco. He organized the California Athletic Club, later the Pacific Athletic Club. Later he took up ranching at Santa Cruz and afterwards in Tehama County. He was a talented musician and they travelled in musical comedies for sixteen years. Mr. Maynard played thirty-six different instruments. Mrs. Maynard was a gifted singer, having a wonderful voice with a range of three octaves and with her playing, singing and dancing, was his able assistant. There they were both converted and entered into evangelistic work in the Baptist Church, being located at Sacramento, where Mr. Maynard was gardener at the state grounds when he died September 23, 1908. She then joined the Volunteers of America and as captain traveled in her work over two states, later doing prison work in different parts of California. She made her home in Pacific Grove and it was there she met Mr. Pike. She then quit her work with the Volunteers to devote her time to their household. About a year later while Mr. and Mrs. Pike were out riding they were ran down by a speeder and she was crippled for life. In 1921, on account of Mrs. Pike's health, they located in Los Gatos, purchasing their present residence on East Main Street, where they make their home; so here in this beautiful foothill city this interesting and kindly disposed couple are spending the evening of their life doing what they can by their upright life to use their influence for good. Mr. Pike is a member of the Free Methodist Church and they are both strong for temperance and civic and moral righteousness.

FRED PETER.—Coming from an excellent Swiss-American family and a native son of California, Fred Peter is becoming very successful in his business as proprietor of Peter's Cheese Depot, located at 39 South Market Street. He was born in San Jose on January 30, 1892, the son of Rudolph and Louise (Bauman) Peter; the father is a native of Switzerland, having been born in Canton Aargau and educated in the public schools there. He came to San Jose in 1887, and purchased a home. Later he was with Larkins and Company for ten years, as a carriage and automobile painter, but he is now assisting his son in his business. The mother is also a native of Switzerland, and she and her husband came to America, when he was twenty-one years old, landing in New York City in May, 1882. They came to California and, going to Visalia, Mr. Peter engaged in ranching near that city, later coming to San Jose, where the family established their home at 781 McKendrie Street. They are the parents of four children: Rudolph Walter is manufacturing dental and shaving cream in San Jose; Werner married Miss Alice Harrington of San Jose, and is a machinist in the employ of Hendy Iron Works at Sunnyvale; Fred, of this review; Erna is a graduate of the San Jose high school, class of 1920, and is now taking a post-graduate course.

Fred attended the public schools of San Jose from which he graduated, and then he began clerking in a store of R. Blauer, where he was steadily employed from the age of seventeen until in 1915. He then purchased the business from his employer and

Frank Giordano

began operating under his own name and has proven this to be a very successful undertaking. He makes a specialty of full-cream cheese, both domestic and imported; also has a well selected stock of delicacies. Mr. Peter's place in San Jose's business circles and his success are the result of having the best goods obtainable and by courteous treatment to his customers. He is popular in social and business circles of San Jose, is a member of the Yeomen Lodge. Mr. Peter is much interested in the affairs of San Jose and Santa Clara County and gives his aid to all projects that will better the community. In politics he is a Republican.

FRANK GIARDANO.—Although foreign-born, Frank Giardano is a loyal American citizen and is proud of his adopted country. Born at Filadelfia, Cantanzaro, Italy, March 23, 1875, he is the son of Mikel and Veronica (Rendinelli) Giardano. The father, a flour miller by trade, passed away in 1894, but the mother still lives in Italy. They were the parents of five children, Frank being next to the oldest. Although having very little opportunity for schooling, yet he studied by himself and has made his way successfully. He worked for his father until he was twenty-three years old, then came to America, landing in New York City. He then went to Morgantown, W. Va., and worked there for a while and took out his first citizenship papers. He then removed to Kentucky and later to Ohio where he took out his second papers at Xenia, Ohio. He worked for various railroad companies in the Eastern and Middle West states, for some time for the B. & O. Railroad, and also for the Santa Fe in Missouri. In April, 1906, he removed to California and worked for two years at Sacramento in the Southern Pacific Railroad yards and then as a mechanic in the ice-making department of the Buffalo Brewing Company. Then he removed to San Jose and became the foreman of a construction gang on the San Jose, Santa Cruz branch of the Southern Pacific Railroad with sixty men under him. Not being satisfied with this kind of work, he went into the shoe-repairing business, having a shop on North San Pedro Street and soon after opened a shoe store at Tenth and Santa Clara streets and was thus engaged until the outbreak of the last war. He sold out his business and bought property on White Road just south of Alum Rock Avenue. He built the first store in that section and started a shoe-repairing business. He then added a line of groceries and since that time has built an addition which has more than doubled his store space and has a thriving business, wholly devoted to groceries. He also has a feed business and oil filling station in proximity to his grocery.

On June 14, 1908, Mr. Giardano was married to Miss Virginia Palermo, a native of Louisiana, born at New Orleans. Her father was a native of Palermo, Italy, born at Santa Christina, and on coming to Louisiana engaged in farming. The family removed to San Jose when Mrs. Giardano was a small girl. The family are members of the East San Jose Catholic Church, and Mr. Giardano is a member of the I. D. E. S. lodge of San Jose. They are the parents of eight children: Madeline, Mike, Martin, Lena, Mario, Katherine, deceased, Manuel and Katherine. At the time of his marriage, Mr. Giardino had only $2.50 in his pocket and had no property. After he was married he rented two rooms, bought $175 worth of furniture, all on credit, and went to house keeping. He went to work at ten dollars a week and began paying off. Two months later an automobile ran over him and broke his leg. While convalescing he sold the only property he had, his bicycle, for $5.00. The same day he found a small place on San Pedro Street, rented it and started in at shoe repairing. He had a sign painted for him: "Shoe Repairing, All Work Guaranteed." It cost him three dollars but he did not pay for it for two weeks. He went to the Eberhard Tanning Company, got a quantity of leather on sixty days' credit, paid his debts and cleaned up $250.00. Later he bought this property and built his store building which he later enlarged to 40x60 and also built a warehouse adjoining, 20x30. He now conducts a large business, discounts his bills and is worth in the neighborhood of $21,000.

CARLETON JAY HINDS.—One of the most enterprising and liberal hearted business men in San Jose who always had the interests of Santa Clara County at heart was the late Carleton Jay Hinds, who was born in Midland, Mich., May 6, 1864, where he received a good education in the grammar and high school of his native city. After his school days were over he entered the store of his father, Wm. Hinds, known as the Pioneer Drug Store and there he studied pharmacy and later was associated with his father in business until he was appointed postmaster of Midland, a place he filled acceptably and well for a term of four years. He then engaged in the confectionery business in the same city, meeting with success, and he became one of the prosperous business men. During this time he travelled considerably in the East and South, spending several winters in Florida. Wishing to locate in California, he came to San Jose in 1892, where he established himself in the confectionery business.

In this city, on December 31, 1896, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Bessie (Darlington) May, a native of Liverpool, England, who when fourteen years of age, came to Toronto, Canada, with her sister and there she completed her education in the public schools. There too, she was married to George May, their union resulting in the birth of two children, one of whom is living, Victor D., who is now associated with Mrs. Hinds in business. In 1891, Mrs. May came to San Jose, and it was here she met and married Mr. Hinds. Mr. Hinds disposed of his first confectionery establishment and later started the Victory Candy Chop, on North First Street, where he built up a large business, their shop being exquisitely furnished and artistically arranged. They soon had a large business as manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers of fine confectionery. Mr. Hinds' affability and pleasing personality won him hosts of friends, who all regretted his unfortunate and untimely end, August 14, 1921, when he was murdered, being shot down in cold blood by three assassins.

Mr. Hinds was progressive and enterprising and was much interested in the San Jose Chamber of Commerce, of which he was a member. Very prominent in fraternal organizations, he was a member of the Woodmen of the World, and was a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner, as well as a

member of the Order of Eastern Star, the Amaranth, and the White Shrine. A protectionist, he was naturally a very strong Republican in his political preferment. After her husband's death, Mrs. Hinds assumed the management of the Victory Candy Shop and with the aid of her son, Victor D., who is associated with her in the enterprise, she is building up the business on the same plan outlined and followed so successfully by her husband, a business in which she is showing remarkable ability and tact. Mrs. Hinds is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and is also a member and has been an official in the Order of Eastern Star, the Amaranth and the White Shrine, and the San Jose Woman's Club.

LOUIS A. SCAGLIONE.—Business enterprise in San Jose finds a prominent representative in Louis A. Scaglione, a successful contractor of this city. He is progressive, energetic and capable in the management of his interests and with the passing years his business has constantly increased in volume and importance. He is a native of Italy, his birth having occurred in the Aprigliano, Cozena, on April 1, 1884. His parents were Phillip and Louisa (Pino) Scaglione, the former a merchant tailor. In their family were six children, three sons and three daughters, the subject of this review being the third son. Louis A. was reared in the city of Aprigliano, where he received a good education, and after his school days were over he apprenticed himself at the carpenter's trade for three years, and then continued carpentering there until he was nineteen years of age, when he decided to cast in his lot with the Land of the Stars and Stripes. Leaving the Mediterranean port of Naples in the Steamer Weimer, he arrived at New York in May, 1903, being a friendless youth with no knowledge of the English language and customs of this country, and not being able to speak English, he was unable to find employment in this city. Undismayed by these obstacles, he fearlessly faced the future and gladly accepted any employment which would give him an honest living. So he made his way to Port Arthur, Ontario, Canada, where he worked hard with pick and shovel for eight months. Having picked up a little English, he returned to New York City and obtained a job as a carpenter from a builder named John Fredel, and he showed his ability as a builder to the extent that Mr. Fredel was so well impressed with him in six months' time he made him foreman of jobs, and during the next few years he had charge of the construction of some large buildings, continuing in that position until 1911, when he resigned, having decided to come to California. During this eight years he devoted his leisure hours to the mastery of English, a matter that has been of great assistance to him. Arriving in San Jose in January, 1911, friends having preceded him to this locality, his worth and ability were soon recognized, and he was made a foreman of a crew of carpenters. In 1912 he had accumulated sufficient capital to enable him to embark in an independent venture and he engaged in business as a contractor and builder. In the execution of contracts he is prompt and reliable, and with the passing years his business has grown in volume and important until it has now reached extensive and profitable proportions. He also has other interests, being the owner of a fifty-five-acre orchard in East San Jose.

In San Jose, on June 15, 1919, Mr. Scaglione was united in marriage with Miss Antoinette M. Cribari, a daughter of Thomas and Clementine (Bisceglia) Cribari and a sister of Paul A. Cribari. She was also born in Aprigliano, where she attended school, and accompanied her parents to San Jose in 1900, where her mother had several brothers, the Bisceglia brothers having been early settlers and pioneers in the cannery business, and it was in Santa Clara County the young people met, acquaintance resulting in their marriage, a union that has proven a very happy one. Mrs. Scaglione, a woman of pleasing personality and possessed of much native business ability, has been of much assistance to her husband in aiding him to accomplish his ambition. She is liberal and kind-hearted and much of her time is given to help others, as both Mr. and Mrs. Scaglione are generous and take pleasure in aiding those who have been less fortunate in this world's goods. They make their home in an attractive residence on the southeast corner of Bird and Coe Avenues. Mr. Scaglione is a valued member of the Builders Exchange and the Italian-American Club, of which he is a director. He is independent in his political views, but for America first, last and always. He is a self-made man, before whom the door of opportunity has swung open because of his persistency of purpose and laudable ambition, which have enabled him to overcome all obstacles and difficulties in his path. As the architect of his own fortunes he has builded wisely and well, and he now ranks with the leading contractors of his adopted city. As a citizen he is loyal and public-spirited and all movements tending to promote the welfare and prosperity of his community, county and commonwealth receive his hearty support, his influence being at all times on the side of progress and development.

PASQUALE TONINI.—A successful dairyman, farmer and stockman, Pasquale Tonini is the senior partner of the firm of Tonini & Giottonini, who operate an up-to-date dairy on the Sabatti dairy and alfalfa ranch of forty acres, three miles north of San Jose, where they make their home, and in addition are the lessees of a 500-acre dry farming stock ranch at Edenvale, where they keep 100 head of cattle. Both young men were employed by Mr. Sabatti on this dairy farm for several years before buying out the stock on April 20, 1920. They are hard workers and experienced dairymen, and their place, known as the California Dairy, is most orderly and sanitary in every particular. They cooperate harmoniously in all their work, and besides themselves they employ two milkers, taking rank among the leading dairy farmers in their section.

Mr. Tonini was born in Canton Ticino, Switzerland, at Airolo, a city of 2,000 people near the entrance of the great St. Gothard tunnel, which his father helped to bore. His parents were Andrew and Catherine (Meyer) Tonini, dairy farmers of that section, where they are still living, the parents of fifteen children, eight boys and seven girls, Pasquale being the fourth child. Here he spent a happy boyhood, educated in the public schools and brought up in the Catholic faith. He was early taught by his parents how to care for livestock and all the details of dairy work, so that this experience has stood him in good stead, in later years. On October

Louis A. Scaglione

17, 1912, when he was seventeen, he left his old home for the New World, sailing from Havre, France, on the "La France," and landing at New York on October 25. San Luis Obispo, Cal., was his destination, and on reaching here on November 3, he went to work at once, for twenty-five dollars a month. After that he worked for a year for thirty dollars a month, being employed by John Walter, the well-known dairy farmer at San Luis Obispo.

After four years at San Luis Obispo, Mr. Tonini came to San Jose and for the next three years was engaged by Mr. Sabatti on his present ranch. His partner was also working for Mr. Sabatti, and the two young men saved their earnings so that they were able to buy out the dairy in April, 1920. Here they have sixty fine milch cows, their herd being headed by two full-blooded Holstein sires. Both are good business managers and they are meeting with splendid success in their undertaking. Always ambitious, Mr. Tonini has acquired an excellent command of English through self study, and a practical knowledge of American business methods that has been a great asset in conducting his dairy along modern lines.

In 1919 Mr. Tonini was married to Miss Lena Giovanola, a native daughter of Piedmont, Italy, whose parents are Joseph and Marianna (Francioli) Giovanola. They are the proud parents of a son, Theodore A., born August 11, 1921. Though born under different flags, Mr. and Mrs. Tonini have much in common in their language, religion and ancestry, and California home life has been enriched and benefited by their advent. They are faithful to their religious training and are regular worshippers at the Church of the Holy Family in San Jose.

EVERED HAMILTON NORTON.—An experienced and well posted lumberman, Evered Hamilton Norton was born in Charlottetown, Prince Edwards Isle, February 23, 1860, and is descended from an old and prominent family, among whose members we find Dr. Norton of Drake University, Iowa, and Dr. Schurman, ex-president of Cornell University, and ambassador to China. Our subject's father, John H. Norton, who was born in Wales, migrated to Prince Edward Isle when a young man and in time became a prosperous farmer. He married Miss Ellen Veal, a native of England. John H. Norton was one of the early Argonauts; with others he purchased and equipped the brig Fannie, loaded her with ready-made or fitted houses for the San Francisco trade sailing her around Cape Horn on a nine months trip to the new Eldorado. However, he remained but a short time when he returned to his eastern farm, and there he and his wife spent their last days.

Of their seven children Evered H. is the fourth and was reared and educated in Charlottetown. When he reached the age of twenty-one years, with his brother, Rupert, as a partner, he purchased a hardware store in that city and immediately branched out into the wholesale business, in which they were very successful acquiring a large trade throughout Prince Edwards Isle, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. During these ten years he applied himself so closely to the business that his health became impaired and he sold his interests and traveled for four years. His first trip to California was in 1886. He was married in London, England, to Miss Lillie Deason, a native of Cornwall, a daughter of Commodore Jno. Deason, who was in the deep water trade at the head of a merchant fleet engaged in the East India trade.

In 1900 Mr. Norton removed to Colorado and for seven years was superintendent of the Great Western Sugar Company at Loveland, being connected with the enterprise from its start and his years of business experience contributed greatly towards its success. He then spent two years in Southern California, and in 1914 he located in Wenden, Ariz., engaging in ranching, and also started a lumber yard at Wenden, continuing the business there until June, 1919, when he came to Los Gatos. Looking the place over he was so pleased with it that inside of two hours he had decided to locate and make it his home. He brought his family and built a residence, and immediately became interested in the business affairs of the city. He purchased the local lumber yard and continued business as the Los Gatos Lumber Company, being associated with his son, J. E. Norton, and his son-in-law, H. K. Phelps. They enlarged the business until it is six times as large as when they took it over, constructing a planing mill for the manufacture of finishing lumber, etc. In 1921 they established a yard in Santa Cruz with a planing mill in connection, and they are now contemplating establishing a lumber yard in Boulder Creek. Deeply interested in the great West, Mr. Norton retains his farming interest in Arizona. Mr. and Mrs. Norton have two children: Jack E., is manager of their Santa Cruz yard, and Grace, is the wife of H. K. Phelps, manager of the Los Gatos yard. Mr. Norton is a member of the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants Association and the Lumbermen's Club of San Jose. Interested in national politics as a stanch Republican, Mr. Norton with his family are members of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Los Gatos in which he is vestryman.

CHARLES H. HUBER.—The satisfactory results of the work of Charles H. Huber as an automobile painter of Palo Alto numbers him among the successful and enterprising business men of that thriving city. He is associated with Ferdinand Luscher, whose sketch appears elsewhere in this work, and their business is located at 251 High Street. He was born in Canton Zurich, Switzerland, September 11, 1877, as were his parents. His father, Frederick Huber, owned and conducted a large painting establishment in Zurich and was considered a foremost man in his line.

Charles was educated in the schools of his native canton and reared in the religion of Zwingli, the faith of his parents. When he was seventeen years old he left home and traveled over France and England working at his trade of carriage painter. While on this trip he met his partner, F. Luscher, a master carriage painter, and in 1898 they came to America and landed at New York City; being unable to find work, Mr. Huber walked to Philadelphia, a distance of ninety miles, where he entered the employ of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and remained with them for one year. He then returned to New York, and from there sailed to South America and worked in Buenos Ayres for three months, when he returned to England and worked for another year at his trade; he then made a trip to his old Swiss home, and in 1901 returned to New York, and soon thereafter left

for San Francisco, accompanied by Mr. Luscher. In casting about for a suitable location, they visited Palo Alto, and within one week after their arrival, the young men had purchased the first paint shop here. The business grew to such proportions that they were obliged to enlarge their quarters and in 1905 their present shop was built. When the firm first started, their work was mostly carriage painting, but as the automobile has come more and more into use, their business has grown in proportion. They cater to the best trade and do first-class work and are easily the the foremost automobile painters of Palo Alto.

Mr. Huber's marriage in Palo Alto, in 1908, united him with Miss Annie Haeberlin, of Bisseg, Switzerland, and they are the parents of two children, Annie and Carolina. Mr. Huber belongs to the Fraternal aid of Palo Alto and in politics he is a Republican. He is in full sympathy with the excellent municipal and public spirit of Palo Alto, and has made many friends, both in social and business circles.

FRED BERRYMAN.—Prominent among the industrial establishments which have played an important role in the material development of both Los Gatos and the surrounding territory must be mentioned the well-equipped plumbing and heating shop of Fred Berryman, widely known in Santa Clara County for its superior sheet-metal work. Mr. Berryman was born at Marquette, Mich., on November 11, 1876, the son of Charles Berryman, who had married Miss Mary Jane Rodgers and had come out to California with the family when our subject was three years of age. The family located in Grass Valley, where Mr. Berryman engaged in mining; and then in 1883, when he wished a new field in which to try his luck in the same line, they came into Santa Clara County. Sad to relate of so worthy a pioneer who did much to help develop the resources of the Golden State, Mr. Berryman was killed in a mine accident, leaving a widow who is still living, devoted to his memory. Fred attended the public school at the Almaden mines, and when he had finished his studies, he came to Los Gatos in November, 1892, where he was apprenticed to learn the trades of plumber and sheet-iron worker. Once declared a competent journeyman, he continued in the service of various employers until 1910, when he set up in business for himself. Prior to the first business venture on his own responsibility, he was foreman for ten years for O. Lewis & Sons; and he has been in his present location for the past thirty years. Among other contracts successfully completed by him was the remodeling in the Lyndon Hotel, the heating work in the Bank of Los Gatos, and the plumbing, heating and sheet-metal work in the First National Bank. Mr. Berryman has also done much of the work in his line required by the newer and better residences. He carries a full line of supplies and steadily employs three men. In December, 1921, he purchased his present lot and began construction of his business building, 35x88 feet at 32 Santa Cruz avenue. In February, 1922, he took his son, Fred W., into partnership, under the firm name of Fred Berryman & Son.

At Los Gatos, on March 3, 1899, occurred the marriage of Mr. Berryman and Miss Calista Mae Freshour, a native daughter, born at Aptos, Santa Cruz County and they have four children; Fred W., who is associated with his father in business, and Alice, Charles and Arthur. Fred W. graduated from Los Gatos high school in June, 1917, and a few days later, though only seventeen years old, he enlisted in the Ambulance Corps of U. S. Army, stationed at Camp Fremont, thence to West Virginia, and was in New York City, ready to embark for overseas, when the Armistice was signed. He was mustered out in March, 1919, since which time he has been with Mr. Berryman. He is married to Juanita Nelson. Fred Berryman was made a Mason in Los Gatos Lodge No. 292, F. & A. M., and with his wife is a member of the O. E. S. He is also a member of San Jose Lodge No. 522, B. P. O. E., the Woodmen of the World, Independent Foresters, the Los Gatos Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association. He has been an active member of the Los Gatos Volunteer Fire Department for twenty-eight years and for about twenty was secretary of the department. He is still an active member, and he subscribes to the platforms of the Republican party.

HENRY LAPACHET.—A hard-working, experienced and very successful rancher whose intelligent industry has enabled him to become the owner of a dairy-ranch, is Henry Lapachet. He is ably assisted in his growing enterprise by his wife, who helps him materially to make his contribution toward the progress of agriculture in California. He was born in the Basses-Pyrenees, at Eysus, on February 26, 1882, the son of John and Emily Lapachet, and he grew up on his father's farm, and at the same time he went to school. When he was nineteen years old he crossed the ocean to America, and on reaching the United States, made his way directly to San Francisco. There he accepted work on a dairy farm and continued there for eight years. He then went to Monterey County and worked for three years on the Spreckles Ranch near Kings City; and he next made his way to San Benito County and worked in a dairy near Hollister.

In 1915, Mr. Lapachet came to Santa Clara County, and the following year he bought a ranch of fifteen acres, devoted to dairying, on the Trimble Road, near Coyote Creek, about four miles northeast of San Jose, and here he has a fine dairy of from twenty to Twenty-five cows. The products are of the highest standard and nothing has been neglected in making the place thoroughly sanitary and wholesome.

At Redwood City, Cal., on August 28, 1914, Mr. Lapachet was married to Mrs. Leontina Castillou, widow of the late John Castillou, by whom she had two children: Albert and Bernice, both living at the home of our subject. Mrs. Lapachet's maiden name was Leontina Sibers, a native of San Francisco, the daughter of John Baptiste Sibers and his wife, who was Julia Sarraille before their marriage. John B. Sibers came to California in 1875 from the Basses-Pyrenees, in France, and settled in Santa Clara County; and at a beautiful spot near Hillsdale he conducted a dairy. Leontina Sibers was only eleven months old when her parents moved to Hillsdale, and consequently she has grown up closely identified with Santa Clara rather than San Francisco. Her mother died in 1903, but her father is still living, at an advanced age. Mr. and Mrs. Lapachet have three children: Lucile, Hazel and Henry. They are both Republicans, and seek to do their duty as citizens interested in public questions.

Fred Berryman.

MARION VIRGIL COOK.—Of the third generation of California's early settlers, Virgil Cook can well look back with pride on the long association of his family with the Golden State. He was born in Fresno County on July 9, 1894, the son of Francis M. and Sarah Elizabeth (Cartwright) Cook. Both parents were descended of old pioneer families, the father coming here in 1868, while the mother crossed the plains with horse teams, leaving their home in Coles County, Ill., the day Fort Sumter was fired upon, taking four months and eleven days to make the journey across the continent, arriving in Chico, Butte County. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were married in Colusa County, and became the parents of four sons, Francis Elmer and Thomas Edwin, both deceased; James E. and M. Virgil. Francis M. Cook passed away in Tulare County on September 13, 1914.

When Virgil Cook was five years old, the family moved from Fresno County to Tulare County, and there he was reared, having the advantage of three years in the high school and a good course in a business college at Fresno. After his father's death he returned to the home ranch and with his brother, operated it until 1917. When the World War broke out he enlisted in the Quartermaster Corps and after five months spent in this country he went overseas and spent sixteen months and then was discharged in May, 1919, in New York. He once more took up ranch work in Tulare County and on January 1, 1920, he removed with his wife and mother to Valley View, where he purchased seventy acres and he has a fine prune orchard of forty-five acres.

Mr. Cook's marriage, which occurred on June 25, 1919, at Porterville, united him with Miss Harriette Corwin, a native of Montana. Although one of the later residents of this district Mr. Cook has entered heartily into all its affairs and with the industry and care which he is giving his orchard, he is making of it a successful and profitable investment. He belongs to the Masonic lodge in San Jose.

GUSTAV LAUMEISTER.—A sturdy highly-esteemed early settler, with a wealth of pioneer reminiscence, who has always worked for the best interests of Palo Alto, is Gustav Laumeister, of 275 University Avenue, Palo Alto, known as University Park when he first pitched his tent here, inspired with the idea that the proposed Leland Stanford University would be the cause of a good-sized city, in time. He came to this place from Menlo Park, to work at carpentering for John McBain, the contractor, and he helped to put up the flags for the lot sale for the Pacific Investment Co. That was in 1888, and there was then no house in Palo Alto in which to live, but Mr. Laumeister had the faith of a seer and a patriot, and he bought lots in University Park, which was later renamed Palo Alto. He bought as much as he was able, and built as fast as he could, and he has grown and prospered as a successful builder and a director in the Palo Alto Mutual Building & Loan Association, where he has his office at 257 University Avenue. His high intelligence, general education and executive ability, easily enable him to make his assistance felt.

A native son, he was born at the Old Mission of San Jose, in Alameda County, on January 27, 1865, the son of the late John A. Laumeister, a native of Frankfort, then in the State of Bavaria, who was also a well-educated and well-trained man of exceptional ability as a practical miller and millwright. When Germany broke out into Revolution, in 1848, he sympathized with and joined such revolutionists as Carl Schurz, and fled to America for refuge, sailing with his family to New York. He gained American citizenship at the earliest date, in 1852, and while in New York he helped to build the Croton Mills. The same year in which he became a full-fledged American, he migrated west to California for the purpose of erecting the old Pacific Mill; and later he built and managed the Laumeister Mills at Mission San Jose, Calif. He had become married in Philadelphia to Miss Fredericka Haussler, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, who proved an excellent helpmate, congenial to a man of his clear mind, determined character and, withal, kindly heart. Although reared under Catholic auspices in Bavaria yet he became a very active and well-known Freemason in California, and a landowner of some importance near the Mission San Jose, where Gustav Laumeister was born, and where he passed his youth. In latter life, he was largely engaged in buying grain. He died in 1893, in his seventy-fifth year, as the result of an old injury. His wife outlived him by several years, attaining the age of eighty-six. There were two daughters, sisters of our subject: Anna had become the wife of Professor P. M. Fisher, of Oakland, formerly Superintendent of Schools in Alameda County and now principal of the Oakland Polytechnic, and also formerly editor of the State Educational Journal, but she is now deceased; Christina W. is Mrs. Ambrose Megahan of Oakland.

Gustave learned the carpenter trade under his father, as well as under other expert builders, having attended the public schools and Washington College in Alameda County, and he also studied architectural drawing, which has been of the greatest service to him. He went to Menlo Park in 1886, there to follow carpentering and building; and having become acquainted with ex-Governor Leland Stanford while yet a boy at the Mission San Jose, he naturally lost no time in coming over to University Park as soon as it became known that Mr. Stanford intended to create there a great institution of higher learning. He boosted the plans of the Southern Pacific Townsite Company, later the Pacific Investment Company, for the upbuilding of Palo Alto, fell at once into the progressive spirit of the new town, invested heavily, and has never regretted it. He not only built houses for his own investment, but he and his good wife participated actively in the social life of the new burg; and it is an item of no little interest that the first Mrs. Laumeister, formerly Emma Loveland of Menlo Park, played the organ at the cornerstone laying for the Leland Standford, Jr., University, while Professor Ellwood of San Jose, conducted the singing. Mr. Laumeister recalls clearly the simple but very impressive ceremonies, attended, of course, by Governor Stanford.

At first Mr. Laumeister put up small residences, but he soon undertook to erect larger and more pretentious structures, and public and business buildings. To his credit, for example, is the Peninsular Hospital edifice, recently sold to the city of Palo Alto, and he also designated and erected all the large and beautiful buildings of the Castilleja School in Palo Alto, and many lesser buildings and business blocks

in the city, and he is still very actively engaged in building operations. But his interest in the upbuilding of Palo Alto is not limited to his own building enterprises; he has energetically backed the movement to secure a waterfront and a public wharf for the town, and by personally buying the right of way in 1920, Mr. Laumeister has well nigh assured this commendable project. He was also the first to propose having the Middlefield Road both graded and macadamized, and made available to relieve the tremendous and growing traffic on the State Highway running through Palo Alto.

In 1909, and for the second time, Mr. Laumeister was married when he took for his wife Miss Mabel Seale, a daughter of the well-known pioneer, Thomas Seale, who owned all the land where Palo Alto now stands, in fact, owned all the land from the San Francisquito Creek to a point far beyond the Embarcadero Road. A portion of this he sold, however, to Timothy Hopkins. The Seales have always been deservedly prominent. Miss Emma Laumeister, our subject's only daughter, has become the wife of Ernest Haskell, the artist of international fame residing at New York. Always patriotic, progressive and generous. Mr. Laumeister rendered very valuable service during the late World War, participating actively on the Red Cross Home Service Commission. He is a Republican and is a member of the Masonic Lodge and Commandery of Palo Alto.

FRANK MILLICH.—An enterprising citizen who is making a success as a fruit grower, the owner of a splendid producing orchard in the Moreland school district, is Frank Millich, a native of Dalmatia, born at Krucica, October 13, 1886, the oldest of a family of nine children born to Miho and Mary (Dragove) Millich, also natives of Dalmatia, who are farmers and are still living on their home place. Two of their children died from the influenza, one of them, a son who served in the World War, contracted it while serving under the colors and died from its effect.

Frank Millich was reared on the home farm and received a good education in the local schools. He had a longing to try his luck in the land of the Stars and Stripes, a country of which he had heard such favorable reports. When sixteen years of age he left the old home arriving at Rosendale, Ulster County, N. Y., March 25, 1903, where he was employed in the cement works until 1904 when he made his way to San Jose, Cal., reaching here on June 1, of that year.

He immediately went to work in the orchards and thoroughly learned fruit growing and the fruit business. He saved his money so that in three years time he was enabled to lease an orchard and engaged as a fruit grower as well as a fruit buyer, in which he was very successful, so that in 1913 he purchased a ten-acre orchard on Prospect Road, where he made a success, and in 1919 he sold the orchards at a profit. He then purchased his present place of twenty-five acres located on Phelps Avenue in the Moreland school district, his orchard being full bearing and devoted to raising apricots and peaches. The ranch is well improved with buildings and he also has a pumping plant for irrigating the orchards which enables him to keep them in a high state of cultivation.

The marriage of Mr. Millich occurred in Santa Clara County in 1912, when he was united with Miss Mary Lobrovich, who was born in the same vicinity as her husband and came to San Jose in 1910, an estimable woman of splendid attributes who has been an able helpmate to her husband.

Mr. Millich is a member of Morning Light Lodge No. 42, I. O. O. F., in Campbell, where he is well known and popular.

HENRY KISSINGER.—A progressive young business man of Los Gatos, who introduced the first "cash and carry" system in Los Gatos, is Henry Kissinger, the genial proprietor of the merchandise business in which he is profitably engaged. Born at Fergus Falls, Minn., June 26, 1886, a son of George and Mary (Peters) Kissinger, he was educated in the grammar and high schools there; later he supplemented his education with a business course at Valparaiso, Ind. After leaving school, he farmed for a time, then engaged in the general merchandise business in Fergus Falls. He then removed to Montana and took up a claim and spent three years there. On August 27, 1919, he located in Los Gatos and was employed by C. Roemer until November 1, 1920, when in partnership with his brother, they purchased their present business. He first purchased the bakery business in June, 1920, and then bought the grocery business and combined the two, and is building up a fine and lucrative patronage.

The marriage of Mr. Kissinger united him with Miss Hazel R. Beatty, of Minnesota. He is affiliated politically with the Republican party and fraternally belongs to the Masons, Modern Woodman, and with Mrs. Kissinger is active in the social affairs of the Eastern Star. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants Association and takes a keen interest in the civic affairs of the state and county which he has chosen for his permanent residence.

CAPTAIN FERDINAND STOLTE.—Among the old master mariners of the Pacific coast is Captain Ferdinand Stolte, who first came to San Francisco in 1868. He was born in Bremen, Germany, November 13, 1847, a son of August Stolte, a cigar manufacturer, and his wife, Charlotte Meyer, both now deceased. Captain Stolte is the oldest of their nine children, six of whom reached maturity, and three are still living. When fourteen he went to sea on an East India square-rigged barque "Betty," rounded Cape of Good Hope and back, then with the same company on the barque "Mary" to the West Indies, trading with the Islands, having St. Thomas as their headquarters on a two-year voyage. Then he shipped as able seaman on the barque "Cedar" on a long and active trip to the West Indies and Lesser Antilles. He made a trip to the Rio de La Plata River for salt, then took a cargo of dried beef to Santiago de Cuba, which was peddled to planters, then on to Manzanilla for a cargo of mahogany and cedar logs, from there taking coal to St. Vincent Island, and then on to Ilo de la Sal, where there was an American vessel wrecked and they were drafted to take the passengers to Africa, making the trip and return. Then they took the cargo of salt to Santos, Brazil, and there loaded with tobacco and coffee for Bremen. Mr. Stolte was desirous of making a trip to Greenland and obtained a berth on the "Beehive," and had some very interesting and hazardous experiences. Next he made a trip to Sweden; then to Australia, where he left the

Frank Millett

vessel and took the American ship "Black Eagle" around the world to San Francisco arriving in 1868. Later he was on the "Ocean Spray" in the coasting trade, next on the barque "Callas" and then fell in with his former ship "North Star" and was persuaded to go back to Bremen. He studied navigation in the Bremen School of Navigation and meanwhile was drafted into the German Navy in 1870 and served a year.

Shipping as mate to Rangoon, during the voyage he was shipwrecked on Goodwins Sands at the mouth of the English Channel, the graveyard of the sea for Europe. They were taken off by a lifeboat from Ramsgate. He then made a voyage in an American barque around Cape Horn to San Francisco and return in 1871; again shipping, he made a voyage from Liverpool around Cape Horn to San Francisco, thence back to Havre, France, when he returned to Bremen to see his family. After this he shipped to New York, then around Cape Horn to Panama and on to San Francisco. There he followed the coasting trade and in 1877 had his own schooner "Express" in Coos Bay, continuing as master of her for some years. Returning to San Francisco, he was on different coast crafts until 1880, when he quit the sea.

He had married in San Francisco Anna Peters, a native of Neckermunde, Pomerania, Germany. In 1881 he purchased a ranch of 160 acres on the Summit, now on the Twenty-seven Mile Scenic Drive in the Santa Cruz Mountains. He did not know anything about farming, but set to work and cleared and improved the place, set out orchard and vineyard, built a residence and in time had a nice place from which he derived a good income. Captain Stolte's wife died April 23, 1898, leaving him three children: Charlotte is Mrs. Henry Frahm of San Mateo; Emma is the wife of R. V. Garrod of Saratoga; Josephine is the wife of W. J. Beatty, Jr., of Alma. In 1916 Captain Stolte sold his ranch and now makes his home at Alma. He has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1876, joining San Francisco Lodge No. 3, but is now a member of Ridgely Lodge No. 294, I. O. O. F., of Los Gatos; and is also a member of the Rebekahs. He was a charter member of Lakeside local No. 61, Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America. Captain Stolte is an interesting talker and it is a great pleasure to enjoy his hospitality. He has been a Republican since obtaining his citizenship papers in 1876.

HON. WILLIAM A. JANUARY.—In 1849, enthused by the thrilling tales spread broadcast throughout the land of the rich discovery of gold on the Pacific coast, Hon. William A. January joined the tide of immigration surging westward, and became numbered among the early pioneers of California. In the prime of a vigorous manhood, clear headed, full of activity and energy, he was one of the foremost in advancing the cause of civilization, and from the first was an important factor in promoting the industrial and business progress of the state. During the long years of his residence in San Jose, as a man of stability, integrity and financial wisdom he was ever prominently identified with the best interests of city and county. A son of Dr. Peter Thomas January, he was born February 16, 1826, in Maysville, Ky. The January family trace their origin to Alsatia, France, where their name was spelled Janvier. In 1685, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, two members of this Huguenot family, Thomas and Pierre Janvier, immigrated to this country, settling in Pennsylvania, where the name was anglicized to its present form, January. Peter January, one of the lineal descendants of Thomas Janvier, was the great-grandfather of William A. January. He was a man of prominence in colonial times, serving as provincial armorer at Philadelphia, and taking an active part in the Revolutionary war.

Samuel January, the grandfather of William A. January, was born and reared in Pennsylvania, but was subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits in Maysville, Ky., until his death. He married Elizabeth Marshall, who was a cousin of John Marshall, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States from his appointment in 1801 until his death, in 1835. A native of Kentucky, Peter Thomas January inherited the spirit of patriotism that animated his ancestors, and during the War of 1812 enlisted under Governor Shelby, and was an active participant in the battle of the Thames, where Tecumseh, the Indian brave, was killed. He afterwards enlisted in the United States army, and as first lieutenant in the First United States Regiment of Infantry was stationed for awhile at Fort Mackinaw, where he became acquainted with the young lady who afterwards became his wife. Resigning from the army, he took up the study of medicine, and having received the degree of M. D. was engaged in the practice of his profession in different states, including Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana and Missouri. He spent his last years in Kentucky, dying at the age of seventy-four years. He married Isabelle J. Aitken, who was born in Montreal, Canada. Her father, Capt. William Aitken, a native of Scotland, married Miss McDonald, also of Scotland, and was subsequently, as an officer in the British army, stationed in Montreal, Canada. She died in 1849.

One of seven children, William E. January spent his boyhood days in different places, being in Galena, Ill., during the time of the Blackhawk war. His early education was principally obtained in the schools of Kentucky, after which he resided in Indiana, and in Stoddard County, Mo. In Corydon and New Albany, Ind., he learned the printer's trade, and subsequently completed his studies in Kentucky. With a party of twenty-one adventurous and ambitious companions he started in 1849 for the Pacific coast, coming across the plains with ox teams, via Forts Kearney, Laramie and Bridger to Bear River, and then by the Lawson route to the Feather River. Arriving in Sacramento, Cal., he remained there until December, but was afterwards engaged in mining on Feather River and in different localities until 1853. Settling then in Eldorado county, Mr. January worked at the printer's trade in Coloma and Placerville. In 1854, in partnership with Dan Gelwicks, he established the Mountain Democrat. In 1866 Mr. January located in San Jose, and established the Santa Clara Argus, which he published as a weekly for ten years, and then as a daily for two years. In 1878 he sold the paper and the plant, and the Argus was united with the Herald.

Mr. January took an active and intelligent interest in public matter, and served with great acceptability in different official capacities. In 1875 he was elected county treasurer of Santa Clara county, and in 1882 was elected state treasurer on the Democratic ticket. In 1892 he was elected tax collector of Santa Clara County, and was subsequently three times re-elected

to the same position, in 1894, 1898 and 1902. He was a stanch Democrat in his political views, and for a number of years was a member of the State Democratic committee.

In 1855, in Placerville, Cal., Mr. January married Mary Helen Murgotten, a native of Indiana. Her father, Henry C. Murgotten, came to California with the gold seekers of 1849, and was joined by his wife and children in 1852. Nine children blessed the union of Mr. and Mrs. January. Arthur, William H., Samuel Garrett Wall, John James, Peter Thomas, Dan Gelwicks, Frank Bethel, Clementina Marshall, and Susan Aitken. Fraternally Mr. January was very prominent in the Masonic order, and did much to promote the good of the organization. January 8, 1855, in Placerville, he joined Eldorado Lodge No. 26, F. & A. M., which he served as master, and while in Placerville was a member and high priest of St. James Chapter No. 16, R. A. M. He was past master of San Jose Lodge No. 10, F. & A. M.; past high priest of Howard Chapter No. 14, R. A. M.; and past thrice illustrious master of Sacramento Council No. 1, R. & S. M.; was made a Knight Templar in Placerville in 1859, and was past commander of San Jose Commandery No. 10, K. T.; past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of California; past grand illustrious master of the Grand Council of California; past patron of San Jose Chapter, Eastern Star; and past president of the Pacific Coast Veteran Masonic Association. Mr. January belonged to the Santa Clara Pioneers' Association, and was a faithful and active member of the Christian Church.

FERDINAND BOUSSY.—One of the most enterprising and optimistic resort owners in the Santa Cruz mountain region is Ferdinand Boussy, proprietor of the Big Woods (Les Grands Bois) Tavern, as well as the Soda Springs Hotel. He was born at Annecy, near Aix-les-Bains, Haute Savoie, France, September 27, 1884, a son of Cesar and Mary Boussy, farmers in their native France, who came to California and now reside with their son Ferdinand, who was the youngest of their two children, the other being Marius, who resides in San Francisco.

Ferdinand Boussy received a good education in the public schools at Annecy, after which he was apprenticed and learned the cabinet maker's trade. In 1904 he immigrated to Montreal, Canada, where he was employed for a while in a restaurant and there spent two years as a cabinet maker in the Pullman car shops of the Canadian Pacific Railroad. In 1907 he came to San Francisco, where for a year he was employed at his trade. In that city he was married to Miss Julia Gilly, born in the department of Lozere, France, who studied domestic science and became an excellent chef and for five years was chef at the "Montmartre," Paris, after which she came to San Francisco where she met Mr. Boussy, the acquaintance resulting in their marriage. Mr. Boussy had always been interested in restaurants and hotels and had a desire to follow it as a business and this gave him an opportunity, as Mrs. Boussy was one of the most excellent chefs on the Coast. Even before his marriage, he had been looking around for a location in the Santa Cruz Mountains, accessible to the city, as a resort, so he purchased seventy-two acres on the Soda Springs Road above Alma, and after his marriage he located there. He planned the ground and levelled it suitable for a site and then built the Soda Spring Hotel with water piped for domestic use from the spring. There are also small soda and iron springs. His French dinners became popular and he had a large number of guests from the Bay Region as well as Santa Clara County and Mr. and Mrs. Boussy became celebrated for their cuisine.

However, Mr. Boussy received a sad blow in 1919, when he was bereaved of his faithful wife and devoted companion, who died from the influenza. Though it was a great sorrow come into his life, he rose to the occasion, and with the same old energy, he continued the management and building up of his business. Wishing to enlarge his operations, in 1922 he purchased the old Valley of the Moon property near the summit of the Santa Cruz Mountains, naming it the Big Woods (Les Grands Bois) Tavern, situated in a beautiful valley surrounded by giant redwoods. One of the largest springs in the mountains is located on the ranch, from which he obtains ample water for domestic use and the concrete swimming pool for the use of the guests; from this pool the water flows into a natural lake where boating can be enjoyed. Mr. Boussy in his energetic way, is rapidly improving the place and besides the hotel, he has ten cottages, all modern and furnished to rent to families. At the Tavern he continues the same excellent cuisine and courteous attention and his French dinners are as popular as ever. His union resulted in the birth of one child, a boy, Henry, now four and a half years of age. Mr. Boussy is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge in San Jose and California Automobile Association, being a great advocate of good roads.

GEORGE A. WILLSON.—A young man who, through his efficient, faithful discharge of public duties, won for himself a host of friends, was the late George A. Willson, popular deputy sheriff and jailer at the Santa Clara County Jail, and a native of San Jose, where he was born on February 15, 1889. His father, Alfred B. Willson, came to California from New York in 1887, and for thirty years was identified with the California Fruit Canners Association, doing much to advance the permanent interests of that important industry.

George Willson attended the grammar and high schools of San Jose, and when only fifteen years old started to make his own way in the world. He secured employment with the Evening News, and for four years was a valued employe. He then became a pressman for A. Q. Smith, the job printer, and he was in his service for another four years. His next office of trust was that of treasurer of the Empire Theatre, which he continued to fill for a year, and for two years he was associated with the San Jose Street Railroad. In 1913, he became a patrolman on the staff of the Merchants' Patrol, and he rose steadily there until the World War called for his services.

He entered the U. S. Army on June 28, 1918, and was sent to Camp Kearney, where he was identified with the Intelligence Department at the Camp Headquarters, and he remained in this work until he was discharged, on February 2, 1919, having been made a sergeant. He then returned to San Jose, and for several months he served again on the Merchants' Patrol. Then he was made a deputy sheriff, and later the jailer of the Santa Clara County jail.

Ferdinand Boussy

On June 14, 1918, Mr. Willson was married at San Jose to Miss Margaret Guy, a native of North Carolina, in which state she was born, near Statesville, but who came to San Jose a few years ago. Mr. Willson was a member of the San Jose Post of the American Legion, and it is needless to say that there, as elsewhere he was a man courageous in both convictions and actions. He died January 9, 1922, after an illness of only four days.

STEPHEN D. ZARO.—A man of much enterprise, practical and progressive, Stephen D. Zaro, has attained a good measure of success by his perseverance, energy and ambition. Born in Dalmatia, in the town of Bobovisch, Isle of Brac, on July 23, 1865, he is the son of Peter and Madalaine (Sworeicke) Zaro, who were well-to-do farmers of their native land, raising olives and grapes in abundance. The father, Peter Zaro, was a public-spirited man, serving as town trustee, and was a highly esteemed and honored citizen of his community.

Stephen D. Zaro spent his boyhood days on the farm with his parents, and in the year of 1881, he left home to seek his fortune in the United States, coming directly to Santa Cruz, where his brother, Mark Zaro, resided, and who was a pioneer in the restaurant business. Stephen D. Zaro was employed by him for more than seven years, learning thoroughly the restaurant business. When Mr. Zaro was twenty-two, he received word from his father that he wished him to come home to be at his bedside when he passed away, which he did, remaining there for a year and a half, until his father died in 1888 at the age of seventy-eight years, his mother living to be seventy-four years old. While on this visit to his native land, the Austrian government gave him notice to enlist in the army, or leave the country, and in three days time, he was on his way to America, returning to Santa Cruz; however, he only remained there for six months, when he removed to San Jose, and entered the employ of the Overland Restaurant as night manager, and was thus employed for three years. Desiring to establish his own business, he removed to San Francisco, where he opened a restaurant on East Street opposite the Howard Street wharf, which he conducted for a year and a half with marked success.

The marriage of Mr. Zaro on December 25, 1895, united him with Miss Mary Cusanovich, a native daughter of California born April 2, 1873, at Sutter Creek, Amador County, the daughter of John and Clementine (Lukinovich) Cusanovich, who came to America in 1845, later removing to California in 1849. The father worked in the placer mines of Amador County and died aged sixty-five; the mother resides in San Francisco; her early ancestors were prominent seafaring men and successful commission merchants. Mrs. Zaro was educated in the schools of Sutter Creek, and was especially interested in the study of the Bible, becoming very proficient as a teacher, and was teaching in the Sunday School at the age of eighteen, and continued to follow this line of work until her marriage to Mr. Zaro. They are the parents of five children; Peter died at the age of twenty-two, a fine young man of excellent characteristics; Madeline is employed by the Ford garage as cashier; Maria, deceased; John, a student of the Lincoln school, and Louis, also a student. In 1895, Mr. Zaro purchased the Overland Grill, the oldest establishment of its kind in San Jose. He was one of three partners, and the business was operated successfully until 1909, when the company suffered severe reverses, through no fault of Mr. Zaro, but with courage and determination, he started anew, establishing a small restaurant on West Santa Clara Street, and at the end of three years he was forced to enlarge his quarters, and sold an interest in the business to Peter Bava, who is now chief chef. The business continued to grow until they were compelled to remove to still larger quarters, now known as Zaro's Grill, and is noted throughout the locality for their excellent Italian and French dinners. In 1918, Louis Dossee was taken in as partner and is the capable house manager. With an experience covering forty years in this line of work, he has, through his efficient management, helped to bring the business to a very lucrative basis. Politcally, Mr. Zaro is a stanch Democrat, who adheres strictly to the principles of this party. Fraternally, he is a member of the Eagles, Red Men, and is at present the vice-president of the Slavonian Society of San Francisco; he is a charter member of the American-Slavonian Society of San Jose, which was organized in 1894 by ten men, and which he has served for fifteen years as treasurer. In 1909, the family purchased a beautiful home at 152 Spencer Avenue, where they still reside. On the 4th of July, 1917, Mr. Zaro's daughter was chosen for queen of the float entered in the parade by the American-Slavonian Society. A self-made man, he has worked his way up from a poor boy to a position of affluence, honored and respected as an upright and reliable business man.

GASTON BONNET.—Among the men of foreign birth who have made the best of the opportunities, which they are unable to enjoy in their native land, and that are offered in California, is Gaston Bonnet, the proprietor of a ladies tailoring establishment, whose place of business is located at 37 South Second Street. He was the son of Joseph and Mary (Daynes) Bonnett, his father being an expert shoemaker who lived in different villages and towns in France where he followed his trade.

Gaston Bonnet received his education in the French grammar schools and later a school that is on a par with the course given in our high schools. At a very early age he took up tailoring as a trade, serving four years as an apprentice, after which he spent several years in Paris, and in 1904, coming to America, stayed in New York for several years. He returned to France in 1910 to claim his bride and again came to the United States, this time making his way direct to San Francisco, Cal., where he worked at his trade for nearly two years and in September, 1912, came to San Jose and opened up a tailoring shop, located in the Auzerais Building, until moving to 37 S. Second Street. Here he operates an exclusive ladies tailoring shop, always giving the best of service, making very chic garments, and the excellence of his workmanship has given him an established clientele among the best people of Santa Clara County.

Mr. Bonnett's marriage occurred in France in January, 1910, and united him with Miss Josephine Desaymoz, who was also born in France in the vicin-

ity of her husband's birthplace. She was the daughter of Everest and Sophie Desaymoz. Mr. and Mrs. Bonnet are the parents of a daughter, Genevieve. Mr. Bonnet has been established in San Jose for over ten years and the people of this community have come to know him as very reliable and expert, so that he has built up an excellent business. In national politics, he is a stanch Republican and he is a member of the Merchants' Association.

C. C. CHURCHILL.—Some exceptionally interesting pioneer associations are recalled in the story of C. C. Churchill, the rancher of Gish Road, near San Jose, and his good wife, whose family were sturdy frontier people. He was born in Lamoille County, Vt., on May 27, 1848, the son of Norman and Eliza M. (Spalding) Churchill, and descended from an old-line Vermont family, among whom may be numbered Winston Churchill, the well-known author now again a resident of the Green Mountain State. Our subject's father was a farmer who had mechanical talent; he put up all of his own buildings, and often erected structures for his neighbors, as well. C. C. Churchill enjoyed the advantages of both the grammar and the high school educational courses, being the only son, when his brother, Lyman N., died, and growing up, he took charge of his father's ranch and ran it, and he also learned the blacksmith trade. Coming out to California he settled at Watsonville as a master blacksmith; and for thirty years he served the public thereabout as a clever and dependable smith might be expected to do in a growing community.

At Lafayette, in Contra Costa County, on February 21, 1880, Mr. Churchill was married to Miss A. Ellen Gorham, a native of Lafayette, and the daughter of Medford and Melissa Ann (Allen) Gorham. Her father was a rancher who came to California in 1851 from Mineral Point, Wis., and her mother came across the plains to California from Pike County, Mo., in 1846, the stepdaughter of Elam Brown, a member of the first California legislature that met on December 15, 1849, under Governor Burnett. There were four children in the Gorham family, the first-born being O. A. Gorham, of Oakland, and the next in the order of birth, J. E. Gorham of San Miguel. Henry M. Gorham was the youngest, and the next after Ellen.

In 1904 Mr. and Mrs. Churchill left Watsonville and purchased a ranch of sixteen acres on the Gish Road, near the San Jose-Alviso Road, where he built a home, set out berries, and established a dairy. Two children have grown to maturity. Josephine married C. F. Dexter; Arthur married Emma F. Dose, and they have five children,—Stanley, Kenneth, Raymond, Lillian and Clifford. Mr. Churchill is a Republican, has passed all the chairs of the subordinate lodge of Odd Fellows, and is a member of the San Jose Encampment of that order.